

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 2012/Phalgun 23, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

RE: India's stand on US resolution on atrocities on Sri Lankan Tamils in UN Human Rights Council

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam Speaker, the Government of India should support the US-backed Resolution against Sri Lanka in the United Nations Human Rights Council. ...(Interruptions) I have given a notice under Rule 193 for a discussion on this matter. ...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhi Shankar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Leader of the House wants to say something. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhi Shankar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.03½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, on the issue of violation of human rights by Sri Lanka during the war against LTTE on which the hon. Members are agitating and which is a concern of the international community, we are fully aware of the sensitivity of the issue. A Resolution is likely to come in the UN Human Rights Council at Geneva. The Government has already explained its position in detail through written communication to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and also to Dr. Karunanidhi. The Prime Minister has written two letters, one to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and another to Dr. Karunanidhi. First of all, the date has not yet been fixed and the traditional position of India has all along been – not only in respect of this case – that we normally do not support any country-specific Resolution. But what view, on this issue, will be taken will be determined as and when the time is finalized in respect of the meeting of the UN Human Rights Council. But if the hon. Members want any further clarification or detailed explanation on the issue, I will request the External Affairs Minister to make a brief statement.

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 1 — Shri A.T. Nana Patil.

[Translation]

Agricultural Profession

- +
*1. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture as a profession has become unremunerative and several farmers in the country have shown disinclination towards farming;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the reported crop holiday by several farmers especially in Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh since farming has become unremunerative;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make agriculture a viable profession?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Madam. Total number of cultivators and agricultural labourers has been increasing every decade since 1951. Similarly, total cropped area has also been increasing over the years. Government has been implementing various programmes/schemes to reinvigorate agriculture sector and has initiated measures including reorientation of agriculture policy with objective of, improving productivity, profitability and economic viability of farming and also creating employment opportunities in rural non-farm sector.

(c) to (e) Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that farmers in Central Delta Region of Amalapuram Division of East Godavari district decided not to go for Kharif crop during 2011 and declared crop holiday, preferring to go for early Rabi. Farmers of this region have been demanding increasing subsidies on agriculture inputs, enhanced Minimum Support Price (MSP) for premier varieties, and streamlining of procurement and marketing mechanism. The State Government also informed that based on recommendations of a high level committee constituted to look into grievances of these farmers, following remedial actions have been initiated:

- (i) For crop loans in Kharif 2010, interest waiver of 7% involving a sum of Rs. 39.54 crore was sanctioned, released and adjusted to the accounts of farmers.
- (ii) East Godavari district was included in Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme from 2011 onwards and an amount of Rs. 46.00 crore released for crop insurance.
- (iii) Supply of 32,328 quintals of Paddy Seed on 75% subsidy valued at Rs. 436.42 lakhs.
- (iv) Supply of fertilizers @ 50% subsidy involving a sum of Rs. 977.59 lakhs during Kharif 2011 and Rabi 2011-12.

(v) Sanction of Rs. 501.71 lakhs to East Godavari district for supply of Farm implements on subsidy.

(vi) Besides, steps for procurement of Paddy through newly opened procurement centers, repair and maintenance of irrigation/drainage channels, preparation of calendar of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and creation of awareness on disadvantages of crop holiday through model farmers have been initiated.

Government of India has also taken several comprehensive measures aimed at revitalizing agriculture sector, which *inter-alia*, include:—

- * Increased investment in Agriculture sector during 11th Five Year Plan through launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with outlay of Rs. 25000 crore and Rs. 4882.48 crore, respectively.
- * Promotion of Horticulture in mission mode through National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for improving farm income, livelihood security and employment generation.
- * Approval of National Policy for Farmers, 2007 aiming to improve economic viability of farming.
- * Strengthening of existing schemes such as National Horticulture Mission, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and Micro Irrigation scheme during current Plan period.
- * Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefiting about 369 lakh farmers involving relief/waiver of Rs. 65318.33 crore.
- * Implementation of Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone districts in 4 States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.
- * Substantial increase of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops in recent years to make farming more remunerative.
- * Improving credit flow to agriculture sector from Rs. 86,981 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 4,68,291 crores in 2010-11.

- * Reducing the rate of interest on crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh to 4% per annum for farmers who repay on time.
- * Announcement one initiatives like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region, Integrated Development of 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas, Promotion of Oil Palm, Initiative on Vegetable Clusters, Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion, National Mission for Protein Supplements, and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme, etc. in Union Budgets 2010-11 and 2011-12.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam Speaker, in all the regions in the country producers have the right to fix the price of goods produced by them and to earn profit. But the farmers in the country have no right to fix the price of their produce. The production cost of farmers is increasing every year and we have not been able to finalize our export policy regarding the farm produce in the country. Our Minister of Agriculture is also upset in this regard. The export of cotton which has been discontinued has caused huge loss to so many farmers in Maharashtra. The production of all the crops has declined to half and production cost of produce is increasing. Agriculture has become a loss making business. If such a situation continues farmers would one day abandon cultivation.

For this, through you, I would ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Government is taking any steps in this directions. If not, what are the reasons for this?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is an independent machinery to award proper price which takes advice from each State Government, organisation of farmers and submits its recommendation to the Government of India. On the basis of these recommendations, the government of India fixes the price. If anyone wants to take the credit for paying to the farmers in the market more than the prices fixed by the Government, then this organisation never interferes in it. So far as cotton is concerned one of the Members in the House told that the price of cotton was about Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3200 or Rs. 3400. During the previous year this price had touched even the price of Rs. 4000. The Government had not checked it. If the situation arises and they may get higher prices, they have the right to take it. The Minimum Support Price is fixed by the Government. If the situation arises in which

farmers may get more than the minimum price, farmers may take it.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam, as per the report of the NSSO, 41 per cent farmers of the country are ready to abandon cultivation if they get a proper alternative. In such a situation farmers observe crop holiday. What does the Government think in this regard?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, Amalapuram is a division in East Godawari, Andhra Pradesh. The farmers of Amalapuram had served a notice to the Government of the State that they would not take the crop of paddy during Kharif, they want to take Rabi crop. Therefore, they had put forward certain demands. The Government of Andhra Pradesh set up a small committee to fulfill those demands, and it submitted its recommendations. The Government of Andhra Pradesh accepted those recommendations and solved their problems.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that though the Government of India has stated several measures with a view to reactivating the agricultural sector and apart from strengthening micro irrigation schemes like present scheme, the Government has also formulated several schemes like taking green revolution towards the north-east in the Union Budget of the year 2010-11 and year 2011-12, however, there are several states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh in the country even today where water is not available for irrigation despite all these schemes, Due to the unavailability of water for irrigation, farmers of these areas migrate towards cities, immediately after carrying out rain-fed cultivation, to do work as labourers and to earn their livelihood.

I would like to know from you whether you are making any provision in the new budget to convert rain-fed agriculture into irrigation based agriculture or not?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, it is a fact that there is 40 per cent land in our country having assured irrigation and assured water and this 40 per cent irrigated land produces 60 per cent foodgrains of our country. There is 60 per cent land in the country which always depends on the uncertainty of monsoon. It is the responsibility of each state government to take up the programme of irrigation. Each state government has prepared to take whatever steps, get financial support through good irrigation projects. The entire agriculture of this country is not irrigated, it is fact. Unless the entire irrigation programme is taken up, growth will not take place, no change will take place.

[English]

SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Respected Madam, the farmers in my Parliamentary constituency, Amalapuram, announced a crop holiday in July, 2011. Nearly framers from 13 mandals participated in the crop holiday agitation. Nearly, 84,000 acres was affected. Their main demand is to enhance the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and procurement. In AP, millers procure the paddy on behalf of FCI. They want the FCI to directly procure the paddy. After their agitation, the State Government acted promptly and immediately sent a high-powered Committee which was headed by Shri Mohan Kanda, former Chief Secretary to assess the problems relating to crop holiday situation in the area. The Committee endorsed almost all the demands of the farmers except the issue of MSP for which the State Government addressed a letter to the Government of India to do the needful in the matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Madam, it is because, it happened in my constituency.

MADAM SPEAKER: I know. But be brief and ask the question.

SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Okay, Madam.

Their demands mainly are that apart from MSP, storage capacity be increased by the construction of storage godowns in East Godavari District and crop insurance amount be released to the farmers immediately. Presently, crop insurance amount is collected from farmers for both crops. The rate of insurance premium should be applicable to both kharif and rabi crops and not to collect the insurance amount for rabi crop.

My question is this. I would like to know whether the State Government is planning to have a uniform procurement policy throughout the country preferably by FCI. It is because the farmers are affected by the ineffective procurement system in Andhra Pradesh. Secondly, whether the Government would like to announce the farmers-friendly MSP, Rs.2033, and the export policy in advance so that the farmers can plan their selling activities accordingly.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: You see, throughout India, the purchases, the procurement is done by some cooperative agency of the States. Now take the case of Punjab or Haryana which is a major producer. Punjab Cooperative is purchasing and handing it over to FCI. In

Haryana, Haryana Cooperative is purchasing and handling it over to FCI. So, similar situation is applicable to all the States. It is not possible for FCI to open the centres throughout India. We have no machinery. And this job is done by the States and FCI provides whatever the requirement of funds in the States.

Similar position is there in Andhra also. Andhra has a different situation. There, the millers collect and hand over it to FCI. The same situation has been intimated even today. Whatever the demands that were there in Amalapuram which were given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, most of the demands have been fulfilled, implemented and thus the issue has been resolved.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as he has told that the prices to be fixed for the farmers are decided on the basis of the recommendation made by the Agricultural price commission but it is also the responsibility of the Government to see whether the product of the farmers is being purchased or not. You have said that FCI cannot purchase from all places, it is the job of the State Government. I would like to tell you that products have not been purchased from the fanners at appropriate prices in Uttar Pradesh in the last five years and the farmers sold their products through middlemen. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the situation in the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, besides this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question. Why are you speaking?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, such is the situation in the whole country. Whether be it Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or any other State, this problem exists in every state. I would like to know from you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Just now, you have seen that the Members of Parliament from every state are saying that the products are not being purchased at remunerative prices. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: This is the consequence that the farmer who produced so much of foodgrains and carried out record production is not ready to carry out farming today. It will have a bad impact on production in the coming times. Hon. Minister Sir, do you have any relevant solution for this problem so that the farmer's products could be purchased at remunerative prices.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Hon. Madam, so far as purchase is concerned, I have said that there is a system in the country under which the State Government's agency make purchases and hand over the products to FCI and FCI makes payment in this regard. Every state is facing the same situation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ratna De.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE: Thank you, Madam. We have ventured into privatization, globalization and liberalization in 1991...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, this is a very serious issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't do this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Toofani Saroj Ji please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

DR. RATNA DE: We have ventured into privatization, globalization and liberalization in 1991...(*Interruptions*) We celebrated 20 years of this big leap....(*Interruptions*) We have made great strides in our economy. But where do our farmers stand in this whole growth story?...(*Interruptions*)

Recently they have withdrawn the subsidy to jute and other fertilizers except urea....(*Interruptions*) Would the hon. Minister state the percentage of the rural people earning their livelihood through agriculture what research and scientific works have been adopted to make agriculture more attractive?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, for the country like India, where 82 per cent agriculture is below two hectares and out of that, 60 per cent has no assured water, in such situation, if you are going to continue such an unviable agriculture, which is also rainfed, definitely there will be serious problems for the farming community which we are observing even today.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, the steps taken by the Government to give relief to the farmers, is well explained.

At the same time, we have the reports of suicides of farmers in various parts of the country. It is reported that about two crore and fifty eight lakh peoples have committed suicide for the last 10 or 15 years. That trend is still increasing.

Madam, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any intensive study on this issue. If so, what is the real reason? I would like to know whether the State Governments have asked or requested for the financial assistance to give relief to these poor farmers. What are the steps that the Government has taken?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is no concrete proposal about this but there are a number of requests from the State Governments that we should support.

That is the reason why, one new scheme called 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' has been introduced where the budgetary provision up to Rs. 25,000 crore has been made and choice has been given to the State as to what percentage they should share the money. Regularly all the States are being financially supported through these schemes.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 2 – Shri M.K. Raghavan.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you people doing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER; Why have you people stood up? You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you people want?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am realising and the whole House is concerned regarding this issue. I am observing that the Members of Parliament are agitated over this issue and so far as I have understood, you people want a separate debate on this issue and if it is so, you please send notice. I will allow discussion on it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 2 – Shri M.K. Raghavan.

Employment to Urban Poor

+

*2. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented to provide gainful employment to the unemployed poor of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise including Kerala;

(b) the details of the steps taken to provide employment thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released, actual expenditure incurred and the target achieved alongwith the total number of persons benefitted under the various schemes including Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJRSY) for the urban unemployed during the above period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 on all India basis including Kerala. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped since 1st April, 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) Statements showing state-wise fund allocated, released, actual expenditure and target achieved under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years and current year are at Annexures-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to upscale and existing SJSRY into a National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for imparting large scale skill up-gradation, enabling entrepreneurship development and providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities.

Annexure I

Central Funds allocated, releases and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share)*	Central Tentative allocation	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure reported (central share) [§]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3115.78	4327.22	4327.22	3390.53	3390.53	3390.53	3790.43	5226.02	5226.02	4827.60	4827.60	4827.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85	103.93	103.93	201.79	201.79	103.93	259.97	129.99	0.00
3.	Assam	2956.48	2947.90	2947.90	2956.05	1478.03	1478.03	2869.96	2869.96	2869.96	3274.79	1637.40	0.00
4.	Bihar	1855.09	1980.98	1980.98	1790.24	895.12	895.12	2001.40	2001.40	0.00	3158.72	1579.36	30.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	1122.37	637.36	637.36	1075.14	881.30	881.30	1201.95	1201.95	1201.95	1342.71	1342.71	671.35
6.	Goa	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56	0.00	0.00	101.24	0.00	0.00	115.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1450.38	1548.80	1548.80	1501.44	1501.44	1501.44	1678.53	1928.53	924.75	3843.37	3843.37	0.00
8.	Haryana	547.14	1334.27	1334.27	585.34	585.34	585.34	654.37	654.37	654.37	1597.70	1597.70	400.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.64	12.43	12.43	12.15	12.15	12.15	50.00	50.00	0.00	109.54	54.77	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.24	0.00	0.00	120.93	0.00	0.00	135.21	135.21	0.00	293.30	146.65	0.00
11.	Jharhand	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91	0.00	0.00	814.88	814.88	0.00	1627.99	814.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3648.54	4896.14	4896.14	3524.71	3524.71	3424.71	3940.45	5376.04	3036.67	4874.28	4874.28	2585.39
13.	Kerala	953.22	1017.91	1017.91	948.13	948.13	948.13	1059.96	474.03	474.03	1376.53	1376.53	1034.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4722.97	5043.48	5043.48	4087.96	4087.96	4087.96	4570.13	5914.80	4167.05	5719.08	1376.53	1034.46
15.	Maharashtra	8998.10	9608.72	9608.72	8075.96	8075.96	8075.96	9028.52	10464.11	3436.00	10304.04	10304.04	1832.56
16.	Manipur	445.06	445.71	445.71	461.88	461.88	461.88	448.43	448.43	0.0	799.30	399.65	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	381.48	190.74	190.74	369.51	0.00	0.00	358.74	0.00	0.00	469.49	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	349.70	350.20	350.20	369.51	369.51	369.51	358.74	641.6	641.66	358.74	358.74	0.00
19.	Nagaland	286.11	286.53	286.53	277.13	277.13	277.13	269.06	419.06	134.53	269.06	269.06	0.00
20.	Odisha	1664.03	1776.95	1776.95	1476.59	1476.59	1476.59	1650.75	1650.75	800.35	2083.28	2083.28	641.58
21.	Punjab	241.04	120.52	120.52	358.93	0.00	0.00	401.27	0.00	0.00	2275.11	2275.11	37.00
22.	Rajasthan	2773.39	1574.91	1574.91	2623.52	1311.76	1311.76	2932.96	2932.96	518.63	4187.60	2093.80	488.15
23.	Sikkim	63.58	63.67	63.67	46.19	46.19	46.19	44.84	194.84	132.84	44.84	44.84	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4012.17	4284.44	4284.44	3817.38	3817.38	3817.38	4267.63	4267.63	3867.00	6346.09	6346.09	847.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tripura	445.06	248.84	4284.44	461.88	0.00	0.00	448.43	224.25	205.40	523.81	523.81	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	530.71	566.72	566.72	488.70	488.70	488.70	546.34	546.34	0.00	583.96	291.98	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.05	8846.94	8846.94	6462.43	6462.43	6462.43	7224.67	7224.67	7224.67	11119.01	11119.01	4248.55
28.	West Bengal	1824.27	1948.07	1948.07	1940.44	1940.44	1940.44	2169.31	2169.31	2033.29	5764.81	5764.81	2489.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	37.50	18.75	0.00	23.34	23.34	9.17
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	0.00	0.00	78.52	0.00	0.00	78.52	39.26	0.00	147.13	147.13	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58	17.58	17.58	17.58	8.79	0.00	17.30	8.65	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00	12.23		0.00
33.	Delhi	92.20	0.00	0.00	93.34	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	175.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	7.80	7.80	7.80	6.66	6.66	6.66	50.00	50.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00
Total		50750.00	54067.25	54067.25	48500.00	42160.85	42160.85	53620.00	58149.79	37653.10	78250.00	70246.78	22806.91

*Based on the Utilization Certificates received from State/UT Governments.

\$Based on the expenditure reported by States through Quarterly progress reports upto the Quarter Ending December, 2011.

Annexure II

State-wise, Year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJRSY) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8006	29156	10008	45369	1615	7389	12920	23914	1900	9005	15200	26753	4417	10145	17580	85601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	15	0	2	16	19	20	3	12	22	28	394	89	231	213
3.	Assam	164	479	205	420	34	472	269	420	40	0	317	0	4598	126	2890	540
4.	Bihar	4767	1347	5958	2315	853	0	6822	0	1003	0	8026	17134	3515	0	14008	302
5.	Chhattisgarh	2884	1522	3605	1909	512	1993	4097	1083	602	1862	4820	3701	1154	1201	4600	8065
6.	Goa	285	655	356	1570	43	0	345	0	51		406		148	0	589	0
7.	Gujarat	3727	8008	4659	4039	715	19324	5721	23754	841	8015	6731	31517	3608	8914	14363	43088
8.	Haryana	1406	2052	1757	5745	279	3348	2230	5495	328	1606	2624	4724	1355	451	5400	1874
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	122	37	199	6	16	46	149	7	2	54	25	50	0	103	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	412	339	515	3357	58	0	461	0	68		542		247	0	983	1380
11.	Jharhand	1870	0	2338	0	347	364	2778	209	408	402	3268	2874	1337	81	5328	438
12.	Karnataka	9375	17536	11719	13462	1679	3541	13431	15853	1975	3527	15801	13397	4362	2395	17386	8894

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Kerala	2449	3820	3062	3632	452	813	3613	2696	531	1065	4250	3190	1345	1638	5362	3950
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12136	5272	15170	16493	1947	15232	15577	33088	2291	16743	18326	31439	5299	6909	21118	20445
15.	Maharashtra	23121	49482	28902	55523	3847	6074	30774	40693	4527	7449	36203	38669	9979	2832	39770	2256
16.	Manipur	25	7	31	737	5	8	42	2469	6	8	50	97	1068	0	707	10745
17.	Meghalaya	21	99	26	51	4	24	34	47	5	52	40	154	565	0	413	0
18.	Mizoram	19	0	24	0	4	29	34	230	5	216	40	3145	501	359	129	2755
19.	Nagaland	16	276	20	10	3	142	25	46	4	130	30	154	376	296	7772	1887
20.	Odisha	4276	1094	5345	3317	703	5907	5627	5697	827	5168	6620	3356	3681	2887	14671	4108
21.	Punjab	619	383	774	0	171	14	1368	0	201	66	1609	0	1478	0	589	0
22.	Rajasthan	7126	4833	8908	4037	1250	9404	9997	5315	1470	7305	11761	3355	3681	2887	14671	4108
23.	Sikkim	4	479	4	1478	1	86	4	0	1	80	5	320	63	96	7	755
24.	Tamil Nadu	10310	23659	12887	73024	1818	2065	14546	1224	2139	3925	17113	7198	5272	2625	21011	6057
25.	Tripura	25	272	31	1826	5	200	42	1014	6	362	50	1586	788	253	462	1688
26.	Uttarakhand	1364	736	1705	1414	233	992	1862	1744	274	904	2191	2168	545	637	2176	1454
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17679	27302	22098	54802	3078	3145	24625	15281	3621	7402	28971	52419	11193	3615	44612	25735
28.	West Bengal	4688	4690	5859	2268	924	5024	7394	7049	1087	4412	8699	5878	4978	4528	19842	16352
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	29	59	1	8	43	67	1	10	43	79	0	32	65	96	0
30.	Chandigarh	63	607	79	5459	18	0	141	0	21	112	166	124	201	154	604	331
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	67	35	219	4	0	32	0	5		37		24	0	71	0
32.	Daman and Diu	25	68	31	0	4	0	29	0	4		35		17	0	50	0
33.	Delhi	2785	275	3482	325	587	95	4692	109	690	2298	5620	548	325	306	6479	395
34.	Puducherry	236	70	295	417	42	306	335	44	49	497	394	276	139	189	243	92
	Total	120000	184736	150000	303418	21250	86066	170000	187644	25000	82668	200000	254229	75000	51449	275000	249874

*As per QPRs received from State/UT Governments upto quarter ending December, 2011.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The problems of urban poverty have assumed critical proportions due to urbanization. The Government is required to develop appropriate policy frameworks for the planned development of economically productive, environmentally sustainable, financially vibrant, socially just and inclusive cities. Thus, schemes like Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) have been formulated by the UPA Government. This shows the commitment of the UPA Government towards the urban poor.

Madam Speaker, my first supplementary is this. Presently, the schemes are implemented through the State

Governments and local bodies. Most of the funds allotted under these schemes remain unutilized and thus lapse. So, will the hon. Minister consider establishing a direct funding and implementing agency so that the schemes are properly and timely implemented?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, I am touched by the concern shown by the hon. Member about urban poverty. We have a federal structure. The Centre only funds the States and the States fund the Corporations and Municipalities for running the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

With the present federation structure, funds cannot be given direct to the people concerned in this matter.

But as you know and we have also given in the Answer. Yesterday, the hon. President of India had announced a National Urban Livelihood Mission, which will be the new programme instead of SJSRY.

We invite the suggestions of the hon. Members in formulating the new scheme of the National Urban Livelihood Mission.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Madam, my second supplement is like this. Today, all the cities are facing acute problem in disposal of garbage. Will the Government consider including disposal of garbage in cities under the SJSRY? I am saying so because this would address four of the five major challenges outlined by Her Excellency, the hon. President of India during her Address to both the Houses of Parliament yesterday, namely, (i) livelihood security; (ii) economic security; (iii) energy security; and (iv) ecological and environmental security. This will generate not only employment but also energy and fertilizers. Thus income generated would go to the beneficiaries.

Madam, Her Excellency, the hon. President had also emphasized that empowering skill development to citizens will alone enhance livelihood security.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Supplementary.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: So, what measures would be formulated for extending training, technical know-how, funds for purchase of equipments including the timeframe etc.?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I may state that the solid waste management or removal of garbage is already a scheme accepted under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and many States have formulated schemes with regard to solid waste management. The schemes like SJSRY or the National Urban Livelihood Mission are mainly to provide self-employment to the urban poor.

But as I said that the Government is still open to receiving suggestions on the shape the National Urban Livelihood Mission would take; and I would request the hon. Member to send his suggestions in this regard to the Ministry.

As of now, under the Self-Employment Programme we are not thinking of garbage removal or solid waste management.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, under your patronage I would like to tell the hon. Minister that

urban employment scheme has become irrelevant. When I was the Urban Development Minister in Bihar, I had got ample opportunity to review it. I observed that this scheme has become defunct and it could no longer address the feelings, pains and sufferings of the people. The picture presented by the hon. Minister in this House is very painful. He said that since this scheme is being run through the State Government, the Union Government is not in a position to do anything. This is very sad. The Government has allocated funds, it has formulated schemes, so it is the Government's responsibility to see that the funds allocated are being spent in a proper way. Hon. Speaker Madam, without taking much time, I would like to tell that the allocation of funds to Bihar under the said scheme is very discriminatory. You will see that the table presented in respect of Bihar in this regard mentions a very meagre amount. The achievements in this regard is also very truncated. You know that Bihar is going through the difficult phase of development and is struggling hard to become a developed state. I would like to know from the Minister whether he would review the ongoing scheme with regard to its expansion, simplification of rules of procedures in view of the poor condition of Bihar, its lagging behind in the progress of nation, the situation of poverty and agriculture in the state, the villages getting desolated and migration of labourers to cities so that this scheme could actually benefit the poor, unemployed and semi-employed to make them prosper. Does the Minister wish to take any decision in this regard after reconsidering the issue?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Hon. Madam Speaker, I have already told that the hon. President has in his address yesterday announced the National Urban Livelihood Mission which will be formulated soon. But with humility, I want to say that Bihar's effort in respect of SJSRY has been quite dismal. Bihar has been allocated Rupees 116 crore 67 lakhs by the Union Government so far out of which only Rupees 86 crores 53 lakh have been spent. Bihar still has Rupees 30 crores as unspent balance. The action on the part of Bihar in this regard has been quite less. We had a target in the year 2011-12,

[English]

in respect of number of urban poor assisted for individual micro enterprises, the target was 3,515 and the achievement was zero. In respect of number of urban poor women assisted for group micro enterprises, the target was 2,335 and the achievement was zero. In respect of number of urban poor women assisted for thrift and credit, the target was 4,670 and the achievement was zero.

[*Translation*]

I don't know as to why Bihar's achievement has been quit less.

[*English*]

Further, in respect of number of urban poor imparted skill training, the target was 14,008 and the achievement was 302. So, as per the quarterly progress report, the achievement of Bihar has been very poor.

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell the hon. Member that you should also make efforts to have its better achievement in Bihar.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, so far as West Bengal is concerned, it is revealed that in 2010-11, the Central Actual Funds released was Rs. 2169.31 lakh and the expenditure was Rs. 2033.29 lakh, that is, above 90 per cent expenditure. In case of 2011-12, the fund released was Rs. 5764.81 lakh, that is, more than 50 per cent, more than double but the expenditure is not even 50 per cent....(*Interruptions*) It is less than 50 per cent. What is the reason behind it? ...(*Interruptions*) Why is the expenditure figure getting reduced in West Bengal? Kindly respond to this question. I ask this question to the Minister....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the figure that the hon. Member gave was with regard to 2011-12. But I may humbly state that West Bengal is considered as one of the leading States as far as SJSRY is concerned. The leading States are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

In West Bengal, with regard to Urban Self-Employment Programme, the achievement under USEP was 4528. In respect of Urban Women Self-employment Programme, the achievement was 796. In respect of Urban Women Self-employment Programme for Thrift, the achievement was 1773 and under STEP-UP, that is, Skill Training Programme, the achievement was 16352. So, West Bengal has done very well. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already asked the question. Let him answer. You have asked your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I have seen the expenditure figure supplied in the reply.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Prabodh Pandaji, you have asked your question, so please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: What hon. Prabodh Panda mentioned was with regard to expenditure in West Bengal. But, as I am saying that the final figure with regard to achievement in West Bengal has been quite good. West Bengal has been the fifth leading State as far as the whole country is concerned. It is not a laggard State as far as Urban Self-Employment Programme is concerned.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam Speaker, this SJSRY fund scheme is being implemented since 1977 for the upliftment of the urban poor, who are below poverty line. In this scheme, the hon. Minister has left out the name of Kerala in the leading States. It may be an inadvertent mistake. Out of 1300 crore allotted, 1040 was spent by...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I want to make a specific query. Wherever there is three-tier Panchayat system in the State, this particular scheme is being implemented through the Block Level Panchayats. From the State of Kerala, as there is a mention about the State of Kerala also in the answer, a representation is given to the Central Government that this scheme should be continuously being implemented.

Now, in the hon. Rashtrapati's speech, it is mentioned that it is going to be upgraded. National Urban Livelihood Mission is going to be expanded. So, this scheme is being implemented very effectively by the Block Level Panchayats. Now, the question was that it is going to be implemented through the voluntary agencies. Voluntary agencies are not the final answer for everything. Wherever

*Not recorded.

the Block Level Panchayats are implementing the scheme effectively, it should be implemented through the Block Level Panchayats only.

I would like to request the hon. Minister as to whether he will give an assurance that the scheme NULM will be implemented through the Block Level Panchayats, wherever it is implemented through the Block Level Panchayats, so that it can be effectively implemented.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I think, Madam, there is a slight misconception in the mind of the hon. Member because this scheme is not being implemented through Block Level Panchayats. This scheme is being implemented through Corporations and Municipalities. But, I may state that in Kerala there is a famous scheme called Kudumbashree for implementing SJSRY in the towns and the cities of Kerala and it is going quite well. In fact, I did not mention Kerala in the leading State but the effort of Kerala has been quite good.

The SJSRY allocation in 2011-12 was Rs. 13,76,00,000 and the total Central fund release since the inception of the scheme has been Rs. 91,39,00,000. The total Central expenditure reported by the State is Rs. 8797 lakhs, which means almost 90 per cent has been spent. Only unspent balance is Rs. 3.42 crores. So, Kerala has also done quite well with regard to this scheme.

In Kerala, the Kudumbashree is implemented with the SJSRY. In the last year, the achievement of Kerala with regard to urban poor assistance for individual migrant is risen. The target was 1345 and the achievement was 1638, which is very good. They exceeded the target. The target with regard to the number of urban poor women assisted was 897 and the achievement was 1662, which was very good. The target with regard to the number of urban poor women assisted for thrift was 1794, the achievement upto September was 152. The target with regard to the number of urban poor imparted skill training was 5362 and the achievement was 3950. So, I must also state and admit that Kerala has also done very well with regard to this scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, a lot of noise was raised by the Members of Parliament regarding reply to the first question and the main reason behind this was that the farmers are gradually leaving farming. The farmers throughout the country are migrating to the cities abandoning farming. Just as migration to the cities increased, the number of urban poor and the people living below poverty line is increasing day by day. The statistics given here for the last three years as to the provisions made by the Government shows that the

measures taken are quite less whether regarding poverty alleviation or imparting training or selfemployment generation. A very meagre amount has been; allocated for all this. The Hon. Minister mentioned about the things announced by the Hon. President in his Address and said that this scheme is now going to be converted in National Urban Livelihood Mission. In such a situation the cities are facing the burden of unemployed every day because the poor from the rural areas are migrating to the cities. Has the Ministry of Finance made any provision of funds necessary for meeting the needs of the poor and have you discussed this issue with the Finance Minister before making such an announcement?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has pointed out a right thing. Poverty in our rural areas is coming down and it is increasing in the cities. As-per the figures of the Planning Commission the number of BPL people in the villages in the year 1993-1994 was 2440 lakh.

[English]

In 2004-05 it became 2209 lakhs which means it decreased by 231 lakhs; whereas in case of urban people, in 1993-94 the urban poor were 763 lakhs and in 2004-05 the urban poor became 808 lakhs, that is, an increase by 45 lakhs. So, urban poverty is increasing. That is why the allocation of SJSRY which was Rs. 100 crore in 1997-98 has been increased to Rs. 800 crore in 2011-12, that is an eight fold increase in 14 years. The Government is very much aware of the same and it is taking up more programmes to remove urban poverty.

Bumper Production of Onion and Potato

+
*3. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bumper production of onion and potato has been registered in several parts of the country during the current season;

(b) if so, the production of onion and potato in the current season as compared to the corresponding period last year in each State/UT;

(c) whether incidents of distress sale and throwing away of onions and potatoes by the farmers have been reported from various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor including the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including the Market Intervention Scheme by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India/the National Cooperative Development Corporation?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) As per present estimates, production of onion during the year 2011-12 is 157.48 lakh MT as against 151.18 lakh MT last year. Similarly, the estimates of production of potato during the year 2011-12 is 436.45 lakh MT as against 423.39 lakh MT last year. A statement showing State-wise production of onion and potato is enclosed as Annexure.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, upon receipt of proposals from State Governments implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. During the current year, MIS proposals from Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

for procurement of 54,000 MT of onion @ Rs. 6000 per MT and 100,000 MT of potato @ Rs. 3280 per MT, respectively, was agreed to.

Further, Government of India provides assistance under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) schemes for development of infrastructure for post harvest management including establishment of infrastructure for post harvest management including establishment of cold storages and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. In addition, National Horticulture Board (NHB) provides assistance for establishment of cold storages. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) also provides assistance to cooperatives for establishment of cold storages including modernization. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is a Central Agency implementing MIS operations of agricultural commodities including onion and potato.

Annexure

Comparative statement on production of onion and potato for 2010-11 & 2011-12

(in lakh MT)

States/UTs	Onion		Potato	
	2010-11	2011-12*	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8.13	8.25	0.97	0.98
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32
Assam	0.22	0.25	7.38	7.83
Bihar	10.82	10.82	57.84	57.84
Chhattisgarh	1.74	2.39	5.26	5.65
Delhi	0.27	0.29	0.18	0.15
Gujarat	15.14	15.36	18.82	22.50
Haryana	4.54	4.10	5.98	6.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.36	0.36	2.06	2.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.64	0.65	1.51	1.51
Jharkhand	3.05	3.03	6.56	6.22
Karnataka	25.92	27.22	4.01	4.25
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	10.22	12.98	7.43	9.44
Maharashtra	49.05	50.36	3.18	4.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
Mizoram	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
Odisha	3.86	3.95	1.91	1.96
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	1.82	1.82	20.88	21.02
Rajasthan	4.49	4.494	0.76	0.76
Sikkim	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.46
Tamil Nadu	3.39	3.39	0.97	1.05
Tripura	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10
Uttar Pradesh	3.69	3.83	135.77	141.25
Uttarakhand	0.38	0.38	4.24	4.24
West Bengal	2.98	3.05	133.91	133.91
Total	151.18	157.48	423.39	436.45

*2011-12 figures are provisional estimate

Source: National Horticulture Board, National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation & Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam Speaker, before asking the question, I would like to make a request telling you that the written reply to the question are made available to the members same day one hour in advance. If you can make a provision to provide the replies to us a little earlier, we can come to the question hour well prepared after deeply going through the replies. You have also provided I-pads to all the Members. If written replies are made available on the websites, the relevance of asking the question will increase.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber to say any thing related to me. Now you please ask the question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: My first question is that such types of news appeared in the media recently pointing out that the farmers have started dumping their produce. More complaints came regarding potato and onions. In a

normal way. I can understand as to in what situation a farmer dumps his produce and it is so when he realises that he will not get the cost of his produce and he will not be able to recover even the additional cost to be borne in carrying his crops to the market, in such a situation the farmer throws his produce on the roadside. The startling fact in the figures provides by the Government is that there is not much variance in the productivity this year as compared to the last year, rather the production has marginally increased. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has tried to find out the reasons as to why the farmers are compelled to throw their crops in a normal situation instead of an extreme situation which may force the farmers to throw away their produce?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, this problem arose in two states. The Government of India has introduced a scheme under which the prices come down very sharply and if a proposal comes from that

state both the State Government and the Government of India enter the market to purchase the produce. In a situation of loss, the Government of India bears 50 per cent responsibility and the rest 50 per cent responsibility is to be borne by the State Governments. So far as onion is concerned, the Government of Karnataka made such a complaint and asked to start the market intervention scheme. The Government of Karnataka and the Government of India together fixed the price of Rupees 600 per quintal and appointed the Karnataka state cooperative marketing agency which purchased 4 lakh 7 thousand 770 quintal produce as of today.

So far as potatoes are concerned, when a complaint came from UP, the U.P. Government handed over the responsibility of Horticulture Cooperative Marketing Federation. The Government of India has taken up the responsibility of 50% loss but it has not made any purchases so far.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, my first question was as to why the farmer is not getting the cost of his produce in a normal situation. If there is an emergency situation and the Government has to intervene, it can be understood but if there are talks of intervention even in a normal situation, then my second question to the Hon. Minister is that he mentioned about statistics under which he told that the State Governments send proposals under MIS just as the State Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra sent to the Union Government and they have fixed the rates. One more thing has been mentioned in the reply that NAFED also makes procurement and it also supports in the MIS. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much total procurement has been made under these three schemes.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If the State Governments are ready to, take the responsibility of procurement, first priority is given to them but if they do not have the machinery and if they request, NAFED is given the responsibility in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Madam Speaker, the answer given by the hon. Minister mentions about various schemes like NHB, NCDC, NAFED. If these schemes had been effective till now, then why would there be any distress among the farmers? What is actually happening is that the farmers are not able to recover their cost of production as yet. So, what they wanted is some relief by way of Government abolishing the minimum export price.

As I understand from the articles appearing in the newspapers, they are not in well coordination with the Ministry of Commerce. The Ministry of Commerce is not giving priority to doing this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government realises the wrong prediction of kharif onion production, which in turn prompted it to devise a policy discouraging the exports. So, I would like to know whether the immediate steps/measures would be taken to export the potatoes. Also, there is buying of potatoes by private big retail chains.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the supplementary question immediately.

SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Madam, my question is whether the Government is taking any immediate steps to procure the potatoes or export it.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Definitely, we will consider it.

[Translation]

Setting up of NCTC

*4. +
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to establish a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in the country;

(b) if so, the roles and functions envisaged for NCTC;

(c) the mechanism in place to ensure efficient and effective co-ordination between NCTC and other intelligence/antiterrorism agencies currently operating in the country;

(d) whether apprehensions have been expressed by various quarters including certain intelligentsia, Members of Parliament, State Governments etc. over setting up of NCTC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto including the time line by which NCTC is likely to be made fully operational?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) Government have notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre vide their OM dated 3rd February 2012.

(b) and (c) As per the above notification, the duties and functions of NCTC are as follows:

- (i) To draw up plans and coordinate actions for counter terrorism;
- (ii) To integrate intelligence pertaining to terrorism; analyse the same; pursue or mandate other agencies to pursue the different leads; and to coordinate with the existing agencies for an effective response;
- (iii) To maintain a comprehensive data base of terrorists and their associates, friends, families and supporters; of terrorist modules and gangs; and of all information pertaining to terrorists;
- (iv) To prescribe counter terrorism priorities for each stakeholder;
- (v) To ensure that all agencies have access to and receive source intelligence support that is necessary to execute counter terrorism plans and accomplish their assigned tasks;
- (vi) To coordinate with existing investigation and intelligence agencies to ensure that all terrorist cases are solved and the perpetrators are brought to justice; and
- (vii) To prepare daily threat assessment reviews and disseminate them to the State Governments.

In order to ensure an efficient and effective coordination between NCTC and other intelligence and anti-terrorist organisations of the Central Government, the existing Multi Agency Centre (MAC) will be subsumed in the NCTC. In order to have effective coordination between NCTC and State level intelligence agencies, the said OM provides for setting up Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs). A Standing Council consisting of the Director, NCTC, the three Joint Directors, NCTC and the Heads of the Anti Terrorist Organisation or Force in each State will be established. The Standing Council shall meet as often as necessary and may also meet through video conference. The Standing Council shall ensure that NCTC is the single and effective point of control and coordination of all counter terrorism measures.

(d) and (e) After the issue of the said Office Memorandum, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal,

Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka had written to the Central Government, inter-alia, raising concerns about the order encroaching on the domain of the States and expressing the need for consultations with the State Governments before NCTC is operationalised.

The Home Minister has replied to the Chief Ministers, enclosing a three-page note on the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the genesis, objectives, structure and powers of the NCTC. To further clarify/address issues, the Union Home Secretary held a meeting with the State Chief Secretaries, Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries on 12.03.2012.

[Translation]

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Madam, I have seen the reply given by hon'ble Minister in section 'A' He has said that notification for setting up of NCTC has been issued on 3.2.2012. The entire nation is opposing it.

I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether the State Government were consulted before issuing the notification?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, the question of setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) has been discussed at various fora since the Report of the Group of Ministers appointed by the previous Government and the recommendation of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC). MAC was a precursor to the NCTC, and the next step was to set up the NCTC.

The matter has been discussed within the Government for over two years, and the need for a single and effective point of coordination for counter terrorism has been discussed in meetings on internal security of Chief Ministers (CMs) as well as in meetings with individual CMs. As the hon. Member rightly points out that a number of CMs have expressed their concerns after the order was issued, and I have replied to them that there will be consultations before the next steps are taken. A consultation was held yesterday, and I am yet to receive the minutes of the meeting.

A meeting of the CMs on internal security has been called, which was originally scheduled for 15 February, but because of elections it had to be postponed. It is now scheduled on 16 April. Therefore, adequate and full consultations will take place before the next steps are taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Madam, in the meeting held yesterday the Government promised to explain the concerns of State Governments. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister the measures being taken to address the said concerns.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I have not yet received the minutes of the meeting, but I have been briefed orally. The concerns expressed are the concerns expressed in the letters of the CMs. Firstly, how will the power under Section 43 (A) be exercised? Secondly, what are the scope and functions of the Standing Council, which is envisaged in the order? These are the two main concerns. I believe that these concerns were addressed yesterday. When I receive the minutes and if there is any further letter to be written, I will do so.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Madam, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister regarding the reasons for giving NCTC unlimited power because the rights of the states are being encroached upon. I want to refer POTA. When POTA had been implemented by the persons who are in the opposition today, at that time investigating agencies would arrest anyone from anywhere. At that time POTA Act was grossly misused.

I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether the implementation of in its present form is not going to promote its misuse.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, we can debate this subject. The matter was considered by a Group of Ministers. They made certain recommendations. The matter was further considered by the Second ARC, which has made a categorical recommendation. In the Government's view, we do not believe that setting up a NCTC violates any federal principle or the rights of the States. On the contrary, NCTC will be a mechanism where the shared responsibility of the Central Government and the State Governments to fight terrorism can be achieved. I believe that yesterday even States, which raised specific and pertinent questions on some paragraphs of the OM, by and large, barring one or two States, welcomed the idea of NCTC. I think the idea of an NCTC and the manner in which NCTC will function are two separate issues. I think the idea of an NCTC is an unexceptional idea. How NCTC will function, yes, I recognize that there are differences of opinion. But I am absolutely confident that with discussions, these differences of opinion can be narrowed down and we can arrive at a consensus by which NCTC can be operationalized.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) Madam, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, has mentioned in the written reply the names of the states which have conveyed in writing that the said notification is an encroachment upon the rights of the states and violates the rights of the states. Therefore, it should not be implemented till the states are duly consulted. There are not only two-three names, these are Chief Minister of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka *i.e.* about ten Chief Ministers have registered their protest. He has further mentioned the issues raised by these Chief Ministers, for the clarity and redressal of these issues it has been written in English:

[*English*]

'we had to clarify and address the issue raised by the Chief Ministers'.

[*Translation*]

Yesterday a meeting of the DGP and Chief Secretaries of those states was held under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary. Through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that instead of clarifying and addressing the issues the Home Secretary added fuel to the fire in that meeting. Today the 'Indian Express' has prominently covered this news that the Home Secretary told DGPs and Chief Secretaries

[*English*]

'Do not act as Chief Ministers' stenographers"

[*Translation*]

If the Home Secretary talks like this it implies that the Government not only attacks the federal structure but also shows contempt towards states. Through you, I would like to tell hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that he may consult the states as per his wishes, but before that will he punish such Home Secretary who while showing contempt towards Chief Ministers told DGPs and Chief Secretaries:-

[*English*]

"Do not act as Chief Ministers' stenographers".

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, this report appears in one newspaper and not in other newspapers. I was concerned; I called the Home Secretary this morning and I asked him whether he had made such a statement. He categorically denied it. He also added that when the correspondent of that paper spoke to him and asked him, "Have you made the statement?", he told him "You are misinformed. I have not made such a statement." I have the word of the Home Secretary that he has not

made such a statement. This has appeared only in one newspaper. No other newspaper carried this report.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Respected Madam, in recent past, there is a great resentment in our country in respect of various laws, including this NCTC. The debate is on why the Central Government is trying to encroach upon the field of State legislation. Until such a debate is answered in a positive manner, the NCTC Bill should not have been brought or any such step should have been taken.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: There is no Bill. It was done by a notification.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Forget about the notification. It is all right. Why are you harping on technicalities? I am on a point.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you addressing them? Please address the Chair.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: The consent of any Chief Minister or the consent of the Home Minister of a State cannot change the character of a subordinate legislation or a legislation. If it encroaches upon that field, then it is too bad. This tendency has to be stopped. We have seen how the Lokpal Bill was interfered with.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. There is no time, and he has to answer also. Please ask the question.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Now, Madam, our information is that yesterday the DGs and the Chief Secretaries emphatically said that this type of scheme should not be brought in India because it amounts to encroachment upon the powers of the State Legislature.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no time; he has to answer also.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I just request the hon. Minister that this scheme should be withdrawn immediately.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, please take your seat. Thank you. Please sit down. There is no time left for Question hour.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, as I said, we will continue to hold consultations. We can debate the matter but I am quite clear in my mind that NCTC or a similar centre is an absolute necessity to fight terrorism. Yesterday, a number of States supported NCTC. Even those who opposed certain aspects of the OM supported the principle of NCTC. But as I said, while I hold the view of my hon. friend and Member in great respect, we can debate it. But I do not think that NCTC violates the federal rights or the rights of the States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Foodgrain Prices under PDS

*5. **SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in various States in the country particularly in the backward and rural regions alongwith the percentage of the said population in the country as a whole;

(b) whether the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the fair price shops for the people living Above Poverty Line (APL) are almost at par with the prices in the open market;

(c) if so, whether the Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake measures to bring down the prices of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene for the BPL and APL families under the PDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 243.250 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

A statement-I showing State-wise percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households covered under TPDS is enclosed. As per the statement, the percentage of BPL households in the country is about 36%, out of which AAY comprises 13.49%.

Central Issue Prices of rice and wheat for distribution to Above Poverty Line (APL) category are Rs.8.30 per kg and Rs. 6.10 per kg respectively. As per reports received from States/UTs from time to time, the issue prices for rice for APL category at Fair Price Shops range from Rs. 6.00 per kg to Rs. 13.00 per kg and for wheat it ranges from Rs. 4.00 per kg to Rs. 10.00 per kg in different States. Statement-II indicating State-wise issue prices at Fair Price Shop level is enclosed. As per information received from Department of Consumer Affairs which maintains daily retail prices of foodgrains, etc, prices of rice in open market varies from Rs. 19.00 per kg to Rs. 24.00 per kg and for wheat it varies from Rs. 16.00 per kg to Rs. 22.00 per kg. Statement-III showing daily retail prices is enclosed. While there is at present no proposal for downward revision of Central Issue Prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) being distributed under TPDS, the National Food Security Bill 2011 recently introduced in Parliament envisages issue of foodgrains to "Priority" households at the issue prices of Rs. 3.00, Rs. 2.00 and Re. 1.00 for rice, wheat and coarsegrains respectively.

As regards sugar, the retail issue price of levy sugar under PDS to the beneficiaries is Rs.13.50 per kg since 1.3.2002. However, the ex-mill price of sugar in the open market depends on various factors, namely, domestic demand and supply, international prices of sugar, market sentiments, etc. Statement-IV showing range of ex-mill price during the last sugar season *i.e.* 2010-11 is enclosed. Statement-V showing range of ex-mill price during the current sugar season *i.e.* 2011-12 (October 2011 to 6th March, 2012) is enclosed.

As regards kerosene, which is managed by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices and the current prices are below the required market price, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Statement I

State-wise percentage of BPL and AAY Families

(Prepared as on 31.12.11)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of House Holds in 2000 (in Lakhs)	Category-wise Total No. of Households in 2000 (In Lakhs)			AAY (% age)	BPL (% age)
			AAY	BPL	BPL+AAY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.21	15.58	25.05	40.63	9.85	15.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.42	0.38	0.61	0.99	15.70	25.21
3.	Assam	44.93	7.04	11.32	18.36	15.67	25.19
4.	Bihar	118.79	25.01	40.22	65.23	21.05	33.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.11	7.19	11.56	18.75	16.30	26.21
6.	Delhi	27.82	1.50	2.59	4.09	5.39	9.31
7.	Goa	3.20	0.14	0.34	0.48	4.38	10.63
8.	Gujarat	87.57	8.10	13.10	21.20	9.25	14.96
9.	Haryana	31.48	2.92	4.97	7.89	9.28	15.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12.57	1.97	3.17	5.14	15.67	25.22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.02	2.56	4.80	7.36	14.21	26.64
12.	Jharkand	43.56	9.18	14.76	23.94	21.07	33.88
13.	Karnataka	94.37	11.38	19.91	31.29	12.05	21.10
14.	Kerala	61.10	5.96	9.58	15.54	9.75	15.68
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97.03	15.82	25.43	41.25	16.30	26.21
16.	Maharashtra	177.27	24.64	40.70	65.34	13.90	22.96
17.	Manipur	4.07	0.64	1.02	1.66	15.72	25.06
18.	Meghalaya	4.49	0.70	1.13	1.83	15.59	25.17
19.	Mizoram	1.67	0.26	0.42	0.68	15.57	25.15
20.	Nagaland	3.02	0.47	0.77	1.24	15.56	25.50
21.	Odisha	67.91	12.65	20.33	32.98	18.63	29.94
22.	Punjab	39.76	1.79	2.89	4.68	4.50	7.27
23.	Rajasthan	88.67	9.32	14.99	24.31	10.51	16.91
24.	Sikkim	1.05	0.16	0.27	0.43	15.24	25.71
25.	Tamil Nadu	138.82	18.65	29.98	48.63	13.43	21.60
26.	Tripura	7.22	1.13	1.82	2.95	15.65	25.21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	261.42	40.95	65.84	106.79	15.66	25.19
28.	Uttarakhand	12.19	1.91	3.07	4.98	15.67	25.18
29.	West Bengal	145.23	14.80	36.99	51.79	10.19	25.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.04	0.24	0.28	4.94	29.63
31.	Chandigarh	2.03	0.02	0.21	0.23	0.99	10.34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	0.05	0.13	0.18	13.89	36.11
33.	Daman and Diu	0.26	0.01	0.03	0.04	3.85	11.54
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.012	0.02	0.03	10.91	16.36
35.	Puducherry	2.24	0.32	0.52	0.84	14.29	23.21
Total		1803.78	243.25	408.78	652.03	13.49	22.66

Statement II

*Issue Prices at Fair Price Shops in States/UTs
(As reported by each State/UT from time to time)*

(Rs. Per Kg.)

Sl.No	States	BPL		AAY		APL			Reported Vide letter Dated
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Common Rice**	Rice Gr.A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	2.00	7.00	2.00	7.00	-	-	24.02.09 & 20.11.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.65	6.15	-	3.00	6.60	7.45	8.80	12.11.09
3.	Assam	-	7.00	-	3.00	8.00	9.50-10.00		16.11.11
4.	Bihar	5.22	6.78	2.00	3.00	7.00	9.05	9.41	09.08.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	2.00	-	1.00	10.00	13.00		12.08.11
6.	Delhi	4.65	6.15	2.00	3.00	6.80	-	9.00	16.08.11
7.	Goa	-	6.15	-	3.00	6.60	8.95		07.01.11
8.	Gujarat	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	7.50	-	10.00	08.08.11
9.	Haryana	4.88	-	2.12	-	6.93	-		10.08.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.25	6.85	2.00	3.00	8.50	-	10.00	10.08.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.80	6.40	2.00	3.00	7.25	10.00		19.02.11
12.	Jharkhand	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.88	-	9.21	16.08.11
13.	Karnataka	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	7.20	9.40		29.11.11
14.	Kerala	2.00	1.00	-	1.00	6.70 (Non- subsidized) 2.00 (Subsidized)	8.90 (Non- subsidized) 2.00 (Subsidized)		12.03.12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	4.50	2.00	3.00	7.00			26.08.10
16.	Maharashtra	5.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	7.20	-	9.60	16.08.11
17.	Manipur	5.98	6.20	-	3.47	8.35	8.95		26.07.10
18.	Meghalaya	-	6.15- 6.65	-	3.00	6.60- 7.10	8.45/ 8.50 to 8.95/ 9.00	8.80/ 9.00 to 9.30	02.09.11
19.	Mizoram	-	6.15	-	3.00	-	9.50		08.11.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Nagaland	6.25 (Atta)	6.15	2	3	6.10	-	8.30	18.02.10
21.	Odisha	-	2.00	-	2.00	7.00		9.30	26.08.11
22.	Punjab	4.57	-	2.12	-	8.06	-	-	15.07.11
23.	Rajasthan	2.00	-	2.00	-	6.70	-	9.00	10.08.11
24.	Sikkim	-	4.00	-	Free of cost			9.00	08.12.09
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.50	Free of cost	7.50	Free of cost	7.50		Free of cost	12.03.12
26.	Tripura	-	6.15	-	3.00	10.00	-	10.35	25.08.11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.65	6.15	2.00	3.00	6.60	-	8.45	10.09.06, 08.06.09 & 21.04.10
28.	Uttarakhand	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00		6.00	16.08.11
29.	West Bengal	4.65	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.75	-	9.00	09.08.11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.45	6.05	2.00	3.00	6.50	-	8.80	12.08.11
31.	Chandigarh	4.50	6.02	-	3.00	-		-	15.07.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.65	6.00	2.00	3.00	6.50		8.50	30.04.10
33.	Daman and Diu	4.80	6.40	2.00	3.00	6.85	-	9.00	01.12.09
34.	Lakshadweep	7.10	6.15	7.10	3.00	7.50		10.40	17.01.11
35.	Puducherry	-	Free of cost	-	Free of cost	1.00		1.00	11.02.10

Statement III*Daily Retail Prices along with % Variation of Essential Commodities*

Date:	Commodity: Rice					Unit: (Rs./Kg.)			
	Daily Retail Price					% Variation			
	Current Date	1Month Back	3Month Back	6Month Back	1Year Back	1Month Back	3Month Back	6Month Back	1Year Back
02.03.2012	02.03.2012	02.02.2012	02.12.2011	02.09.2011	02.03.2011	02.02.2012	02.12.2011	02.09.2011	02.03.2011
Centre									
DELHI	24	23	24	24	23	4.35	0	0	4.35
MUMBAI	22	22	22	22	20	0	0	0	10
KOLKATA	19	19	20	21	20	0	-5	-9.52	-5
CHENNAI	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0

Centre	Commodity: Wheat Daily Retail Price					Unit: (Rs./Kg.) % Variation			
	Current Date	1Month Back	3Month Back	6Month Back	1Year Back	1Month Back	3Month Back	6Month Back	1Year Back
	02.03.2012	02.02.2012	02.12.2011	02.09.2011	02.03.2011	02.02.2012	02.12.2011	02.09.2011	02.03.2011
DELHI	16	16	15	15	16	0	6.67	6.67	0
MUMBAI	21	21	21	22	21	0	0	-4.55	0
KOLKATA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
CHENNAI	22	22	22	22	24	0	0	0	-8.33

Statement IV

*Range of Ex-Mill Non-Levy Prices of S-30 Grade Sugar during 2010-11
Sugar Season in different Centres of the Country*

(Rs. per quintal/Ex-Mill)

State	Oct., 2010	Nov., 2010	Dec., 2010	Jan., 2011	Feb., 2011	March, 2011	April, 2011	May, 2011	June, 2011	July, 2011	August, 2011	Sept., 2011
Uttar Pradesh	2590-2790	2705-2940	2840-3090	2770-3090	2690-2865	2740-2890	2770-2880	2720-2810	2640-2790	2740-2890	2690-2920	2690-2820
Maha.	2450-2550	2570-2820	2680-2820	2600-2770	2560-2635	2530-2700	2510-2585	2440-2575	2350-2590	2570-2675	2460-2581	2560-2650
Andhra Pradesh	2500-2650	2600-2950	2700-3000	2600-2960	2600-2750	2570-2750	2510-2750	2520-2700	2402-2700	2550-2760	2515-2720	2540-2740
Tamil Nadu	2500-2580	2670-2880	2800-2875	2750-2870	2650-2750	2575-2700	2575-2620	2520-2600	2400-2620	2550-2620	2500-2620	2630-2680
Gujarat	2530-2620	2600-2951	2760-2930	2680-2900	2640-2750	2660-2760	2640-2700	2530-2680	2430-2730	2600-2750	2500-2630	2530-2650
Punjab	2575-2625	2525-2650	2550-2600	2550-2890	2815-2880	2800-2860	2625-2855	2525-2690	2470-2690	2550-2665	2520-2670	2550-2655
Karnataka	2400-2500	2540-2800	2650-2800	2580-2775	2530-2600	2520-2600	2495-2580	2450-2560	2350-2610	2540-2625	2480-2570	2540-2630

Source: Daily Trading Mart Enquiry Report, Directorate of Sugar.

Statement V

*Range of Ex-Mill Non-L Levy Prices of S-30 Grade Sugar during 2011-12 Sugar Season
(upto 6th March, 2012) in different Centres of the Country*

(Rs. per quintal/Ex-Mill)

State	Oct., 2010	Nov., 2010	Dec., 2010	Jan., 2011	Feb., 2011	March, 2011	April, 2011	May, 2011	June, 2011	July, 2011	August, 2011	Sept., 2011
Uttar Pradesh	2755- 2990	2880- 3290	2905- 3140	2825- 3020	2785- 2970	2835- 2895						
Maharashtra	2560- 2680	2580- 3100	2690- 2900	2650- 2720	2650- 2750	2690- 2720						
Andhra Pradesh	2540- 2810	2600- 3100	2650- 3000	2602- 2820	2630- 2900	2650- 2800						
Tamil Nadu	2620- 2700	2660- 2850	2650- 2790	2630- 2720	2620- 2800	2660- 2680						
Gujarat	2600- 2750	2650- 3180	2700- 3000	2650- 2820	2750- 2885	2790- 2840						
Punjab	2570- 2720	2615- 2850	2670- 2845	2720- 2855	2730- 2865	NR/ NA						
Karnataka	2540- 2670	2600- 2960	2620- 2920	2620- 2725	2630- 2750	2640- 2720						

NR-Not reported

NA-Not available

Source: Daily Trading Mart Enquiry Report, Directorate of Sugar

*[English]***Achievements under JNNURM**

- *6. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which is scheduled to be completed by March, 2012;

(b) the achievements made under the Mission during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total amount sanctioned, released and utilised under the Mission during its first phase, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to make changes in JNNURM in the next stage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the specific target oriented strategy and initiatives taken by the Government for the next phase of JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a seven year mission beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. There is a provision of Rs. 31,500 crore as financial outlay for Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM and Rs. 11,400 crore for

the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM for the entire mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012.

Under UIG of JNNURM, 548 projects have been sanctioned as on 29.02.2012 with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 28523.30 Crore and taking in to consideration the commitment of Rs. 2088.85 Crore for purchase of buses sanctioned under JNNURM, the total ACA commitment is Rs. 30612.15. As on 29.02.2012, 127 projects have been reported physically completed and the remaining 421 projects are reported to be in various stages of implementation. Release of ACA during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is at enclosed Statement-I.

Under UIDSSMT of JNNURM, as on 29.02.2012, 788 projects have been approved with Additional Central

Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 10957.32 crore. Details of funds released State-wise under UIDSSMT during last three years and current year is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State-wise ACA committed and funds released for utilization under the Mission during its first phase are at enclosed Statements-II and III.

(d) and (e) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. Thereafter a Committee under Shri Arun Maira was constituted to suggest structure of JNNURM-II. Final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of JNNURM has not been taken.

Statement I

State and Year-wise detail of sanctioned projects for last three year and current year under UIG of JNNURM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09			2009-10		
		Approved cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Utilities	Approved cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Utilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73,709.50	34,994.75	18,898.95	37,595.00	13,935.00	27,385.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,128.50	8,215.65	2,053.91	—	—	2,006.94
3.	Assam	—	—	6,321.15	—	—	7,112.41
4.	Bihar	67,486.01	37,628.03	1,955.62	—	—	7,441.39
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	405.20	13,421.00	10,738.80	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	12,145.60
7.	Delhi	49,922.00	17,472.30	2,220.58	534,015.00	186,904.60	17,248.00
8.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Gujarat	136,170.62	54,294.22	47,035.34	45,483.26	20,604.09	47,788.21
10.	Haryana	49,349.00	24,674.50	9,147.46	—	—	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7,236.00	5,788.80	—	5,474.00	3,880.00	2,619.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,100.00	10,000.00	2,500.00	—	—	—
13.	Jharhand	76,149.48	48,268.46	6,682.46	—	—	5,384.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Karnataka	98,084.00	32,211.85	12,992.94	6,215.00	4,332.00	21,578.53
15.	Kerala	27,118.00	18,405.20	3,350.50	2,210.00	1,105.00	2,439.45
16.	Madhya Pradesh	48,551.64	24,275.82	15,931.43	37,388.00	20,115.70	12,343.27
17.	Maharashtra	330,929.83	140,074.76	88,349.54	22,169.78	10,356.86	88,649.86
18.	Manipur	2,564.82	2,308.34	—	10,250.13	9,225.12	2,883.37
19.	Meghalaya	21,795.72	19,616.15	4,904.04	—	—	—
20.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	756.82
21.	Nagaland	—	—	389.26	5,042.43	4,538.19	1,702.81
22.	Odisha	23,523.00	18,818.40	3,338.0	7,182.00	4,500.00	2,491.60
23.	Punjab	7,249.00	3,624.50	4,939.22	4,578.00	2,289.00	3,346.62
24.	Puducherry	4,966.00	3,972.80	993.20	—	—	—
25.	Rajasthan	40,004.94	23,364.47	20,281.38	—	—	2,826.10
26.	Sikkim	—	—	538.20	7,261.66	6,535.49	1,663.87
27.	Tamil Nadu	258,559.92	94,398.69	28,446.11	22,675.00	9,000.00	37,723.44
28.	Tripura	7,826.00	7,043.40	1,760.85	10,221.00	9,000.00	2,250.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	280,597.19	142,547.53	43,078.75	65,132.77	31,500.00	47,632.21
30.	Uttarakhand	16,079.49	12,866.12	2,678.56	6,283.00	4,628.00	7,546.69
31.	West Bengal	156,640.86	54,824.29	22,857.17	111,113.68	44,822.75	27,717.88
Total		1,805,750.52	839,688.03	352,049.52	953,710.71	397,990.60	392,683.81

Contd.—

Sl.No.	Name of State	2010-2011			2011-2012 (as on 29.02.2012)			Grand Total*		
		Approved cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Utilities	Approved cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Utilities	Approved cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Utilities
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	15,569.86	—	—	23,071.40	111,304.50	48,928.75	84,925.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	2,436.51	9,128.50	8,215.65	6,497.36
3.	Assam	—	—	3,792.54	—	—	6,795.91	—	—	24,022.01
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,486.01	37,628.03	9,397.01
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	734.52	—	—	—	13,421.00	10,738.80	1,139.72

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	3,643.68	—	—	—	—	—	15,789.28
7.	Delhi	135,771.00	47,520.00	43,509.00	—	—	6,938.27	719,708.00	251,896.90	69,915.85
8.	Goa	—	—	—	7,484.08	5,987.26	72.45	7,484.08	5,987.26	72.45
9.	Gujarat	2,631.04	2,104.84	7,297.21	—	—	34,673.32	184,293.92	77,003.15	136,794.08
10.	Haryana	—	—	5,283.80	—	—	719.50	49,349.00	24,674.50	15,150.76
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	121.09	12,710.00	9,668.80	2,740.10
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	7,042.02	12,100.00	10,00.00	9,542.02
13.	Jharhand	3,336.24	1,668.12	417.03	—	—	6,204.58	79,485.72	49,936.58	18,688.73
14.	Karnataka	—	—	7,659.85	330.00	264.00	20,517.49	104,629.00	36,807.85	62,748.81
15.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	3,510.32	29,328.00	19,510.20	9,300.27
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18,000.00	9,000.00	4,828.66	—	—	14,280.93	1103,939.64	53,391.52	47,384.29
17.	Maharashtra	—	—	42,004.49	10,941.57	3,829.55	59,543.74	364,041.18	154,241.17	278,547.63
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	2,078.42	12,814.95	11,533.46	4,961.79
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	7,296.11	21,795.72	19,616.15	12,200.15
20.	Mizoram	—	—	—	11,090.36	9,981.32	—	11,090.36	9,981.32	756.82
21.	Nagaland	—	—	—	4,026.10	3,623.49	1,246.83	9,068.53	8,161.68	3,338.90
22.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	6,999.34	30,705.00	23,318.40	12,828.94
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,827.00	5,913.50	8,285.84
24.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	2,189.00	4,966.00	3,972.80	3,182.20
25.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	4,584.94	40,004.94	23,364.47	27,692.42
26.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	1,273.34	7,261.66	6,535.49	3,475.31
27.	Tamil Nadu	11,610.00	4,063.50	2,635.84	—	—	17,878.47	292,84.92	107,462.19	86,683.86
28.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	2,406.51	18,047.00	16,043.40	6,417.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	25,479.16	—	—	39,075.76	345,729.96	174,047.53	155,265.88
30.	Uttarakhand	4,377.33	3,501.86	981.06	1,182.27	945.82	4,507.51	27,922.09	21,941.80	15,713.82
31.	West Bengal	120,741.71	42,259.61	17,412.81	96,252.10	34,855.49	21,492.75	484,748.35	176,7762.14	89,480.61
	Total	296,467.32	110,117.93	181,249.51	131,306.48	59,486.93	296,956.41	3,187,235.03	1,407,283.49	1,222,939.55

*Grand total is based on year from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Statement II

State-wise Status of ACA committed/released under UIDSSMT during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Projects Sanctioned during the Mission Period	Approved Cost	ACA Committed during the Mission Period	ACA RELEASED FOR UTILISATION								Total ACA released
					2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to 29.2.2012)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	245995.50	199157.32	4919.68	25568.26	2354605	75586.14	476.88	43079.00	22017.66	195193.67	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	3935.98	3542.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1771.19			1771.19	3542.38	
3.	Assam	30	20783.28	18953.14	0.00	1363.93	1645.22	6946.79			2408.73	12364.67	
4.	Bihar	11	26113.91	21119.94	0.00	3642.83	2689.05	4342.50				10674.38	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	2514365	13472.92	0.00	2447.46	4289.00	0.00		2447.46	4289.00	13472.92	
6.	Goa	3	2875.00	2211.00	0.00	000	000	000		337.20	768.30	1105.50	
7.	Gujarat	52	43814.36	35195.58	2444.18	6002.90	2678.67	12169.71		4651.09	2460.81	30407.36	
8.	Haryana	8	16407.81	13277.69	0.00	0.00	4189.99	2524.58			2913.22	9627.79	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	6168.49	4961.88	0.00	357.33	392.11	85.59		345.82	2098.37	3279.22	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	39867.47	36294.40	0.00	1010002	2724.25	1508.92		4020.85		18354.04	
11.	Jharkhand	5	9646.55	7861.94	0.00	0.00	400332	0.00				4003.32	
12.	Karnataka	38	68248.57	55116.01	0.00	8216.71	6091.10	14891.23		17662.95	2069.43	48931.42	
13.	Kerala	25	42778.55	34532.14	000	3363.03	5194.27	8783.42				17340.1'2.	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58	109583.29	87892.59	0.00	7554.74	10864.06	12973.96		3871.53	13330.16	48594.45	
15.	Maharashtra	94	274443.87	21685087	000	11774.69	10174.78	88262.04	14072.30	22781.21	21036.71	168101.72	
16.	Manipur	5	627700	5670.09	0.00	0.00	644.49	2200.95				2845.44	
17.	Meghalaya	2	143326	1289.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	644.97				644.97	
18.	Mizoram	2	1555.04	1399.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	699.77				699.77	
19.	Nagaland	1	423.89	38150	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	190.75			190.75	
20.	Odisha	17	22503.48	18171.55	0.00	2234.43	2435.04	4410.38		90.37		9170.22	
21.	Punjab	17	39577.45	31785.23	0.00	0.00	7587.04	8367.20		1982.00		17936.24	
22.	Rajasthan	37	60988.52	49063.07	1383.63	4300.70	355594	1918172'				28421.99	
23.	Sikkim	5	3992.82	3617.25	0.00	0.00	73508	1085.40			1796.77	3617.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	123	88272.98	70618.38	0.00	12168.51	10493.41	2923176	1935.35	2135.61	75.20	56039.84
25.	Tripura	4	7816.81	7100.13	0.00	0.00	2005.00	157738			2458.69	6041.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	11580515	94447.49	0.00	20534.14	10340	12 16865.71	10918.80	16933.84	1038.08	76630.69
27.	Uttarakhand	1	6173.25	4938.60	0.00	000	0.00	2469.30				2469.30
28.	West Bengal	34	56932.44	45893.21		5267.38	412200	1138839		2005.51	7346.82	30130.10
29.	Delhi	a	000	0.00	000	000	0.00	000				0.00
30.	Puducherry	1	3918.00	3134.40	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	1567.20		811.00	237820
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				000	
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	000	0.00				0.00	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1864.73	149178	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	719.89			745.89
34.	Lakshadweep	a	000	0.00	000	000	0.00	0.00				0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	1	942.37	753.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	3100				31.00
Total		788	1354283.47	1090195.87	8747.49	124897.06	120399.99	328026.00	29881.17	122344.44	88690.14	822986.28

Statement III*State-wise details of Project Implementation*(Amount Rs. in lakhs)
(as on 25.2.2012)

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed	Apporved Costs	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	18	488,153.01	205,346.11	143,025.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3		18,048.20	16,243.38	8,504.30
3.	Assam	2		31,610.71	28,449.64	24,813.27
4.	Bihar	8		71,181.41	39,475.72	9,858.94
5.	Chandigarh	3		19,119.60	15,295.68	2,684.64
6.	Chhattisgarh	1		30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08
7.	Delhi	28	4	719,708.00	251,897.80	69,916.17
8.	Goa	2		7,484.08	5,987.28	72.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	71	36	549,289.41	238,556.65	178,777.84
10.	Haryana	4		69,720.70	34,860.35	17,788.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4		15,323.06	11,759.25	3,262.71
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4		53,152.00	46,946.80	18,778.73
13.	Jharkhand	5		79,485.72	49,936.43	18,688.73
14.	Karnataka	47	21	369,374.80	145,401.68	91,871.90
15.	Kerala	11		99,789.00	64,554.60	20,025.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	6	245,921.54	125,920.42	66,880.35
17.	Maharashtra	80	14	1,160,078.32	517,116.72	378,953.15
18.	Meghalaya	2		21,795.72	19,616.15	12,200.15
19.	Manipur	3		15,395.66	13,856.09	5,542.45
20.	Mizoram	4		12,772.1.6	11,494.94	1,135.23
21.	Nagaland	3		11,594.13	10,434.72	3,517.90
22.	Odisha	5		81,197.66	63,712.53	22,927.47
23.	Puduchery	2		25,306.00	20,244.80	7,250.20
24.	Punjab	6		72,539.00	36,269.50	14,672.88
25.	Rajasthan	13	2	122,773.11	76,555.99	42,493.38
26.	Sikkim	2		9,653.67	8,688.30	4,013.51
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	12	530,128.28	212,677.10	115,690.11
28.	Tripura	2		18,047.00	16,043.40.	6,417.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	1	536,361.94	269,660.09	178,491.79
30.	Uttarakhand	14		40,256.22	31,806.60	17,237.67
31.	West Bengal	65	13	654,071.19	239,219.93	103,876.31
Total		548	127	6,179,695.30	2,852,319.84	1,611,230.51

Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

*7. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen and other welfare schemes meant for fishermen in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, scheme-wise;

(c) the deficiencies noticed in the schemes; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of fishermen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is conducting an independent

evaluation of the "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" and other schemes. The evaluation reports have not yet been finalized.

Procurement Price of Paddy

*8. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the farmers across the country are entitled to a uniform Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of distress sale of agricultural produce including that of the fact finding mission under the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices, below the MSP;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against those responsible, State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to ensure procurement of the entire quantity of paddy produce, offered by the farmers at MSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, as per the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarsegrains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are bought by the procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at MSP or in the open market whatever is advantageous to them.

(c) No Madam. No such reports have been received by the Ministry.

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

(e) Steps taken to ensure procurement of paddy produce offered by the farmers at MSP are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. Sufficient number of procurement centres are set up by State Governments before onset of a procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.
2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
3. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
4. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, A&N Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat.
5. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations

convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.

6. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes in RMS 2009-10. The MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100 per quintal and the procurement of wheat in RMS 2010-11 was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced the MSP of wheat as Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs.50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 has been further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal.
7. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950 and Rs. 980 per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy, respectively. In addition, the Government had also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10. A total of 320.34 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during KMS 2009-10. For KMS 2010-11, MSP of Rs. 1000 and 1030 per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was fixed. The procurement of rice in KMS 2010-11 is 341.80 lakh tonnes. The MSP of Paddy for common and Grade 'A' variety of Paddy was further enhanced to Rs. 1080 and Rs. 1110 per quintal respectively for KMS 2011-12. The estimated procurement of rice in KMS 2011-12 is 353 lakh tonnes.
8. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions for recording correct market arrivals and ensuring imposition of at least 50% compulsory levy on rice millers.

Disappearance of Monuments

*9. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing framework in place for protection and conservation of historical as well as modern architectures and sites of heritage value in the country;

(b) whether several historical monuments and sites in the country have disappeared due to hostile weather conditions and the pressure of urbanisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken to revive the said monuments and sites including the funds earmarked and utilised during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken/being taken against those found responsible for disappearance of the said structures?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) As per the existing policy the monuments are declared protected under "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 (24 of 1958)" as amended by "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 (10 of 2010)". The policy of Archaeological Survey of India is to protect and preserve monuments and sites declared as of national importance without compromising their authenticity and integrity. The Archaeological Survey of India maintains monuments and sites declared as of national importance on regular basis, depending upon their needs, within the available manpower and financial resources. The monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country are in fairly good state of preservation.

However, due to certain factors such as pressure of urbanization, commercialization, development projects, changing climatic and geographical conditions, at least 35 monuments/sites in the country are reported to be untraceable. The list of such untraced monuments is enclosed as Statement.

The Archaeological Survey of India through its field offices has made vigorous efforts to locate these untraced monuments/sites by conducting regular surveys/inspections as well as by interacting with various District authorities.

The expenditure incurred on conservation/preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments in the country during last three years and funds allocated during this year is as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
2008-09	Rs. 13498.60
2009-10	Rs. 15300.43
2010-11	Rs. 16152.69
2011-12	Rs. 14137.00
	(Allocation)

It is not however feasible to fix individual responsibility, as there are many and varied causes including natural causes for the reported disappearance of monuments.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites which are not traceable

Name of Monument/Site

ASSAM

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah at Na-sadia, Distt. Tinsukia

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Ruins of Copper Teple near Paya, Distt. Lohit

DELHI

1. The Moti Gate of Sher Shah's Delhi, Mauza Babarpur Bazidpur, Distt. New Delhi
2. Pool Chadar, Mauza Chaukri Mubarakabad, Distt. North Delhi
3. Alipur Cemetery, Alipur encamping ground, Distt. North Delhi
4. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Imperial city, Distt. Delhi
5. Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett & others who falls in an attack on Kishanganj, Kishanganj, Distt. North Delhi
6. Tomb with three domes near railway station, Nizamuddin, Distt. South Delhi
7. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription:- "Right Attack, Lieutenant F.R. Mansell, R.E., Directing Engineer, No. 1 Battery-Right, Major James Brind, R.A., Commanding, Armament five 18-pounders: one 18-inch howitzer. To silence Mori Bastion.", East of the hospital in police line, Distt. North Delhi
8. Site of Siege Battery with following inscription:- "No. 2 Battery-Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A., Commanding Armament two 18-pounders; seven 8-inch howitzers, To breach Kashmir bastion.", Compound of Curzon House, Distt. North Delhi
9. Inchla Wali Gumti, village Mubarak pur Kotla, Distt. South Delhi
10. Mound known as Joga Bai comprised in part of Survey plot no. 167 as Jamia Nagar, Distt. South Delhi

11. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates, Mehrauli, Distt. Delhi
12. Nicholson Statue, its platform, its surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall, Out side of Kashmiri Gate, Distt. North Delhi

GUJARAT

1. Ancient Site, Sejakpur, Distt. Surendranagar
2. Historic Site No. 431 to 435, Vadodara, Distt. Vadodara

HARYANA

1. Mughal Kos Minar, Mujesar, Distt. Faridabad, Haryana
2. Mughal Kos Minar, Shahbad, Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Rock carving of Sitala, Narada, Brahma and Radha Krishna, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
2. Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
3. Visveswara and other cave temple, Basohli, Dist. Kathua

KARNATAKA

1. Pre-historic Site, Kittur, Distt. Mysore

RAJASTHAN

1. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Distt. Tonk
2. 12th Cent. Temple, Baran, Distt. Baran

UTTARAKHAND

1. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Tehsil Ranikhet, Distt. Almora
2. Khera Ki Bandi, Old Cemetery, Tehsil Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar
3. Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana, Dhikuli, Tehsil Ramnagar, Distt Nainital

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Tehsil Banda, Distt. Banda
2. Large ruined site called Sandi Khera, Pali, Tehsil Shahabad, Distt. Hardoi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	62	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4
4.	Bihar	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15
6.	Goa	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0
7.	Gujarat	59	55	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4
8.	Haryana	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12
12.	Karnataka	521	518	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359
13.	Kerala	200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15
15.	Maharashtra	366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1
20.	Odisha	29	36	3	107	82	15	15	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7
21.	Punjab	43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38	60	56	15	291	257	68
22.	Rajasthan	72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	315	31
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201
27.	Uttarakhand	5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29
28.	West Bengal	163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46
Total State		2951	2884	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183

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	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0
33.	Delhi UT	60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25
	Total UT	79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109
	All India Total	3030	2950	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292

SOURCE:CRIME IN INDIA Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Importation of Girls+Procuration of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

*Karnatata State has changed Immoral Traffic Prevention Act data pertaining to year 2008 in the year 2011

Statement II

Funds Released for Establishment of AHTU's during 2010-11 & 2011-12

State	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2010-11	Amount Sanctioned in 2010-11 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2011-12	Amount Sanctioned in 2011-12 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Arunachal Pradesh	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Assam	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Bihar	7	53,06,000	7	53,06,000
Chattishgarh	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Goa	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Gujarat	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Himachal Pradesh	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Jammu and Kashmir	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Jharkhand	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Karnataka	5	37,90,000	4	30,32,000
Kerala	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Madhya Pradesh	8	60,64,000	8	60,64,000
Maharashtra	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Manipur	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Mehgalaya	2	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Mizoram	2	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Nagaland	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Odisha	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Punjab	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Rajasthan	6	53,06,000	6	45,48,000
Sikkim	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Tamil Nadu	6	53,06,000	6	45,48,000
Tripura	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Uttar Pradesh	12	90,96,000	12	90,96,000
Uttarakhand	2	22,74,000	2	15,16,000
West Bengal	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Total	115	8,71,70,000	110	8,33,80,000

[English]

Use of Chemical Fertilizers

*11. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advocated judicious use of chemical fertilizers by the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently launched awareness programme for farmers to promote the use of natural manures to increase agricultural production and productivity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved in educating the farmers in propagating the use of natural manures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Government is advocating soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), compost, vermi-compost, green manure and bio-fertilizers to maintain soil health and soil productivity.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing the following Schemes for promotion of natural/organic manures:-

(i) National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F)

(ii) National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)

NPMSH&F provides assistance to set up/strengthen Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), training and demonstration on balanced use of fertilizers and for promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)

through use of organic manures, soil amendments, micronutrients, etc. NPOF promotes use of natural/organic manures through technology transfer on production & use of manure, training and setting up of fruit/vegetable market waste compost production/bio-fertilizer production units. During the last three years 2008-09 to 2010-11, these Schemes have helped in increasing availability of natural/organic manures from approximately 2136 lakh tonne in 2008-09 to 3671 lakh tonne in 2010-11. Similarly, availability of bio-fertilizers during the same period has increased from approximately 25 thousand MT to 38 thousand MT. State-wise details of organic manure production/availability are given in the enclosed Statement-I and State-wise Bio-fertiliser production/availability are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Apart from above, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of enriched/vermi compost from various rural and urban wastes. ICAR also imparts training, organizes frontline demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) to educate farmers.

Statement I

State-wise details of organic manure production/availability

State	Production/Availability (Lakh Tonnes)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	385.51	93.553	118.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0.122	0.1252	0.1261
Assam	26.8	33.9152	5.8572
Bihar	42.15	5.5	66.25
Chhattisgarh	85.4	128.73	144.48
Goa	3.664	1.35448	3.9045
Gujarat	66.36	21.00	40.00
Haryana	115.8	10.05	18.40
Himachal Pradesh	34.36	40.55	40.55
Jammu and Kashmir	3.58	459.95	22.2071
Jharkhand	20.00	23.00	23.00
Karnataka	371.51	2001.27	1442.09
Kerala	116.87	131.87	131.87

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	93.6	97.5	136.00
Maharashtra	91.32	91.32	95.47
Manipur	0.5	0.50	0.50
Mizoram	0.018	0.21	0.215
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.95
Nagaland	0.00	0.0972	0.1615
Odisha	84.356	85.456	131.826
Punjab	310.77	92.191	379.62
Rajasthan	90.6	5.073	294.52
Sikkim	0.00	22.5	27.6
Tamil Nadu	27.34	9.067	56.39
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	96.7	38.767	327.786
Uttarakhand	0.325	0.385	0.385
West Bengal	68.00	92.195	162.84
Total	2135.655	3486.12908	3671.4494

Source: National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Statement II

State-wise details of Bio-fertiliser production/availability

State	Production/Availability (Lakh Tonnes)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	365.51	93.553	118.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0.122	0.1252	0.1261
Assam	26.8	33.9152	5.8572
Bihar	42.15	5.5	66.25
Chhattisgarh	85.4	128.73	144.48
Goa	3.664	1.35448	3.9045
Gujarat	66.36	21.00	40.00
Haryana	115.8	10.05	18.40

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	34.36	40.55	40.55
Jammu and Kashmir	3.58	459.95	22.2071
Jharkhand	20.00	23.00	23.00
Karnataka	371.51	2001.27	1442.09
Kerala	116.87	131.87	131.87
Madhya Pradesh	93.6	97.5	136.00
Maharashtra	91.32	91.32	95.47
Manipur	0.5	0.50	0.50
Mizoram	0.018	0.21	0.215
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.95
Nagaland	0.00	0.0972	0.1615
Odisha	84.356	85.456	131.826
Punjab	310.77	92.191	379.62
Rajasthan	90.6	5.073	294.521
Sikkim	0.00	22.5	27.6
Tamil Nadu	27.34	9.067	56.39
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	96.7	38.767	327.786
Uttarakhand	0.325	0.385	0.385
West Bengal	68.00	92.195	162.84
Total	2135.655	3486.12903	3671.4494

Source: National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Computerisation of PDS

*12. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought information from the States regarding initiatives taken by them to computerise the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a view to fast tracking the reform process so as to check corruption, irregularities and diversion from PDS in a time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto alongwith the progress made in this regard till date and the time limit fixed for its completion;

(c) whether the Government has decided to centrally monitor the computerisation process;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the alternative schemes like biometric technology, Radio Frequency Identification System, cash for food etc. to the

entire country to bring efficiency in the Public Distribution System; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) on priority basis which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerisation of Supply-Chain, digitization of beneficiary database and setting up of transparency and grievance redressal mechanism and to prepare a time-bound Action Plan for end-to-end Computerization of PDS.

States/UTs have taken up several measures towards digitization of ration cards (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, etc.), computerised allocation to Fair Price Shops (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu etc.), Essuance of PDS commodities using Smart Cards/point of sale terminal (Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha etc.), grievance redressal (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, etc.), use of GPS technology (Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu), for tracking vehicles carrying PDS commodities, SMS based monitoring (Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh etc.), and use of web-based citizen's portal (Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh etc.).

Computerization of PDS has also been taken up as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) by the Central Government. As per MMP guidelines, a dedicated institutional mechanism by way of an Empowered Committee (EC) and a Central Project e-Mission Team (CPeMT) for computerization of PDS has been set up. States/UTs have been requested to establish a two-tier structure at their level comprising a State Apex Committee as well as a State Project e-Mission Team (SPeMT).

During the Conference of Food & Agriculture Ministers of States/UTs held on 8-9th February, 2012, timelines for accomplishing identified milestones of Computerization of PDS were deliberated upon and recommended.

Vide Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 03.02.2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196/2001, Secretary (Food &

Public Distribution), Government of India has been nominated as the Chief Coordinator of computerization programme to coordinate with all the State Governments and the Union Territories and to ensure that entire computerization is carried out on a top priority basis. All the Chief Secretaries and Administrators have also been directed to fully cooperate with the Chief Coordinator and meticulously comply with his directions. In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions, all States/UTs were requested to send the progress report of computerization of PDS in their respective States/UTs. Detailed directions alongwith timelines for achievement of various milestones toward Computerisation of PDS were issued to Chief Secretaries of all States/Administrators of all Union Territories on 07.03.2012 (Copy enclosed as Statement).

There is no specific proposal for use of Radio Frequency Identification System. As regards cash for food, a draft scheme on transfer of food subsidy in cash instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to Below Poverty Line/Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries under PDS on pilot basis is under consideration.

Statement

Recommendations of Group formed by Empowered Committee on issue of directions from Secretary Food and Public Distribution to the Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of all UTs

A Small Group was formed by the Empowered Committee (EC) on Computerisation of PDS during its 2nd meeting held on 24.02.2012 consisting of CMD, FCI, JS (Comp.) and DDG, NIC to suggest directions which can be given by Secretary (F&PD) to Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of UTs for Computerisation of PDS in States/UTs as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) no. 196/2001 PUCL v/s Government of India & Others dated 3.2.2012. The Group had a meeting on 01.03.2012 and deliberated on the matter in detail.

2. JS (Comp. & WDRA) informed that for making TPDS effective, it is important to make the delivery and management system transparent by undertaking end-to-end Computerization of TPDS in all States/UTs. Computerization of complete Supply Chain Management up to the FPS level and availability of this information on a transparency portal in public domain is the need of the hour. Through FPS automation, it would be ensured that

TPDS commodities are issued to the eligible beneficiaries and the transaction details are recorded. Initiatives have been taken in the past by Central Government and several State Governments for automating various components of TPDS using ICT. Computerization of TPDS operations would enable the States/UTs to address the following key challenges faced by TPDS namely, leakages and diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, fake and bogus ration cards, Lack of transparency and weak grievance redressal and social audit mechanisms.

3. Further, it was informed that as per the Guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution, end-to-end Computerization of TPDS consists of

- (a) Creation & management of digitized Beneficiary Database;
- (b) Supply-chain management of TPDS commodities from Food Corporation of India (FCI) till Fair Price Shops (FPS);
- (c) FPS Automation and;
- (d) Transparency and Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

4. The Group noted that a lot of work has already taken place in several States/UTs which is summarised as follows:

- States such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. have digitized their ration cards.
- Computerisation of Supply-chain Management of PDS has been completed in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. are carrying out computerized allocation for Fair Price Shops.
- Smart Cards are being issued in lieu of Ration Cards in States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, etc.
- In Rayagada district of Odisha, bar-coded coupons & Smart cards are used in rural & urban areas respectively for distribution of foodgrains with the assistance of World Food Programme (WFP).
- Grievance redressal mechanisms are in place in State of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.

- GPS technology is being used to for track vehicles carrying TPDS commodities in the States of Chhattisgarh & Tamil Nadu.
- SMS alerts are sent regarding availability of foodgrains at FPS/stock position in States of Chhattisgarh, UP, TN, etc.
- Chhattisgarh has placed PDS related information on their websites in public domain.
- Gujarat is making use of bar-coded ration cards/ food coupons for FPS Automation purposes. FPS Automation is done in more than 200 FPSs and process is likely to be completed by June 2012 in all FPSs in State of Gujarat.

5. Most of the achievements highlighted above have been undertaken using NIC resources at aarious levels, leveraging Aadhaar data, using local resources and due to the commitment of the State Government & Administration. Computerisation of various components has been undertaken by States depending on State priorities. In State like Chhattisgarh, Computerisation of Supply-Chain management was undertaken on priority while in Gujarat E-gram has been used for FPS automation using bar-coded ration cards/food coupons. Keeping in view the varying practices and initiatives being undertaken by States/UTs, the Group is of the view that other States may also be directed to proactively undertake the end-to-end Computerisation of PDS in their States/UTs as has been done by Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.

6. It was informed by JS, WDRA that the finalisation of timelines for various components of PDS Computerisation was discussed with the States/UTs during the Conference held on 8th & 9th February 2012 in New Denlhi, and timelines have been incorporated in the proposed Plan Scheme.

7. After taking into account the need of taking urgent steps for computerisation of entire chain, the Group recommends that the following timelines may be adhered to by all States/UTs:

- Digitization of Beneficiary Data Base to be completed by October 2012.
- Computerization of Supply-Chain Management to be completed by March 2013.
- FPS Automation to be completed by March 2014.

8. In view of the overall timelines stated above, the Group suggests following measures which the State

Governments/UTs may undertake. The progress of the same may be monitored on monthly basis by the State Governments:-

8.1 Centralised Ration Card Database creation-31.10.2012 (Target date) NIC informed that requisite software i.e. eRCMS (Existing Ration card Management System) has been made available to SIOs of all States/UTs. Data entry could be done as per the Data Capture Form already provided to the States/UTs vide letter no. 23-12/2011-PD-II dated 13.10.2011. Data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. In case any customization is required, it is to be undertaken by the State Informatics Officers of NIC at their level. Training may be provided by NIC.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.2 Creation of database of FPS - 31.05.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software i.e. SIMS (Stakeholder Identity Management System) has been made available to SIOs of all States/UTs. Responsibility for customisation shall be of NIC. The data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.3 Creation of database of Storage godowns-30.04.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software i.e. SIMS has been made available to all States/UTs. The data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC. FCI mentioned that database of godowns of FCI is already available through IRRS, but for DCP States, information of godowns, where Central Pool stocks are kept, is currently not available. It is recommended that States may complete data entry of such godowns (where central pool stocks are kept) by 30.04.2012.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.4 Creation of PDS agency details (FCI/State/DCP) - 30.04.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software i.e. SIMS has been made available to all States/UTs. Data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil

Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC. It was also noted that database of godowns of FCI is already available through IRRS and stock position is currently entered by FCI in IRRS. It is recommended that State Governments/UTs must also complete data entry of agency details by 30.04.2012.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.5 State PDS Information Portal

All States/UTs should host a State PDS Information Portal, having at least the following information:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Database of FPS | — | 31.05.2012
(Target Date) |
| b. Database of Storage Godowns | — | 30.04.2012
(Target Date) |
| c. Agency details (FCI/State/DCP) | — | 30.04.2012
(Target Date) |
| d. Centralised Ration Card Database | — | 31.10.2012
(Target Date) |

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.6 Stock Position of DCP States namely, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, M.P., Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

- Hardware has been provided by FCI to these States under the IISFM project of FCI
- The concerned application has been suitably customised and IRRS-State has been made available by NIC
- The concerned staff in all the godowns of the State should start entering stock position on a daily basis

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

9. During the general discussions, it was felt that following issues may also be communicated to States/UTs:

9.1 As regards Ration card database creation, it was decided that States may be informed that the pace of Aadhaar enrolment should not affect the digitisation efforts for beneficiary database creation. Both the processes can go on simultaneously. NIC informed that their software is capable of capturing Aadhaar numbers in the beneficiary

database. States may consult NIC for necessary guidance for achieving digitisation of beneficiary records.

9.2 Main onus of customisation of the requisite application software lies with NIC & its State Units. NIC may put in place streamlined processes and may issue guidance to their State units accordingly. NIC may also keep State Governments informed about the progress of computerisation of software.

9.3 NIC must prepare User Manuals for various application modules by 15.04.2012. Thereafter, the manuals may be forwarded to the States by the Department of Food & Public Distribution. CMD, FCI suggested that all definitions such as, Central Pool, PDS Stock, Supply Chain, etc. should be clearly stated and must be followed universally. NIC agreed to provide these Manuals/Guidelines in Hindi as well.

9.4 It was suggested that the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India may also start on-line allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs. Food Secretaries of States/UTs may be directed to make district-wise allocation by using the software which may be developed by NIC by 15.05.2012. (Action: DFPD for entry of State-wise allocation Food Secretaries of States/UTs for entry of district-wise allocation and NIC for software)

9.5 As regards online allocation at State/UT level, CMD, FCI suggested that NIC may develop a web based application which States/UTs could use to enter the district-wise and scheme-wise allocation data. This model may be finalised by HIC before April 2012.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JS (Comp.), D/o Food & Public Distribution DDG, National Informatics Centre

-----Sd/----- -----Sd/-----

CMD, Food Corporation of India

-----Sd/-----

Transmission in Digital Mode

*13. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enforce switch over to digital mode of transmission by television channels and abandon analog mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to the unhealthy competition prevailing amongst the various private Direct to Home (DTH) operators, the consumers and the Government are likely to be largely affected in major metropolitan cities especially Mumbai; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Government, vide Notification dated 11.11.2011 had notified that it shall be obligatory for every cable operator to transmit or re-transmit programmes of any channel in an encrypted form through a digital addressable system. TRAI in its recommendations dated 5th August, 2010 on "Implementation of Digital Addressable Cable Systems in India" had, *inter alia*, recommended that digitalization with addressability be implemented in cable TV services and, accordingly, recommended a time frame comprising four phases for switch over from analog system to the digital addressable system (DAS) in the cable TV sector.

The mandatory introduction of Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) in the cable TV services, *inter-alia*, covers a time frame and road map for implementation of digitalization with addressability on a pan India basis in cable TV services, leading to complete switch off of analog TV services by 31st December, 2014. A notification has been issued by the Ministry on 11.11.2011 to make it obligatory for every cable operator to transmit or re-transmit programme of any channel in an encrypted form through a digital addressable system in four phases wherein in the first phase, four metro cities will be shifted to digital addressable system by 30th June, 2012. In the second phase, 38 cities with a population greater than one million, will be covered by 31st March 2013. In the third phase all other urban areas (municipal corporations/municipalities) except cities/towns/areas covered in Phase-I and Phase-II will undertake digital transition by 30th September, 2014 and in the fourth Phase, the remaining areas will be covered by 31st December, 2014.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has received no such reports of unhealthy competition. However, digitalization is expected to lead to great benefits for consumers, operators and also government. It will provide better picture quality, a huge selection of channels and permit

individual channel preference by consumers. It will also allow introduction of value added services and transparency in subscriber base.

[*Translation*]

Attack on Diplomat

*14. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any investigation into the recent bomb attack on the vehicle of an Israeli diplomat in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any inputs regarding the attack from foreign intelligence agencies;

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

(e) the preventive and precautionary measures taken by the Government to avoid such attacks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A bomb blast took place in a car belonging to the Israeli Embassy on 13.02.2012. The attack occurred on Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. 4 persons including an Israeli lady were injured in this incident. The Delhi Police registered a case *vide* FIR No. 04/12 dated 13.02.2012. On 06.03.2012, Delhi Police arrested one person in this regard. The matter is under investigation by Delhi Police. Assessments/inputs of the Central intelligence agencies are being made available to the Delhi Police.

(e) Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries as well as for international organizations located in the country are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies. The Ministry of External Affairs also periodically sensitizes the security agencies concerned to provide security to various embassies/posts. Based on these inputs, as well as their own local threat assessments, security arrangements are made by the local/State police concerned. Delhi Police has taken additional precautionary measures to strengthen security at vulnerable embassies/posts.

Price of Sugar

*15. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the prices of sugar meant for sale under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of increase in PDS price of sugar on its prices in the open market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The price of sugar meant for sale under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country is Rs. 13.50 per kg since 01.3.2002. No decision to increase its price has been taken by the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Promotion of Animal Husbandry

*16. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects undertaken to improve and promote research in animal husbandry by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Agricultural Institutions/Universities;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement new schemes to promote animal husbandry amongst the farmers so as to supplement their income;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the National level institutes likely to be involved in propagation of animal husbandry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The details of Animal Science Institutes, Bureau, Project Directorates, National Research Centres, All India Coordinated Research/Network/Outreach/Seed Project Centres is placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries is initiating the National

Dairy Plan, Phase I (2011-12 to 2016-17) to promote dairy farming amongst the farmers so as to supplement their income. The details of the scheme is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) All the Institutes, Bureaus and Project Directorates, etc. mentioned in Statement-I, the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries and State Animal Husbandry Departments are involved in promotion of Animal Husbandry.

Statement I

Names and location of Animal Science Institutes, Bureau, Project Directorates, National Research Centres, All India Coordinated Research/Network/Outreach/Seed Project Centres

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Location
Deemed Universities		
1.	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
National Institute		
3.	Central Institute for Research on Goat	Makhdoom, Mathura, UP
4.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hisar, Haryana
5.	National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology	Bengaluru, Karnataka
6.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute	Avikanagar, Rajasthan
7.	Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
Bureau		
8.	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources	Karnal, Haryana
National Research Centres		
9.	National Research centre on Pig	Rani, Guwahati
10.	National Research centre on Yak	Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh
11.	National Research centre on Mithun	Jharnapani, Nagaland
12.	National Research centre on Camel	Bikaner, Rajasthan
13.	National Research centre on Meat	Uppal, Hyderabad, AP
14.	National Research centre on Equines and Vety Type Culture	Hishar, Haryana
Project Directroates		
15.	Project Directorate on Poultry	Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, AP
16.	Project Directorate on Cattle	Meerut, UP
17.	Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease	Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand
18.	Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	Hebal, Bengaluru, Karnataka

1. Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal
Cooperating Centres		
In situ Conservation Units		
1.	Beetal goat (upto 2009-10)	KVK, Ambala, Haryana
2.	Kilkarsel sheep (upto 2010-11)	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
3.	Surti goat (upto 2010-11)	NAU, Navsari, Gujarat
Ex-situ conservation Units		
4.	Ponwar cattle (upto 2009-10)	UPLDB, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Kherigarh Cattle (upto 2009-10)	UPLDB, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
6.	Krishna Valley cattle (upto 2011-12)	BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra
7.	Jaffrabadi Buffalo (upto 2008-09)	BAIF, Pune Maharashtra
Core Laboratory		
8.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
9.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
10.		NBAGR, Karnal, Haryana
New initiative in XI Plan		
11.	Core Laboratory	AAU, Guwahati, Assam
12.	Buffalo Genomics	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
13.	Buffalo Genomics	NBAGR, Karnal, Haryana

2. Network Projects on Buffalo Improvement

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar, Haryana
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Murrah Breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
2.	Murrah Breed	HAU, Hisar, Haryana
3.	Murrah Breed	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
4.	Murrah Breed	NDUAT, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
5.	Nili-Ravi Breed	CIRB Sub Campus, Nabha, Punjab
6.	Jaffrabadi Breed	JAU, Junagadh, Gujarat
7.	Pandharpuri Breed	MPKV, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
8.	Godavai Breed	SVVU, Venkataramanagudem, Andhra Pradesh
9.	Swamp Breed	AAU, Khanapara, Assam
10.	Surti Breed	MPUAT, LRS, Vallabhnagar, Rajasthan
11.	Bhadawari Breed	IGFRI, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Bull and Semen Certification Lab	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
Field Units		
13.	Murrah Breed	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
14.	Murrah Breed	NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
15.	Murrah Breed	CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
New initiative in XI Plan		
16.	Murrah Breed	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
17.	Murrah Breed	SVVU, Anthergaon, Andhra Pradesh
18.	Murrah Breed	ICAR Research Complex, Patna, Bihar

3. Network Project on Sheep Improvement

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Deccani breed Farm Unit for Mutton and Wool	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
2.	Nellore breed for Mutton	SVVU, Palamner, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Magra breed for Carpet wool	RAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan
4.	Madras Red for Mutton	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
5.	Ganjam breed for Mutton	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
6.	Marwari Farm based Unit	ARC of CSWRI, Bikaner, Rajasthan
7.	Chokla Farm based Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar
New initiative of XI Plan		
1.	Deccani Field Unit	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
2.	Patanwadi	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat

4. Network Project on Adaptation and facilitation of livestock to impending climatic changes through shelter management (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NDRI, Karnala, Haryana
Cooperating Centres		
1.		NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
2.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
3.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
4.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
5.		NRC on Pig, Guwahati, Assam
6.		TANVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal
8.		CSKHPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
9.		MAFSU, Nagpur, Maharashtra

5. Network Programme on Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
2.		OUAT, Bhubneswar, Odisha
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		KAU, Thrissur
5.		AAU, Assam
6.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.		CSKHPKU, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh

6. Network Programme on Bluetongue (BT)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.		COVS, SVVU, Hyderabad
2.		MPPCVV, Jabalpur, MP

1	2	3
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		SDAU, S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
5.		CSWRI, Awikanagar, Rajasthan
6.		IVRI, Mukteswar, Nainital, Uttarakhand
7.		HAU, Hisar, Haryana
8.		MAFSU, Parbhani, Maharashtra
9.		IAH&VB, Bengaluru, Karnataka
10.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal

7. Network Programme on Gastrointestinal Parasitism (GIP)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
1.		GBPUA&T, Pantnagar, Bareilly, Uttarakhand
2.		WBUA&FS, Kolkata, West Bengal
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		JNKVU, Jabalpur, MP
5.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
6.		ICAR Research Complex, Barapani, Meghalaya
7.		ICAR Research Complex, Gangtok, Sikkim

8. Network Project on R&D Support for Process Up-gradation of indigenous milk products for industrial applications

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NDRI, Karnal
Cooperating Centres		
1.		NDRI, Karnal, Haryana
2.		SRS of NDRI, Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
4.		WBUAFS, Mohanpur, West Bengal
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.		BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

1. All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cattle

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	Coordinating Unit	Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut, UP
Cooperating Units		
2.		Project Directorate on cattle, Merrut, UP
3.	Fireswal Bull Rearing Unit	Military Dairy Farm, Meerut, UP
4.	Fireswal DRUs	Military Dairy Farm, Meerupt, UP
5.	Ongole GP Unit	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
6.	Ongole DRUs	SVVU, Lam, Guntur, AP
7.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	BAIF, Uruli-kanchan, Maharashtra
8.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
9.	Field Progeny Testing Unit	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.	Sahiwal GP unit	NDRI Karnal, Haryana
2.	Sahiwal DRUs	NDRI Karnal, Haryana
3.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
4.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
5.		Bhiwani Gaushala, Bhiwani (Haryana)
6.		Sahiwal Cattle Breeding Farm Chakgajria, Lucknow, UP
7.		GLF Hisar, Haryana
8.	Gir GP Unit	JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat
9.	Gir DR Unit	Jau, Junagarh, Gujarat
10.	Kankrej GP Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
11.	Kankrej DR Unit	SAU, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
12.	FPT Unit	GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
13.	FPT Unit	ICAR NEH Region, Sikkim

2. AICRP on Goat Improvement

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
1.	Coordinating Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
Cooperating Units		
2.	Jamunapari Farm Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP

1	2	3
3.	Barbari Farm Unit	CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
4.	Sirohi Farm Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
5.	Changthangi Field Unit	DRDO, Leh, J&K
6.	Marwari Field Unit	RAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan
7.	Black Bengal Field Unit	WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal
8.	Gengam Field Unit	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
9.	Sangmneri Field Unit	MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra
10.	Surti Field Unit	NAU, Navasari, Gujarat
11.	Malabari Field Unit	KAU, Trichur, Kerala
12.	Sirohi Field Unit	MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.	Black Bengal Field Unit	BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.	Osmanabadi Field Unit	NARI, Phaltan, Maharashtra
3.	Assam Hill Field Unit	AAU, Guwahati, Assam
4.	Gaddi Field Unit	HPKV, Palampur, HP

3. AICRP on Pigs

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NRC on Pig, Rani, Guwahati
Cooperating Centres		
1.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
2.		ICAR Research Complex, Goa
3.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.		AAU, Khanapara, Assam
5.		TNVASU, Kattupakkam, Tamil Nadu
6.		KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
7.		SVVU, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh
8.		MPPCVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.		Central Agricultural University, Mizoram
2.		Nagaland University, Medziphema, Nagaland

4. AICRP on Poultry Breeding

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Poultry for Egg	SVVU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Poultry for Egg	AAU, Anand, Gujarat
3.	Poultry for Egg	KAU, Mannuthy, Kerala
4.	Poultry for Egg	CARI, Izatnagar, UP
5.	Poultry for Meat	KAVFSU, Bidar, Karnataka
6.	Poultry for Meat	GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.	Poultry for Meat	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
8.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
9.	Rural poultry production	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Agartala, Tripura
New initiative in XI Plan		
1.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
2.		HPKVV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
3.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.		MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

5. AICRP on Improvement of Feed Resources and Nutrient Utilization in Raising Animal Production

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	NIANP, Bengaluru
Cooperating Centres		
1.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal
3.		MPPCVVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
4.		KAU, Thrissur, Kerala
5.		MAFSU, Nagpur, Maharashtra
6.		SVVU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
7.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
8.		GADYASU, Ludhiana, Punjab

1	2	3
9.		GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttar Pradesh
10.		HPKVV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
11.		RAU, Patna, Bihar
12.		AAU, Khanapara, Assam
13.		OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
14.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka
15.		CIRB, Hisar, Haryana
16.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
17.		BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra
18.		NRC on Camel, Bikaner, Rajasthan
19.		IGFRI, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
20.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
21.		IVRI, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
22.		NRC on Yak, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh

6. AICRP on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance (ADMAS)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	PDADMAS, Bengaluru
Cooperating Centres		
1.		Disease Investigation Section, VBRI, Hyderabad, AP
2.		Disease Investigation Section, Aundh, Pune, Maharashtra
3.		FMD Typing Scheme, Polytechnic Hospital Building, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
4.		Disease Investigation Section, Vety Hospital Campus, Bhopal, MP
5.		IAH&VB, Belgachia Road, Kolkata, WB
6.		AH Deptt., Gowkadal, Srinagar, J&K
7.		Institute of Animal Health, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.		DIO, Palode, Thirananthapuram, Kerala

1	2	3
9.		Animal Disease Research Instt., Phulnakhara, Cuttack, Odisha
10.		State Disease Diagnostic Centre, New Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan
11.		Deptt. of Vety & AH, Imphal, Manipur
12.		IAH & VB, Hebbal, Bengaluru, Kamataka
13.		ICAR Res Complex, Barapani, Meghalaya
14.		College of Vety Sc, GADVSAU, Ludhiana, Punjab
15.		College of Vety Sc, Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam

7. AICRP on Foot and Mouth Disease

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	PDFMD, Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand
	Cooperating Centres	
1.		Deptt. of Animal Husbandry and Vety Services, Lucknow, UP
2.		IAH & VB, Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.		PODU Univ of Vety Sc & AH, Mathura, UP
4.		CCSHAU, Haryana, Hisar
5.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
6.		DIVB & RI, Hyderabad, AP
7.		IAH&VB, Kolkata, WB
8.		Dte of AH & Disease Investigation Section, Pune, Maharashtra
9.		IVPM, Ranipet, Tamil Nadu
10.		SDDGDAH, Jaipur, Rajasthan
11.		AHI, Jalandhar, Punjab
12.		DV & AHS, Imphal, Manipur
13.		DVM, Bihar Vety College, Patna, Bihar
14.		DAH, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
15.		DAHMVS, Aizawl, Mizoram

1	2	3
16.		DAH, Shimla, HP
17.		DV & AH, Kohima, Nagaland
18.		Chief Disease Investigation Office, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
19.		IRDD, DIC, Agartala, Tripura
20.		State Disease Investigation Laboratory, Vety Hospital Campus, Bhopal
21.		DAH&VS, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
22.		Deptt. of AH, Jammu, J&K
23.		ADRI, Cuttack, Odisha

1. Outreach programme on Methane Emission (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NIANP, Bengaluru
Cooperating Centres		
1.		TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.		CIRG, Makhdoom, Uttar Pradesh
4.		GADVASU, Ludhiana, Punjab
5.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
6.		CSWRI, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
7.		MAFSU, Akola, Maharashtra
8.		RVC, Ranchi, Jharkhand

2. Outreach Programme on Monitoring of Drug Residues and Environmental Pollutants (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnaear (UP)
Cooperating Centres		
1.		College of Veterinary Science MAFSU, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.		College of Veterinary Science TNUVAS, Chennai. Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
3.		College of Veterinary Science WBFAUS Kolkata, West Bengal
4.		College of Veterinary Science, S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
5.		College of Vety Sciences, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
6.		College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram, AP
7.		College of Veterinary Science, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.		College of Veterinary Science, Assam
9.		College of Veterinary Science, Jabalpur, M.P.
10.		College of Veterinary Science, Patna, Bihar
11.		NRC Yak, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh
12.		NORI, Karnal, Haryana
13.		NIANP, Bengaluru, Karnataka

3. Outreach Programme on Ethno Veterinary Medicine (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
Cooperating Centres		
1.		College of Veterinary Science SKUAT, J&K
2.		PUAT, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
3.		TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.		AAU, Anand, Gujarat
5.		AAU, Guwahati, Assam
6.		College of Veterinary Science Durg, Chhattisgarh
7.		College of Veterinary Science, Palampur, HP
8.		College of Veterinary Sciencce, Thrissur, Kerala
9.		College of Veterinary Science, Jabalpur, MP
10.		College of Veterinary Science, Mathura, UP
11.		College of Veterinary Science, Aizawal, Mizoram

4. Outreach programme on Zoonotic Diseases (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
1.		College of Veterinary Science, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.		College of Veterinary Science, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
3.		College of Veterinary Science, Chennai, TN
4.		PDADMAS, Bengaluru, Kamataka
5.		College of Vety Science, Mathura, UP
6.		College of Vety Science, Nagpur, Maharashtra
7.		CIRG, Makhdoom, UP
8.		Central JALMA Institute of Leprosy for other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra, UP
9.		College of Vety Science, Thrissur, Kerala
10.		College of Vety Science, Kolkata, WB
11.		College of Vety Science, Bengaluru, Karnataka
12.		HSADI, IVRI Campus, Bhopal, MP

1. Sheep Seed Project (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	CSWRI, Avikanagar
Cooperating Centres		
1.	Mandya Breed	KVAFSU, Bidar, Kamataka
2.	Chottanagpuri Breed	BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
3.	Sonadi Breed	MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan
4.	Mecheri Breed	TNVASU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

2. Poultry Seed Project (New initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
	Coordinating Unit	PDP, Hyderabad
Cooperating Centres		
1.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Imphal, Manipur

1	2	3
2.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Gangtok, Sikkim
3.		Regional centre of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Jharnapani, Nagaland
4.		RAU Vety College, Patna, Bihar
5.		IGKVV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
6.		WBUAFS, Kolkata, West Bengal

3. Mega Seed Project on Pig (New Initiative during XI Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location
	Coordinating Unit	NRC on Pig, Rani, Guwahati
Cooperating Centres		
1.		BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.		AAU, Khanapra, Assam
3.		Selesih Pig Farm, State Vety Deptt., Govt. of Mizoram
4.		ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Nagaland

Statement II

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

Background

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

National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP I) is to be implemented with a total investment of about Rs. 2,242 crore comprising Rs. 1584 crore as IDA credit, Rs. 176 crore as Gol share, Rs. 282 crore as share of End

Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that will implement the project in participating States and Rs. 200 crore by NDDS and its subsidiaries for providing technical and implementation support to the project.

Pattern of funding

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

Approval Procedure

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

- National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by Secretary, DADF, Gal would approve State

Plans, Annual Action Plans, sanction release of funds to NDDS as well as re-appropriation of funds, and generally oversee and review implementation of NDP. The NSC would have the authority to consider and approve changes in eligibility criteria with reference to implementing agency, project area, norms of unit cost of components/items, composition of National & Project Steering Committees, component structure and re-appropriation proposals.

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

The objective of the Plan:

- (a) To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (b) To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector.

These objectives would be pursued through the adoption of focused scientific and systematic processes in provision of technical inputs supported by appropriate policy and regulatory measures.

Implementing Agency:

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

Key Components:

1. Productivity Enhancement

- (a) Production of high genetic merit (HGM) cattle and buffalo bulls and import of Jersey/ HF Bulls for semen production
- (i) Progeny testing
- (ii) Pedigree Selection
- (iii) Import of bulls (equivalent embryos)
- (b) Strengthening existing semen stations/starting new stations for producing high quality disease free semen doses
- (i) Strengthening existing semen stations -(A & B grade semen stations only)
- (ii) New Semen stations
- (c) Setting up a pilot model for viable doorstep AI delivery services [based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)] through a professional service provider including animal tagging and performance record
- (d) Improving nutrition of milch animals to produce milk commensurate with their genetic potential and for reducing methane emission
- (i) Ration Balancing Program
- (ii) Fodder Development

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

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

3. Project Management and Learning

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

Coverage:

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

Project Benefits/Results

- a. Contributing to increasing the milk production from a current level of 112 million tonnes to around 150 million tonnes;
- b. Increasing the productivity of in-milk animals in the project area - from a current level of under 4 kilograms/ day to about 4.3 kilograms/ day and the proportion of in-milk animals to adult females in the project area from a current level of 60 percent to about 64 percent;
- c. Increasing the total volume of milk sold by milk producers through existing dairy cooperatives and producer companies from a current level of about 275 lakh kilograms/day to 425 lakh kilograms/ day.
- d. Produce about 2500 high genetic merit bulls and imports of about 400 bulls or equivalent embryos/ semen doses.
- e. An incremental production of about 47 million disease free quality semen doses annually in the terminal year.
- f. Close to an annual 4 million doorstep AIs - adopting the prescribed SOPs - by the terminal year.
- g. Production of 7,500 tons of certified/truthfully labelled fodder seed, setting up 2 straw densification plants and about 1350 silage making/fodder conservation demonstrations.
- h. Pilots for re-vegetation of about 700 hectare of common grazing land for production of green fodder.
- i. Coverage of an additional 23,800 villages under milk procurement systems.
- j. An additional milk procurement of about 54 lakh kg per day in the terminal year.

[Translation]

Natural Calamities

*17. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several parts of the country were affected by natural calamities like heavy rains, flood and cyclone etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loss of lives, property and damages to crops during the year 2011-12, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central team has visited the affected areas;

(d) if so, the details of the findings of the said team and the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the assistance sought by the affected States and the assistance provided by the Union Government during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of States/Union Territories affected by natural calamities like floods, cyclonic storms, earthquakes etc., as reported by the State Governments/Union Territories in the year 2011-12 alongwith the loss of lives, property and damage to crops are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The States of Sikkim, West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the UT of Puducherry have submitted memoranda for additional central assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for supplementing their relief efforts. The State-wise details of the assistance sought, visit of the Central Teams, status of the reports and assistance approved are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

*State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/flash floods/floods/landslides/
cloudburst/earthquake etc. during 2011-12*

(Provisional) As on 01.03.2012

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	13	—	277	4.17
4.	Bihar	37*	—	1603	—
5.	Goa	1	—	134	negligible
6.	Gujarat	53	175	4734	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	2374	10838	1.56
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	84	51	419	—
12.	Kerala	152	531	14222	1.18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	106	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Odisha	87	1493	290780	4.19
18.	Punjab	14	4	26	—
19.	Sikkim	77*	1333	23903	0.14
20.	Tamil Nadu	57	669	99904	2.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	692	268	22858	5.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Uttarakhand	19	10	107	—
23.	West Bengal	79*	33	317481	0.09
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
25.	Puducherry	12	1256	86439	0.17
Total		1,553	8,197	8,73,725	18.87

*This includes 60 lives lost in Sikkim, 11 lives lost in West Bengal and 10 lives lost in Bihar due to earthquake of 18th September 2011.

Statement II

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT (Calamity details)	Assistance sought [Rs. in crore]	Visit of Central Team	Amount assessed by Team [Rs. in crore]	Status of approval of funds from NDRF by High Level Committee (HLC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sikkim (Earthquake Sept. 2011)	2842.62	27-30 September 2011 & from 7-10 Oct. 2011	291.36 + 41.64 NRDWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 227.51 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 41.64 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.
2.	West Bengal (Earthquake Sept. 2011)	525.05	11 October 2011	103.17	Report of the Central Team has been considered by Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.

HLC held on 15.12.2011.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Odisha (Flood 2011)	3265.37	26-30 Sept. 2011	1006.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 908.30 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 10.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals. <p>HLC held on 15.12.2011.</p>
4.	Kerala (Flood/ landslide 2011)	1427.24	20-22 Oct. 2011	225.56	Report of the Central Team has been considered by IMG on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Flood 2011)	1458.37	10-12 Nov. 2011	467.74	Report of the Central Team has been considered by IMG on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.
6.	Himachal Pradesh (Flood/landslide/ cloudburst 2011)	886.90	24-27 Nov. 2011	120.09	Report of the Central Team has been considered by IMG on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.
7.	Tamil Nadu (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	5237.01 (1199.89+ 4037.12)	7-11 Jan. 2012	680.80	Report of the Central Team has been considered by IMG on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.
8.	Puducherry (Cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011)	2435.66 (296.30+ 2139.368)	8 Jan. 2012	88.67	Report of the Central Team has been considered by IMG on 17.02.2012. It is being placed before HLC for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.

Nehru Yuva Kendras

*18. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether NYKs have still not been set up in several districts including in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to open NYKs in these districts and also to revamp these centres on the basis of the findings of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A holistic management study of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was entrusted to Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad who having submitted their report in February, 2009 made some major recommendations, *inter alia*, reorganization of NYKS programmes, impact of NYKS on empowerment and development of youth, structural changes for improving the delivery of services and convergence with schemes and programmes of other Ministries and international agencies etc. The Government has implemented the recommendations thereby introducing a new programme for Youth Leadership and Personality Development, the Zonal offices have been increased from 18 to 28, introduction of Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for girls in 200 boarding/Tribal/Hilly districts of the country, preparation of revised training manuals on various subjects for Youth Development and Empowerment, Life Skills Education, National Integration & Social Harmony and Enhancement of honorarium from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2500/- per month being paid to the volunteers.

(c) to (e) At present there is a Kendra of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in 501 districts of the country. The Government has recently approved the proposal to open a Kendra of NYKS in the remaining 122 uncovered districts of the country including 16 Kendras in the State of Uttar Pradesh as per the details given in the enclosed Statement.

The major thrust of NYKs now is towards the deployment and mentoring of Rural Youth Clubs at the

village level. The Government has taken steps towards the infrastructural upgradation, capacity building and the professionalization of the youth clubs and implementation of schemes by NYKS. A paradigm shift has been brought in the functioning and implementation of schemes by NYKS. Towards this end, specific projects have been initiated in respect of Women and Child Development, Youth Exchange Programme for Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern Region, HIV AIDS, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Disaster Management and providing Agricultural Extension and Education. The Government of India has launched a Pilot Project named Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project with the focus on providing specific employable skills to unemployed youth in all the states in the North Eastern Region and J&K. A programme has also been launched for creating awareness and education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism into 10 (ten) districts of Punjab and seven districts of Manipur.

Statement

List of 122 Districts where new Kendras of NYKs are to be opened

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	Name of Districts without NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	5	1. Nawanshahr 2. Moga 3. Muktsar 4. Barnala 5. SAS Nagar
2.	Uttarakhand	4	6. Rudraprayag 7. Bageshwar 8. Champawat 9. Udham Singh Nagar
3.	Haryana	3	10. Panchkula 11. Fatehabad 12. Jhajjar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi	6	13. North	8.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	41. Tawang
			14. North East				42. West Kameng
			15. New Delhi				43. East Kameng
			16. Central				44. Papum Pare
			17. South West				45. East Siang
			18. East				46. Upper Siang
5.	Rajasthan	2	19. Hanumangarh				47. Dibang Valley
			20. Karauli				48. Changlang
6.	Uttar Pradesh	16	21. Jyotiba Phule Nagar				49. Tirap
			22. Baghpat				50. Karung Kaise
			23. Gautam Budh Nagar	9.	Nagaland	4	51. Dimapur
			24. Hathras				52. Peren
			25. Kannauj				53. Kiphire
			26. Mahoba	10.	Manipur	1	54. Longling
			27. Chitrakoot	11.	Mizoram	5	55. Imphal East
			28. Kaushambi				56. Mamit
			29. Ambedkar Nagar				57. Kolasib
			30. Shravasti				58. Champhai
			31. Balrampur				59. Serchhip
			32. Sant Kabir Nagar	12.	Tripura	1	60. Lawngtlai
			33. Kushingar	13.	Meghalaya	2	61. Dhalai
			34. Chandauli				62. South Garo Hills (Baghmara)
			35. Sant Ravidas Nagar				63. Ri Bhoi
			36. Auraiya	14.	West Bengal	1	64. Dakshin Dinajpur
7.	Bihar	4	37. Sheohar	15.	Jharkhand	6	65. Kodarma
			38. Lakhisarai				66. Pakaur
			39. Sheikhpur				67. Jantara
			40. Arwal				68. Lathar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			69. Sarai Kela				98. Ashoka Nagar
			70. Sindega				99. Anoop Pur
16.	Odisha	14	71. Bargarh				100. Burhanpur
			72. Jharsuguda	19.	Gujarat	6	101. Patan
			73. Debagarh				102. Porbandar
			74. Bhadrak				103. Anand
			75. Jajapur				104. Dahod
			76. Angul				105. Narmada
			77. Nayagarh				106. Navsari
			78. Gajapati	20.	Maharashtra	4	107. Nandurbar
			79. Boudha				108. Gondiya
			80. Sonapur				109. Hingoli
			81. Rayagada				110. Washim
			82. Nabarangapur	21.	Karnataka	7	111. Bagalkot
			83. Malkangiri				112. Koppal
			84. Jagatsinghpur				113. Gadag
17.	Chhattisgarh	8	85. Koriya				114. Haveri
			86. Kawardha				115. Dakshina Kannada (Devengere)
			87. Dhamtari				116. Chamarajanagar
			88. Dantewada				117. Udipi
			89. Korba				118. Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)
			90. Jashpur Nagar	22.	Tamil Nadu	1	
			91. Mahasamund				
			92. Jagdalpur	23.	Assam	4	119. Chirang
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8	93. Umaria				120. Udalgiri
			94. Neemuch				121. Baksha
			95. Sheopur				122. Kamrup Metropolition
			96. Barwani				
			97. Dindori				

*[English]***Archaeological Expeditions Abroad**

*19. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teams of experts from the Archaeological Survey of India visits many sites in various countries for archaeological studies and preservation of monuments of Indian importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure incurred on the team's visits during each of the last three years; and

(c) the response received by it from such countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The teams of Archaeological Survey of India experts have visited Ta Prohm temple in Cambodia, Vat Phou temple in Lao PDR, Cham monuments in Vietnam, Apravasi Ghat in Mauritius and Ananda temple in Myanmar in the last three years in connection with the conservation and restoration of monuments. While the conservation and restoration works at Ta Prohm temple in Cambodia and Vat Phou temple in Lao PDR are already in progress, the works at Cham monuments in Vietnam, Apravasi Ghat in Mauritius and Ananda temple in Myanmar are yet to start.

The details on the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the visits of ASI's expert teams in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Expenditure details on the visit of Teams of Experts from the Archaeological Survey of India*

(a) Ta Prohm Temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia		
2009-10	:	Rs. 42,00,000
2010-11	:	Rs. 17,26,000
2011-12	:	Rs. 29,75,000
(b) Vat Phou Temple, Lao PDR		
2009-10	:	Rs. 14,21,000
2010-11	:	Rs. 3,80,000
2011-12	:	Rs. 4,30,000
(c) Cham Monuments, Vietnam		
2010-11	:	Rs. 1,65,062

(d) Apravasi Ghat, Mauritius

2009-10 : Rs. 84,802

(e) Ananda Temple, Bagan, Myanmar

2010-11 : Rs. 1,50,000 (approx.)

2011-12 : Rs. 2,60,161

NOTE: The above figures do not include the DA paid to them by the respective Embassies.

Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies

*20. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies including District Fora have been set up in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a large number of posts lying vacant in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/Forum and taken appropriate follow-up action;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the present status thereof;

(e) the details of circuit benches functioning in the country alongwith their functions; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for strengthening of Consumer Fora in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the State-wise details, of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies including District Fora as on 29.02.2012 are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. While the State Governments are responsible for filling up of vacant posts in the State Commission and District Fora, the Central Government have been taking the following steps in this regard:

(i) The Central Government has been requesting State Governments to take advance action for

filling up expected vacancies of president and Members and maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of vacant posts to avoid delays in appointments. The Central Government has been requesting State Governments that wherever required, adjacent Fora may be clubbed together so that functioning of consumer Fora is not affected due to any vacancies.

- (ii) In the consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill 2011 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011, provision is being made to reduce delays in the appointment of President/ Members in the District forum and Members in the State/National commission, wherein the State or Central Government, as the case may be, if it is not in agreement with the recommendations of the Selection committee, shall convey their decision within two months of receipt of the panel so that the Selection committee can reconsider their recommendations.

As per the information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the present State-wise status of vacancies of President and Members in the State Commission and District Fora as on 29.02.2012 is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) As regards the National Commission, the Commission has identified 13 places for holding Circuit Benches. It held its first Circuit bench sitting at Hyderabad in the month of January 2005. The second one at Bangalore in the month of January 2006, at Chennai in January 2007, at Pune in January-February 2008, at Cochin in March-April, 2009, at Kolkata in January-February, 2010, at Ahmedabad in February-March, 2011 and lastly at Bhopal in January-February, 2012.

As regards State Commission, Circuit Benches/ Additional Benches are functioning in the following States:-

(i) Gujarat	03 Additional Benches
(ii) Haryana	01 Additional Bench
(iii) Maharashtra	Circuit bench at Nagpur & Aurangabad
(iv) Uttar Pradesh	01 Additional Bench
(v) West Bengal	01 Additional Bench
(vi) Madhya Pradesh	01 Additional Bench
(vii) Punjab	01 Additional Bench

(f) Although it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to set up the State Commission and District Fora and provide it with adequate infrastructure manpower and funds, the Central Government has been supplementing there efforts with the following schemes for Strengthening Consumer Fora in the country:

(I) For strengthening infrastructure of Consumer Fora the following schemes have been implemented over the years:

(i) One Time Grant (OTG)

(a) **One Time Grant of 1995:** The establishment of State Commissions and the District Fora and providing infra structural facilities, manpower, etc. for their effective functioning is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government had extended a one time financial assistance for strengthening the infrastructure facility of the Consumer Fora to the extent of Rs. 61.80 crore to the States/UTs at the rate of Rs. 50.00 lakhs each for 32 State Commissions and Rs. 10.00 lakhs each for 458 District Fora that had been established by 1995.

(b) **One Time Grant of 2004-05:** The Central Government further extended a one time financial assistance for strengthening the infrastructure of the Consumer Fora to the extent of Rs. 10.20 crore to 3 newly created State Commissions and 53 District Fora, which had been established after 1995, @ Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively to 13 States during the financial year 2004-05.

(ii) Scheme of 'Integrated Project on Consumer Protection (IPCP)'

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments/ UT Administrations for strengthening the infrastructure of the Consumer Fora, the scheme of "Integrated Project on consumer Protection (IPCP)" was implemented during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 wherein financial assistance was extended to States so that minimum level of facilities (infrastructure) were provided to each Consumer Forum in the country required for their effective functioning. An amount of Rs. 73.82 crore was released to 21 States upto 31.03.2008 *viz.* at the time of closure of the scheme, to strengthen the infrastructure of 506 Consumer Fora. At the closure, the second instalment

remained due in respect of 181 Consumer Fora buildings in 12 States as the 12 States could not complete utilization of the first instalment in time to seek the second instalment from the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 13.20 crore was released during 2008-09 to 6 of these States as second instalment for 131 Consumer Fora buildings, after they furnished utilization reports.

(iii) Scheme of 'Strengthening Consumer Fora (SCF):

The Central Government has been extending financial assistance to States/UTs for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora so that minimum level of facilities are made available at each Consumer Forum, which are required for their effective functioning. The scheme 'Strengthening Consumer For a (SCF)' has been formulated for implementation with an overall outlay of Rs. 54.50 crore during the last 4 years of the XIth Plan *viz.* 2008-09 to 2011-12. Infrastructural Facilities being provided under the scheme include construction of new building of the Consumer Fora, carrying out addition/alteration/renovation of existing buildings and grant for acquiring non-building assets such as furniture, office equipment etc.

Under the scheme of 'Strengthening Consumer Fora', an amount of Rs. 6.52 crore has been released to 6 eligible States upto 29.02.2012 during 2011-12. The State-

wise details of assistance released during the last 4 years under the scheme of Strengthening of Consumer Fora (SCF) as on 29.02.2012 is given at enclosed Statement-III.

(II) CONFONET

The scheme of 'Computerization and Computer Networking of Consumer Fora in the Country (CONFONET), was launched during the 10th Plan period in March 2005 at a cost of Rs. 48.64 crore. Under the scheme, the Consumer Fora at all the three tiers throughout the country were to be fully computerized to enable access of information and quicker disposal of cases.

The project is being implemented by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) on a turnkey basis. The scheme has been extended during 11th Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 25.60 crore. In the extended period of project, stress is being laid upon continued HR support by means of Technical Support Personnels (TSPs) and training for eventual adoption of the system by the Consumer Fora themselves. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 0.75 crore has been released to NIC for the activities to be undertaken under "CONFONET" Project in the XIth Plan. As on January 2012, out of 638 locations being covered, the CONFONET scheme is operational in 342 Consumer Fora. 268 Consumer Fora are uploading cause lists while 186 Consumer Fora are uploading judgments.

Statement I

Information Regarding Functional/non-functional (State Commissions/District Forums)

(Update on 29.2.2012)

Sl.No.	States	Whether SC Functional or Non-functional	No. of District Fora	Functional	Non-functional	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	29	29	0	31.12.2011
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1	0	31.3.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	16	13	3	31.12.2011
4.	Assam	Yes	27	27	0	30.09.2011
5.	Bihar	Yes	38	38	0	31.03.2011
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2	0	31.12.2011
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	16	16	0	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Daman and Diu	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2011
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	1	1	0	31.03.2011
10.	Delhi	Yes	10	10	0	30.09.2011
11.	Goa	Yes	2	2	0	31.12.2011
12.	Gujarat	Yes	30	30	0	31.12.2011
13.	Haryana	Yes	21	19	2	31.12.2011
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	12	0	31.12.2011
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2009
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	22	16	6	30.09.2011
17.	Karnataka	Yes	30	30	0	31.12.2011
18.	Kerala	Yes	14	14	0	31.12.2010
19.	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1	0	31.12.2011
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	48	48	0	31.12.2011
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40	0	30.06.2011
22.	Manipur	Yes	9	9	0	31.12.2008
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	7	7	0	30.11.2011
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2010
25.	Nagaland	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2008
26.	Odisha	Yes	31	31	0	31.12.2011
27.	Puducherry	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2011
28.	Punjab	Yes	20	20	0	31.12.2011
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	34	33	1	30.09.2011
30.	Sikkim	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2011
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	30	14	16	31.12.2011
32.	Tripura	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2011
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75	75	0	31.12.2011
34.	Uttarakhand	Yes	13	13	0	31.12.2011
35.	West Bengal	Yes	21	21	0	31.12.2010
Total			629	601	28	

Statement II*Information Regarding Vacancy Position in the State Commissions and District Forums*

(Update on 29.02.2012)

Sl.No.	States	State Commission		District Forum		As on
		President	Member	President	Member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	National Commission	0	4			31.12.2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	9	15	31.12.2011
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	31.3.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	14	31.12.2011
4.	Assam	0	0	0	6	31.08.2011
5.	Bihar	0	1	1	6	31.05.2011
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	11	31.12.2011
8.	Daman & Diu and DNH	0	0	0	2	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	0	1	0	1	31.12.2011
10.	Goa	0	0	1	2	31.01.2012
11.	Gujarat	0	0	2	20	31.12.2011
12.	Haryana	0	1	6	23	31.12.2011
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	31.12.2011
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
15.	Jharkhand	0	1	5	14	30.09.2011
16.	Karnataka	0	1	2	5	31.12.2011
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	31.12.2010
18.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1	31.12.2011
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	29	31.12.2011
20.	Maharashtra	0	3	8	23	30.06.2011
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	31.12.2008
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	30.11.2011
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	08.03.2010
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	31.12.2008
25.	Odisha	0	0	1	7	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
27.	Punjab	0	3	2	4	31.12.2011
28.	Rajasthan	0	3	2	7	30.11.2011
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	31.12.2011
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	31	31.12.2011
31.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	31.12.2011
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	2	2	31.01.2012
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	7	31.12.2011
34.	West Bengal	0	2	2	2	31.12.2010
Total		2	21	45	239	

Statement III

State-wise Details of Assistance released during the last 4 years under the scheme of Strengthening of Consumer Fora (SCF) [as on 29-02-2012]

(Amount in lakh of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Assistance released in SCF Scheme				Total Amount Released
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.85	—	—	—	210.85
2.	Gujarat	508.25	393.33	455.50	—	1357.08
3.	Haryana	—	75.00	—	—	75.00
4.	Karnataka	384.61	—	—	—	384.61
5.	Kerala	—	—	38.43	15.00	53.43
6.	Meghalaya	—	29.60	—	—	29.60
7.	Odisha	103.50	—	—	—	103.50
8.	Punjab	—	55.88	57.55	18.75	132.18
9.	Rajasthan	—	146.69	—	—	146.69
10.	Sikkim	—	—	20.50	12.50	33.00
11.	Tripura	20.85	—	46.20	—	67.05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	91.81	—	227.66	—	319.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Nagaland	—	—	204.00	260.25	464.25
14.	Mizoram	—	—	7.72	—	7.72
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	196.79	196.79
16.	West Bengal	—	—	—	148.21	148.21
Total		1319.87	700.50	1057.56	651.50	3729.43

Losses to Pomegranate Growers

1. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pomegranate growers are suffering huge losses as the crop failed due to the vagaries of nature in the country including in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the number of affected pomegranate growers is on the rise every year;

(d) if so, the number of affected growers in the country including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the financial and other assistance provided by the Government to these growers for pomegranate cultivation during the above-said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) No State Government has reported suffering of pomegranate growers in the country including Karnataka due to failure of crop on account of vagaries of nature this year. In Maharashtra, an area of 14,648 hectares of pomegranate crop involving 21,134 growers was reported to be affected due to heavy rainfall in the year 2010. However, the pomegranate fields were affected by the Bacterial Blight Disease (BBD) in the State of Karnataka and Maharashtra during 2007-08, too. Total number of farmers affected by BBD in Karnataka was 7,800 and 5,7654 in Maharashtra during that year. Except for these two instances, no report was received from any State on damage to pomegranate crop due to BBD.

(e) Under National Horticulture Mission, subsidy is being provided to the farmers @ 75% of cost of cultivation

of Rs. 40,000/- per hectare. Besides, in order to control the BBD, a Good Management Practices (GMP) package was sanctioned under NHM during 2007-08 to the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. The package was approved @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare, out of which 50% assistance was provided under NHM, 25% by the State Government and remaining 25% was borne by the Farmers. Under the GMP package to control BBD, based on the area affected, the Government of Karnataka have provided an assistance of Rs. 25.64 crore, while Government of Maharashtra have provided an assistance of Rs. 161.03 crore to affected farmers, including Government of India share.

[Translation]

Monuments in Gujarat

2. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any request for protection of more monuments and sites in the State; and

(c) if so, the details and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The detailed list of 202 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

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

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Three gates besides Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Bhadra gate beside Bhadrakali temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Sidi Saiyad's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4.	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Shah kupa Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Jami Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10.	Panch Kuwa gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11.	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14.	Sidi Bashir's Minar's & Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
15.	Delhi gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
16.	Kutub. Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17.	Dada Harir's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18.	Dada (Bai) Harir's Stepwell	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19.	Kalulpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20.	Sarangpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21.	Dariya pur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22.	Premabhai Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
23.	Mata Bhawani's Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Achyut Bibi's Masjid & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26.	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
27.	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28.	The Shahpur Kazi Mohmad Chisti's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
29.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
30.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
31.	Small stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
32.	Rauza of Azam Khan Mauzzam Khan	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34.	Rani Sipri's Mosque & Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35.	Astodia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37.	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38.	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
39.	Bibiji's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
40.	Haibatkhan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
41.	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
42.	Nawab Sardar Khan Masjid and outer gate in survey No. 6814.%	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
43.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Rouza with its compound bearing C.S. No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
44.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
45.	Jethabhai's Stepwell	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
46.	Small Stone Masjid (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
48.	Great Mosque	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
49.	Great Tank, Palace & Harem	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
50.	Pavilion	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
51.	Roza of Baba Ishaq and Bawa Ganj Bhaksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
52.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
53.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
54.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
55.	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
56.	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
57.	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
58.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
59.	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
60.	Ancient site at Lothal	Saragwala	Ahmedabad
61.	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Ahmedabad
62.	Jami Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
63.	Kazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
64.	Saiyad Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
65.	Mansar Talav & Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66.	Ancient site Gohilwad Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
67.	Fresco on the wall of Kashivisvanath temple	Padar Singha	Amreli
68.	Ancient Site	Venivadar	Amreli
69.	Stepwell	Borsad	Anand
70.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
71.	Ancient site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
72.	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar
73.	Ancient site/Mound	Vala	Bhavnagar
74.	Jain temples	Talaja	Bhavnagar
75.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
76.	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
77.	Old Ruined temple of Mahadev	Bawka	Dahod
78.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra
79.	EK-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra

1	2	3	4
80.	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
81.	Tomb	Halol	Godhra
82.	Helical Stepped well (With 50 feet space around at pathway 10 feet wide to nearest road)	Champaner	Godhra
83.	Sakar Khan's Dargah	Champaner	Godhra
84.	City Gate	Champaner	Godhra
85.	Citadel walls	Champaner	Godhra
86.	City walls at S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill	Champaner	Godhra
87.	East and South Bhadra Gates	Champaner	Godhra
88.	Sahar ki Masjid (Bohrani)	Champaner	Godhra
89.	Three cells	Champaner	Godhra
90.	Mandvi or Custom House	Champaner	Godhra
91.	Jami Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
92.	Stepwell	Champaner	Godhra
93.	Kevada Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
94.	Tomb with a Brick dome in the centre and small corner domes	Champaner	Godhra
95.	Canatoph of Kevda Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
96.	Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
97.	Cenatop of Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
98.	Lila Gumbaj	Champaner	Godhra
99.	Kabutarkhana Pavilion	Champaner	Godhra
100.	Kamani Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
101.	Bawa Man's Mosque	Champaner	Godhra
102.	Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two gateways)	Pavagad hill	Godhra
103.	Gate No. 2 (with three gateways) Budhiya gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
104.	Gate No. 3 Moti gate Sadanshah-Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
105.	Gate No. 4 with big bastion with cells in the interior.	Pavagad hill	Godhra

1	2	3	4
106.	Sat Manzil with steps right upto bastions	Pavagad hill	Godhra
107.	Mint above Gate No. 4	Pavagad hill	Godhra
108.	Gate No. 5 Gulan Bulan Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
109.	Gate No. 6 Buland Darwaja	Pavagad hill	Godhra
110.	Makai Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
111.	Patai Rawal's Palace with tanks	Pavagad hill	Godhra
112.	Gate No. 7 Makai Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
113.	Gate No. 8 Tarapore Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
114.	Fort of Pavagad & ruined Hindu temples & Jain temples on the top of Pavagad hills	Pavagad hill	Godhra
115.	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
116.	Walls of fort on top	Pavagad hill	Godhra
117.	Rudra Mahalaya temple	Desar	Godhra
118.	Kankeshvara Mahadev temple	Kakanpur	Godhra
119.	Ratnesvara Old temple with sculptures screen	Ratanpur	Godhra
120.	Rudabai stepwell	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
121.	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram & its site	Pindara	Jamnagar
122.	Kalika Mata temple	Navi Dhrewad	Jamnagar
123.	Gokeshwara Mahadev temple	Lowrali	Jamnagar
124.	Gandhi fortress & temple in Survey No. 106	Old Dthink	Jamnagar
125.	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Jamnagar
126.	Dwarkadhish Group of temples with its outer compounds Sl. No. 1607, 1608, 1609	Dwarka	Jamnagar
127.	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Jamnagar
128.	Rukmini Temple	Dwarka	Jamnagar
129.	Dharashnvel Temple (Magderu)	Dharshnval	Jamnagar
130.	Guhaditya temple in Sl. No. 655	Varvada	Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
131.	Junagadhi (Jain) Temple	Vasai	Jamnagar
132.	Kankeshvara Mahadeva temple & other shrines	Vasai	Jamnagar
133.	Gop (Sun) Temple	Nani Gop	Jamnagar
134.	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
135.	Buddhistic Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
136.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
137.	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
138.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
139.	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
140.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
141.	Ranchhod Rayaji Temple with wasterland around the chowk of Mahadeva Temple	Mul Dwarka	Junagadh
142.	Vithalbhai Haveli	Vasco	Kheda
143.	Bhamaria Well	Mahamadabad	Kheda
144.	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
145.	Tomb of Saif-ud-din & Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
146.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
147.	Rao Lakha Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
148.	Siva temple	Kotai	Kachchh
149.	Excavated Site	Surkotada	Kachchh
150.	Malai Mata temple	Paladdar	Mehsana
151.	Hingloji Mata temple	Khandosan	Mehsana
152.	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) & the ancient shrines	Khandosan	Mehsana
153.	Jasmalnathji Mahadev temple	Asoda	Mehsana
154.	Ajpal Kund	Vadnagar	Mehsana
155.	Inscription and Arjun Bari Gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
156.	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana

1	2	3	4
157.	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
158.	Sun temple, Surya kind with adjoining other temples & loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
159.	Gateway of Khan Sarover	Patan	Patan
160.	Rani-ki-vav	Patan	Patan
161.	Sahastralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anavada	Patan
162.	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Patan	Patan
163.	Jami Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
164.	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya temple	Sidhpur	Patan
165.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Sunak	Patan
166.	Sivai Mata temple	Sunak	Patan
167.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev temple	Ruhavi	Patan
168.	Two small shrines Sanderi Mata temple	Sander	Patan
169.	Sitamata temple	Piludra	Patan
170.	Torana with a Sun image	Piludra	Patan
171.	Limboji Mata temple	Delmal	Patan
172.	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	Porbandar	Porbandar
173.	Old Parsvanath temple	Vadodara	Porbandar
174.	Caves	Miyani	Rajkot
175.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
176.	Group of temples	Khed & Roda	Sabarkanta
177.	Dargah known as Khawaja Dana Saheb's Rouza	Surat	Surat
178.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
179.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
180.	Old Dutch & Armenian Tombs & Cemeteries	Surat	Surat
181.	Ancient site comprising S. Plot No. 535	Kamrej	Surat
182.	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Surat
183.	Ranak Devi's Temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
184.	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Surendranagar

1	2	3	4
185.	Sun Temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
186.	Navlakha temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
187.	Ancient Site/Mound (Ganesh temple) in village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
188.	Darbargarh	Halwad	Surendranagar
189.	Ananteshwara temple	Bhadia Anandpur	Surendranagar
190.	Fresco Rooms in Bhau Tambekar's Wada	Vadodara	Vadodara
191.	Historic Site Sl. No. 431, 435	Vadodara	Vadodara
192.	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmad Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
193.	Ancient Site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
194.	Gateway of Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
195.	Ancient site of Samshyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
196.	Vadodara Gate & its adjacent construction Hira gate with Sl. No. 38, 41, 45, 47 & Ticca No. 102 & 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
197.	Hira Gate with Sl. No. 38, 41, 45, 47 & Ticca No. 102 & 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
198.	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate & adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
199.	Nandodi Gate with adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
200.	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
201.	Microlithic site Sl. No. 311, 12, 13 & 298	Amarjapura	Vadodara
202.	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Locality-Dholavira, Tehsil-Bhachau	Bhuj

[English]

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

3. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to post the current status of implementation of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees online under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

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

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments decide on selection and implementation of projects including those pertaining to Agriculture Production Marketing Committees (APMCs). Some States have taken up computerization of APMCs.

*[Translation]***Security to Cultural and Religious Places**

4. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide special security to important cultural and religious places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the places selected under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Government has not formulated any scheme to provide special security to important cultural and religious places in the country. However, Archaeological Survey of India has been providing security to all of its protected Monuments, Museums, Sites, through Armed Police Guards, Home Guards and private security guards, in addition to its regular attendants. On Supreme Court's Order, special security arrangements have been made through Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in Red Fort and Taj Mahal

*[English]***Monuments of National Importance**

5. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government/ Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to identify ancient monuments and sites as of national importance;

(b) the details of ancient archaeological monuments/sites identified in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government/ASI has carried out any exploration/excavation works on archaeologically important sites during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the discoveries made therein?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, monuments which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which have been in existence for not less than 100 years can be declared as monuments of national importance.

(b) A list is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A detailed list is as Statement-II.

Statement I

List of Monuments/Sites Identified for Consideration to be declared as of National Importance in the Country

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/site with Locality/District	Name of State
1	2	3
1.	Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, Kutch	Gujarat
2.	Palace building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hissar, District Hissar	Haryana
3.	Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi	Jharkhand
4.	Shahpur Quila, Shahpur, District Palamu	Jharkhand
5.	Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla	Jharkhand
6.	Tiliagarh Fort, Sahebganj	Jharkhand
7.	Fort and Jain Rock Cut sculptures at Koluha, Hill Chatra	Jharkhand
8.	Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad, District	Kerala
9.	Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad	Kerala
10.	Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	Maharashtra

1	2	3
11.	Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District	Maharashtra
12.	Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda	Odisha
14.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharia, District Bolangir	Odisha
15.	Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur	Rajasthan
16.	Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur	Rajasthan
17.	Bala Qila in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar	Rajasthan
18.	St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
19.	Excavated Site, Sringaverapura, District Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid Kella Nizama, District Murshidabad	West Bengal
21.	Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinipur	West Bengal
22.	Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Bardhaman	West Bengal
23.	Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple District Bankura	West Bengal

Statement II

Details of the Excavations Conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India, during the last one year 2010-2011

Sl.No.	Name of the site	Articles recovered
1.	Khandera, Narwar and Tikoda, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh	The common articles recovered from excavations are pot sherds of different periods, sling balls, stopper, lamps, knob, hopscotch, animal figurine human figurine of terracotta, socket rings, seal/sealing, net sinker, games man, terracotta cakes, lids, phallus, spindle wheels, pestle, skin rubber, tablet pebbles, bangles, coins, antimony rods, gold piece decorative objects, miniatures pot, sprinkler toy object, beads of semi precious stone, and terracotta, bone/ivory stones copper objects. stone Object, copper Objects, lead objects shell objects, spacer, bowls, bracelets, clamps, coins, combs, daggers, decorated bone pieces, dice, ear rings, ear studs, javelin.
2.	Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	
3.	Kolhua near Vaishali, District Muzafferpur, Bihar	
4.	Kondapur, Kondapur Mandai, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	
5.	Khirasara, District Kachchh, Gujarat	
6.	Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka	
7.	Sengallur, Kulattur, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	
8.	Ahichhatra, Ramnagar, Tehsil Anola, District Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	
9.	Malayadipatti Taluk Kulattur, District Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	
10.	Excavation at Bangarh, Gangarampur, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal	
11.	Chandraketugarh, Mouza Hadipur Chuprihara & Singerati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Besides the pottery and stated objects the excavations also brought to light structural remains.
12.	Raja - Vishal-ka-Garh, District Vaishali, Biha	

[*Translation*]

Coverage under NSFM

6. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: 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 Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether some States of the country including Chhattisgarh 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 more districts proposed by the States under these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), 482 identified districts of 19 States including Chhattisgarh in the Country are covered. NFSM-Rice is implemented in 144 districts of 16 States, NFSM-Wheat in 142 districts of 9 states and NFSM-Pulses in 468 districts of 16 states. In Chhattisgarh State, 10 districts are covered under NFSM-Rice and all the 18 districts under NFSM-Pulses.

(b) and (c) The districts under NFSM have been included on the basis of certain criteria. The Ministry had received requests from some States including Gujarat, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of new districts/ replacement of existing districts. The districts that fulfilled the criteria were included under the programme.

(d) and (e) Presently, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is implemented in overall 482 districts of 19 States in the country. There is no proposal to cover more districts under NFSM during the current five year plan.

Standard of Sports

7. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the reasons for the declining standard of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve the situation;

(c) whether the National Sports Federation is solely responsible for the declining standard of sports;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) It is not true that standards of sports are declining in the country. There has been perceptible improvement of country's performance in the international sports events as is evident from the medals won by Indian sportspersons/teams in Beijing Olympics-2008, Asian Games 2010, Commonwealth Games-2010, 11th South Asian Games 2010 and World championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships of in specific sports disciplines. Further the Government took several initiatives addressing challenges regarding Sports facilities, training and coaching.

For broadbasing of sports at the grassroots level, the Government introduced the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) which provides for creation of basic sports facilities in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. This Scheme is not only expected to promote mass participation in sports but would also eventually lead to expansion in the talent base, which would, then lead to better performances in international competitions.

For creation/development of sports infrastructure in urban areas, the Ministry has introduced the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on pilot basis from 2010-11.

For improving the performance in mega sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, the Ministry took special initiatives in consultation with National Sports Federations. For preparation our athletes for Beijing Olympics, 2008, the Government identified the disciplines in which the country had medal prospects and prepared plan in consultation with Sports Authority of India and concerned National Sports Federations for comprehensive and intensive training of the sportspersons.

For preparation of our athletes in Commonwealth Games 2010, Scheme of Preparation of Indian Athletes/Teams for Commonwealth Games 2010 with outlay of Rs. 678 crore was put in place for providing comprehensive and intensive training and exposure to Indian sportspersons, both domestically and abroad. For preparation of athletes for Asian Games 2010, which were held one month after Commonwealth Games 2010, in order to ensure a level playing field to the disciplines which were included in Asian Games 2010 but not in Commonwealth Games 2010, the Ministry decided to adopt the norms of Scheme of Preparation of Indian Athletes/Teams for Commonwealth Games 2010 for the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation as the ceiling for assistance for such sports disciplines. For this purpose, action plans were drawn up in consultation with concerned National Sports Federations and the Sports Authority of India for providing assistance towards coaching camps, sports equipments, engagement of Indian and Foreign Coaches and support personnel, participation in international competition and training abroad etc.

For preparation of our athletes/teams for forthcoming London Olympics 2012, the Ministry has launched "Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012", (OPEX 2012) project. Under OPEX 2012, the athletes are being provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within the country and abroad as well as competition exposure in international sports competitions. Funds for preparation of athletes for London Olympics are being provided at norms, which are at par with scales for Commonwealth Games 2010, with further upscaling in certain areas, such as lodging, nutrition, scientific support and daily allowance.

[English]

Foodgrain Categories for Storage

8. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains are stored under separate categories in the warehouses operated by the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the major categories and foodgrains stored under them during the past three years; and

(c) the amount of foodgrains discarded by the FCI during the said period alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. All the foodgrains procured by Food Corporation of India (FeI) is categorised during storage in A, B, C & D categories based on weevilled (insect eaten) grains in respect of wheat & paddy and based on damaged/dicoloured grains in respect of rice. Foodgrains procured under relaxed specifications as well as stock declared as non-issuable/damaged is also stored separately. Statement-I indicating category-wise & commodity-wise stock position as on 01.04.2009, 01.04.2010, 01.04.2011 & 01.02.2012 is enclosed.

(c) As reported by FCI, details of foodgrains accrued damaged in FCI during the last three years (upto Jan., 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Foodgrains may get damaged due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. In case of negligence of officials/officers, FCI takes disciplinary action against defaulters, wherever found guilty.

Statement I

Category-wise & commodity-wise stock position of foodgrains with FCI as on 01.04.2009, 01.04.2010, 01.04.2011 & 01.02.2012

(Figures in lakh tons)

Year/Period	Commodity	Category						
		A	B	C	D	URS	Total	Non-Issuable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.2009	Wheat	63.45	0.25	Neg.	0.02	0	63.72	0.01
	Rice	61.9	63.37	0.1	0.01	2.54	128.01	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Paddy	5.79	0	0	0	0.03	5.82	Neg.
	Total	131.23	63.62	0.1	0.03	2.57	197.55	0.17
1.4.2010	Wheat	73.36	0.15	0	Neg.	0	73.51	0.03
	Rice	64.32	14.16	0.04	Neg.	72.36	150.88	0.09
	Paddy	2.19	0	0	0	0	2.19	Neg.
	Total	139.87	14.31	0.04	Neg.	72.36	226.58	0.12
1.4.2011	Wheat	63.11	0.6	0.02	Neg.	0	63.73	0.02
	Rice	75.24	13.94	0.03	0.004	81.44	170.65	0.01
	Paddy	7.76	0	0	0	0.12	7.88	Neg.
	Total	146.11	14.54	0.05	0.004	81.56	242.26	0.03
1.2.2012	Wheat	85.73	0.33	Neg.	0.02	0	86.08	0.033
	Rice	102.93	17.57	0.06	0.04	46.57	167.17	0.034
	Paddy	1.61	0	0	0	0	1.61	Neg.+ 0.024
	Total	190.27	17.9	0.06	0.06	46.57	254.86	Neg.+ 0.091

Statement II

Region-wise stock accrued as damaged/non-issuable with FCI for the last three years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and upto 1.2.2012

(Figures in Tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	14	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	15	17	39	29
3.	Odisha	84	0	18	27
4.	West Bengal	1789	1357	922	470
5.	Assam	83	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	212	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland & Manipur	6	1	0	1
8.	Delhi	0	5	1	0
9.	Haryana	16	0	53	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	11
12.	Punjab	16798	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	0	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	62	14	520	11
15.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1338	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	98	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	74	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	12	28
20.	Gujarat	655	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	189	245	97	1356
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	14	49
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	974	2	13
Total		20114	6702	6346	2873.33

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

9. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of farmers benefited under the crop insurance scheme and seasonal crop insurance scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the benefits of the above two insurance schemes have also accrued to the farmers who have not availed any bank loan;

(c) if so, the number of such farmers, State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal to recognize the panchayat as a unit under the twin insurance schemes is under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing four crop insurance schemes *i.e.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) in the country. Details of farmers covered/benefited are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(d) and (e) Based on the recommendations of Joint Group and views of the Stakeholders, existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been modified by incorporating various improvements including reduction in insurance unit area to village/village panchayat level for major crops. Modified NAIS has been approved by Government of India for implementation in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis.

Statement I*NAIS—State-wise Total Farmers and Non-loanee Farmers Covered/benefitted for years 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Fig. No.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Non-Loanee	Total	Non-Loanee	Total	Non-Loanee	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103146	809993	206116	1236643	4985	804961
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	51
3.	Assam	75	4128	631	11248	0	3131
4.	Bihar	54717	225064	208350	536446	168053	395144
5.	Chhattisgarh	7173	238211	2367	365931	1006	7983
6.	Goa	0	0	0	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	305617	5	536755	0	78994
8.	Haryana	0	0	3	4717	0	613
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4183	11666	,8173	21789	0	289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	4	2509	0	344
11.	Jharkhand	122484	142127	902952	970157	171508	226057
12.	Karnataka	240050	352355	310921	508177	26143	59416
13.	Kerala	0	1704	0	1959	0	3973
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1760	211715	1909	205433	501	622563
15.	Maharashtra	1723841	1723841	1330090	1330090	84139	84139
16.	Manipur	0	0	10889	10930	259	341
17.	Meohalaya	0	33	0	806	0	300
16.	Mizoram	0	0	119	1.19	0	0
19.	Odisha	804	100248	13899	120340	9064	216266
20.	Puducherry	0	552	0	220	0	401
21.	Rajasthan	586	681081	1614	2188852	0	0
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu*	437603	579323	113413	181285	178657	284923
24.	Tripura	0	620	0	9	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	326	229737	553	592781	177	301328
26.	Uttarakhand	4631	29220	17349	37320	2748	24886
27.	West Bengal	1008	546528	30	144128	0	138032
Grand Total		2702393	6193763	3129387	9008648	647240	3254135

Statement II*Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited**State-wise Performance under Pilot Modified National Agricultural***RABI 2010-11**

(Figs. in No.)

Sl. No.	State	Category of Farmer	Farmers Covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Loanee	45557
		Non-loanee	8638
		Total	54195
2.	Assam	Loanee	2079
		Non-loanee	18
		Total	2097
3.	Bihar	Loanee	36161
		Non-loanee	962
		Total	37123
4.	Chhattisgarh	Loanee	18
		Non-loanee	0
		Total	18
5.	Gujarat	Loanee	125
		Non-loanee	0
		Total	125

1	2	3	4
6.	Jharkhand	Loanee	183
		Non-loanee	0
		Total	183
7.	Karnataka	Loanee	6952
		Non-loanee	1791
		Total	8743
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	34535
		Non-loanee	0
		Total	34535
9.	Maharashtra	Loanee	174
		Non-loanee	3489
		Total	3663
10.	Odisha	Loanee	40434
		Non-loanee	0
		Total	40434
11.	Uttarakhand	Loanee	9627
		Non-loanee	15
		Total	9642
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Loanee	167595
		Non-loanee	66
		Total	167661
Season Total		Loanee	343440
		Non-loanee	14979
		Total	358419

Statement III*Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)**State-wise, Season-wise Farmers Covered*

(Fig. in No.)

State	Season	Farmers covered
1	2	3
	Kharif 2008	
Bihar	Loanee	72600
	Non-Loanee	5510
	Total	78110
Haryana	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	66
	Total	66
Punjab	Loanee	50
	Non-Loanee	17
	Total	67
Maharashtra	Loanee	2894
	Non-Loanee	131
	Total	3025
Karnataka	Loanee	21439
	Non-Loanee	3567
	Total	25006
Jharkhand	Loanee	604
	Non-Loanee	21953
	Total	22557
Odisha	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	13289
	Total	13289

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	13548
	Non-Loanee	896
	Total	14444
Rajasthan	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	18659
	Total	18659
Tamil Nadu	Loanee	5412
	Non-Loanee	2846
	Total	8258
Total	Loanee	116547
	Non-Loanee	66934
	Total	183481
	Rabi 2008-09	
Bihar	Loanee	132989
	Non-Loanee	4555
	Total	137544
Chhattisgarh	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	6003
	Total	6003
Haryana	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	329
	Total	329
Himachal Pradesh	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	630
	Total	630
Karnataka	Loanee	2384
	Non-Loanee	1237
	Total	3621

1	2	3	1	2	3
Jharkhand	Loanee	140	Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	13445
	Non-Loanee	402		Non-Loanee	92
	Total	542		Total	13537
West Bangal	Loanee	0	Andhra Pradesh	Loanee	16958
	Non-Loanee	4743		Non-Loanee	345
	Total	4743		Total	17303
Rajsthan	Loanee	0	Bihar	Loanee	387353
	Non-Loanee	24076		Non-Loanee	9331
	Total	24076		Total	396684
Kerala	Loanee	641	Karnataka	Loanee	94133
	Non-Loanee	427		Non-Loanee	6396
	Total	1065		Total	100529
Tamil Nadu	Loanee	10391	Odisha	Loanee	74283
	Non-Loanee	2700		Non-Loanee	7146
	Total	13091		Total	81429
Total	Loanee	146545	Gujarat	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	45102		Non-Loanee	140891
	Total	191647		Total	140891
Year 2008-09	Loanee	263092	Jharkhand	Loanee	220
	Non-Loanee	112036		Non-Loanee	15706
	Total	375128		Total	15926
KHARIF 2009			Tamil Nadu	Loanee	0
Maharashtra	Loanee	49591		Non-Loanee	9400
	Won loanee	241		Total	9400
	Total	49832	West Bengal	Loanee	0
Rajasthan	Loanee	288156		Non-Loanee	8808
	Non loanee	31970		Total	8808
	Total	320126			

1	2	3	1	2	3
Kerala	Loanee	3770	Tamil Nadu	Loanee	5571
	Non-Loanee	2914		Non-Loanee	2586
	Total	6684		Total	8157
Haryana	Loanee	0	West Bengal	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	42		Non-Loanee	4854
	Total	42		Total	4854
Total	Loanee	927909	Haryana	Loanee	902
	Non-Loanee	233262		Non-Loanee	1827
	Total	1161191		Total	2729
RABI 2009-10			Andhra Pradesh	Loanee	0
Kerala	Loanee	1214		Non-Loanee	5
	Non-Loanee	731		Total	5
	Total	1945	Himachal Pradesh	Loanee	3943
Bihar	Loanee	437549		Non-Loanee	986
	Non-Loanee	30965		Total	4929
	Total	468514	Total	Loanee	992295
Rajasthan	Loanee	513839		Non-Loanee	109528
	Non-Loanee	60942		Total	1101823
	Total	574781	Year 2009-10	Loanee	1920204
Karnataka	Loanee	1222		Non-Loanee	342810
	Non-Loanee	6478		Total	2263014
	Total	7700	KHARIF 2010		
Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	27884	Andhra Pradesh	Loanee	105154
	Non-Loanee	0		Non-Loanee	10395
	Total	27884		Total	115549
Jharkhand	Loanee	171	Bihar	Loanee	394792
	Non-Loanee	154		Non-Loanee	14951
	Total	323		Total	409743

1	2	3	1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	Loanee	0	Rajasthan	Loanee	3507769
	Non-Loanee	1003		Non-Loanee	6530
	Total	1003		Total	3514299
Gujarat	Loanee	0	Tamil Nadu	Loanee	7762
	Von-Loanee	132951		Non-Loanee	1041
	Total	132951		Total	8803
Haryana	Loanee	4351	Uttarakhand	Loanee	46
	Non-Loanee	1331		Non-Loanee	1107
	Total	5682		Total	1153
Jharkhand	Loanee	69	Uttar Pradesh	Loanee	16354
	Ncn-Loanee	30640		Non-Loanee	43
	Total	30709		Total	16397
Karnataka	Loanee	21756	West Bengal	Loanee	0
	Non-Loanee	18275		Non-Loanee	14096
	Total	40031		Total	14096
Kerala	Loanee	4044	Season Total Kh 2010	Loanee	4619085
	Von-Loanee	6412		Non-Loanee	265432
	Total	10456		Total	4884517
Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	114284	RABI 2010-11		
	Non-Loanee	0	Andhra Pradesh	Loanee	242
	Total	114284		Non-Loanee	0
Maharashtra	Loanee	370147		Total	242
	Non-Loanee	24480	Bihar	Loanee	1253193
	Total	394627		Non-Loanee	13764
Odisha	Loanee	72557		Total	1266957
	Non-Loanee	2177	Chhattisgarh	Loanee	0
	Total	74734		Non-Loanee	1045
				Total	1045

1	2	3	1	2	3
Haryana	Loanee	5496	Uttar Pradesh	Loanee	42827
	Non-Loanee	1178		Non-Loanee	1625
	Total	6674		Total	44452
Himachal Pradesh	Loanee	15481	West Bengal	Loanee	1265
	Non-Loanee	1580		Non-Loanee	19771
	Total	17061		Total	21056
Jharkhand	Loanee	535	Rabi 2010-11 Total	Loanee	4258661
	Non-Loanee	234		Non-Loanee	123713
	Total	769		Total	4382374
Karnataka	Loanee	3387	Year 2010-11	Loanee	6877746
	Non-Loanee	12293		Non-Loanee	389145
	Total	15680		Total	9266891
Kerala	Loanee	980	Statement IV		
	Non-Loanee	407	<i>Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) 2009-10</i>		
	Total	1387	Sl.No.	State	No. of farmers
Madhya Pradesh	Loanee	269614	1.	Goa	12
	Non-Loanee	55	2.	Andhra Pradesh	9
	Total	269669	3.	West Bengal	415
Rajasthan	Loanee	2656122	<i>Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) 2010-11</i>		
	Non-Loanee	66934	Sl.No.	State	No. of farmers
	Total	2723116	1.	Kerala	31509
Tamil Nadu	Loanee	9263	2.	Goa	228
	Non-Loanee	2882	3.	Maharashtra	1673
	Total	12145	4.	Karnataka	615
Uttarakhand	Loanee	236	5.	Tamil Nadu	1489
	Non-Loanee	1885	6.	West Bengal	277
	Total	2121	Total		
			35791		

*[English]***Foreign Exchange Earned by Film Industry**

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

(a) whether the film industry has a huge potential for earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the foreign exchange earned by the said industry during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the promotion and expansion of the film sector?

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

(b) As per Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Department of Commerce, Kolkata export value of cinematographic films falling under HS Code 3706 during the last two years and the current year is as follows:

Year/Period	Value (Rs. Crore)
2009-10	110.75
2010-11	87.62
April, 11 to Dec., 11	71.35

(c) The Indian film industry is primarily in the private sector and the role of the Government is largely limited to that of a facilitator and catalyst. Government has taken several steps for promotion and expansion of the film sector by declaring films as an industrial activity thereby enabling film producers to access institutional finance and allowing 100% FDI in the film sector through the automatic route.

There are plan schemes implemented by the Government for promotion of exports of Indian films abroad through participation in various international film festivals, financing production of films in various regional languages (with a view to fostering excellence in Indian cinema), promoting new talent and multi-lingual diversity, and by providing quality human resource to the film industry through Government run film institutes. Other steps taken by the Government to promote Indian film industry include institution of State Awards for giving recognition to outstanding talents in Indian cinema,

organisation of International Film Festival of India (IFFI) annually and organisation of Indian Panorama, (in IFFI) for promoting cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence in Indian cinema.

Marketing of Agricultural Produce

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

(a) whether the Government proposes any measures to improve marketing of agricultural produce in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid middlemen in the field of agricultural marketing;

(d) whether the Government also propose to strengthen co-operatives to improve agricultural marketing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In order to improve marketing of agriculture produce in the country, the Ministry of Agriculture framed a model Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act in 2003 and circulated to all States and Union Territories for making necessary amendments in their present State APMC Act on the basis of model Act. The model Act provides for reduction in the long intermediation, marketing cost, containing price rise and ensuring seamless movement of agricultural produce from producing areas to consuming points to promote development of a competitive alternative marketing channel *viz.* Direct Marketing, Contracting framing, setting up of private markets, single point levy of market fee, rationalization of fee etc. in the country. In addition to framing the aforesaid model APMC Act, the Ministry of Agriculture has also set up a Committee of Ministers, In-charge of Agricultural Marketing on 2nd March, 2010, which has been examining the market reform related issues. The first report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government on 8th September, 2011 and circulated to all the States and Union Territories for comments and its adoption.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing various schemes to improve the agricultural marketing in

the country which include Marketing Research and Information Network Scheme, Grameen Bhandaran Yojana and the Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization.

(d) and (e) 'Cooperation' being a State subject, the States are expected to take necessary steps to promote farming through cooperatives. However, the National Policy for Farmers formulated in consultation with the States, provides for encouraging and supporting small farmers cooperatives. Several Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes of the Government of India, such as, National Horticulture Mission, Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation, Rural Godown Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, etc. under implementation, 'inter-alia', support cooperative institutions for promotion of agriculture.

Market Intelligence for Farmers

12. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have submitted memoranda to the Union Government to provide market intelligence to the farmers to help them get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce;

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

(c) whether a demand has also been made for setting up of units of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in all the regions to study and solve the problems being faced by the farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Scheme 'AGMARKNET' in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC), Directorate of Marketing/State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC's) and Directorate of Marketing and Inspection provides computer connectivity to all the important wholesale markets in the country. The scheme aims to collect and disseminate price, arrival of various

agricultural commodities in the wholesale market and market related information. The scheme, launched in 2000-01, connects more than 3000 markets all over the country to the central portal.

(c) and (d) National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not come across such a proposal.

[Translation]

Disaster Management Training Centre

13. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a training centre for disaster management at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land for the above centre has been acquired; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above centre is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The proposal for establishment of National Disaster Response Training Academy at Nagpur is at the initial stage of consideration.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Staff in SAI

14. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is facing staff crunch;

(b) if so, the details of actual *viz-a-viz* sanctioned strength of staff including doctors, nutritionists, dieticians, nurses, supervisors at various hostels, sports centres, etc. across the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill up the huge backlog of vacant posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As against assessed strength of 1719 in 1996-97 and freezing of strength as 2026 in 2003 by Expenditure Reforms Committee (ERe), there are 1662 employees at present. This includes Nutritionist (JSO)-01, Doctors-05, Nurses-03, Nursing Assistants-03 and Hostel Supervisors-14.

Further, as against sanctioned strength of 1524 of coaches, there are 1142 coaches posted on regular basis and 142 on contract basis.

(c) and (d) However, keeping in view the immediate requirement, the vacant posts of Assistant Director, Coaches, Junior Scientific Officer, Junior Scientific Assistants, Accountants and Lower Division Clerks, SAI has already initiated action to fill up these vacancies as per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules.

(e) Does not arise.

Activities under PYKKA Scheme

15. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of the activities undertaken under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released to the State Governments and the details of the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the number of individuals benefited under the said scheme during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the monitoring mechanism set up to ensure proper utilization of the allocated funds;

(e) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments with regard to the scheme during the said period alongwith the present status of such proposals; and

(f) the time by which all the proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) Under the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)' scheme, which was introduced in 2008-09, playfields are developed in village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and competitions are conducted annually at block, district, state and national level.

(b) Year-wise allocation and release of funds under the PYKKA scheme to the State Governments including NYKS and SAI for development of playfields in village/block panchayats and for holding annual sports competitions are given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget allocation to Governments/ SAI/NYKS	Amount released
2008-09	92.00	92.00
2009-10	135.00	135.00
2010-11	350.00	348.89
2011-12 (upto 29.2.2012)	165.20	153.40
Total	742.20	729.29

The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I(a) to (d).

(c) Around 50,140 village panchayats and 1,493 block panchayats have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme, for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and upto 29th February, 2012 of the current financial year. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Around 7.22 lakh, 22.50 lakh and 43.15 lakh men and women participated in the annual sports competitions held during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) State level Executive Committee (SLEC) chaired by Chief Secretary, District level Executive Committee (DLEC) headed by Zila Parishad President and Block level Executive Committee (BLEC) headed by the President of Block Panchayat are monitoring the PYKKA programme. Member of Parliament has also been associated in the respective DLEC. Eminent sportspersons

who have retired from active sports, have been engaged as observers for monitoring the ongoing PYKKA activities in the States. MIS-PYKKA, online operationalisation of PYKKA activities, also ensures transparency and accountability.

(e) Proposal is received from the State Governments and UT. admn. for coverage of 10% of village/block panchayats of normal State (20% coverage in the case of North Eastern States) annually for development of

playfields. Similarly, proposal is also received from the State Governments for conduct of annual sports competitions. The proposals complete in all respects as per conditions laid down in the guidelines of the scheme are cleared/approved by the Committee constituted under the Scheme. No proposal complete in all respects as per conditions laid down in the guidelines of the scheme, is pending for clearance.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I(a)

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2008-2009

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.78	13.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.93	0.93
3.	Assam	4.81	—	1.88	1.88
4.	Bihar	10.44	5.22	—	5.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.11	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.35	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	9.65	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	6.51	3.26	—	3.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	2.01	—	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.32	2.66	—	2.66
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
12.	Kerala	1.60	0.80	—	0.8
13.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	11.82	—	11.82
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	27.55	8.91	—	8.91
17.	Manipur	1.08	0.87	—	0.87
18.	Mizoram	1.07	0.85	—	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	1.48	1.18	—	1.18
20.	Odisha	7.34	3.67	—	3.67
21.	Punjab	12.55	6.27	1.97	8.24
22.	Rajasthan	9.43	3.71	—	3.71
23.	Sikkim	0.67	0.54	—	0.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.82	5.00	—	5
25.	Tripura	1.36	1.09	0.37	1.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53.91	10.00	—	10
27.	Uttarakhand	8.89	3.00	—	3
28.	West Bengal	4.63	—	—	—
29.	SAI for holding national level competitions, etc.	—	—	2.22	2.22
Total		246.22	83.85	8.15	92.00

(—)—Nil

Statement I(b)

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.95	13.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	4.44	—	4.44
3.	Assam	—	3.85	—	3.85
4.	Bihar	—	5.02	3.42	8.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	5.06	1.17	6.23
6.	Goa	—	0.18	—	0.18
7.	Gujarat	—	7.10	—	7.1
8.	Haryana	—	3.25	1.10	4.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.01	0.70	2.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	2.10	—	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	4.79	2.39	—	2.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	—	0.80	—	0.8
13.	Karnataka	6.22	3.12	1.42	4.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2.64	2.64
15.	Meghalaya	1.32	1.06	—	1.06
16.	Maharashtra	—	4.86	—	4.86
17.	Manipur	—	—	0.47	0.47
18.	Mizoram	2.08	0.21	0.37	0.58
19.	Nagaland	—	0.30	0.56	0.86
20.	Odisha	7.34	8.05	2.11	10.16
21.	Punjab	—	6.27	1.18	7.45
22.	Rajasthan	—	4.72	1.93	6.65
23.	Sikkim	1.35	0.13	0.32	0.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	1.91	2.63	4.54
25.	Tripura	—	—	0.36	0.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	16.96	2.55	19.51
27.	Uttarakhand	—	5.90	1.03	6.93
28.	West Bengal	—	2.32	—	2.32
	Funds released to SAI for conducting National level competitions	—	—	4.49	4.49
Total		54.64	105.00	30.00	135.00

(—) — Nil

Statement I(c)

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2010-2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Development of playfields		Competitions			Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	25.98	11.26	—	11.26	37.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.11	10.51	2.05	—	2.05	12.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	—	—	2.96	0.38	3.34	3.34
4.	Bihar	—	—	6.19	—	6.19	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2.01	—	2.01	2.01
6.	Goa	—	—	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.26
7.	Gujarat	11.35	02.55	2.69	—	2.69	5.24
8.	Haryana	14.43	14.43	1.50	0.31	1.81	16.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	8.80	1.18	0.15	1.33	10.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	2.10	—	2.10	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	2.81	0.35	3.16	3.16
12.	Karnataka	12.47	14.86	2.52	0.42	2.94	17.8
13.	Kerala	11.17	11.17	1.32	—	1.32	12.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	28.16	41.94	3.88	0.48	4.36	46.3
16.	Meghalaya	1.32	01.19	0.67	0.12	0.79	1.98
17.	Mizoram	2.25	02.27	0.58	0.13	0.71	2.98
18.	Nagaland	5.92	02.96	—	0.13	0.13	3.09
19.	Odisha	10.35	05.98	3.85	0.42	4.27	10.25
20.	Punjab	27.87	26.66	1.55	0.30	1.85	28.51
21.	Sikkim	0.67	2.02	—	—	—	2.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	4.66	0.44	5.10	5.1
23.	Tripura	7.06	03.24	0.67*	0.11	0.78	4.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.83	62.27	9.47	—	9.47	71.74
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43	1.38	0.09	1.47	20.9
26.	West Bengal	—	02.32	3.31	—	3.31	5.63
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01.06	01.06	—	—	1.06	—
28.	Lakshadweep	00.51	00.51	—	—	—	0.51
29.	Puducherry	00.69	00.69**	—	—	—	0.69
30.	UT. of Chandigarh	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03
31.	Through NYKS	—	—	3.22	—	3.22	3.22
32.	Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter—School Competitions in 626 districts & 35 states.	—	—	—	—	7.31#	—
Grand Total		285.40	260.84	76.14	4.60	88.05	348.89

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

#It excludes transfer of Rs. 5.00 crore to NSDF-PYKKA.

(—)—Nil

Statement I(d)

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2011-2012 (upto 29.02.2012)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	25.98*	—	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2.23	2.23
4.	Gujarat	2.08	13.43*	—	13.43
5.	Haryana	—	—	1.60	1.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	3.66	1.24	4.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.56*	—	0.56
8.	Jharkhand	—	2.40*	—	2.4
9.	Karnataka	—	—	2.17	2.17
10.	Kerala	—	—	0.23	0.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	35.47	4.91	40.38
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	0.09	0.09
14.	Manipur	—	0.22*	—	0.22
15.	Mizoram	—	2.07*	0.10	2.17
16.	Nagaland	1.48	4.70	—	4.7
17.	Odisha	—	7.34*	—	7.34
18.	Punjab	—	—	2.10	2.1
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	2.18	2.18
20.	Sikkim	1.66	1.66	1.12	2.78
21.	Tripura	4.09	4.09	0.79	4.88
22.	Uttar Pradesh	—	18.39*	8.20	26.59
23.	Uttarakhand	—	—	1.39	1.39
24.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UTs				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Fund released to SAI for holding national level competitions.			—	5.10
	Total	36.98	119.97	33.45	153.40

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10).

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(—) — Nil

Statement II

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

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA scheme		1	2	3	4
		Number of village panchayats covered	Number of block panchayats				
1	2	3	4				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	13.	Kerala	200	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62
3.	Assam	333	22	15.	Maharashtra	5441	70
4.	Bihar	847	53	16.	Manipur	79	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	17.	Meghalaya	166	16
6.	Goa	19	04	18.	Mizoram	409	13
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	19.	Nagaland	660	30
8.	Haryana	1857	36	20.	Odisha	1869	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296	32	21.	Punjab	3699	42
10.	Jammu Kashmir	413	14	22.	Rajasthan	869	24
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	23.	Sikkim	96	60
12.	Karnataka	1694	54	24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38
				25.	Tripura	936	36
				26.	Uttar Pradesh	9696	164
				27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29
				28.	West Bengal	335	33
					UTs		
				29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06
				30.	Lakshadweep	02	09
				31.	Puducherry	50	05
					Total	50140	1493

Statement III

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

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,34,097	1,35,211	6,58,819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,310	46,832	2,808
3.	Assam	1,39,900	21	15,212
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	296
5.	Bihar	#143	161	1,71,166
6.	Chhattisgarh	#134	88,885	1,00,400
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	1,368
8.	Delhi	—	—	8,183
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	1,126
10.	Goa	#156	—	3,285
11.	Gujarat	#164	1,54,359	16,735
12.	Daman and Diu	—	—	9,33
13.	Haryana	#167	76,227	1,71,994
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,140	21,329	45,215
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	60,484
16.	Jharkhand	#140	—	15,057
17.	Karnataka	#168	1,13,584	2,00,686
18.	Kerala	#149	1,75,487	64,900
19.	Madhya Pradesh	#159	1,48,303	2,06,582
20.	Maharashtra	#166	2,05,749	3,22,073
21.	Manipur	—	190	7,6573
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	35,586
23.	Mizoram	19,992	21,758	47,962
24.	Nagaland	—	22,253	28,421
25.	Odisha	#64,367	64,896	2,43,540
26.	Puducherry	—	—	4,088
27.	Punjab	1,20,418	1,15,484	1,38,005

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Rajasthan	—	1,44,491	98,575
29.	Sikkim	—	15,568	2,497
30.	Tamil Nadu	#168	3,97,235	7,90,796
31.	Tripura	16,859	15,516	32,464
32.	Uttarakhand	—	16,723	1,45,825
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,89,585	3,02,708	5,79,690
34.	West Bengal	#86	65,773	92,326
35.	Delhi	#51	—	—
Total		7,21,519	22,48,944	43,14,754

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

#Only participants of national level competitions.

(—) — Nil

Misbranded Pesticides

16. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian companies are providing good quality pesticides at very less price than that of multinational companies;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any report that some Indian companies are producing some misbranded pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The prices of pesticides are determined by market forces and are not regulated by Central Government.

(c) and (d) Based on specific information, raids were conducted in January, 2011 by Central Insecticide Inspectors of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage in the premises of few companies. Four samples of M/s. Crystal Phosphates Ltd. were found misbranded in terms of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Samples of Carbofuran 3% CG, Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP and Tricentanol GR-0.05% of M/s. Crystal Phosphates Ltd. were found misbranded. the action taken by the Government in this regard.

(e) The process for launching prosecution against the manufacturing firm as per the provisions of Insecticide Act, 1968 has already been initiated.

Production of Corn

17. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of corn in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides any financial assistance/subsidy to farmers for growing corn;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to encourage corn production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of production of maize during the last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil palm (ISOPOM) in 15 major States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, J&K, Tamil Nadu, U.P. & West Bengal *w.e.f.* 1.4.2004. Under the above Scheme, financial assistance is provided for production of breeder seeds, purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of rinikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, supply of improved agricultural implements, supply of micro-nutrients, weedicides, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyriteliming/

dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training publicity etc., to encourage farmers to grow maize.

Besides, ISOPOM, Government provides support under various other schemes *viz.* Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme provides assistance for maize development to the States not covered under ISOPOM. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

To increase productivity of corn in the country, a platform for focused research on single cross hybrids has been initiated by ICAR including development of biotic and stress tolerant maize hybrids suitable for rainfed conditions.

In order to support farmers with better returns, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of maize has also been increased from Rs. 880/- per quintal in 2010-11 to Rs. 980/- per quintal in 2011-12.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Production of Maize during 2008-09 to 2011-12

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4152.0	2762.0	3956.0	3851.7
Arunachal Pradesh	58.8	60.2	64.7	0.0
Assam	12.6	14.1	14.3	13.0
Bihar	1714.0	1478.7	1439.6	1673.6
Chhattisgarh	140.3	143.3	185.6	145.9
Goa	0.6	0.6	0.0	#
Gujarat	739.0	533.0	820.3	837.0
Haryana	24.4	27.0	19.0	31.0
Himachal Pradesh	676.6	543.2	670.9	694.5
Jammu and Kashmir	633.2	487.0	527.7	504.6
Jharkhand	304.0	190.7	261.7	398.9

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	3029.0	3013.0	4444.0	4172.0
Madhya Pradesh	1144.4	1045.2	1051.5	1007.2
Maharashtra	1560.0	1828.0	2602.0	2253.0
Manipur	11.5	11.7	41.5	#
Meghalaya	25.7	26.3	25.9	#
Mizoram	9.3	11.5	13.6	0.0
Nagaland	115.9	73.2	134.0	#
Odisha	134.7	175.1	298.8	209.4
Punjab	514.0	475.0	491.0	498.0
Rajasthan	1828.2	1145.7	2052.9	1807.2
Sikkim	58.2	66.0	66.2	#
Tamil Nadu	1257.8	1144.3	1027.5	1416.9
Tripura	2.0	2.0	4.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	1198.0	1039.0	1114.0	1296.0
Uttarakhand	43.0	38.0	42.6	41.0
West Bengal	343.5	385.2	352.3	398.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.6	0.4	0.4	#
Delhi	0.1	0.0	3.6	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	354.0
All India	19731.4	16719.5	21725.8	11603.4

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012.

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

Malayalam as Classical Language

18. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare Malayalam language as a classical language;

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

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Government of India has received requests from Government of Kerala and some other

quarters for according classical language status to the Malayalam language.

(b) and (c) These requests were referred to the Sahitya Akademi for being placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for their consideration. Government informed the Akademi that the existing Committee of Linguistic experts may consider the representation of Government of Kerala. The matter was considered in the meetina held on 5th March 2012.

[Translation]

Barren Land

19. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to convert barren land into cultivable land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has established any financial co-ordination with the State Governments for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also included the development of dry farming and drip irrigation under the Waste Land/Barren Land Development Scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) According to the definition of land uses barren land includes all land covered by mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost and is classified as unculturable land located in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. In view of this, there is no comprehensive scheme/programme for development of barren land into cultivable land.

Operational Cost of DD

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

(a) whether the operational cost of Doordarshan (DD) is continuously increasing while its revenue has not recorded any significant growth;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bail out the Doordarshan from its financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is some increase in the operational cost of Doordarshan during last three years impacted by various factors such as hike in salary, widening of travel entitlement, leave encashment with LTC, reimbursement of school/hostel fee etc. in the wake of implementation of recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission

(Modified Assured Career Progression). The increase can also be attributed to the increase in prices in the consumer market/price index.

The details of operational cost and revenue generation of Doordarshan during the last 3 years are as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Operational Cost	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Non-Plan	1204.44	1276.32	1339.96
Revenue Plan	68.48	79.39	61.27
Capital Plan	160.85	65.29	68.10
Total	11433.77	1421.00	1469.33*
Revenue			
Net Commercial Revenue	1737.05	828.48	944.44*

*Subject to reconciliation of accounts. These figures are inclusive of Service Tax.

Prasar Bharati being a public service broadcaster cannot be guided purely by Commercial motives. Yet it has witnessed a gradual growth of revenue over the years as is seen from the above table.

(c) Prasar Bharati strictly follows the austerity measures and other economy instructions already in vogue and issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time for reducing operating expenses and maximizing the revenue generation by adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into best use of the spare infrastructure available with DD, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers etc.

Nonetheless, Section 17 of the Prasar Bharati Act provides that Government would make available financial support to Prasar Bharati for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under the Act by way of equity, grant-in-aid or loan and Prasar Bharati is largely dependent on Government grants.

[English]

Transport Oriented Development Programme

21. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting Transport Oriented Development in metropolitan cities across the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that this new planning strategy does not cause inconvenience to essential civic infrastructure projects in the short run;

(c) whether adequate priority is being given for setting up of Metro Rail services in cities with high population level;

(d) whether the required funds for these projects are made available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Government is promoting Transport Oriented Development along Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) corridors as a matter of policy as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006.

(b) The Central Government has only issued advisories to the State Governments, who are supposed to take further action in the matter considering all aspects.

(c) Yes, Madam. Adequate priority is being given for setting up of Metro Rail services in cities with high population level and high traffic demand, subject to overall funds availability.

(d) and (e) The required funds for these projects are made available depending on the overall funds availability of the Government. So far, progress of none of the sanctioned Metro Rail projects have been affected due to funds constraint.

Show Cause Notices to TV Channels

22. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some television channels in the country have recently been issued show cause notices by the Government for telecasting scenes involving excessive violence, abuses and obscenity in their programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some TV channels have made appeal to courts against such notices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of each of the show cause notices issued by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The details of Show Cause Notices sent to private satellite TV channels in the recent past during the period from 1st January, 2011 in respect of telecast of programmes showing obscenity and violence, etc. are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No private satellite TV channel has so far filed any petition in any Court of Law in respect of cases covered in the Show Cause Notices mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The information is given the Annexure as referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Details of Show Cause Notices issued to private Satellite T.V. Channels

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice issued	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	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.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	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.
3.	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.
4.	Sony TV	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' howing indecent and child denigrating content.	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
5.	Bindass	05.05.2011	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	A Warning dated 28.07.2011 issued to the channel.
6.	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.
7.	PEOPLE TV	19.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel.
8.	Bindass	27.05.2011	Telecast progarmme 'Meri Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' for vulgar, obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 issued to the channel.
9.	News 9	01.06.2011	Telecast progarmme 'Sheyla's Size Problemsi' for vulgar, obscene and indecent content.	As Order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied.
10.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Appropriate action will follow.
11.	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	-do-
12.	NDTV Good Times	26.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals	A letter has been sent to the Electronic Media Center to watch the programme for any violation.
13.	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 issued to the Channel on 14.12.2011
14.	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	Appropriate action will follow.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	Appropriate action will follow.
16.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Under Consideration.
17.	MTV	14.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8 - Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	The matter has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The IMC has not found the programme objectionable.
18.	Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	Appropriate action will follow.
19.	Times Now	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	Appropriate action will follow.
20.	FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Designers in high definition', 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	Appropriate action will follow.
21.	Sahara Samay	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	An order issued on 22.11.2011 asking the channel to run an apology scroll for 3 days. The channel has complied.
22.	P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	-do-
23.	Enterr 10	27.1.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature "A" certified film	Appropriate action will follow.

Organic Farming

23. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting organic farming on priority as a part of its efforts to make agriculture a sustainable, environment-friendly and remunerative proposition for small hill farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made so far?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is promoting organic farming since 2001-02 through centrally sponsored scheme; namely, Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) which was also extended to cover Himalayan States during 2003-04. Details of the HMNEH are enclosed as Statement.

Since inception, achievements of this Mission are as under:

- Adoption of organic farming in 30610(ha)
- Organic Certification - 14 (Nos.)
- Vermi-compost unit - 2165 (Nos.)

Statement*Details of the Financial Assistance being provided to promote organic farming under Horticulture Mission for North East Himalayan States (HMNEH)*

Item	Maximum Permissible Cost	Pattern of Assistance
Organic Farming		
Adoption of Organic Farming	Rs. 20,000/ha	50% of cost limited to Rs. 10000/ha for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving assistance of Rs. 4000/- in first year Rs. 3000/- each second & third years.
Organic Certification	Project based	Rs. 5 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha which includes Rs. 1.50 lakh in first year, Rs. 1.50 lakh in second year and Rs. 2.00 lakh in third year.
Vermi-Compost Unit	Rs. 60,000/unit for permanent structure and Rs. 10,000/unit for HDPE vermin bed	50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'x8'x2.5' dimension (permanent structure) to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE vermin bed, 50% of cost conforming to size of 96 cft (12'x4'x2') to be administered on pro-rata basis.

Source: Operational Guidelines (2010) of Horticulture Mission for North East Himalayan States.

Housing for EWS and LIG

24. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a housing deficit of about 2.5 crore for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG) which is growing at the rate of about 3.6 lakh per annum;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the deficit, Statewise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate urban housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan, the urban housing shortage as on 2007 was 24.71 million households which is likely go up to 26.53 million by the end of 11th plan period (2011-12). This implies an increase of 1.8 million in 5 years or 3.64 lakhs per annum. State-wise detail of urban housing shortage as estimated by the Technical Group is Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes in order to support States/Union Territories including Karnataka to bridge the housing deficit to avail benefits under these schemes:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government grant to States/Union Territories under BSUP/IHSDP ranges from 50% to 90%.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISH UP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs.

1 lakh. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership aims at supporting the construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least, 25% of the units for EWS category through provision of subsidy for infrastructure @ Rs. 50,000 per affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the infrastructure cost, whichever is less. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/ parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.
- The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) — aims to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

Statement

The estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million has been divided amongst the States on the basis of the proportion of the number of households in the urban areas of State to the total number of households in the urban India as per the Census of India, 2001. The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows:

(dwelling units in million)	
State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31

1	2
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Odisha	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttarakhand	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Puducherry	0.06
All India	24.71

Funds for Films on Social Issues

25. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for promoting/making films on various social issues such as AIDS awareness, anti-cancer campaign and promotion of North-Eastern culture;

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

(c) the objectives achieved from such efforts of the Government; and

(d) the action taken to give more publicity for the success of such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Although the Ministry does not provide funds/financial assistance to film makers

for making socially relevant films, the Ministry provides funds to its Media units, viz. Films Division, Children's Film Society, India (CFSI) and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) to produce/co-produce feature/documentary films in various Indian languages and on various issues, including socially relevant issues, under various plan schemes. A list of socially relevant films produced by Films Division on AIDS awareness, anti-cancer campaign and promotion of North-Eastern culture during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The primary objective achieved from such efforts is to create awareness among the public about socially relevant issues such as cancer, AIDS and issues related to North-Eastern States through films based on these subjects.

(d) To give publicity to these films, film festivals such as International Film Festival of India (IFFI) and Mumbai International Film Festival (MIFF) are organized under the aegis of Directorate of Film Festivals and Films Division, attached offices of the Ministry. CFSI also organizes Children's Film Festivals where such films are screened.

Statement

Funds provided during the last 3 years and current year for Production of Films

(a) FILMS ON AIDS AWARENESS

Year	Name of the Film
2008-09	Nil
2009-10	Zindagi Positive (AIDS) 1 Reel/154.22 Mtrs (5.62 Mins) released on 2.4.2010
2010-11	Rhythm with HIV, 35 MM (Film on HIV) released on 2.7.2010
2010-11	Yes we can, 35 MM (Film on HIV AIDS) released on 7.1.2011
2011-12	Three Women, 26 Min, (Film on HIV/AIDS) only for telecast purpose

(b) FILMS ON ANTI CANCER CAMPAIGN: Nil

(c) FILMS ON NORTH EASTERN CULTURE

Sl.No.	Title of the Film	Duration	Synopsis
1	2	3	4
2008-09			
1.	Untouched Beauty	29 Mins.	Film to Promote Tourism in North Eastern Region of India

1	2	3	4
2009-10			
Nil			
2010-11			
1.	Manasa Mangal Pala (The Legend of Wenom)	26 Mins.	Film on Art and Culture of Assam
2.	Across the Hill	26 Mins.	Film on Mara Tribes of Selhel District of Mizoram
3.	The Shining Beaks in the Rising Sun		Film on Nyishi Community of Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Guru the Babu	26 Mins.	Biographical Film on the Life Dance and Music of Guru the Babu—A man of Classical Manipuri Dance
5.	The Pearl House of Satriya Culture Manjuli	26 Mins.	Film on Satriya Culture founded by Mahapurush Srimanta Sarkaradeva
6.	Jemes Dokhuma from Gun to Gandhism	26 Mins.	Biographical Film on James Dokhuma a Rebel & underground leader
7.	Strawbery Finds its New Home in North East	26 Mins.	Film on Strawberry Festival of Shillong
8.	Aachule-Victory to you	52 Mins.	Film Depicts Struggle of one Ancient Tribe of North-East "Lepachas"
9.	Women in North-East	52 Mins.	Film on Women Empowerment in (NE)
10.	The Boon on Bamboo-Bamboo Crafts	52 Mins.	Film on Bamboo Crafts
11.	Kushal Konwar... ode to a Martyr	52 Mins.	Biographical Film on Freedom Fighter Kushal Konwar
12.	The Treasure Island of Folk Games	52 Mins	Film is about variety to Games of Folk Culture of Assam
13.	Heart of darknes (Caves of Meghalaya)	52 Mins.	Film is about caves of Meghlaya
14.	His Majesty (the Ahoms)	52 Mins.	Film is one the Religion Culture of Tai Ahomas of Assam
15.	Agricultural Development in the Barak Valley (Agriculture)	52 Mins	Film on Agricultural Development in the Barak Valley
16.	And thus flows the river Brahmaputra	52 Mins.	Film on River Brahmaputra
17.	Pemayangtse-A Monastery of Purelamas	52 Mins	Film on Monastery of Purelamas
18.	Vultures in Rani	26 Min.	AIM of the Film is to Preserve the Vultures
19.	Valley of Green Heritage	52 Min.	Film on Bio-diversity, Ecology and relation between life and nature of Subansiri Valley of Assam

1	2	3	4
20.	U Tirot Sing & U Kiang Nag Boh	52 Min.	Film on the self-sacrifice of the two great sons of India namely U. Tirot Sing and U. Kiang Nangbah from the Khasi and Jaintia Tribe during the Colonial Suppression
21.	Indigineous Musical Instruments of Manipur	52 Min.	Film depicts the Musical instruments of Manipur
22.	A river story of hope and despair	52 min.	Film depicts the challenges faced by the river Brahmaputra and the Ecology of region it supports
23.	Cholom	52 min.	Film on details of the Cholom (Dance form)
24.	The Horizon of Rongmilir Nahi	26 min.	Film on Padmashree Rongbong tearing of Assam and his writings
25.	Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya- the Harbinger of truth & humanity	52 min.	Film on the Life and work of Dr. Birendra Kumat Bhattacharys and analyses his contribution to the Assamese Literary world as well as to the Assamese society as a whole
26.	Nupishabi	52 Min.	Film is about three artists or Nupishabi of different generations who play female roles in Sumang Leela
27.	Evolution of Raslila in Manipur	26 Min.	Film on Manipuri Dance the most cherished form of Raslila
28.	Terra red-An ancient art	52 Min.	Film on ancient art of North-East
29.	Culture-The Genesis of Human civilisation	26 Min.	Film on Safeguarding ancient art and culture that are facing extnction under the pressue of civilisastion and commercilisation
30.	A lining legend	26 Min.	Biographical film on shining star of the Indian Literary Firmament,Dr. Indira Goswani
31.	Landscape in the Mist:- History revisited	26 Min.	Film on Travelogue of the two places-cherrapunji and Mawsynram of Meghalays
32.	Archeology & Monument of Tripura	52 Min.	Film n Archeology & Monument of Tripura
33.	Road to China	26 Min.	Film on secret road to China from India
34.	Trade beyond the fencing	52 Min.	Film on three corridors of Northeast India with Bangladesh mainly through the Meghalya, Assam and the Tripura sector
35.	The wild paradise	52 Min.	Film depicts how two different forests of Assam are helping in rehabilitation as well as employment generation
36.	Andro Legecy	26 Min.	Film on living tradition of Andro Potters of Manipur whose craft is believed to have been in practice since the new stone age era
37.	Life After	26 Min.	Film on drug users and their rehabilitation in Manipur

1	2	3	4
38.	Esheihanbi-A women of courage	2 Min.	Film depicts a woman suffered by cerebral palsy and how she gathered enough courage, labour and self-determination to live independently
39.	Trade and commerce-Indo Myanmar border trade	52 Min.	Film on the Border trade between India and Myanmar is unergoing a transformation
40.	Khulia Bhauriya	52 Min.	Film on Khulia Bhauriya an ancient Audio Visual art form still retaining artistic features of universal appeal in Assam
41.	Rabhas of the North-East India	26 Min.	Film depicts the vibrant and rich cultural life of the rabha tribe of North-East India with emphasis on their dying language and sage
42.	Vanishing Memorie	26 Min.	Film depicts art & culture of Manipur State (based on visit to Rabindranath Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary)

Funds under SRE Scheme

26. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal/request from the State Government of Odisha to include more districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme;

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

(c) the total funds released during the current year under the scheme to the State;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase such financial assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has received a proposal from the Government of Odisha to include 04 (four) more districts of the State namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Baragarh and Bolangir under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme.

Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for inclusion of more districts under the SRE Sceme, which is a continuous process.

(c) An amount of Rs. 21.57 crore has so far been released to the State Government of Odisha under the SRE Scheme during the current financial year.

(d) and (e) The Government reimburses the expenditure incurred on Anti-naxal operations by the States including Odisha under the SRE Scheme, on the basis of audit conducted by the audit teams sent to the States to verify the bills, vouchers etc. in support of the claims made by the State Governments.

[Translation]

Remains of Indus Valley Civilisation

27. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether remains of Indus Vally Civilisation were found at village in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has begun excavation work on the said site;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Archaeological

Survey of India (ASI) has not found any remains of Indus valley Civilisation in Jaisalmer District, Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Industry Status to Agriculture

28. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give the status of small scale industry to agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Inclusion in Calamity List

29. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include 'frost' in the category of natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey about the losses suffered on account of frost in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the issue of inclusion of cold wave/frost as an eligible calamity for relief under SDRF/NDRF. The GoM has considered the matter and suggested the constitution of a working group of agricultural scientists/experts to examine the issue of quantifying the damages caused by cold wave/frost for assistance as appropriate. Based on the report of the working group a final decision on the issue of its inclusion will be taken.

(c) to (d) This Ministry has not conducted survey about the losses suffered on account of frost in the country.

[English]

Production of Mangoes

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

(a) whether Ratnagiri in Maharashtra is the main source of export of mangoes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to increase the production of mangoes in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Mangoes are exported from different parts of the country including Ratnagiri in Maharashtra. In the year 2010-11, India exported 59,221 Metric Tonnes of mangoes to different countries. State-wise and district-wise export data is not available.

(c) and (d) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.* (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States and (ii) National Horticulture Mission in remaining States and Union Territories for increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops including mangoes. Under the mission, financial assistance is provided for various activities such as production of quality planting material, cultivation of horticultural plants, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management, technology demonstration, human resource development, exposure visit of farmers, post-harvest management and establishment of marketing infrastructure.

Attrition in IPS

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

(a) whether a large number of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers have quitted their jobs in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such cases reported between 2008-11, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) During the years from 2008 to 2011, 41 Regular Recruits belonging to the batches between 2007 to 2010 have resigned for career progression (joining IAS, IFS etc.). Another 3 officers belonging to 1985, 1990 and 2004 batches have resigned on personal grounds. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of India has increased the annual batch-size of Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service from 103 to 150. The policy for cadre allocation has also been revised.

Statement

State-wise details of the Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service who have resigned during 2008 to 2011 to join other Services on the basis of subsequent Civil Services Examination

Sl.No.	State Cadre	No. of officers technically resigned
1	2	3
1.	AGMUT	5
2.	AM	3
3.	BH	3
4.	GJ	3
5.	HP	1
6.	JH	1
7.	KTK	5
8.	MH	3
9.	MP	1
10.	MT	3
11.	NL	2
12.	OR	2
13.	PB	1

1	2	3
14.	RJ	1
15.	TN	2
16.	UK	1
17.	UP	1
18.	WB	3
Total		41

State-wise details of the Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service who have resigned during 2008 to 2011 on personal grounds

Sl.No.	State Cadre	No. of officers resigned on personal grounds
1.	AGMUT	1
2.	WB	2
Total		3
Grand Total =		44 (41+3)

[Translation]

Assistance to NGOs

32. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have been provided financial assistance in Uttar Pradesh under the schemes being run by the Ministry during each of the last three years, NGO-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance provided to each of the said NGOs during the said period;

(c) the names of the NGOs found involved in irregularities; and

(d) the action taken against such NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has released Rs. 3.13 crores in the year 2009-10 and Rs. 17.78 crores in the year 2010-11 to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh as NGO share under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS). No funds under this Scheme were released to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 2008-09. Under the Scheme, selection and engagement of NGO is the responsibility of State Government and funds are not released to the NGOs direct by the Ministry.

(b) The data regarding details of assistance provided to each NGO is not maintained in this Ministry. A list of NGOs who had assisted the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in implementation of ILCS Scheme received from the State Government is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry does not release funds to the NGOs directly or monitor their activities.

Statement

Name of NGOs assisted the state Government of Uttar Pradesh in implementation of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

1. Sulabh International Social Service Organization
2. Sampoorna Kshetra Vikas Samiti
3. Nehru Yuva Kendra
4. Vindhyamandal Utthan Sewa Samiti
5. Bhartiya Mahila Gramodyog Sansthan
6. Kaushambi District
7. Nature and Human Development Organization
8. Gita Mahila Samiti
9. Ma Gayatri Manav Sewa Sansthan
10. People In Action for Village Empowerment
11. Sukarti Samajothan Sanstha
12. New Vilasainiya Public School Samiti
13. Abhinav NGO
14. Om Gaura Sewa Samiti

15. Kushawa Silai Training Samiti
16. Roshanlal Gautam Gramin Vikas Samiti
17. Bhartiya Sewa Sansthan
18. Jan Sewa Samiti
19. Sociey Network for Human Development
20. Dr. Ambedkar Samiti
21. Hindustan Gramodyog Sewa Sanstha
22. Deep SVS
23. Nari Kalyan SVS
24. Dabhampur SVS
25. Ekta SVS
26. Rosi Mahila SVS
27. Ambedkar Sammudayik vikas Samiti
28. Nai Rahen Mahila SVS
29. Ashad Mahila SVS
30. H.V. SVS
31. Sahanpur SVS
32. Neha Sammudasik Vikas Samiti
33. Seohari Sammudasik Vikas Samiti
34. Kartik Sammudasik Vikas Samiti
35. District Urban Development Agency
36. Manav Kalyan Sammudasik Vikas Samiti
37. Gramin Samaj Samiti
38. Nicodemus Trust Social Organisation
39. Gramin Vikas Vam Manav Sewa Sansthan
40. Saman Samaj Kalyan Samiti
41. Swavalamban Vikas and Gramodyog Sewa
42. Doctors Medical Association
43. Advanced Sanitation and Welfare Society

44. Sri Gramyog Vikas Sansthan
45. Siddharth Sewa Sansthan
46. Begum Sewa Sansthan
47. Shri Durga Gramydog Sewa Sansthan
48. Upkaram Sewa Sansthan
49. Gramin Hindi FAFT Self Help Group welfare Association
50. Public Welfare Society
51. Khain Gramudyog Sewa Samiti
52. Shilpi Gramudyog Samaj Sewa Samiti
53. Ganipur Jodhpur Yuvak Mandal Dal
54. Siddharth Jankalyan Siksha Prasar Sansthan
55. Swami Vivekanand Institute
56. Mazada Sewa Sansthan
57. Rahim Bal Vikas Sanrakshan Sansthan
58. Adarsh Gramin Vikas Samiti
59. Help Club
60. Gyandip Samudayik Vikas Samiti
61. Saide Vikas Samiti
62. Haridhar Pradsad Social Education Society
63. Master Jari Art Sewa Sansthan
64. Gramin Utthan Samiti
65. Neochhana Khadi Gramudyog Sewa Sansthan
66. Jan Suvidha Swayam Sewa
67. Kaushika Vikas Sewa Samiti
68. Doctor Welfare Society
69. Chetana Sewa Sansthan
70. R.P.S. Samiti Brahmapur Bandayuni
71. Ram Rahim Avas Avam Sanrakshan

72. Pandit Keshav Dev Gaur Memorial Society
73. Institute of Rural Engr.
74. Rastriya Yuva Vikas Sobh Sansthan
75. Akhil Bhartiya Envi. improvement Social Wel
76. Manav Sewa Samiti
77. Madhyam Samajik Sansthan
78. All India Education and Welfare Society
79. Ajit & Kanchan Grmudyog Vikas Sansthan
80. Handicapped Welfare society
81. Institute of Biotech Agri. & Envi.
82. Vasistha Gram Yoga Samiti
83. Gramin Vikas Avam manav Sewa Sansthan

[English]

Allotment of Houses by DDA

33. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several malpractices have been reported in allotment of houses by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and the action taken against the officials involved in such malpractices; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to control such malpractices in DDA?

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

(b) and (c) No, Madam. In view of (a) above.

Storage of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to redistribute the storage centres from producing States to consuming ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to have a dedicated freight corridor for smooth transportation of foodgrains; 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) No, Madam. There is no plan to redistribute the storage centres. However, due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirements of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State-wise capacity requirement and locations were identified. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The Government has also finalised a plan for construction of a storage capacity of 5.4 lakhs tonnes in the North Eastern States.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Prosecution in Bomb Blast Cases

35. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the investigation in cases of bomb blasts at Ajmer, Malegaon, Modassa and Samjhauta Express;

(b) whether the investigation agencies have been able to identify the outfits involved in the said blasts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some persons have been acquitted in the said cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) NIA is investigating the cases related to bomb blasts at Ajmer, Malegaon, Modassa and Samjhauta Express. In Ajmer blasts case the first chargesheet was filed by ATS Rajasthan on 22.10.2010 and a supplementary chargesheet was filed by NIA on 28.04.2011. The 2nd supplementary chargesheet was filed by the NIA on 18.07.2011. The case is under further investigation. In Samjhauta blasts case, chargesheet has been filed by the NIA on 20.6.2011 and the case is under further investigation. In the Melegaon blast of 2006, first chargesheet was filed by ATS Maharashtra and a supplementary chargesheet was filed by CBI. The case is under investigation by the NIA. In the Malegaon blast of 2008, ATS Maharashtra has filed chargesheets. NIA is conducting further investigation in the case. In Modasa blast case, no chargesheet has been filed and the case is under investigation by NIA.

As per available inputs, some perpetrators involved in the above mentioned cases have been identified. Further nobody has been acquitted in the cases mentioned above.

[Translation]

Prisoners Languishing in Jail

36. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some prisoners are languishing in jails even after completion of their sentence due to non-payment of fine imposed on them on account of poverty or some other reasons in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release such prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "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. Data is not compiled centrally in this regard.

[English]

Farm Technologies to Farmers

37. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm technology are not reaching the farmers at grass-root level due to failure of the system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to rectify the system so that every development in farm technology reaches the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Government has been implementing various schemes of agricultural extension through which farm technologies are being disseminated at the grass root level to the farmers. Besides this Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) have been established to make farmer aware of latest Agricultural Technologies in farming.

(d) The details of these extension related schemes and KVKs have been given at enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement I

EXTENSION DIVISION

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms: This Scheme launched during 2005-06, aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize the extension reforms. ATMA has active participation of farmers/farmer groups, NGOs, FOs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholder operating at district level

and below. 604 districts level ATMAs have been established till date. The Scheme was modified and strengthened with a strong manpower, infrastructure and activity as summarised below:

- (i) Provision of specialist and functionary support. at different levels viz. State Coordinator and faculty & supporting. staff for SAMETI at State level, Project Director, Deputy Project Directors and supporting staff at District level and Block Technology Manager and Subject Matter Specialists at the Block level;
- (ii) Innovative support through a 'Farmer Friend' at Village Level @1 Farmer Friend per two villages;
- (iii) Revision in ATMA Cafeteria (*i.e.* list of extension related activities to choose from) to include some additional activities and to provide for enhanced unit costs for some of the activities;
- (iv) Farmers Advisory Committees at State, District and Block levels comprising a group of farmers to advise and provide inputs to the administrative bodies at each level;

Gender concerns are being mainstreamed by mandating that 30% of resources on programmes and activities are utilized by women farmers and women extension, functionaries. Since inception 1.75 crore farmers' have been benefited under various extension activities.

1. Mass Media Support to Agriculture: This scheme is focusing on two initiatives. The first is use of Doordarshan infrastructure for providing agriculture related information and knowledge to the farming community. 180 Narrow casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres and 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras telecast agricultural programmes for 30 minutes, five days a week.

The other component of the mass media initiative is use of 96 FM Transmitter of AIR to broadcast area specific agricultural programme with 30 minutes radio transmission in the evening six days a week.

3. Kisan Call Centers: The scheme was launched on 21 January, 2004 to provide agricultural information to the farming community through toll free telephone lines. A country wide common eleven digit number '1800-180-1551' has been allocated for KCC. Replies to the queries of the farming community are being given in 22 local languages. Calls are attended from 6.00 am 10.00 pm

on all 7 days of the week. Since inception of the scheme, over 76.37 lakh calls have been received till January, 2012. The scheme has been further strengthened and State Governments have been involved more closely.

4. Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres by Agriculture Graduates: Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres Scheme was launched on 9.4.2002 to provide extension services to farmers on payment basis through setting up of economically viable self — employment ventures. Selected trainees are provided agri-preneurship, training for period of two months by MANAGE through identified Nodal Training Institutions in various states, which also provide handholding support for one year. NABARD monitors the credit support to Agri-Clinics through Commercial Banks. Provision of credit-linked back-ended subsidy @ 36% of the capital cost of the project funded through bank loan as well as full interest subsidy for the first two years on the bank credit has recently been approved under the scheme. Subsidy would be 44% in respect of candidates belonging to SC, ST, women and other disadvantaged sections and those from North-Eastern and Hill states.

Since inception of the scheme 27755 unemployed agriculture Graduates have been trained and 9875 agri-ventures have been set up up to January, 2012.

5. Information dissemination through Agri Fairs: Agriculture exhibitions are an excellent mechanism for showcasing latest technological advancements and dissemination of information to the farming community and also for promoting business opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is promoting/ organizing agriculture fairs at different levels. At the national level, DAC participates in India International Trade Fair organized annually by India Trade Promotion Organization. DAC is supporting five Regional fairs — one in each region every year. The agriculture fair at block, district and state levels are also being supported by DAC under the Extension Reforms (ATMA) Scheme.

Statement II

Information dissemination through Krishi Vigyan Kendra: A KVK aims at assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. The activities include on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of Agricultural Technologies under various farming system/ frontline demonstrations to establish the production potentials of improved agricultural technologies on the farmers' fields and training of farmers including farm women and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skills.

Recruitment by Naxalites

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

(a) whether there are reports of recruitment of young boys and girls by naxal organizations in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Left Wing Extremists groups, particularly the CPI(Maoist), recruit children, both boys and girls, from the tribal belts of naxal affected areas in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. In Bihar and Jharkhand, these children are enrolled in 'Bal Manch' and in Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the children's squad is known as 'Bal Sanghatan'. The idea behind recruiting tribal children is to wean them away from their rich traditional cultural moorings and indoctrinate them into Maoist ideology and force them to become foot-soldiers of Peoples Liberation Guerilla Army of the CPI (Maoist).

(b) There are no precise estimates of total number of children recruited by the CPI (Maoist).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The State Governments initiate legal action on case-by-case basis in such matters. The Central Government is also closely monitoring the situation. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has initiated the Bal Bandhu Scheme in some of the worst affected districts to ensure education of children who are likely to be targeted by the CPI (Maoist).

Police Stations

39. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) whether the number of police stations is being increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the required proportionate number of police stations in the context of the population of the NCT of Delhi; and

(e) the number of the police posts in the NCT of Delhi at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Madam, at present, 180 Police Stations (161-Territorial, 5-Railways, 8-Metro, 2-IGI Airport and 4-Special Units i.e.: Special Cell, Economic Offences Wing, Special Police Unit for Women and Children and Crime Branch) are functioning in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to increase the number of police stations in Deihl olice.

(d) The police stations are created on the basis of yardsticks laid down by BPR&D. Density of population, crime and the area are basic criteria which are taken into consideration for creation of a police station along with other special factors such as communal sensitivity, topography, industrial activities etc.

(e) 49 police posts including 3 Railway Police Posts are functioning at present in the NCT of Delhi.

[Translation]

Police Firing

40. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed/injured in police/central forces firing to disperse the crowd during each of the last three years and the current year separately, State-wise;

(b) whether any task force has been constituted to invite suggestions regarding the use of non-fatal methods to tackle the crowd;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the methods being currently adopted to use non-fatal methods to tackle the crowd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State-wise statement of total number of civil casualties/injured due to Police action during 2008, 2009 and 2010 in agitation is enclosed.

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

Statement

The State-wise number of Civil Casualties in agitations during 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of persons killed/injured in police/central forces 2008		Number of persons killed/injured in police/central forces 2009		Number of persons killed/injured in police/central forces 2010	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	02	00	05	02	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	30	00	01	22	02	13
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00
5.	Chhattisgarh	00	76	00	00	00	12
6.	Goa	00	00	NA	NA	00	00
7.	Gujarat	00	07	00	02	00	00
8.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	01	00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00	00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	24	NA	NA	93	606
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00
12.	Karnataka	02	125	01	33	01	04
13.	Kerala	00	29	NA	NA	00	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	00	00	NA	NA	00	00
15.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Manipur	00	00	00	02	02	69
17.	Meghalaya	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00	00	00
19.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Odisha	13	75	NA	NA	02	01
21.	Punjab	00	00	NA	NA	00	00
22.	Rajasthan	41	46	07	17	00	00
23.	Sikkim	00	00	00	06	00	00
24.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	00	23	00	01
25.	Tripura	00	00	00	00	00	06
26.	Uttar Pradesh	06	44	5	58	03	24
27.	Uttarakhand	00	00	00	00	00	02
28.	West Bengal	10	88	04	18	NA	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh	00	03	NA	NA	00	32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00	00	00
32.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	00	00	00
33.	NCT of Delhi	00	10	00	00	00	00
34.	Lakshadweep	00	00	NA	NA	00	00
35.	Puducherry	00	00	NA	NA	00	00

NA—Not Available.

[English]

Agreement with Israel in Agriculture

41. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any agreement with the Israel for boosting agriculture cooperation in technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the agreement is likely to be useful for agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Israel for cooperation in the field of agriculture has been signed on 24th December, 1993.

The MoU provides for collaboration in the areas of water and soil management, arid and semi-arid crop production, fruit and vegetable production, post harvest, plant and animal sciences, plant protection and control, veterinary science, agri-business, farm mechanization and technology, agricultural training and extension, agricultural research and agro-forestry etc.

(c) Thereafter an Action Plan (2008-2010) was agreed upon in January, 2008. Progress has been achieved in the areas of horticulture mechanisation, protected

cultivation, orchard and canopy management, nursery management training, micro irrigating and PHM etc.

Incentives to Media Persons

42. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reward the journalists and other media persons who are showing excellent performance in their fields by giving some incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which efforts would be taken in this regard; and

(d) the actual demands pending with the Government from the journalists and other media persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) A National Media Awards scheme is being examined in the Ministry. Details will be provided as and when the same are finalized.

Supply of Foodgrains

43. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of foodgrains and the other items under the Public Distribution System has been

adversely affected in different areas/districts of the country due to failure of the Food Corporation of India to supply foodgrains;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Certain instances, particularly in North Eastern and Eastern States, have come to notice where due to law and order problems, blockades, topographical constraints, natural calamities, limited supply of rakes by Railways, etc., Food Corporation of India (FCI) finds it difficult to induct the required level of stocks in the godowns. However, FCI is, taking all possible steps to induct as much stocks as possible with a view to meet the requirement against the allocations made by the Government of India in all the States including North Eastern and Eastern States.

The FCI has also been requested by the Department to ensure availability of foodgrains to ensure timely lifting and distribution by the States/Union Territories concerned.

[Translation]

Development of Small and Medium Cities

44. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes launched by the Union Government for the integrated development of small and medium cities alongwith the contribution of the Union and the State Governments;

(b) the status of the proposal received under this scheme from Madhya Pradesh and the names of the proposals for which allocated funds are yet to be released; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to release funds for these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) a sub component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in December, 2005 for a period

of 7 years (upto 31.3.2012) to provide financial assistance for infrastructure Development activities in Small and Medium Town. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government & State Government respectively and the balance 10% could be raised by the nodal/implementing agencies/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, in case of cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir sharing of funds is in the ratio of 90:10 between Central & State Government respectively.

(b) State Level Sanctioning Committee of Madhya Pradesh has recommended 74 projects for release of fund. Out of these 60 projects with a cost of Rs. 112492.74 Lakh involving Central commitment of Rs. 90220.15 Lakh have been approved and Rs. 48594.45 Lakh has been released to the State so far.

(c) Sanctioning of projects under UIDSSMT is dependant upon technical clearance, signing of Memorandum of Agreement for implementation of Reforms and availability of funds.

[English]

Krishak Mitras

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

(a) whether the Government has appointed 'Krishak Mitras' in all panchayats and exempted marginal and small farmers from paying stamp duty on land mortgage deeds and waived the 13 recovery of the loans raised for soil conservation and land development to benefit them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government of India has not appointed any 'Krishak Mitras' in Panchayats. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" modified during 2010-11, a provision for identification of one Farmer Friend for every 2 villages covering all States has been made. The Government of India provides Rs. 2000.00 per Farmer Friend per year under the Scheme, which is supplemented equally by the State Government. This amount is to be used for meeting contingency expenditure which the

Farmer's Friend incurs for discharge of his duties. Thirteen States have reported identification of Farmer Friends in their states so far. However, Haryana has not reported identification of any Farmer Friend till now. State-wise number of Farmer Friends identified during 2011-12 is given in the Statement enclosed.

Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, all agricultural loans disbursed by schedules commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions up to March 31, 2007 and remaining overdue as on commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions up to March 31, 2007 and remaining overdue as on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. Some State Governments also have taken similar initiatives in specific cases in the past.

Rates of Stamp Duty on land mortgage deeds are fixed by the State Governments and these vary from State to State.

Statement

State-wise number of Farmer Friend identified

Sl.No.	State	No. of Farmer Friends
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	250
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	850
3.	Andhra Pradesh	14062
4.	Chhattisgarh	6250
5.	Jharkhand	5576
6.	Gujarat	9300
7.	Mizoram	357
8.	Maharashtra	6478
9.	Nagaland	650
10.	Odisha	6234
11.	Punjab	3291
12.	Rajasthan	1225
13.	Tamil Nadu	5975
Total		60498

Prasar Bharati

46. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial health of Prasar Bharati has deteriorated during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to financially restructure the Prasar Bharati;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the Prasar Bharati (PB) Act; and

(f) if so, the details of the major amendments proposed to be made in the said Act and the time by which such amendments are likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Operating Cost of Prasar Bharati has increased during the last three years in the wake of implementation of various recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, while there was a gradual growth of revenue over the relevant years as shown in the table below:

Operating cost of Prasar Bharati

(Rs. in crore)			
Years	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Non-Plan	2233.20	2470.40	2528.74
Revenue Plan	70.44	79.39	67.77
Capital Plan	215.23	150.62	148.53
Total	2518.88	2700.41	2745.04
Revenue:	1000.91	1146.43*	1270.81*

*subject to reconciliation of accounts. These figures are inclusive of Service Tax.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Group of Ministers (GOM) in its 5th meeting held on 23.6.2011 considered the financial

restructuring of Prasar Bharati and recommended that during the next five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16, (i) Government Non-Plan support would be extended for meeting 100% expenses on account of salary and salary related expenses and augmentation/replacement of capital assets, (ii) all other items of operating expenses should be borne by Prasar Bharati from out of its internal revenue earnings and (iii) the matter would be reviewed after five years, if required.

The proposal for financial and administrative restructuring of Prasar Bharati as per the recommendations of GOM have been circulated for inter-ministerial consultations/comments and so far comments from Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) and the Department of Expenditure are awaited on the proposal.

(e) and (f) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Act, 2011 for amending Section 11 of the Act has already been notified on 9th January, 2012. The proposal for comprehensive amendments to the Prasar Bharati Act is under consideration of the Government.

Houses for Urban Poor

47. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a need has arisen to rethink traditional concepts of town planning and make adequate provisions to meet the housing needs of the poor;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether developing housing for poor is critical for sustainable urban housing development; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched on 2005, the reform of reservation (if 20-25% of developed land for EWS/LIG housing in every new public/private residential development with a system of cross subsidization was mandated.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Under the reform agenda of this scheme, enactment of a legislation for the above reform is mandatory within one year of the first project sanctioned. In addition, the States/Cities are expected to give their commitment with time lines for review of urban land development and land use policies, structures and strategies to enable expansion of urban land at the expected rate of growth of the city and its optimum as well as inclusive use by revision in land use and town planning legislation and regulations.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under RAY, the Ministry is providing financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores while Phase-II will be for the remaining period of the Twelfth Plan.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which encourages public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, has been dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme, central support is provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25 % of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

Community Radio Stations

48. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these Radio Stations are likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has formulated a Policy on Community Radio whereby Educational Institutions, 'Non-profit' organizations like civil society and voluntary organizations, State Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Registered Societies, Autonomous Bodies and Public Trusts registered under Societies Act or any other such act relevant for the purpose, from any part of the country, can apply for grant of permission to set up Community radio Stations subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the Policy guidelines. The details are available on this Ministry's website at www.mib.nic.in.

(b) CRS can be set up in any part of the country in all States and Union Territories.

(c) Permission to set up CRS is issued after receipt of all Inter Ministerial Clearances. The Permission holder is required to operationalise the CRS within 3 months of signing of Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) with Ministry of I&B.

Allotment of Land

49. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Trusts, Hospitals, Hotels and other organizations including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to which land have been allotted by the Government/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Land and Development Office (L&DO) in Delhi and the

National Capital Region during each of the last three years and the current year at 14 subsidized/concessional/below market price rates;

(b) whether any violation of standard terms and conditions for allotment of land has been brought to the notice of the Government/DDA and the L&DO or any *suo motto* cognizance were/have been taken thereof;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard during the above period;

(d) whether most of the above organizations have utilized the land for some purposes other than for which land was allotted to them by the Government/DDA and the L&DO; and

(e) if so, the names of such trusts and NGOs etc. alongwith the action taken against such erring authorities/organizations, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that no Trust, Hospital & Hotel has been allotted land by it at subsidized/concessional/below market price rates. However, DDA has further reported that 35 Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 have been allotted land for religious and socio-cultural purposes with effect from 1.1.2008 till date. The details are enclosed as Statement. The Land & Development Office (L&DO) has also reported that no land has been allotted by it to Trusts, Hospitals & Hotels and other organizations including NGOs during the last three years and current year.

(b) DDA has informed that no violation of terms and conditions have been brought to its knowledge.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer at (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Details of Land allotted to Societies

Sl.No.	Category	Date of Allotment/ date of possession	Name of Society	Area Allotted	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Socio-Cultural Society	02.04.2008	The Missionary of Charity	1050 sq.m.	Jungpura
2.	Religious	17.03.2008	The Delhi Orthodox Dioceses	400 sq.m.	Mayur Vihar (Ph. III)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Religious	24.03.2008	Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation	400 sq.m.	Dwarka
4.	Religious	25.04.2008	The Delhi Marthoma Church	340.80 sq.m.	Mayur Vihar (Ph. III)
5.	Religious	06.11.2008	S.S. Jain Sabha	378 sq.m.	Rohini
6.	Religious	07.07.2008	Sona Devi Raja Ram Charitable Trust	400 sq.m.	Karkardooma
7.	Religious	07.11.2008	Shri Sanatan Dharamshala	395.58 sq.m.	Rohini
8.	Religious	19.9.2008	Dwarka Kali Bari	400 sq.m.	Dwarka
9.	Religious	25.09.2008	Sri Guru Singh Sabha	400 sq.m.	Sector-11, Dwarka
10.	Religious	29.09.2008	Darsgah E Islamia Intajamia Committee	407.17 sq.m.	Rohini
11.	Religious	22.12.2008	Rohini Dharmik Sewa Samiti	350 sq.m.	Rohini
12.	Religious	20.01.2009	Gurudwara Sadh Sangat Sainik Vihar	200 sq.m.	Pitampura
13.	Religious	06.05.2009	Arya Samaj Sainik Vihar	200 sq.m.	Sainik Vihar, Pitampura
14.	Community Hall	06.08.2009	All India Government Employees CHBS	0.1300 sq.m.	Kiran Vihar
15.	Religious	15.06.2009	Ayyappa Sewa Samiti	392.60 sq.m.	Kondli Gharoli Mayur Vihar
16.	Middle School	27.07.2009	High Brow Edn. Society	6000 sq.m.	Karkardooma
17.	Religious	21.10.2009	Shri Guru Singh Sabha	400 sq.m.	Dwarka
18.	Religious	11.05.2009	Prachin Sanatan Dharam Sabha	200 sq.m.	Sainik Vihar Pitampura
19.	Religious	21.12.2009	The Delhi Orthodox Diocesam Council	461.60 sq.m.	Sector-3, Rohini
20.	Religious	19.02.2010	Shri Dattacharya Gnana Bodha Satsang Sabha Charitable Trust	488.11 sq.m.	Dwarka
21.	Religious	05.03.2010	ISKON	4031.25 sq.m.	Rohini
22.	Socio-Cultural Society	06.09.2010	International Medical Sciences Academy	873 sq.m.	Sector-A-7, Narela
23.	Religious	13.07.2010	Arya Samaj Sainik Vihar	200 sq.m.	Sainik Vihar, Pitampura
24.	Religious	11.05.2010	Bengal Welfare and Cultural Association	364.06 sq.m.	Vasundara

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Religious	02.12.2011	Delhi Radhasoami Satsang Association	400 sq.m.	Sayyed Nangloi
26.	Religious	25.02.2011	Jitendra Charitable Society	400.50 sq.m.	Dwarka
27.	Religious	29.03.2011	Delhi Wakf Board	400 sq.m.	Jangpura
28.	Socio Cultural	21.09.2011	Learning Matter Education Society	3000 sq.m.	Sector-13, Dwarka
29.	Religious	29.09.2011	Adhayatamic Sanskriti Sewa Mission	437 sq.m.	Rohini
30.	Religious	10.01.2011	Shri Jagannath Rohini Sewa Sangh	430.69 sq.m.	Rohini
31.	Religious	11.01.2011	Shri Balaji Babosa Dharmik Society	400 sq.m.	Rohini
32.	Religious	01.03.2012	Gurdwara Baba Sahib Singh Ji (Regd.)	400 sq.m.	Existing neighborhood Park located between Dudial CHBS and Madhuban CHBS, Pitampura
33.	Socio Cultural	14.02.2012	Popular Institute and Society for the Blind	799 sq.m.	Plot No. CS/OCF-7, Sector-24, Rohini
34.	Religious	14.02.2012	Sri Radha Krishna Mandir Sewa Samiti	400 sq.m.	Dwarka
35.	Socio Cultural	10.02.2012	Voice Society	400 sq.m.	Plot No. 6, PSP Area, Sector-22, Rohini

Vacant Posts in Prasar Bharati

50. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether a large number of vacancies exists both at the top and lower level posts in Prasar Bharati at present;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up these posts at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) There are 8469 posts vacant in All India Radio and 5555 posts vacant in Doordarshan. Details are enclosed as Statement. The posts of Member (Personnel) and two Part-time Members on the Board of Prasar Bharati are also vacant. The vacancies have arisen due to retirement, resignation, death and completion of tenure. The vacancies of Direct recruitment especially in Group A have remained unfilled since the establishment of Prasar Bharati as an autonomous corporation in 1997.

(c) A proposal for setting up of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board for recruiting Prasar Bharati employees and a proposal for framing Recruitment Regulations in respect of Prasar Bharati employees are under inter-ministerial consultation. Prasar Bharati recruitment can

commence after these are approved. The vacancies falling under promotional quota are filled up by holding DPCs periodically which is a continuous process. A proposal for selection of Members of Prasar Bharati Board is under consideration of the Selection Committee.

Statement

*Details of Group-wise Vacancies in Prasar Bharati
(DG: AIR & DG: DDn.)*

Group	Vacancies in AIR	Vacancies in Doordarshan	Total Vacancies
A	1279	837	2116
B	1323	951	2274
C	3903	2411	6314
D	1964	1356	3320
Total	8469	5555	14024

MSP for Cardamom

51. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Ministry of Commerce to fix the Minimum Support Price for Cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No proposal has been received from the Department of Commerce for fixation of Minimum Support Price of Cardamom.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Contract Farming

52. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract farming is in vogue in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign companies have entered into contract farming in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the specific FDI guidelines in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is planning any legislative measure to regulate the spread of contract farming in several States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State-wise details of contract farming being practiced in different States and Union Territories as collected from the States and Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It is reported that in Gujarat, McCain India Ltd. a foreign company in collaboration with an Indian company has applied to register their agreement of contract farming with State Marketing Board. The Board has sought ad-hoc permission to register their agreement for contract farming with the Government of Gujarat.

(d) The Consolidated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, 2011 provides FDI in agriculture and animal husbandry in (a) floriculture, horticulture, agriculture and cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions, (b) development and production of Seeds and planting material, (c) animal husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, under controlled conditions, and (d) services related to agro and allied sectors. Besides these, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector/activity.

(e) and (f) In order to regulate contract farming, the Ministry of Agriculture has framed model State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act, 2003 and model State APMC Rules, 2007 and circulated to all States and Union Territories for adoption. The model Act, inter-alia, provides provisions for the registration of contract farming sponsors, recoding of contract farming agreements with the APMC or a prescribed authority under the Act and dispute settlement mechanism. It also provides for protection of title or rights of the farmers over the land under such contracts. These are intended to protect the interest of farmers. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh have made legal provision for practice of contract farming

under their respective State Laws. Since Agriculture Marketing is State subject, the State Governments are persuaded to adopt the provisions of model Act in the interest of farmers.

Statement

State-wise details of contract farming

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of crops	Area Covered in acres	Name of the Company	No. of farmers covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	Barley	8192	United Beverages Ltd.	2048
		Basmati Rice	74914	1. Pepsi Foods Ltd.; 2. Markfed; 3. Gee Gee Agro Tech; 4. Tata Chemicals Ltd.; 5. Vee Tee Fine Foods; and 6. Niranjani Rice Exports	6474
		Vegetables	1122	Pagro Foods Ltd.	364
		Potato/Potato Seed	4062	Technico Agri Sciences Ltd.	475
2.	Haryana	Barley, Sarson, Guwar, Cotton	10837	1. Haryana State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Fed Ltd. (HAFED) in cooperative sector	2700
		Barley	2300	2. M/s SKOL Breweries Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon/Bangalore	
		Barley	10,00	3. M/s United Breweries Pvt. Ltd., Patiala	
		Potato	—	4. M/s Techno Agri Sciences Ltd., New Delhi	
		Barley	—	5. M/s Malt Company Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	
3.	Rajasthan	Permitted for Fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants, aromatic plants	No Contract farming agreement registered so far		
4.	Gujarat	Banana	900 (estimated proposed area)	Desai Cold Storage	900

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Potato	600 (estimated proposed area)	McCain India Ltd. a foreign company in collaboration with an Indian company has applied to register their agreement of contract farming with State Marketing Board. Board has sought ad-hoc permission to the Government	700
5.	Odisha	Cotton		No sponsor has renewed contract farming	
6.	Maharashtra	Cotton	40059	NCC Ganpat Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Malkaur	4320
		Cotton	26503	NCC Matoshri Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Malkaur	3818
		Cotton	6717	NCC Shree Cotton Cotton Pvt. Ltd. Hivarkhed	423
		Cotton	2960	NCC Jaylaxmi Fibres Pvt. Ltd., Dhule	379
		Cotton	1088	NCC Narsinh Pvt. Ltd., Pathri	285
		Cotton	4958	NCC C.J. Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Telgaon	345
		Cotton	1941	NCC Abhinandan Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Majalgaon	231
		Cotton	429	NCC Santosh Fibers Pvt. Ltd., Jaina	23
		Bana	97.50	Desai Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. Kandhar	5
7.	Karnataka	No registration made with the APMCs in the State			
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Cotton	(Under Proces) proposal to cover 1 akh hectares of cotton	NSL Cotton Corporation Ltd. and M/s NSL Textiles Ltd., Guntur	Under Process
9.	Assam	No company has come forward			

Source: Information received from States/UTs (2011)

Regional Science Centres

53. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Science Centres in the country alongwith their functions;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more such centres in the country;

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

(d) the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The setting up of Science Centres is a continuous process. Proposals relating to

setting up of Science Centre projects are considered and approved on the basis of the projects submitted by State Governments from time to time. The main function of Science Centres is to portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare, with a view to develop scientific attitude and temper amongst the people. A list of the Science Centres which have been developed/are being developed and

proposed to be established is attached as Statement.

(d) In 11th Five Year Plan, total fund allocated by the Government of India and respective State Governments to National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous and implementing agency under Ministry of Culture, for setting up of Science Centres is Rs. 47.00 crore out of which Rs. 32.00 crore has been utilized.

Statement

(a) Regional and Sub-Regional Science Centres functioning under the administrative control of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM):

Sl.No.	Name of the Regional Science Centre under NCSM	State-wise location
1.	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
2.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
4.	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
5.	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
7.	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
9.	Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
10.	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
11.	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
12.	District Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal
13.	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal
14.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal	Odisha
15.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat
16.	Goa Science Centre, Panaji	Goa
17.	District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka
18.	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu

(b) Regional/Sub-Regional Science Centres set up by NCSM and functioning under the respective State Governments:

Sl.No.	Science Centers/Museums	Name of State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Science Centre, Port Blair,	A & N Islands
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram

1	2	3
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Nagaland
4.	Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Manipur
5.	Itanagar Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Meghalaya
7.	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Sikkim
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kalimpong	West Bengal
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Maharashtra
10.	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Regional Science Centre, Dharwad	Karnataka

(c) Regional/Sub-Regional Science Centres being set up by NCSM and to be handed over to the respective State Governments for operation and maintenance:

Sl.No.	Name of Regional Science Centres presently being set up by NCSM	State Government to which the centres would be handed over by NCSM after inauguration for operation and maintenance
1.	Regional Science Centre, Raipur	Government of Chhattisgarh
2.	Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Government of Rajasthan
3.	Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore	Government of Tamil Nadu
4.	Regional Science Centre, Pillkula, Mangalore	Government of Karnataka
5.	Regional Science Centre, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Pune	Government of Maharashtra
6.	Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Government of Uttarakhand
7.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Puducherry	Union Territory of Puducherry
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Government of Rajasthan
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jorhat	Government of Assam

(d) Regional Science Centre projects proposed for implementation in 12th Plan Period:

Sl.No.	Name of Regional Science Centres projects which are proposed for implementation	State	Union Territory
1.	Regional Science Centre, Mysore	Karnataka	—
2.	Regional Science Centre, Chandigarh	—	Chandigarh
3.	Science Centre, Ambala	Haryana	—
4.	Science Centre, Bargarh	Odisha	—
5.	Science Centre, Udaipur	Tripura	—
6.	Science Centre, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	—

Homeless People

54. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the total number of homeless people in the country, State-wise;

(b) the action plan and target set under 'Housing for All' programme to address this issue and the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of houses sanctioned, constructed and allotted to the homeless, urban poor including Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections, during the XIth Five Year Plan, State-wise and city/town-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of homeless shelters with all the basic amenities in the country during next Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ratio in which it would be shared by the States and the amount likely to be spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India, 2001 had estimated 4,47,585 houseless households throughout the country. State-wise detail of houseless household in the country as per 2001 Census is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no programme called 'Housing for All' implemented by this Ministry. No sanctions for construction of night shelters to urban homeless have been given during Eleventh Five Year Plan, as the scheme of 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless' had been discontinued in 2005-06.

(d) and (e) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to launch a new scheme called the 'National Programme for Urban Homeless' to provide shelter to urban homeless. However, since the proposal is at a very nascent stage and requisite approvals have not been obtained, it may not be possible to commit on its actual implementation including the total budget and funding pattern.

Statement*Houseless Households and Population by residence-India, States/UTs-Census of India 2001*

Sl.No.	India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Housdess Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	1634	8364
		Rural	1356	7047
		Urban	278	1317

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	Total	8579	46958
		Rural	4065	23549
		Urban	4514	23409
4.	Chandigarh	Total	757	2722
		Rural	32	41
		Urban	725	2681
5.	Uttarakhand	Total	2940	14703
		Rural	1942	10768
		Urban	998	3935
6.	Haryana	Total	11860	59360
		Rural	6806	35384
		Urban	5054	23976
7.	Delhi	Total	10044	24966
		Rural	235	1063
		Urban	9809	23903
8.	Rajasthan	Total	27196	143497
		Rural	16194	87866
		Urban	11002	55631
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	43033	201029
		Rural	21800	104387
		Urban	21233	96642
10.	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730
11.	Sikkim	Total	80	286
		Rural	55	228
		Urban	25	58
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	105	442
		Rural	82	360
		Urban	23	82
13.	Nagaland	Total	452	2002
		Rural	260	1254
		Urban	192	748

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	Total	555	2897
		Rural	462	2525
		Urban	93	372
15.	Mizoram	Total	72	336
		Rural	15	73
		Urban	57	263
16.	Tripura	Total	246	857
		Rural	162	670
		Urban	84	187
17.	Meghalaya	Total	380	1827
		Rural	333	1644
		Urban	47	183
18.	Assam	Total	3126	13355
		Rural	2571	10989
		Urban	555	2366
19.	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809
20.	Jharkhand	Total	2559	10887
		Rural	1585	6998
		Urban	974	3889
21.	Odisha	Total	13044	42871
		Rural	7998	31039
		Urban	5046	11832
22.	Chhattisgarh	Total	7504	28772
		Rural	5611	22558
		Urban	1893	6214
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	53489	231246
		Rural	37827	169376
		Urban	15662	61870
24.	Gujarat	Total	48095	220786
		Rural	31409	148691
		Urban	16686	72095

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Daman and Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	305	1471
		Rural	255	1261
		Urban	50	210
27.	Maharashtra	Total	87474	340924
		Rural	56880	236412
		Urban	30594	104512
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837
29.	Karnataka	Total	26057	102226
		Rural	14690	61898
		Urban	11367	40328
30.	Goa	Total	1393	5280
		Rural	701	2991
		Urban	692	2289
31.	Laksahdweep	Total	—	—
		Rural	—	—
		Urban	—	—
32.	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33.	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128
34.	Puducherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	217	242
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

[Translation]

Promoting Sports

55. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is not promoting any sports other than cricket in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote the National/traditional games like Kabaddi, hockey etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sports discipline-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for promotion of all sport disciplines within a specified time frame to win gold medals in the international sports competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) The primary responsibility of promoting specific

sports disciplines is that of the respective National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, for supplementing the efforts of the NSFs, the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India under their various schemes provide requisite assistance to the NSFs. The level of assistance is in accordance with the Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) finalized in consultation with respective NSFs. The Ministry is at present providing assistance to 45 National Sports Federations for promotion and development of their respective sports disciplines. The Ministry does not provide assistance to BCCI for promotion of cricket, as BCCI, being self sufficient, promotes the game of cricket on its own.

(c) and (d) The existing schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India lay adequate focus on promotion of traditional and indigenous sports such as Archery, Chess, Kabaddi, Hockey, Wrestling, Tug of War, Kho Kho etc. Under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games have been given Government recognition and are provided with assistance for promotional and developmental activities in their respective disciplines.

The details of financial assistance to sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of NSF	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(Rs. in lakhs)
					2011-12 (upto December 2011)
1.	Archery Association of India	96.10	368.31	32.10	93.68
2.	All India Chess Federation	221.40	163.00	180.05	162.13
3.	Atya Patya Federation of India	16.50	5.92	12.00	10.05
4.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50
5.	Hockey (Men and Women)*	231.50	619.18	424.51	423.05
6.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	32.08	11.77	10.00	119.50
7.	Tug of War Federation of India	6.00	9.75	16.00	11.75
8.	Wrestling Federation of India	200.42	476.00	148.00	573.51

*Grants for hockey were released to Indian Hockey Federation, Indian Hockey Federation (women), Adhoc Committee for Hockey, Hockey India and Sports Authority of India.

(e) Preparations for winning more medals in international sports events is an ongoing process and is based on Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) finalized in consultation with National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Government provides assistance to the NSFs for various activities such as holding national/international tournaments events in India, the participation of Indian sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, the engagement of national and international coaches and the procurement of equipments and consumables.

Further to address the specific coaching/training requirements of identified medal prospects, individual sportspersons are also assisted directly by the Ministry for purchase of equipment, provision of scientific support and participation within country and abroad under the Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training and through National Sports Development Fund.

[English]

Misuse of Mobile Phone by Prisoners

56. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of instances of misuse of mobile phones by prisoners in jail/prison cells in the country have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has investigated such irregularities in depth to find out as to how such mobiles had entered the prison cells, fixed responsibility and punished the guilty staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of mobile phones confiscated in search operations;

(e) whether the Government has installed mobile-jammers in the individual prison cells including in the high-security related prisons to control the said menace;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the effective measures taken by the Government to stop such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (g) 'Prison' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In the recent past, 120 mobile phones were confiscated from the prisoners during the searches conducted in various jails in Kerala by the prison officials. Government of India has issued a specific advisory on use of mobile phone in prisons dated 7.6.2010 to States/UTs for compliance which entails installation of jammers in jails to prevent cell phone transactions.

Growth of Animal Husbandry and Horticulture Sectors

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

(a) whether sectors like livestock, fisheries and horticulture are expected to grow rapidly once there is a steady growth in the crop sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate policy measures are being formulated in the XIth Five Year Plan to boost the livestock, fisheries and horticulture 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) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries have been implementing various Centrally Sponsored & Central Sector Schemes in order to increase production and productivity in these sectors. The names of the schemes are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has constituted Working Group on Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Fisheries and Working Group on Horticulture & Plantation crops for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Working Groups in its reports have recommended for providing higher thrust to these sectors.

Statement**Schemes for Development of Horticulture:**

- Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan states.
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for remaining States/UTs.

Schemes for Development of Livestock Sector:

- Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits".
- Pig Development
- Fodder and Feed Development Scheme
- Livestock Health
- National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Small Ruminants, Rabbits, Pigs, Pack Animals and Equines
- Livestock Insurance
- Central Cattle Development Organizations.
- Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration
- Central Fodder Seed Production Farm
- Central Sheep Breeding Farm

Schemes for Development of Fisheries Sector:

- Development of Inland Fisheries and aquaculture
- Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations
- Strengthening of database and Geographical Information System for fisheries sector
- Assistance to Fisheries Institutions and National Fisheries Development Board

*[Translation]***Crime against SC/ST Women**

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

(a) whether crime against women particularly the SC/ST women and women from North-Eastern States are increasing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year separately, State-wise including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT-wise details of crimes under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given at enclosed Statement. Under crime against SC/ST Women, data on rape cases by SC/ST women by non SCs/STs is collected by NCRB. A total of 1457, 1346 and 1349 cases of rape of SC women by non SCs and total of 585, 583 and 654 cases of rape of ST women by non STs were registered in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. However, data on crimes against women from North Eastern States in other states are not maintained separately by NCRB.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST Women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST and Women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 01st April, 2010 and 4th September, 2009 on crimes against SC/ST and Women respectively to all States/UTs.

The advisory on women have inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary

punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centres. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, *viz.*; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes against Women during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118	27244	23851	3166	38570	39417	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	182	158	25	190	117	11	197	138	12
3.	Assam	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892	11555	6293	522	12996	7496	833
4.	Bihar	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822	8471	5281	861	13134	12422	1554
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866	4176	3917	860	6577	6481	1343
6.	Goa	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	235	158	27	140	127	13	214	217	16
7.	Gujarat	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825	8148	7690	228	20459	20277	974
8.	Haryana	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403	5562	3960	903	7540	7232	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	1428	1527	122	1028	817	51	1481	1464	97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362	2611	1813	145	3569	3544	215
11.	Jharkhand	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645	3087	2607	618	5172	6031	1156
12.	Karnataka	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833	8807	7282	511	15179	13880	868
13.	Kerala	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068	9463	8871	637	13253	13471	886
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430	16468	16083	4177	27814	27837	7525
15.	Maharashtra	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116	15737	14661	565	40377	39236	1073

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Manipur	211	6	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	183	10	0	190	6	1	141	7	1
17.	Meghalaya	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	178	190	12	261	133	7	228	130	8
18.	Mizoram	162	147	125	177	159	134	150	160	117	165	235	123	170	171	159	194	210	250
19.	Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54	41	39	33	66	54	18
20.	Odisha	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742	8501	8635	485	16112	16298	932
21.	Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932	497	4646	4367	1084
22.	Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232	2072	15335	15321	3720
23.	Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25	42	58	6	68	57	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780	1749	9649	8841	2809
25.	Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121	1678	1360	95	2127	1611	144
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401	10307	58330	41235	27706
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974	1074	864	499	1750	1683	1075
28.	West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651	26125	23528	435	26549	28005	628
	Total State	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509	29613	341727	316962	61116
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2	85	68	0	131	112	0
30.	Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69	141	90	44	138	124	57
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4	30	17	6	46	31	8
32.	Daman and Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	38	17	0	14	11	0	51	42	0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800	4518	2428	586	3040	2852	997
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47	115	109	21	205	203	48
	Total UT	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922	4904	2724	657	3612	3365	1110
	Total All India	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233	30270	345339	320327	62226

Source: Crime in India

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

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

Commission on Farmers

59. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers headed by Prof. M. S. Swaminathan has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said report so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The accepted recommendations figuring under NPF, 2007 *inter alia* include Asset Reforms to Empower Farmers with regard to Land, Water, Livestock, Fisheries & Bio resources; Support Services including Science & Technology, Agricultural Bio Security, Agro-Meteorology, Climate Change, Inputs & Services, Credit, Insurance Cooperatives, Extension Training & Knowledge Connectivity, Marketing & Processing; Specific Initiatives for Special Categories of Farmers such as Tribal Farmers plantation farmers etc.; Institutional Support for Encouraging Organic Farming, Green Agriculture etc.; Special Attention to Areas Experiencing Agrarian Distress and Enhancement in Income of Small & Marginal Farmers through Cooperative Farming, Group Farming, Contract Farming etc.

(c) An Inter-ministerial committee finalized Plan of Action for operationalisation of NPF, 2007 which was circulated to all State Governments as well as central Ministries/Departments concerned for appropriate action.

Foodgrain Productivity

60. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment in respect of foodgrain productivity in various States of the country;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for lesser production have been identified in the States recording less than the average production in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to increase foodgrain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture has a well established system of regular assessment of area, production and yield of major agricultural crops in the country on the basis of reports received from State Agricultural Statistics Authorities (SASAs). For assessment of production of different crops, the States Governments use area estimates on the basis of field enumeration in a sample of 20% Villages and Yield estimates compiled from required number of crop cutting experiments.

The reasons for variation in productivity of different agricultural crops including foodgrains vary from State to State. Besides variation in the natural soil fertility, the major reasons for low productivity of foodgrains include uneven distribution of rainfall, dependence on monsoon, small & fragmented land holdings, Improper nutrient & pest management, low use of good quality seeds, lack of adequate agricultural machinery and low adoption of improved package of practices, etc.

(d) In order to increase production and productivity of foodgrains in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriy Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are

being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes *viz.* bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids and related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).

[English]

Increasing Influence of Maoists

61. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that maoist backed candidates in panchayat elections in some States have been elected unopposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Available inputs suggest that some of the candidates elected unopposed in the Panchayat elections recently held in Odisha are Maoist supporters.

(c) In view of the possibility of such candidates being elected unopposed due to coercive means, the State Government of Odisha has been advised to take appropriate measures in this regard.

[Translation]

Central Control Room in MCD

62. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to prepare a system for the disposal of complaints received in the newly created Central Control Room for taking timely action and preparing report for the purpose of eradicating corruption in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial in checking corruption in MCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Central Control Room (CCR), set up by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), registers complaints related to public services only, such as unauthorized construction, encroachment, insanitation, water logging, etc. The complaints received in the CCR are referred to the concerned Zonal Control Rooms/Heads of Departments for prompt action. However, the complaints related to corruption are not received in the CCR.

So far as complaints related to corruption in the MCD are concerned, the overall responsibility for performing punitive and preventive vigilance in the MCD has been assigned to its Vigilance Department, which receives such complaints from all sources and scrutinize them for taking necessary action.

Basic Facilities in Slum Clusters

63. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to take concrete measures for providing basic facilities like electricity, water, sewerage and environmental facilities to the persons living in slum clusters in major metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated funds for development and for providing civic facilities to slum clusters in the country during each of the last three years and current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise/State-wise/metropolitan city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government is providing central assistance to States/Union Territories to take up

housing and related basic civic amenities for the urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities including major metropolitan cities under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The admissible components under BSUP cover street lighting, environmental improvement of slums, solid waste management, water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.

(c) and (d) Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the BSUP during each of the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-I. Funds allocated to Metropolitan cities so far are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

New ACA Allocation, Approved & Released - BSUP (06.03.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total new ACA Allocation under BSUP 2005-12	Total ACA Approved under BSUP								ACA Released by M/o Finance & HA under BSUP							
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total ACA Approved	Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Total ACA Released (projects)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	311.95	284.34	249.00	650.50	0.00	0.00	58.93	1554.72	62.89	81.85	149.83	247.85	240.89	306.93	113.64	1203.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	0.00	0.00	3.36	40.59	0.00	0.00	10.52	54.47	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	10.99	0.84		12.67
3.	Assam	121.94	0.00	0.00	48.56	49.04	0.00	0.00		97.60	0.00	0.00	12.14	0.00	24.40	12.26		48.80
4.	Bihar	531.54	0.00	0.00	179.54	133.22	0.00	0.00		312.76	0.00	0.00	44.89	33.30				78.19
5.	Chhatisgarh	385.21	0.00	312.18	0.00	23.03	29.78	0.00		364.99	0.00	78.05	0.00	0.00	83.80	7.44		169.29
6.	Goa	11.43	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.60	0.00		1.15	0.00				1.15
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	0.00	489.16	115.64	78.74	103.22	12.49	130.86	930.11	0.00	98.68	86.97	175.34	137.25	158.44	23.41	680.09
8.	Haryana	57.31	0.00	31.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		31.18	0.00	4.58	3.22	15.59		7.80		31.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	0.00	7.05	11.22	0.00	0.00	0.00		18.27	0.00	1.76	2.81	0.00				4.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	0.00	0.00	84.88	49.56	0.00	0.00		134.44	0.00	0.00	21.22	7.47	4.92	3.19	3.19	39.99
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	0.00	0.00	132.91	118.68	0.00	77.15		328.74	0.00	0.00	33.23	9.67	1.80	37.48		82.18
12.	Karnataka	407.97	0.00	125.40	147.57	135.00	0.00	0.00		407.97	0.00	27.71	40.53	21.88	74.37	49.97	39.06	253.52
13.	Kerala	250.00	0.00	47.17	155.22	31.18	0.00	0.00		233.57	0.00	11.84	38.81	0.00	24.00	50.72		125.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	37.38	206.02	13.27	87.59	0.00	0.00		344.26	9.25	39.54	18.87	17.80	51.63	56.65	15.69	209.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	0.00	1029.22	632.61	705.34	467.99	0.00	86.25	2921.41	0.00	287.58	185.59	436.48	232.55	293.87	182.63	1618.70
16.	Manipur	43.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.91	0.00	0.00		43.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98		10.98	21.96
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	0.00	0.00	23.77	16.58	0.00	0.00		40.35	0.00	0.00	5.94	0.00	10.09		10.09	26.12
18.	Mizoram	80.11	0.00	0.00	28.91	51.20	0.00	0.00		80.11	0.00	0.00	7.23	0.00	12.80	7.23	12.80	40.06
19.	Nagaland	105.60	0.00	105.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		105.60	0.00	15.51	26.28	11.01		26.40		79.20
20.	Odisha	78.74	0.00	0.00	48.77	5.41	0.00	0.00		54.18	0.00	0.00	12.19	1.35		9.95	6.36	29.85
21.	Punjab	444.46	0.00	0.00	36.15	0.00	0.00	0.00		36.15	0.00	0.00	9.04	0.00	8.32	9.04		26.40
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	0.00	84.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.11		172.68	0.00	24.85	17.45	0.00		43.17		85.47
23.	Sikkim	29.06	0.00	0.00	2.79	26.27	0.00	0.00		29.06	0.00		0.70	0.00	6.56	7.96	6.57	21.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	0.00	357.66	587.69	94.44	0.00	0.00		1039.79	0.00	83.00	132.15	57.83	126.71	162.36	44.01	606.06
25.	Tripura	23.66	0.00	0.00	13.96	0.00	0.00	0.00		13.96	0.00	0.00	3.49	3.49	6.98			13.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	0.00	38.58	162.50	937.76	0.00	5.40	4.80	1149.04	0.00	9.64	38.66	235.57	71.14	284.49	131.86	771.37
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	0.00	0.00	18.08	9.93	37.32	0.00		65.33	0.00	0.00	3.80	3.20		10.61	1.29	18.90
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	0.00	572.16	610.01	440.87	0.00	355.17	130.32	2108.53	0.00	137.17	124.99	211.13	87.84	150.33	236.41	947.87
29.	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	0.00	294.93	52.80	0.00	893.88	227.82	1469.43	0.00	0.00	157.72	15.78		183.69	83.23	440.42
30.	Puduchery	83.20	0.00	0.00	32.31	0.00	50.89	0.00		83.20	0.00	0.00	8.08	0.00	13.78	1.07		22.93
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	396.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.62	404.75	0.00	0.00	5.00	94.03	89.91	38.28	48.03	275.25
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	16356.35	349.33	4086.43	3638.23	3781.62	689.20	1432.20	658.12	14635.13	72.14	901.77	1192.80	1598.77	1331.73	1920.15	969.25	7986.61
	DPR Preparation Charges												3.35	0.69	4.55	0.76	9.35	
	PMUs												3.92	0.80	0.40	1.59	6.71	
	PIUs												13.15	3.14	0.53	5.79	22.61	
	TIPMA																1.08	1.08
	CBP													0.00	2.01		0.00	2.01
	Total													1619.19	1338.37	1925.63	978.47	8028.37

Statement II*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)
Total Projects Approved*Status as on 06.03.2012
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	17	1884.89	78746	809.77	1075.13	606.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	8	743.43	31525	366.64	376.78	271.81
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	12	765.27	24423	319.37	443.41	289.08
4.	Bihar	Patna	17	655.41	20372	274.05	381.37	68.51
5.	Delhi	Delhi	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	440.42
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5	567.68	33824	276.21	291.47	254.35
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	193.32	8664	93.77	99.55	35.93
8.	Gujarat	Surat	12	699.30	46856	332.48	366.81	281.43
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	4	344.84	17152	165.15	179.69	108.39
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	31.18
11.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	148.86	4176	71.98	76.88	17.99
12.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5	117.94	3620	56.16	61.78	14.04
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	14	584.83	19984	236.60	348.24	143.20
14.	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	67.83	50.30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	443.45	23609	212.28	231.26	137.57
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	156.27	8017	75.03	81.24	45.01
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	4	87.53	8500	43.69	43.84	16.91
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	15	2761.59	57002	1164.03	1597.56	666.01
19.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	800.41	13583	346.56	453.86	111.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Maharashtra	Nashik	6	275.76	13200	124.42	151.34	74.47
21.	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	632.00	390.22
22.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1	66.64	4832	33.27	33.37	24.95
23.	Punjab	Amritsar	1	5.79	320	2.88	2.91	1.44
24.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	181.50	5814	88.11	93.39	43.18
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23	1369.28	37387	592.52	776.76	333.78
26.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	574.80	27637	265.62	309.18	128.70
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	379.21	25894	181.64	197.57	143.59
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	68.46	1635	31.66	36.79	15.45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	605.55	16793	280.46	325.08	189.54
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	371.72	14044	172.57	199.15	89.38
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	391.86	10838	180.49	211.37	174.19
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	456.12	14346	211.51	244.61	136.87
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	246.00	5963	113.86	132.14	61.91
34.	West Bengal	Kolkata	94	3673.17	136326	1799.28	1859.24	783.90
35.	West Bengal	Asansol	12	622.80	24344	309.25	312.58	163.97
Total		35	410	24916.48	872034	11382.94	13515.52	6345.49

Transparency in Sports Bodies

64. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in transparency in the functioning of various autonomous sports bodies/sports bodies getting grants from the Ministry for various indoor and outdoor games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain irregularities have been reported in these sports bodies during the last one year;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more incentives to sportspersons to excel in their field of sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the various autonomous sports bodies/sports bodies, Government is in the process formulating a regulatory framework with

the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations. Following are the salient features of the proposed National Sports Development Bill:-

- (i) Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial and other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/ decision making of the concerned National Sports Federation and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
- (viii) Duties have been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.
- (ix) Specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federation, the

National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

(c) and (d) Madam, no such case has been reported during the last one year.

(e) To excel in their field of sports, the Government is providing financial assistance under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations" for the following items:

- Holding of national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories.
- Organization of International tournaments in India.
- Training and participation of sportspersons/teams in international tournaments abroad.
- Procurement of sports and sports science equipment from indigenous sources or through import.
- Appointment of National Coach.
- Engagement of foreign coaches/experts.
- Reimbursement of salary of Assistance/Joint Secretaries of the NSFs.

Apart from these, the Government provides financial assistance for specialized coaching of outstanding individual players through national and international coaches, scientific backup; participation in international tournaments as part of coaching through its other schemes namely, Talent Search and Training and National Sports Development Fund.

Vacancies in CPMF

65. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in Central Para Military Forces (CPMF), force-wise and rank-wise;

(b) whether the existing vacancies have hampered bringing in overall efficiency in the working of these security forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for filling up the vacancies in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Number of Force-wise and rank-wise vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifels (ARs) and National Security Guard (NSG) is as follows:-

Force	Officers	Subordinate Officers	Others	Total
ARs	0	0	4319	4319
BSF	1144	3060	20957	25161
CISF	196	4159	12794	17149
CRPF	740	15848	7316	23904
ITBP	577	2348	9274	12199
SSB	803	6627	12807	20237
NSG	103	293	53	449

(b) and (c) Since the vacancies are equally distributed across the force, no crucial security functions are allowed to suffer in the force. However, it affects the overall efficiency to the extent that additional load/burden is to be borne by the existing personnel. Filling up the vacancies arising out of retirements, resignations, new raising etc. is an ongoing administrative process and prompt and timely action is taken to fill up the same at the earliest.

(d) Since the recruitment and training process takes time, MHA has allowed all forces to include even the future vacancies arising in the next 18 months to be included in the recruitment process. Regular recruitment process is undertaken in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Medical Officer Selection Board (MOSB), other Recruitment Boards and Departmental Selection Committees (DSCs) of the Forces. Special Recruitment rallies are also conducted.

[English]

Misappropriation of BPL Foodgrains

66. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints regarding misappropriation of benefits meant for Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries by the Above Poverty Line (APL) category;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check such practice in future; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Evaluation studies on implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System have indicated shortcomings including leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS. The reports received were sent to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS. Complaints received by the Central Government about implementation of TPDS are also sent to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and necessary action. A State-wise statement on complaints received in the last three years and the current year is enclosed. However, specific details thereof including loss of foodgrains are not available.

Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Government has requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. Some States/UTs have also reported issuance of smart cards, food coupons, barcoded ration cards, etc for the delivery of TPDS commodities to the beneficiaries, which will help in checking leakages/diversion of foodgrains.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments/UT Administrations take

action such as issue of show cause notice, lodging of FIR, suspension/cancellation of FPS licences, arrest/prosecution/conviction, etc. Further, State/UT Governments were also requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations & through media reports etc. from 2009 to 2012 (upto January 2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	3	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	2	—
3.	Assam	6	1	1	—
4.	Bihar	16	13	6	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	1	—
6.	Delhi	29	37	16	4
7.	Goa	—	1	—	—
8.	Gujarat	4	3	2	—
9.	Haryana	5	24	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	—	1
12.	Jharkhand	6	5	3	1
13.	Karnataka	6	2	1	—
14.	Kerala	1	3	1	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19	13	9	1
16.	Maharashtra	12	5	8	2
17.	Manipur	—	—	1	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—
20.	Odisha	1	3	2	—
21.	Punjab	1	2	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	7	6	6	—
23.	Sikkim	3	2	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	3	—
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46	33	68	6
27.	West Bengal	4	2	—	2
28.	Chandigarh	—	2	—	—
29.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
Total		169	174	144	20

[Translation]

Sugarcane Dues

67. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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 Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith 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. The details of the amount pending against the sugar mills in the country including Eastern Uttar Pradesh for the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season, as on 31.12.2011, is enclosed at Statement-I. 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 payment made for previous supplies. The cane price arrears of the last season 2010-11 are 0.30% only. Cane price arrears of 2009-10 and earlier sugar seasons in respect of major sugar producing states and the reasons thereof are at Statement-II. These arrears are mainly on account of matters being sub-judice before the courts, mills taken under securitization Act by lender banks, etc. In several cases, the State Governments have issued Revenue Recovery Certificates to the defaulting sugar mills.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view higher sugar production during current sugar season 2011-12, the Government has allowed export of 20 lac tons of sugar in two tranches of 10 lac tons each during month of November, 2011 and February, 2012 under Open General Licence (OGL). In addition, the Government has allowed export of 0.19 lac tons to Maldives to fulfil bi-lateral treaty agreement, 0.18 lac tons to United States & European Union and 1.16 lac tons to fulfil commitments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) during 2011-12 sugar season.

Statement I*State-wise Cane Price payable & due for the last three years & current year (sugar season-wise)*

(Fig. in lakh Rs.)

State/Zone	2009-10 & earlier sugar seasons		2010-11 sugar season		2011-12 sugar season	
	Balance cane price payable as on 31.12.2011	Total price payable for cane purchased	Balance cane price payable as on 31.12.2011	Total price payable for cane purchased as on 31.12.2011	Balance cane price payable as on 31.12.2011	Total price payable for cane purchased as on 31.12.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Punjab	0.00	73384.87	86.52	27365.97	6639.31	
Haryana	0.00	92952.46	0.00	14771.05	7273.01	
Rajasthan	0.00	880.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	
West Uttar Pradesh	0.00	414563.52	233.86	213681.91	72965.71	
Central Uttar Pradesh	937.20	533753.30	428.71	226363.49	86599.52	
East Uttar Pradesh	5866.84	346296.88	67.92	148639.46	47160.69	
Total Uttar Pradesh	6804.04	1294613.70	730.49	588684.86	206725.92	
Uttarakhand	629.73	65577.13	1797.03	31354.30	17433.24	
Madhya Pradesh	1151.25	11437.61	205.19	2777.57	537.55	
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
South Gujarat	1340.80	212217.65	42.59	128371.08	53806.89	
Saurashtra	0.00	7991.42	0.00	2900.60	1732.44	
Total Gujarat	1340.80	220209.07	42.59	131271.68	55539.33	
South Maharashtra	0.96	529673.99	1824.33	112688.90	572.51	
North Maharashtra	1639.52	288002.73	193.68	69675.77	10326.40	
Central Maharashtra	96.53	606712.78	1335.00	130688.73	1394.29	
Total Maharashtra	1737.01	1424389.50	3353.01	313053.40	12293.20	
North Bihar	3221.44	83130.25	524.04	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
South Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Bihar	3221.44	83130.25	524.04	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	3309.32	199575.55	0.00	65370.40	35643.56
Karnataka	2032.30	627513.00	3877.00	238752.00	107589.00
Tamil Nadu	215.23	389808.49	2744.64	68572.88	23968.78
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	5695.63	0.00	1161.88	806.60
West Bengal	0.00	1387.09	0.00	387.28	219.28
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	10564.06	243.40	468.23	119.09
Goa	0.00	2427.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India Total	20441.12	4503545.75	13603.91	1483991.50	474787.87

Statement II

The State-wise Cane Price arrears for 2009-10 and earlier sugar seasons and reasons for non-payment

(Fig. in lakh Rs.)

Sl.No.	State/Zone	No. of sugar mill against whom cane price for 2009-10 and earlier sugar season are due	Balance cane price payable for 2009-10 & earlier sugar seasons as on 31.12.2011	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9	6804.04	The Sugar mills are under BIFR and Recovery Certificate has been issued in three cases.
2.	Uttarakhand	1	629.73	Stay by Hon'ble Supreme Court.
3.	Maharashtra	12	1737.01	Three Sugar factories have been taken over by the lender banks under the Securitization Act, and revenue recovery certificate have been issued in most of the cases.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Andhra Pradesh	12	3309.32	In all cases, cane price arrears relates to 2002-03 sugar season and the sugar mills have filled writ petition and the same are pending with Supreme Court of India.
5.	Karnataka	5	2032.30	In one case, necessary direction has been issued by the State Government to clear their dues immediately and another sugar mill has approached the State Government for a soft loan to implement the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High court. In remaining three cases the Recovery certificate have been issued. Out of this in one case, the matter has been stayed by the Hon'ble Karnataka High court and in another case the bankers have approached the Hon'ble High court to recover their dues by public auction.
6.	Tamil Nadu	1	215.23	The sugar mill is closed since 2002-03 sugar season and Action has been initiated by the State Government to recover the dues under RR Act.
7.	Gujarat	2	1340.80	In one case, the sugar factory is closed since 2008-09 sugar season and an Administrative Committee has been appointed and also the recovery certificate is being issued. In case of second factory the cane price arrears relates to 2009-10 season.
8.	Bihar	12	3221.44	Out of twelve sugar mills, in case of two sugar mills, winding up decision has been taken which is being done under the supervision of the Allahabad High Court, in case of one sugar mill rehabilitation scheme is under consideration of BIFR, in one case the amount has been released by the State Government to clear the cane price dues and in one case, the factory is closed and has been instructed to pay the cane price arrears before starting crushing season. In remaining cases, the payment is open for the cane growers.

[English]

Undertrials in Jails

68. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of undertrials forming major portion of the prison population in the country due to delays in initiating and conclusion of trials;

(b) if so, the steps taken and the progress made in this regard during the last three years;

(c) whether instances of denial of bail to undertrials due to high bail amount and violation of bail norms have been reported in the past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per prison statistics compiled by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the undertrial population at the end of 2010 was 2,40,098 (65.1% of total inmates). "Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, a scheme for modernization of prisons was launched by the Government of India in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore in 27 States (excluding Arunachal Pradesh) on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively which includes creation of new jails and creation of additional barracks to reduce overcrowding which has come down to 15.1% (in 2010) from 22.8% (2009) Active efforts are made by the State Governments to minimize detention period of undertrials. 13,65,522 undertrials were released during the year 2010.

(c) No data relating to denial of bail is maintained at the Centre or States and hence cannot be commented upon.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Fake Currency

69. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of smuggling of fake currency notes have been reported in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the source from where the fake currency are smuggled into the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated losses being suffered due to circulation of fake currency in the country; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government at national and international level to stop the circulation of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of such cases of seizures and recoveries of fake currency during the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010 and 2011 state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Investigations so far have indicated the source of smuggling of fake currency in the country from neighboring countries, including Pakistan.

(e) The face value of fake currency seized/recovered by various agencies and banks for the last 3 years are as in answer in (a and b).

(f) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FTCN menace, several agencies such as the RBI the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., 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.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) 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 within the country.

NIA has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Statement**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)****State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized)***Yearly report from: 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009**

Report generated on 06.03.2012

Sl.No.	States/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total	Value in Rs.		Total value	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(Rs.)	
1	2	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2721	1239	20754	14842	10536	9787	729	204	46	64	34786	26136	60922	14188950	9650160	23839110	446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	164	0	263	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	494	494	0	302200	302200	8
3.	Assam	75	355	332	4338	749	644	56	112	0	0	1212	5449	6661	318700	2594000	2912700	91
4.	Bihar	353	389	5045	1255	7576	1774	1336	905	4	265	14314	4588	18902	3699950	1244340	4944290	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	688	0	1207	0	1002	0	229	0	0	0	3126	3126	0	1403150	1403150	62
6.	Goa	0	338	0	1234	0	184	0	15	0	0	0	1771	1771	0	974150	974150	28
7.	Gujarat	1453	985	9576	4815	5772	7872	529	1373	16	167	17346	15212	32558	6844890	4251200	11096090	238
8.	Haryana	0	359	0	1077	0	281	0	146	0	1	0	1864	1864	0	932905	932905	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	60	0	110	0	6	0	3	0	185	185	0	47330	47330	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	115	421	512	2109	1297	186	153	678	1	1	2078	3395	5473	508360	1528020	2036380	37
11.	Jharkhand	0	288	0	268	0	102	0	35	0	0	0	693	693	0	433950	433950	20
12.	Karnataka (1)	2856	620	13082	4956	3396	2381	180	73	10	13	19524	8043	27567	9745760	3339935	13085695	147
13.	Kerala	914	2800	3178	12023	1099	910	26	4146	2	0	5219	19879	25098	2614230	9109800	11724030	68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	475	186	4048	965	4696	242	675	2	18	0	9912	1395	11307	3002630	692800	3695430	25
15.	Maharashtra	6503	2132	37528	7041	11272	5112	1550	1742	38	19	56891	16046	72937	26472275	6251092	32723367	367
16.	Manipur	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	44	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	109000	109000	7
18.	Mizoram	0	494	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	784	0	639000	639000	11
19.	Nagaland	0	12	0	467	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	650	650	0	262600	262600	4
20.	Odisha (1-2)	222	45	2024	293	3703	1054	379	116	15	11	6343	1519	7862	1623520	302900	1926420	7
21.	Punjab	0	2878	0	18086	0	5838	0	611	0	0	0	27413	27413	0	12535350	12535350	55
22.	Rajasthan	1602	191	11665	914	9123	435	737	131	11	0	23138	1671	24809	8383860	698050	9081910	49
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	28	0	22	0	1	0	0	0	51	51	0	16250	16250	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	4600	1616	20713	7369	8088	5756	236	427	20	132	33657	15300	48957	15777440	5899970	21677410	312
25.	Tripura	0	120	0	1030	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	1772	1772	0	697200	697200	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2207	542	21374	7689	27392	20990	3435	4889	60	1358	54468	35468	89936	15805940	6748390	22554330	254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.	Uttarakhand	0	165	0	903	0	528	0	423	0	1252	0	3271	3271	0	707530	707530	40
28.	West Bengal	907	3958	4372	20427	3157	9359	320	628	6	617	8762	34989	43751	3424800	15145010	18569810	155
	Total	25003	21037	154203	114080	97856	75429	10341	16892	247	3903	287650	231341	518991	112411305	86518782	198930087	2543
Union Territories																		
29.	A&N Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1500	1500	2
30.	Chandigarh	826	51	7576	0	25650	92	2225	28	53	1	36330	172	36502	7291060	61620	7352680	4
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	600	600	1
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	2500	2500	2
33.	Delhi	4927	1351	30001	2849	15435	1302	1753	588	11	0	52127	6090	58217	21558820	2935100	24493920	26
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	6200	6200	5
	Total	5753	1405	37577	2861	41085	1412	3978	616	64	1	88457	6295	94752	28849880	3007520	31857400	40
	Grand Total	30756	22442	191780	116941	138941	76841	14319	17508	311	3904	376107	237636	613743	141261185	89526302	230787487	2583

Note—R: Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated as Sl.Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

*Figures per provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

1. Data not received for Sept. 2009 (S)

2. Data not received for Oct. 2009 (S)

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized)

Yearly report from: 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010*

Report generated on 06.03.2012

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in Rs.		Total value (Rs.) (R+S)	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)			
1	2	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)						(R)	(S)	(R+S)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3833	2331	20253	5375	7743	4561	450	136	14	7	32293	12410	44703	14756530	5481530	20238060	175	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam (R8-R9)	240	558	576	2093	99	577	3	19	0	0	918	3247	4165	538050	1663150	2201200	73	
4.	Bihar	981	483	9707	2061	11493	3596	687	279	8	411	22876	6830	29706	7018270	1891165	8909435	50	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	9	0	350	0	651	0	3	0	6	0	1019	1019	0	249310	249310	48	
6.	Goa	0	178	0	489	0	69	0	2	0	0	0	738	738	0	429500	429500	36	
7.	Gujarat (12)	1980	998	9057	5393	3810	2375	274	118	15	9	15136	8893	24029	6903430	3938040	10841470	220	
8.	Haryana	0	761	0	2226	0	420	0	99	0	0	0	3506	3506	0	1920950	1920950	30	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
35.	Puducherry (7)	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	10	0	3400	3400	3
	Total	9503	234	45775	1264	33414	2912	2859	705	36	296	91587	5411	96998	35875480	1197150	37072630	30
	Grand Total	45251	32418	216892	145110	116027	37485	9424	10419	238	1499	387832	226931	614763	165774395	109263754	275038149	2053

NOTE: The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows

R : Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S : Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx.

* Figures are provisional

1. Data not received for Jan. 10 (S)

2. Data not received for Feb. 10 (S)

3. Data not received for Mar. 10 (S)

4. Data not received for Apr. 10 (S)

5. Data not received for May 10 (S)

6. Data not received for June 10 (S)

7. Data not received for July 10 (S)

8. Data not received for Aug. 10 (S)

9. Data not received for Sept. 10 (S)

10. Data not received for Oct. 10 (S)

11. Data not received for Nov. 10 (S)

12. Data not received for Dec. 10 (S)

Data not received from RBI Branches (S)

R1 Data not received from Jan. 10 (R)

R2 Data not received from Feb. 10 (R)

R3 Data not received from Mar. 10 (R)

R4 Data not received from Apr. 10 (R)

R5 Data not received from May 10 (R)

R6 Data not received from June 10 (R)

R7 Data not received from July 10 (R)

R8 Data not received from Aug. 10 (R)

R9 Data not received from Sep. 10 (R)

R10 Data not received from Oct. 10 (R)

R11 Data not received from Nov. 10 (R)

R12 Data not received from Dec. 10 (R)

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized)

Yearly report from: 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011*

Sl.No.	States/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total	Value in Rs.		Total value	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(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	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6269	2346	24864	8468	11116	3651	229	1144	13	82	42491	15691	58182	19824290	7002740	26827030	142
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	11000	11000	2
3.	Assam (11-12, R1, R4, R10)	88	143	362	508	193	13	3	6	0	39	646	709	1355	288450	399000	687450	31
4.	Bihar (10-12, R1, R4, R6-R9)	1171	73	8567	1609	4741	579	322	14735	0	49	14801	17045	31846	5944700	1672705	7617405	38
5.	Chhattisgarh (5-12)	0	51	0	312	0	14	0	31	0	1	0	409	409	0	209970	209970	17
6.	Goa (8, 10)	0	299	0	717	0	57	0	6	0	2	0	1081	1081	0	663540	663540	30
7.	Gujarat (7, 10)	4387	4065	15191	5628	3466	2156	147	150	5	11	23196	12000	35196	12336520	7102110	19438630	149
8.	Haryana	0	2	0	271	0	614	0	560	0	46	0	1493	1493	0	227360	227360	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh (11)	0	74	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207	0	140500	140500	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (9, R10)	194	2102	725	1973	1321	378	14	103	0	9	2254	4565	6819	689300	3131540	3820840	37
11.	Jharkhand (5-12)	0	15	0	123	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	90000	90000	13
12.	Karantaka (4-6, 8-12, R10)	3311	163	9278	952	1137	573	86	0	7	0	13819	1688	15507	8068120	696300	8764420	20
13.	Kerala (10, R8)	1165	1186	3280	1304	250	2485	14	3	6	3	4715	4981	9696	2830770	2086680	4917450	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh (2-3, 11-12, R3-R4, R6, R8-R10)	286	2	1729	37	1946	920	165	6	3	0	4129	965	5094	1353390	112800	1466190	4
15.	Maharashtra (R1, R4, R8, R10)	16880	2052	47865	5795	10346	1427	996	72	30	8	76117	9354	85471	41897360	5095890	46993250	258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16.	Manipur (2)	0	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	15500	15500	8
17.	Meghalaya (8-11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram (8)	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	3000	3000	1
19.	Nagaland (12)	0	44	0	163	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	0	126400	126400	7
20.	Odisha (1-12, R8, R10)	452	0	3346	0	1821	0	87	0	1	0	5707	0	5707	2311470	0	2311470	0
21.	Punjab (6-8)	0	382	0	2010	0	1901	0	0	0	0	0	4293	4293	0	1577100	1577100	6
22.	Rajasthan (12, R1, R4)	2006	1097	8457	906	5666	138	240	67	3	207	16372	2415	18787	6813130	1570205	8383335	33
23.	Sikkim (4-5, 7-8, 10, 12)	0	19	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	61500	61500	3
24.	Tamil Nadu (1-12, R1, R5)	5428	0	26220	0	2491	0	93	0	13	0	34245	0	34245	18791970	0	18791970	0
25.	Tripura (3,12)	0	3	0	148	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	77700	77700	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh (9, 11-12, R1-R4, R6-10)	4185	1057	27663	2459	17332	4037	1875	1578	23	10	51078	9141	60219	19843805	2769210	22613015	161
27.	Uttarakhand (1, 8-9, 11-12)	0	138	0	61	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	177600	177600	14
28.	West Bengal (7, 11, R9-R10)	6310	3104	22438	7070	6740	2124	312	75	47	4	35847	12377	48224	18219130	6855211	25074341	72
Total		52132	18428	199985	40769	68566	21309	4583	18536	151	461	325417	99503	424920	159212405	41875561	201087966	1129
Union Territories																		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R2, R5, R7-10)	830	0	4043	0	7921	0	513	0	12	0	13319	0	13319	3669450	0	3669450	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1-2, 5-7, 9-12)	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	1
32.	Daman and Diu (1-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (R9-R10)	16017	671	55409	3645	19333	9861	2560	1720	13	3	93332	15900	109232	45782990	3565640	49348630	36
34.	Lakshadweep (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	9600	9600	4
Total		16847	674	59452	3663	27254	9862	3073	1720	25	3	106651	15922	122573	49452440	3577740	53030180	41
Grand Total		68979	19102	259437	44432	95820	31171	7656	20256	176	464	432068	115425	547493	208664845	45453301	254118146	1170

Report generated on 06.03.2012

NOTE:

R : Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S : Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx.

* Figures are provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows

1. Data not received for Jan. 10 (S)
2. Data not received for Feb. 10 (S)
3. Data not received for Mar. 10 (S)
4. Data not received for Apr. 10 (S)
5. Data not received for May 10 (S)
6. Data not received for June 10 (S)

Data not received from RBI Branches (S)

7. Data not received for July 10 (S)
8. Data not received for Aug. 10 (S)
9. Data not received for Sept. 10 (S)
10. Data not received for Oct. 10 (S)
11. Data not received for Nov. 10 (S)
12. Data not received for Dec. 10 (S)

- R1 Data not received from Jan. 10 (R)
- R2 Data not received from Feb. 10 (R)
- R3 Data not received from Mar. 10 (R)
- R4 Data not received from Apr. 10 (R)
- R5 Data not received from May 10 (R)
- R6 Data not received from June 10 (R)
- R7 Data not received from July 10 (R)
- R8 Data not received from Aug. 10 (R)
- R9 Data not received from Sep. 10 (R)
- R10 Data not received from Oct. 10 (R)
- R11 Data not received from Nov. 10 (R)
- R12 Data not received from Dec. 10 (R)

Tissue Culture in Banana Plantation

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

(a) whether tissue culture in banana plantation is one more option to fight with diseases of banana plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to grant subsidy to all the farmers of Maharashtra where tissue culture is being used in banana plantation;

(d) whether the banana tissue culture plants are more resistant to fight viral diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to promote tissue culture in banana plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Planting material for banana which is developed by using tissue culture from disease free and healthy parent material is good option for developing true-to-type plants in large quantity.

(c) There is no proposal to grant subsidy to all the farmers of Maharashtra who are growing tissue culture banana. However, the interested farmers can avail assistance for taking up tissue culture based banana cultivation under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) as per the norms of the Scheme.

(d) Tissue culture based banana plants are resistant to viral disease provided the parent material is disease free and proper sanitation is maintained in the tissue culture unit.

(e) The Government is providing assistance under NHM for taking up tissue culture based banana cultivation @50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per ha., limited to four ha. per beneficiary, in two installments of 75:25. Besides, the Government is also providing assistance for setting up new Tissue Culture (TC) laboratory as well as rehabilitation of existing TC laboratory. Assistance for setting up new TC lab is

provided @100% of total cost of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the public sector whereas, for the private sector, the assistance is provided as credit linked back ended subsidy @50% of cost or Rs. 50.00 lakh per-unit.

[Translation]

Structural Change in Agriculture

71. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in agricultural structure in the country is required to completely implement the proposed Food Security Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Central scheme has been formulated to meet the basic requirements of agriculture such as electricity, irrigation, fertilisers etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To effectively implement the proposed Food Security Act, it is estimated that there should be an additional production of about 70-75 million tones of food grains. This would require revitalization of agriculture sector with larger investment to support agricultural research, development & extension services, development of water resources, infrastructure particularly power, storage and transportation & ensuring access to credit, crop insurances & remunerative prices to the farmers. Ministry of Agriculture has tentatively worked out an additional requirements of Rs. 1,15,660 crores for the purpose. Proposed National Food Security Act under Section 38 of chapter XIV read with schedule III focuses on the revitalization of agriculture.

(c) and (d) The approach proposed for 12th Plan would essentially be on sustained production in high productivity districts by promotion of resource conservation technologies; increasing productivity of low producing districts by active technology promotion and institutional development especially for improving small farmer's access to agricultural inputs and markets; creating agricultural

infrastructure with *in situ* and *ex situ* rainwater harvesting structures, flood control measures, service providers for establishing efficient supply chains and Farm Machines, Quality Inputs, Storage, Finance, Aggregation, Sale, Transport and building resilience to climate change with technology development and to address abiotic and biotic stresses.

Ministry of Agriculture has developed an action plan comprising Mission Mode programmes by consolidation of 51 existing scheme into schemes focusing on production & promotion of food grains, horticulture, seeds & planting material and farm mechanization.

Social Responsibility of Media

72. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether any social responsibility has been drawn up for the media sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been observed that certain sections of the media are not fulfilling these responsibilities in the true spirit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to induce/encourage the media sector to fulfil its social responsibilities in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India and for inculcating the principles of self regulation, has developed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' under Section 13(2)(b) of the Act. The basic premise of these Norms is the fundamental objective of the journalism, *i.e.* to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased, sober and decent manner. The norms cover the principles and ethics regarding journalism and also include specific

guidelines for reporting on issues such as communal disturbances, handouts by terrorists/militants, AIDS, financial journalism, election reporting etc.

Similarly, the Programme and Advertising Code under Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 prescribes that the content on TV channels should be in good taste and decency and should reflect the accepted social norms. A self-regulation mechanism has also been set up by the industry representative bodies, *viz.*, News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF). NBA has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and has formulated a Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards for self-regulation of news channels. Similarly, the IBF has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) for self-regulation of non-news channels.

(c) to (e) In regard to electronic media, violations of the Programme and Advertising Code as prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 are examined in the Ministry and appropriate action is taken under the Act. The Press Council takes cognizance of violations of the laid down Norms of Journalistic Conduct and the norms continuously evolve on the basis of adjudications and pronouncements by PCI. The Press Council of India has repeatedly stressed that media should play a progressive role by attacking backward and feudal ideas and practices like casteism, communalism, superstitions, women's oppression etc. and by propagating modern, rational and scientific ideas, secularism and tolerance.

Review of NYP/NSP

73. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the National Youth Policy (NYP), 2003 and the National Sports Policy (NSP), 2001;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof, separately; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be reviewed/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) As regards the revision of National Youth Policy, 2003 is concerned the Draft National Youth Policy prepared by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) has been hosted on the official website of this Ministry and circulated to the Secretary (Youth Affairs & Sports) of all State Governments to have their comments for consideration and inclusion and has not been finalized till now. The salient features of Draft National Youth Policy are as under:

- To cover all youths in the country within the age bracket of 13-30 years which is further sub divided into three sub groups 13-18 years covering adolescents, 19-25 years and 26-30 years.
- Main target Group - Student, Urban Youth, Rural and Tribal Youths, Youth at risk, School drop-outs etc.
- Priority Group - Young woman, Differently abled youth, socially and economically disadvantage youth.
- Main thrust areas —
 - (i) Promotion of national values, social harmony and national unity.
 - (ii) Empowering youth
 - (iii) Health and healthy lifestyle
 - (iv) Participation in community service
 - (v) Social justice and action against unhealthy social practices.

(c) The finalization of the new NYP is expected by December, 2012.

Decontrol of Sugar Sector

74. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to decontrol/deregulate the sugar sector and discontinue the system of levy quota in view of the losses being suffered by the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to arrange sugar for its welfare schemes;

(c) whether the Government has set up a high level committee to examine the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister has been constituted on 20.01.2012 to look into all the issues of deregulation of sugar sector. No time limit has been fixed for the Committee to submit its report.

Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture

75. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global warming/climate change has adversely affected agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the decline registered in production of rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds, crops during each of the last three years, State-wise and production-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any study in regard to decline in agricultural production due to global warming/climate change; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) While the impact of climate change on agricultural production has been demonstrated at the times of extreme weather events, due to a favourable monsoon during the last three years, agricultural production in the country is steadily increasing.

(b) The national production of rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds during 2011-12 is estimated at 102.8, 88.3, 347.9 and 30.5 million tonnes, respectively. However, the oilseeds production has slightly declined due to less area under the crops during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) To enhance resilience of Indian Agriculture against climate change, a new scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been launched by the Government. This scheme is likely to be continued in the XII plan. The scheme aims at evolving cost-effective adaptation and mitigation strategies against climate change through (i) strategic research on natural resources major food crops, livestock, marine and fresh water fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' fields in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country (iii) strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building of scientists for undertaking long term research on climate change adaptation; and (iv) sponsored research.

[English]

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

76. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants given by the Government to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in Delhi during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether any financial audit has been conducted by any external agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any financial irregularities in conducting the affairs of the institution have been reported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details are given hereunder:-

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on date)
Non-Plan	10,33,16,178	9,29,62,183	7,42,48,434
Plan	14,29,55,023	8,60,37,000	2,70,73,798

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Accounts of NMML are audited every year by Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure).

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Some of the financial irregularities pointed out by the Audit in their final report for the year 2009-10 pertain to engagement of advocate at a fee higher than the fee fixed by Government of India, Ministry of Law & Justice, less deduction of professional tax from the payments made to Advocates, payment of transport allowance to one of the Fellows by NMML, etc.

The Audit Report on NMML accounts for the year 2010-11 is yet to be received.

Attack on Israeli Diplomat

77. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the explosives and methodology used in the car bombing of an Israeli diplomat in Delhi was a first incident of its kind in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any evidence has surfaced even *prima-facie* that could substantiate the averments made by the Israeli Government about the perpetrators of the attack;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the inputs given by foreign intelligence agencies regarding this case; and

(f) the number of terrorist attacks which had taken place between January 2009 and February 2012 alongwith the chargesheets filed, persons convicted/acquitted/pending cases in each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) A magnetic bomb attack

took place on an Israeli Embassy car on February 13, 2012 near the crossing of Race Course road and Aurangzeb Road. Four persons, including Ms. Tal Yehoshua, Koren w/o Alan Yehoshua, Defence Attache of Israeli Embassy, were injured in the attack. The matter is

under investigation.

(f) The details of terrorist attacks that have taken place between January 2009 and February 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Incident	Current Status of Trial
1	2	3
1.	October 16, 2009—Blast at Margao, Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The case is under investigation by NIA. (ii) 6 persons have been arrested in the case (iii) Charge sheet has been filed by NIA against 6 accused persons u/s 120 (B), 121 (A), IPC r/w 16, 18, 23 of the UA (P) Act 1908 before the Special Court at Margao. (iv) Trial is going on at District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	February 13, 2010—Blast in German Bakery, Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The case is under investigation by ATS, Maharashtra. (ii) 1 person has been arrested in the case. (iii) Charge sheet was filed on December 4, 2010 vide court case No. 5183110. (iv) Committed to the Court of Session, Shivaji Nagar, Pune vide No. 771/10, dated December 14, 2010. (v) ATS submitted a draft charge sheet on March 1, 2011. (vi) Witness examination is going on. (vii) Next date of hearing is March 13, 2012.
3.	March 29, 2010—IED Blast in Mehrauli, Delhi	The case is under investigation by special Cell, Delhi Police.
4.	April 17, 2010—Blast at chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore	The case is under investigation by State Police.
5.	September 19, 2010—Shootout and blast at Jama Masjid, Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The case is under investigation by Special Cell, Delhi Police. However, recently in November 2011, Delhi Police with the help of Central Intelligence Agency and West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahedeen Module consisting of 7 members including one Pakistani National. Apart from the suspected involvement of this module in this case, investigations indicate the suspected involvement of some of its members in the incidents mentioned at Sl. Nos. 2 and 4 above.
6.	December 7, 2010—Sheetla Ghat, Varansai Blast	The case is under investigation by State Police.

1	2	3
7.	May 25, 2011—Blast near Delhi High Court	The case is under investigation by NIA
8.	July 13, 2011—Triple explosions in Mumbai	(i) The case is under investigation by A TS, Maharashtra. (ii) 4 persons have been arrested in the case.
9.	September 7, 2011—Blast near Delhi High Court	(i) The case is under investigation by NIA. (ii) 4 persons have been arrested in the case.
10.	September 17, 2011—Blat in Agra, Uttar Pradesh	The Case is under investigation by State Police.
11.	February 13, 2012—Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	The case is under investigation by Special Cell, Delhi Police.

[*Translation*]

Marine Police Academy

78. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Marine Police Academy and expedite police reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any discussion with the State Governments on the above issues separately;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any suggestion/recommendation from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Coastal States like Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have suggested Government of India for setting up of National Marine Police Academy. There is no proposal with the Government to set up a National Maritime Police Academy. No separate discussion has been held with the State Governments regarding setting up of a National Maritime Police Academy. However, training requirements of Marine Police, for performing marine duties, are met by Indian Coast Guard.

Various Committees/Commissions in the past have made a number of important recommendations regarding police reforms. Notable among these are those made by the National Police Commission (1978-82); the committee headed by Shri Ribero (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee on restructuring of Police (2000); and the Malimath Committee on reforms in Criminal Justice System (2002-03).

Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Committee in December, 2004 to look into the police reforms. The committee made the following recommendations:-

- (i) Improving professional standards of performance
- (ii) Emphasizing the internal security role of the police,
- (iii) Addressing the problems of recruitment, training, career progression and service conditions of police personnel
- (iv) Tackling complaints against the police with regard to non-registration of crime, arrests etc., and
- (v) Insulating police machinery from extraneous influences

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has also passed a judgment on September, 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No., 310 of 1996-Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI and other on several issues concerning police reforms.

Thus, police reforms is an ongoing process and the Central Government has pursued the matter with the State Governments from time to time as 'Police' is a State subject.

*[English]***Delivery of Levy rice**

79. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice mills in Andhra Pradesh short delivered levy rice during the kharif year 2007-08 against the levy rice due from these mills in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy and price of levy rice from 24th June, 2008;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Food Corporation of India instead of making payments at old rates, procured the same at revised rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In Andhra Pradesh during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2007-08, delivery of levy rice by the Rice millers was short by 1.62 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. On 24th June, 2008 Minimum Support Price (MSP) of common Paddy was revised from Rs. 645 per Quintal to Rs. 850 per quintal and MSP of Grade 'A' paddy was revised from Rs. 675/- per quintal to Rs. 880/- per quintal by Government of India.

(e) and (f) No Madam. Payments were made by FC. for the paddy purchased before 24.6.2008 at old MSP and for paddy purchased after 24.6.2008, as per MSP notified on 24.6.2008 and as certified by the State Government.

*[Translation]***Shortage of Houses**

80. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding shortage of houses for various categories of people including Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other weaker sections in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for construction of houses during the year 2012-13;

(d) if so, the number of housing units proposed to be constructed under the said target and the total amount likely to be incurred thereon, State/UT-wise;

(e) the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the XIth Five Year Plan; State-wise and city/town-wise; and

(f) the scheme under which interest free loan provided to SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate urban housing shortage at the beginning of 11th Plan has worked out the urban housing shortage as 24.71 million households which is likely to go up to 26.53 million by the end of 11th plan period (2011-12). This Technical Group has made assessment of housing shortage with respect to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and Higher Income Group (HIG) but has not made any assessment with respect to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs). Category-wise breakup given by Technical Group is as under:

Category	Housing shortage in Mn. as on 2007
EWS	21.78
LIG	2.89
MIG	0.04
HIG	
Total	24.71

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) State-wise details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and released under XIth Five Year Plan so far under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)—components of JNNURM are at enclosed

Statement-I. City/town-wise cumulative details of funds sanctioned and released for projects under BSUP and ISHDP are at enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(f) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not implemented any such scheme to provide interest free loan to SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society.

Statement I

New ACA Allocation, Approved & Released - BSUP and IHSDP under XIth Plan (06.03.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total new ACA Allocation under BSUP 2005-12	Total ACA Approved under BSUP	ACA Released by M/o Finance & HA under BSUP	Total new ACA Allocation under IHSDP 2005-12	Total ACA Approved under IHSDP	Total ACA Released (projects) under
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	958.43	1059.14	764.57	527.95	494.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	54.47	12.67	24.52	8.96	4.48
3.	Assam	121.94	97.60	48.80	67.25	59.42	30.02
4.	Bihar	531.54	312.76	78.19	168.07	193.33	96.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	52.81	91.24	158.83	36.82	87.05
6.	Goa	11.43	4.60	1.15	35.79	1.40	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	440.95	581.41	256.25	290.48	120.44
8.	Haryana	57.31	0.00	26.61	209.70	26.74	83.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	11.22	2.81	37.07	48.78	24.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	134.44	39.99	117.34	114.31	67.24
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	328.74	82.18	136.00	131.33	65.66
12.	Karnataka	407.97	282.57	225.81	222.69	180.67	195.40
13.	Kerala	250.00	186.40	113.53	198.83	151.50	115.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	100.86	160.64	276.64	111.57	88.19
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	1892.19	1331.12	1130.60	1305.13	632.40
16.	Manipur	43.91	43.91	21.96	32.35	32.37	26.68
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	40.35	26.12	28.97	22.43	11.21
18.	Mizoram	80.11	80.11	40.06	29.78	29.78	29.78
19.	Nagaland	105.60	0.00	63.69	44.14	0.60	20.29
20.	Odisha	78.74	54.18	29.85	176.33	197.30	109.12
21.	Punjab	444.46	36.15	26.40	172.56	133.53	66.77
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	88.11	60.62	424.56	415.02	273.43
23.	Sikkim	29.06	29.06	21.79	20.90	17.92	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	682.13	523.06	349.38	253.78	277.12
25.	Tripura	23.66	13.96	13.96	28.36	38.04	34.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	1110.46	761.72	854.41	823.96	634.71
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	65.33	18.90	63.58	90.57	53.06
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	1536.37	810.70	681.04	558.45	550.27
29.	Delhi	1481.28	1469.43	440.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	83.20	83.20	22.93	26.95	5.48	2.74
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.29	13.64	5.53
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	8.62	275.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.56	3.34	1.67
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.03	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.97	0.58	0.29
Total		16356.35	10199.37	7012.70	6828.31	5825.19	4211.32

Statement II*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)
Total Projects Approved*Status as on 06.03.2012
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	17	1884.89	78746	809.77	1075.13	606.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	8	743.43	31525	366.64	376.78	271.81
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1	99.24	3360	58.94	40.31	36.29
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	12	765.27	24423	319.37	443.41	289.08
	Sub-total	4	38	3492.83	138054	1554.72	1935.63	1203.89
1.	Assam	Guwahati	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	48.80
	Sub-total	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	48.80
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	12.67
	Sub-total	1	3	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	12.67
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	576.49	25728	404.76	171.73	275.25
	Sub-total	1	3	576.49	25728	404.76	171.73	275.25
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	169.29
	Sub-total	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	169.29
1.	Bihar	Patna	17	655.41	20372	274.05	381.37	68.51
2.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	1	54.57	2000	38.71	15.86	9.68
	Sub-total	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19
1.	Delhi	Delhi	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	440.42
	Sub-total	1	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	440.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	5	567.68	33824	276.21	291.47	254.35
2.	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	193.32	8664	93.77	99.55	35.93
3.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	81.25	2448	62.49	18.76	0.00
4.	Gujarat	Surat	12	699.30	46856	332.48	366.81	281.43
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara	4	344.84	17152	165.15	179.69	108.39
	Sub-total	5	25	1886.39	108944	930.11	956.28	680.09
1.	Goa	Panaji	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15
	Sub-total	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15
1.	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	31.18
	Sub-total	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	31.18
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57
	Sub-total	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	49.09	1455	41.40	7.70	16.73
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2	113.30	5222	93.05	20.25	23.26
	Sub-total	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	39.99
1.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	263.58	8928	200.60	62.99	50.15
2.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	148.86	4176	71.98	76.88	17.99
3.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5	117.94	3620	56.16	61.78	14.04
	Sub-total	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	14	584.83	19984	236.60	348.24	143.20
2.	Karnataka	Mysore	4	258.63	8134	171.36	87.27	110.32
	Sub-total	2	18	843.47	28118	407.96	435.50	253.52
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	208.01	13187	165.73	42.27	75.07
2.	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	67.83	50.30
	Sub-total	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	125.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	443.45	23609	212.28	231.26	137.57
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	156.27	8017	75.03	81.24	45.01
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	4	87.53	8500	43.69	43.84	16.91
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	17.41	1320	13.26	4.15	9.95
	Sub-total	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	209.43
1.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	15	2761.59	57002	1164.03	1597.56	666.01
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	800.41	13583	346.56	453.86	111.12
3.	Maharashtra	Nashik	6	275.76	13200	124.42	151.34	74.47
4.	Maharashtra	Nanded	10	1001.62	26307	703.20	298.41	376.89
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	632.00	390.22
	Sub-total	5	55	6054.58	154750	2921.41	3133.17	1618.70
1.	Manipur	Imphal	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	21.96
	Sub-total	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	21.96
1.	Meghalaya	Shillong	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	26.12
	Sub-total	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	26.12
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	40.06
	Sub-total	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	40.06
1.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	79.20
	Sub-total	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	79.20
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	4	63.60	2153	46.16	17.44	27.84
2.	Odisha	Puri	2	11.02	355	8.02	3.01	2.00
	Sub-total	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	29.85
1.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1	66.64	4832	33.27	33.37	24.95
2.	Punjab	Amritsar	1	5.79	320	2.88	2.91	1.44
	Sub-total	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	26.39
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	22.93
	Sub-total	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	22.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	1	107.71	5337	84.57	23.14	42.28
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	181.50	5814	88.11	93.39	43.18
	Sub-total	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	85.47
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23	1369.28	37387	592.52	776.76	333.78
2.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	574.80	27637	265.62	309.18	128.70
3.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	379.21	25894	181.64	197.57	143.59
	Sub-total	3	51	2323.29	90918	1039.78	1283.51	606.06
1.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	21.79
	Sub-total	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	21.79
1.	Tripura	Agartala	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	13.96
	Sub-total	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	13.96
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	68.46	1635	31.66	36.79	15.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	605.55	16793	280.46	325.08	189.54
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	371.72	14044	172.57	199.15	89.38
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	214.10	4598	158.49	55.60	104.02
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	391.86	10838	180.49	211.37	174.19
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	456.12	14346	211.51	244.61	136.87
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	246.00	5963	113.86	132.14	61.91
	Sub-total	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	771.37
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	9	62.62	1362	48.04	14.58	13.13
2.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	3.62	96	2.90	0.72	2.17
3.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	2	19.79	341.00	14.39	5.40	3.60
	Sub-total	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	18.90
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	94	3673.17	136326	1799.28	1859.24	783.90
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	12	622.80	24344	309.25	312.58	163.97
	Sub-total	2	106	4295.97	160670	2108.52	2171.82	947.87
	Grand Total	65	502	29303.30	1028504	14635.13	14650.17	7986.61

Statement III*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved*Status as on 06.03.2012
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Adoni (Revised)	1	4.75	0	3.80	2.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.54	384	1.23	0.92
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.50	0	2.80	2.80
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla-infrastructure (Revised)	1	8.32	0	8.10	6.10
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0	2.72	2.72
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	1	5.74	0	4.60	3.75
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	10.80	0	8.64	8.88
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	1	15.38	0	12.00	12.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala	1	3.52	0	2.82	2.82
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittor	1	4.22	0	3.38	3.38
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	2.24	0	1.79	0.90
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal (Phase-I)	1	6.53	513	5.22	3.92
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	3.55	0	2.84	1.42
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Gudur	1	12.01	1559	9.61	9.61
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0	15.86	11.90
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-II)	1	33.56	1792	19.11	16.24
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira priyadarshinin colony, Rajampet	1	4.21	263	2.94	1.47
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon (Revised)	1	14.11	0	11.29	12.80
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Bugga Vanka (Phase-I)	1	7.07	600	5.66	2.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II)	1	7.63	434	6.10	3.05
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	11.79	0	8.51	8.95
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)	1	2.61	0	1.86	0.93
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V)	1	6.25	0	5.00	5.00
24.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I)	1	10.52	720	6.69	6.69
25.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) Revised	1	11.79	0	8.51	6.38
26.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City (Phase-III)	1	54.50	3120	28.73	11.87
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	1	33.63	2304	23.22	17.41
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0	1.22	1.22
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0	3.46	3.46
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Khammam (Polepally)	1	8.60	725	5.72	4.29
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem	1	11.26	938	7.50	7.50
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I)	1	25.46	2112	16.99	16.99
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	18.55	0	14.84	7.91
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macherla (Revised)	1	16.81	0	11.99	11.99
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1	9.17	0	7.34	3.85
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle (Revised)	1	4.29	0	3.43	3.80
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I)	1	9.65	525	7.72	3.86
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar- infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	12.22	0	9.78	10.83
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherial-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	15.49	0	11.82	12.52
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I)	1	7.89	986	6.31	3.16
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	14.50	0	11.60	11.60
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I)	1	3.37	378	2.70	1.35
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) Revised	1	12.28	0	9.82	10.87
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet- Infrastructure Revised	1	19.67	0	15.68	15.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet Revised	1	12.58	0	10.07	10.07
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal (Revised)	1	10.26	0	8.21	4.45
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	1	10.46	1020	7.55	5.66
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole	1	2.84	0	2.27	2.27
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1	4.50	0	3.60	2.50
50.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram	1	34.50	1831	18.90	15.98
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur (Revised)	1	13.27	0	10.62	5.52
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula (Revised)	1	14.69	0	11.75	8.82
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa	1	19.07	1500	12.85	12.85
54.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I)	1	41.63	3192	25.64	19.23
55.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajhundry City (Phase-II)	1	55.68	2832	29.40	12.44
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandra puram	1	9.96	768	6.15	4.61
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti	1	16.72	1272	11.34	5.67
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	1	5.82	0	4.65	5.00
59.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I)	1	13.51	912	8.62	6.47
60.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II)	1	36.61	2008	21.82	9.30
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak	1	6.80	559	4.55	3.41
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli (Revised)	1	14.10	0	11.14	11.14
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet	1	3.97	0	3.18	3.18
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sricilla	1	7.22	766	5.78	4.33
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Surya Peta (Phase-I)	1	12.45	1556	9.96	4.98
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	23.27	0	18.62	18.62
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru	1	13.82	0	11.06	11.06
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, Distt. Guntur (Revised)	1	5.16	0	4.13	3.22
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4087	37.75	37.75
70.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)	1	45.41	2136	25.66	12.83
71.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	32.72	1560	18.38	9.19
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated 20.01.12	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta & Avilala) (Phase-IV)					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
72.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vinukonda (Revised)	1	14.71	0	11.75	11.75
73.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthy (Phase-I)	1	3.57	384	2.85	2.85
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy-infrastructure Phase-II Revised	1	11.74	0	9.39	9.39
75.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29	1.14
76.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak	1	11.20	800	7.68	3.84
	Total		56	76	1064.51	44536	738.51	578.07
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andamans	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90	3.16
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andamans	Port Blair	1	5.27	40	4.74	2.37
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	2	15.15	40	13.64	5.53
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48
	Arunachal Pradesh		1	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48
1.	Assam	Karimganj	Badarpur	1	1.23	56	1.11	0.55
2.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Bokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61	4.30
3.	Assam	Nagaon	Dhing	1	3.00	790	2.57	1.28
4.	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri	1	5.46	99	4.68	2.34
5.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat	1	3.59	839	3.08	1.54
6.	Assam	Nagaon	Kampur town	1	1.81	384	1.55	0.78
7.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73	6.87
8.	Assam	Karimganj	Karimganj	1	5.55	458	4.99	2.50
9.	Assam	Nagaon	Lanka	1	2.66	409	2.28	1.14
10.	Assam	Darrang	Mangaldoi	1	3.85	949	3.30	1.65
11.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	1	14.38	802	11.48	5.74
12.	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari	1	2.94	201	2.52	1.26
13.	Assam	Kamrup	Palashbari	1	2.07	108	1.76	0.88
14.	Assam	Barpeta	Sarthebari town	1	1.62	260	1.39	0.70
15.	Assam	Nalbari	Thiu	1	3.89	162	3.29	1.65
16.	Assam	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	1	4.52	840	3.88	1.94
	Total		16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	35.11
1.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Ara	1	31.22	754	15.06	7.53
2.	Bihar	Araria	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13	5.56
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	3.08	247	2.43	1.21
4.	Bihar	Barh	Barh	1	34.66	1154	15.42	7.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Bahadur-ganj	1	5.00	294	3.63	1.82
6.	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	1	24.50	853	15.86	7.93
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	1	16.56	1188	11.72	5.86
8.	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08	8.04
9.	Bihar	Gaya	Gaya	1	44.59	1747	19.18	0.00
10.	Bihar	Araria	Farbesganj	1	21.53	870	9.02	4.51
11.	Bihar	Jamui	Jamui	1	25.30	960	11.17	5.58
12.	Bihar	Araria	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64	3.32
13.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	1	3.20	143	2.56	1.28
14.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Ph.-I)	1	12.02	552	8.74	4.37
15.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Ph.-II)	1	30.55	1255	12.62	6.31
16.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura Phase-I	1	12.43	319	6.44	3.22
17.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	776	9.99	4.99
18.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Motipur	1	5.44	520	4.29	2.14
19.	Bihar	Munger	Munger	1	20.19	868	8.55	4.28
20.	Bihar	Pashchim Champan	Narkatiaganj	1	3.84	300	2.93	1.46
21.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea	1	14.90	1487	10.83	5.42
22.	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera	1	14.32	1562	10.76	5.38
23.	Bihar	Saharsa	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84	4.42
24.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura	1	2.38	207	1.87	0.94
25.	Bihar	Supaul	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12	2.06
	Total		23	25	431.85	18942	229.88	105.35
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Abhanpur	1	2.61	210	1.92	1.92
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Balod	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bemetara	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bhatapara	1	4.98	450	3.62	3.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bhillai	1	12.16	1168	8.79	8.79
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-I)	1	17.85	1344	12.13	9.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-II)	1	79.33	6492	53.08	39.81
8.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargaon	1	7.99	480	6.01	3.00
9.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.43
10.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg	1	18.14	1638	13.20	13.20
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur	1	9.02	880	6.51	6.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Jamul	1	2.95	228	2.18	2.18
13.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Kawardha	1	15.63	1032	11.68	5.84
14.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Khairagarh	1	7.52	492	5.62	2.81
15.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Kumhari	1	3.40	320	2.46	2.46
16.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud	1	2.38	204	1.74	1.74
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh	1	15.93	1312	10.65	5.32
18.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Rajandgaon	1	17.97	1072	13.52	6.76
	Total		17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	118.31
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-I	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.23
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II	1	5.24	144	2.89	1.45
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	2	5.74	144.00	3.34	1.67
1.	Daman and Diu	Daman	Daman	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29
	Daman and Diu		1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29
1.	Gujarat	Amreli	Amreli	1	10.65	742	7.30	3.65
2.	Gujarat	Anand	Anklav	1	12.22	804	7.73	3.86
3.	Gujarat		Anand	1	11.64	464	6.16	
4.	Gujarat	Amreli	Bagasara	1	5.39	386	3.69	2.77
5.	Gujarat	Anand	Boriavi	1	8.33	611	4.40	3.30
6.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	15.88	1000	10.81	5.41
7.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Chorwad	1	28.17	1088	15.78	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Chotila	1	5.61	240	3.17	0.00
9.	Gujarat		Dehgam	1	7.45	256	4.45	0.00
10.	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod	1	12.32	480	8.01	4.01
11.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	Dhanduka	1	8.82	666	6.33	3.16
12.	Gujarat	Valsad	Dharampur	1	1.76	132	1.16	0.58
13.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	1	6.11	564	4.85	3.63
14.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Gondal	1	18.68	1775	14.46	14.46
15.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Halol	1	6.09	446	4.87	2.44
16.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Halvad	1	14.86	828	9.82	4.91
17.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Himmatnagar	1	15.20	1296	9.82	4.91
18.	Gujarat		Idar	1	24.72	1056	13.99	
19.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	10.06	864	7.33	5.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY	1	3.31	254	0.51	0.51
21.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Jetpur	1	16.20	1130	10.75	5.38
22.	Gujarat		Kodinar	1	13.76	512	7.92	
23.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Kutiana	1	11.90	608	6.73	
24.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Karjan	1	12.28	512	6.52	
25.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kaalol	1	5.97	400	4.03	2.02
26.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Kadi	1	14.06	664	8.62	4.31
27.	Gujarat	Anand	Khambat	1	7.21	606	4.70	2.35
28.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Limdi	1	5.18	384	2.95	1.48
29.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	1	6.66	500	3.65	1.83
30.	Gujarat	Kachchh	Mandvi	1	19.54	1548	13.16	6.58
31.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Modasa	1	14.95	576	9.75	4.88
32.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Morbi	1	27.52	1008	15.53	
33.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari	1	14.46	992	9.92	4.96
34.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY	1	2.27	387	0.77	0.77
35.	Gujarat		Padra	1	4.14	168	2.25	
36.	Gujarat	Patan	Patan	1	13.12	1320	9.13	4.57
37.	Gujarat	Anand	Petlad	1	14.20	836	8.19	4.10
38.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Prantij	1	5.09	449	3.45	1.72
39.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) under VAMBAY	1	11.60	1160	2.90	2.90
40.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Santrampur	1	5.38	272	3.05	
41.	Gujarat	Surat	Songadh	1	11.54	784	7.16	3.58
42.	Gujarat	Anand	Umreth	1	11.33	760	7.50	3.75
43.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Una	1	13.44	1272	9.67	4.84
44.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Uncha	1	9.40	624	5.55	4.16
45.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Upleta	1	5.62	396	3.47	1.74
46.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY	1	0.88	86	0.22	0.22
47.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY	1	5.76	768	1.92	1.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Veravalpatan	1	24.01	960	13.28	
49.	Gujarat	Valsad	Valsad	1	12.10	926	7.47	3.73
50.	Gujarat	Valsad	Vapi	1	11.51	1008	7.18	3.59
	Total		49	50	558.36	35568	342.03	138.44
1.	Goa	South Goa	Cuncoim	1	4.10	70	1.40	
	Total		1	1	4.10	70	1.40	0.00
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Baddi	1	14.75	480	8.91	4.45
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Dharamshala	1	9.42	328	6.62	3.31
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	1	4.43	152	3.41	1.71
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Nalagarh	1	5.47	128	3.75	1.88
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Parwanoo	1	11.68	192	8.22	4.11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sundernagar	1	9.99	208	6.63	3.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkaghat	1	7.39	130	5.08	2.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Solan	1	9.58	336	6.16	3.08
	Total		8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	24.39
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city	1	15.40	495	12.32	9.24
2.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar	1	11.41	423	9.13	6.85
3.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala -Bandhu nagar	1	3.17	192	2.53	1.27
4.	Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh (Ambala)	1	7.19	611	5.76	4.32
5.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	23.14
6.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Dadri	1	12.11	605	9.69	9.69
7.	Haryana	Hissar	Hissar	1	26.81	1360	18.95	9.48
8.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri	1	26.52	968	18.80	9.40
9.	Haryana	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.86
10.	Haryana	Jind	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	7.47
11.	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka	1	2.59	130	2.07	1.04
12.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	1.42
13.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	8.61
14.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	8.84
15.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.73	8.86
16.	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	1	3.79	150	3.03	1.51
17.	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	14.40
18.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96	4.48
	Total		15	18	272.26	16608	209.70	132.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantanag	1	3.47	53	3.08	3.08
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Bandipora	1	5.16	413	4.18	3.35
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Banihal	1	4.13	57	3.11	1.56
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-I)	1	8.40	672	6.80	2.72
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-II)	1	3.47	0	3.12	1.56
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Basholi	1	4.64	592	3.34	2.51
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Batote	1	3.57	114	3.02	1.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Budgam (Housing)	1	1.06	85	0.86	0.69
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67	0.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Chenani	1	2.38	103	1.77	0.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Uri	1	1.55	51	1.21	0.60
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Arnia	1	2.81	124	2.08	1.04
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Bhaderwah	1	2.45	103	1.83	0.91
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	1	3.53	175	2.54	1.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Chak Malal	1	2.12	92	1.57	0.78
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Dooru Verinag	1	2.49	82	1.94	0.97
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	Kalakote	1	3.34	140	2.49	1.25
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kokernag	1	2.63	83	2.07	1.03
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Leh	1	9.85	0	8.86	4.43
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY	1	1.58	292	0.66	0.66
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Housing)	1	1.38	110	1.11	0.89
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20	0.60
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-I)	1	0.89	71	0.72	0.58
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-II)	1	0.75	0	0.68	0.34
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-I)	1	2.45	196	1.98	1.59
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	1.77	0	1.59	0.80
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Khour	1	4.53	313	3.43	1.71
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-I)	1	3.20	256	2.59	2.07
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.01	1.01
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Kupwara	1	2.83	226	2.29	1.83
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-I)	1	1.75	140	1.42	1.13
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-II)	1	0.84	0	0.76	0.38
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-I)	1	0.55	44	0.45	0.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-II)	1	0.63	0	0.57	0.28
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Nowshera	1	3.24	110	2.24	1.12
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Parole	1	6.70	1001	4.84	2.42
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	Poonch	1	7.06	270	5.06	3.79
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Ramgarh	1	1.29	50	1.05	0.52
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1	2.34	187	1.89	1.14
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.02	1.01
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-I)	1	2.79	223	2.26	1.35
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-II)	1	2.72	0	1.39	0.70
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.65	132	1.34	1.07
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-II)	1	1.43	0	1.29	0.64
45.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-I)	1	5.58	446	4.52	1.81
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-II)	1	3.41	0	3.07	1.53
47.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY	1	4.64	316	0.71	0.71
48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Housing)	1	2.59	207	2.10	1.68
49.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49	0.75
50.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Thana Mandi	1	3.76	94	3.07	2.30
	Total		37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	67.24
1.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa	1	12.99	736	7.51	3.76
2.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Chatra Phase-I	1	19.83	932	11.72	5.86
3.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24	6.12
4.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla	1	19.67	1292	15.58	7.79
5.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38	5.69
6.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	19.54	9.77
7.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48	7.74
8.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39	6.19
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34	4.67
10.	Jharkhand	Sarikela- Kharsawan	Saraikela	1	27.69	1353	16.15	8.07
	Total		10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	65.66
1.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	1	12.37	950	8.03	4.02
2.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24	2.24
3.	Kerala	Thiruvanantha- puram	Attingal	1	1.56	201	1.25	1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Aluva	1	0.58	90	0.43	0.43
5.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Cherthala	1	4.82	454	3.45	1.72
6.	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery Phase I	1	3.73	388	2.69	2.02
7.	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery Phase II	1	9.64	850	6.44	3.22
8.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chavakkad	1	1.60	135	1.27	1.27
9.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chalakydy	1	3.81	534	2.65	1.32
10.	Kerala	Palakkad	Chitur-Tattamangalam	1	12.74	1313	9.77	7.33
11.	Kerala	Thrissur	Guruvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35	0.68
12.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda Phase-I	1	1.09	151	0.87	0.87
13.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	1	3.78	394	2.52	1.26
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodungalloor	1	5.69	285	3.48	1.74
15.	Kerala	Kottayam	Kottayam	1	7.77	831	5.34	2.67
16.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-I	1	2.06	221	1.65	1.65
17.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-II	1	5.53	855	4.13	2.06
18.	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta	1	1.72	78	1.18	0.59
19.	Kerala	Kannur	Kannur	1	1.95	301	1.56	0.78
20.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kasargode	1	1.33	174	1.02	0.77
21.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Kothamangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47	0.73
22.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Koyilandi	1	3.08	435	2.46	2.46
23.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kozhikodde	1	7.15	511	5.47	2.74
24.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kunnamkulam	1	1.88	206	1.43	1.07
25.	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	1	0.82	43	0.66	0.66
26.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-I)	1	10.46	1229	8.36	8.36
27.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-II)	1	7.54	726	5.37	2.69
28.	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur Phase-I	1	1.31	128	1.05	1.05
29.	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur Phase-II	1	6.76	620	4.74	2.37
30.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78	4.77
31.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32	2.16
32.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.95	2.97
33.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravoor Phase-I	1	2.89	389	2.29	2.29
34.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravur Phase-II	1	5.85	743	4.06	4.06
35.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam Phase-I	1	9.36	607	7.17	7.17
36.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam Phase-II	1	6.65	619	4.64	2.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Kerala	Kannur	Payyannur	1	3.54	314	2.30	1.15
38.	Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad	1	21.13	2001	16.10	8.05
39.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	1	6.58	749	5.24	2.62
40.	Kerala	Malappuram	Perintalamanna (Phase-I)	1	5.80	500	4.46	4.46
41.	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	1	8.77	879	6.36	6.36
42.	Kerala	Ernakulam	perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45	1.23
43.	Kerala	Malappuram	Ponnani	1	4.40	229	3.52	2.64
44.	Kerala	Kollam	Punalur	1	8.93	1012	7.14	7.14
45.	Kerala	Palakkad	Shoranur	1	10.15	596	7.09	5.32
46.	Kerala	Kollam	South paravoor	1	2.64	373	2.11	2.11
47..	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba	1	2.43	242	1.95	1.46
48.	Kerala	Thrissur	Thrissur	1	4.86	246	3.14	1.57
49.	Kerala	Kannur	Thalassery (Revised)	1	2.47	104	1.61	0.81
50.	Kerala	Idukki	Thodupuzha	1	3.90	420	3.12	1.56
51.	Kerala	Malappuram	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65	1.32
52.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Varkala	1	8.72	661	6.19	3.09
53.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Vatakara	1	0.87	62	0.61	0.30
	Total		45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	136.97
1.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Bagaklakote (Revised)	1	8.43	240	4.78	4.78
2.	Karnataka	Bidar	Basavakalya	1	2.37	170	1.68	1.68
3.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Belgaum (Revised)	1	3.03	138	1.67	1.67
4.	Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary	1	8.66	520	5.37	5.37
5.	Karnataka	Gadag	Betagiri (Revised)	1	22.77	738	13.13	13.13
6.	Karnataka	Bidar	Bhalki (Revised)	1	3.56	150	2.03	2.03
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Chincholi (Revised)	1	4.24	200	2.33	2.33
8.	Karnataka	Kolar	Chinthamani (Revised)	1	19.49	798	10.58	10.58
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Doddaballapura (Revised)	1	12.56	648	6.37	6.37
10.	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragada (Revised)	1	9.17	500	4.54	4.54
11.	Karnataka	Kolar	Gowribidanur (Revised)	1	1.94	0	1.44	1.44
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Gulbarga (Revised)	1	16.63	786	9.12	9.12
13.	Karnataka	Hassan	Hassan (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	9.17
14.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur town	1	3.93	123	2.16	2.16
15.	Karnataka	Hassan	Holenarsipura (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	9.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli Ph-I	1	16.00	600	7.41	7.41
17.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli Ph-II	1	3.50	109	1.84	1.84
18.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli Ph-III	1	14.86	430	7.81	7.81
19.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Kadur (Revised)	1	12.28	500	6.65	6.65
20.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23	11.23
21.	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal	1	4.07	265	2.68	2.68
22.	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya	1	13.95	558	7.92	3.96
23.	Karnataka	Kolar	Mulbagilu (Revised)	1	12.52	600	6.36	6.36
24.	Karnataka	Mandya	Nagamangala (Revised)	1	7.91	420	3.92	3.92
25.	Karnataka	Mysore	Nanjangud (Revised)	1	9.88	540	4.90	4.90
26.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Pavagada	1	19.97	508	11.62	11.62
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara	1	27.16	1800	16.54	8.27
28.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Saundatti	1	2.56	145	1.59	1.59
29.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Shahapur	1	3.71	207	2.44	2.44
30.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1	12.65	330	7.22	7.22
31.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shimoga	1	23.05	600	13.17	13.17
32.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sidlagatta (Revised)	1	4.30	200	2.37	2.37
33.	Karnataka	Raichur	Sindhaur	1	19.66	1005	12.04	12.04
34.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32	11.32
	Total		32	34	404.00	17237	222.56	210.33
1.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Nongpoh	1	9.18	240	7.10	3.55
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tura	1	21.82	456	8.97	4.49
3.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar	1	10.48	216	6.36	3.18
	Total		3	3	41.48	912	22.43	11.21
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat	1	12.98	966	8.30	4.15
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela	1	2.25	120	1.80	1.80
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Berasia	1	1.75	160	1.35	0.68
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Betma	1	3.14	96	2.44	1.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Burhanpur	1	13.66	833	9.65	4.82
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Amarwada	1	6.57	274	3.82	1.91
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chaurai	1	5.73	266	3.98	1.99
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29	2.15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88	2.94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	1	2.30	104	1.69	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur	1	4.00	96	3.11	3.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-I)	1	17.15	1216	11.07	5.54
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-II)	1	19.33	1384	12.44	6.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Diken	1	3.82	124	2.36	1.18
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	1	1.71	110	1.31	1.31
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Gautampura	1	3.96	96	3.07	2.31
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior	1	53.62	4576	36.66	18.33
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.98	0.99
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	1	5.18	297	3.74	3.74
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	1	3.64	153	2.77	1.38
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Jeeran	1	3.77	126	2.31	1.16
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Ratangarh	1	4.18	135	2.59	1.29
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Jeerapur	1	4.00	145	2.39	
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	1	2.48	167	1.74	1.30
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone	1	4.91	200	2.85	1.43
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Katangi	1	2.50	160	1.99	1.00
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Katni	1	29.18	2182	22.91	11.45
28.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-I)	1	17.38	1296	11.08	5.54
29.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)	1	10.74	812	6.82	3.41
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khujner	1	2.41	100	1.88	1.88
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Kurwai	1	0.96	48	0.73	0.37
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Lateri	1	0.45	0	0.35	0.35
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	1	12.50	500	7.28	3.64
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Majholi	1	2.15	140	1.72	0.86
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Mandideep	1	3.31	202	2.37	1.19
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Mohgaon	1	6.16	267	4.50	2.25
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Mahidpur	1	8.38	441	5.93	2.97
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	Narsinghpur	1	8.40	651	6.70	3.35
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Orchha	1	3.45	274	2.56	1.28
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal	1	2.94	128	2.28	1.14
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Pandhurna	1	3.00	140	2.08	1.04
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Patan	1	2.28	120	1.81	0.91
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petwad	1	3.42	240	2.74	2.74
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Rewa	1	6.67	248	3.73	1.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna	1	7.33	270	4.44	2.22
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11	3.05
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39	2.70
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shahpura	1	1.54	104	1.20	0.60
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Singoli	1	3.69	120	2.28	1.14
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli	1	7.33	300	4.29	2.14
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji	1	1.61	114	1.23	1.23
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji (Additional)	1	0.19	0	0.15	0.15
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	1	1.85	217	1.41	1.06
	Total		50	53	362.41	22510	249.56	133.96
1.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champai, Phase-I	1	1.54	74	1.33	1.33
2.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai, Phase-II	1	6.23	376	5.39	5.39
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase-I	1	5.76	250	4.23	4.23
4.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase-II	1	1.29	50	0.97	0.97
5.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	1	8.27	500	6.21	6.21
6.	Mizoram	Mamit	Mamit	1	3.52	150	2.60	2.60
7.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha	1	5.55	200	3.90	3.90
8.	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip	1	7.10	350	5.16	5.16
	Total		6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	29.78
1.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	1	6.15	375	4.73	2.36
2.	Manipur	Imphal East	Jiribam	1	4.48	288	3.38	3.38
3.	Manipur	Thoubal	Kakching	1	8.64	548	6.61	3.31
4.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	1	10.83	663	8.33	8.33
5.	Manipur	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY	1	1.26	140	0.32	0.32
6.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	1	12.02	815	8.99	8.99
	Total		6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	26.68
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12.09.2011	Alwar	Alwar					7.30
1.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Asind	1	5.08	694	3.91	1.95
2.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75	5.37
3.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Bilara	1	13.96	574	9.35	4.68
4.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25	12.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66	1.33
6.	Rajasthan	Pali	Bali Nagar	1	3.30	523	2.64	1.32
7.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Balotra	1	8.48	447	5.47	5.47
8.	Rajasthan	Baran	Baran	1	9.70	407	7.37	7.37
9.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Barmer	1	23.71	1281	15.22	7.61
10.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.82	114	1.43	1.43
11.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	1	19.13	1704	15.10	15.10
12.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner Phase-I	1	3.32	0	2.66	2.66
13.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner Phase-II	1	35.57	1216	21.89	10.95
14.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmal	1	10.59	639	5.38	2.69
15.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	380	6.20	3.10
16.	Rajasthan	Baran	Chhabra	1	4.47	312	3.58	3.58
17.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-I	1	6.70	540	5.12	5.12
18.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33	3.66
19.	Rajasthan	Pali	Falna	1	4.46	361	3.52	3.52
20.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur	1	3.52	161	2.46	1.23
21.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Gulabpura	1	1.24	0	1.00	1.00
22.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	1	22.25	651	17.54	17.54
23.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-I	1	16.76	1042	12.64	6.32
24.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87	10.94
25.	Rajasthan	Pali	Jaitaran	1	4.84	214	3.23	1.61
26.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	1	4.21	413	3.16	1.58
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12.09.2011	Jhalawar	Jhalawara					1.74
27.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Jhalore	1	7.90	291	4.89	2.45
28.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur Phase-I	1	20.56	883	12.14	6.07
29.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur Phase-II	1	44.40	1832	26.52	13.26
30.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kaithoon	1	5.06	327	3.45	1.73
31.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77	6.38
32.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-I	1	21.62	1478	17.04	8.52
33.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14	7.57
34.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-III	1	33.91	752	13.34	
35.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59	3.79
36.	Rajasthan	Pali	Pali	1	22.06	2722	17.64	17.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi	1	23.27	764	13.79	6.90
38.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Pokran	1	21.83	787	12.20	6.10
39.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh	1	11.20	711	7.20	5.40
40.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00	4.00
41.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27	2.14
42.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51	9.26
43.	Rajasthan	Pali	Rani Nagar	1	0.79	19	0.63	0.63
44.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16	12.58
45.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sadri	1	1.29	46	1.03	1.03
46.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1	13.48	976	9.93	4.96
47.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar	1	5.44	556	4.35	2.18
48.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sanchor	1	9.47	390	5.31	2.66
49.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09	3.04
50.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sojat	1	3.16	196	2.53	2.53
51.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64	3.32
52.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Suratgarh	1	35.05	1493	22.10	11.05
53.	Rajasthan	Pali	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	635	9.25	4.63
54.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase- I	1	4.46	136	3.57	3.57
55.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase- II	1	9.45	384	5.97	2.99
56.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur	1	24.55	1737	16.07	8.03
	Total		49	56	814.58	39770	528.86	312.69
1.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur	1	24.34	965	15.74	7.87
2.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	2.79
3.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	10.05
4.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.12
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Pune	Alandi					0.70
5.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	3.86
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Jalna	Ambad					2.09
6.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati(Ph-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05	8.52
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Amravati	Amravati, Phase-II					14.34
		Amravati	Amravati, Phase-III					8.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	7.14
8.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73	2.87
9.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	1	15.99	1256	12.73	12.73
10.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	
11.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	4.44
12.	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar	1	13.21	480	8.12	
13.	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	2.31
14.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	1	23.00	1169	17.05	8.53
15.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30.05.2011	Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)					3.95
		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)					3.32
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12.09.2011	Jalna	Bhokardhan					4.54
16.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-I	1	12.52	892	10.02	10.02
17.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	
18.	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	
19.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	1	13.22	504	8.61	8.61
20.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	
21.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	
22.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	10.11
23.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	5.58
24.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	2.25
25.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.31
26.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara	1	7.55	527	6.04	3.02
27.	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	
28.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoli	1	6.77	370	5.02	2.51
29.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73	3.87
30.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	6.44
31.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule	1	23.57	966	14.76	14.76
32.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	11.43
33.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30	14.46
34.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1	27.00	1100	16.88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Aurangabad	Gangapur					1.75
		Bid	Georai					0.83
35.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	1	13.98	1077	11.19	5.59
36.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44	12.72
37.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Phase-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49	8.24
38.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	2.53
39.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.10
40.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27	
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Jalna	Jalna					2.95
41.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jamner	1	15.60	1238	12.10	6.05
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Kolhapur	Jaysinghpur					4.01
42.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	
43.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.43
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12.09.2011	Aurangabad	Kannad City					1.34
44.	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	0.67
45.	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	6.54
46.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katol	1	19.68	1418	15.75	7.87
47.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon	1	27.38	1430	18.05	18.05
48.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	0.88
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12.09.2011	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon					8.43
49.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	9.85
50.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II	1	38.62	2667	30.89	15.45
51.	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	43.62
52.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana	1	17.84	700	11.58	5.79
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Pune	Lonawala					1.25
53.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	9.81
55.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	9.63
56.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	9.71
57.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	10.05
58.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	9.84
59.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.90
60.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47	9.74
61.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.74
62.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	2.28
63.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	5.96
64.	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised)	1	24.56	1003	15.83	7.91
65.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02	
66.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22	
67.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.89
68.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I	1	8.68	680	6.09	3.05
69.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	
70.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	
71.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osamamabad	1	21.68	2399	17.35	8.67
72.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	4.68
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12.09.2011	Parbhani	Parbhani					17.75
73.	Maharashtra	Akola	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81	
74.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78	6.39
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30.05.2011	Parbhani	Pathri					5.87
75.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.52
76.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	8.35
77.	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	3.62
78.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.65
79.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	5.65
80.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	
81.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
82.	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24	8.12
83.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Bal Hanuma Colony I & II)-Phase-I	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.88
These two projects have been cancelled and merged in project Sl. No. 83)			Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar-Phase-II					2.75
			Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-III)					3.51
84.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangi (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83	31.18
85.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner	1	7.36	566	5.89	2.94
86.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.81
87.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.56
88.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60	3.30
89.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shriampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.16
90.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63	3.81
91.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	4.65
92.	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	
93.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	
94.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	
95.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon	1	4.42	393	3.52	1.76
96.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	3.08
97.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12	4.06
98.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	
99.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80	
100.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14	1.84
101.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	
102.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	
103.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred City	1	7.24	276	4.96	2.48
104.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	9.48
105.	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	2.26
106.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	4.76
107.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00	3.00
108.	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.02
109.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63	9.31
110.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola	1	10.31	996	8.25	4.13
Total			85	110	2140.19	101280	1421.96	688.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur	1	87.74	2496	44.14	29.32
2.	Nagaland	Kohima	SUDA (Scheme no. 18885) under VAMBAY	1	2.39	265	0.60	0.60
	Total		2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	29.92
1.	Odisha	Anugul	Angul NAC (Phase-I)	1	5.66	334	4.12	2.06
2.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-I)	1	3.28	162	2.15	1.61
3.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-II)	1	9.15	387	6.18	3.09
4.	Odisha	Bargarh	Bargarh (Phase-I)	1	10.41	732	7.57	3.80
5.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	1	11.18	474	7.75	3.88
6.	Odisha	Ganjam	Berhampur	1	31.01	1202	20.63	10.32
7.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	1	5.14	238	3.36	1.68
8.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	1	3.99	166	2.65	1.32
9.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	1	4.24	164	2.82	1.41
10.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Biramitrapur	1	3.52	200	2.40	2.40
11.	Odisha	Balangir	Bolangir	1	8.37	324	5.57	2.79
12.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Brajaraj Nagar	1	3.46	177	2.34	1.76
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Cuttack, Phase-II	1	16.99	456	9.45	4.72
14.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Phase-I)	1	15.44	908	11.23	5.61
15.	Odisha	Jajapur	Jajpur	1	5.09	295	3.70	3.70
16.	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni Phase-I	1	1.24	72	0.90	0.45
17.	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni Phase-II	1	3.40	132	2.26	1.13
18.	Odisha	Jajapur	Jeypore	1	7.07	323	5.04	2.52
19.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	1	19.83	786	13.17	6.58
20.	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara (Phase-I)	1	1.56	87	1.05	1.05
21.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Keonjhar	1	22.44	891	14.89	7.45
22.	Odisha	Nuapada	Khariar Road (Phase-I)	1	4.32	305	3.14	1.57
23.	Odisha	Khordha	Khurda (Phase-I)	1	2.03	91	1.19	0.59
24.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	1	6.07	236	4.04	2.02
25.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Nabarangpur	1	5.56	532	4.02	2.01
26.	Odisha	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	1	4.66	226	3.07	1.53
27.	Odisha	Balangir	Patnagarh	1	4.11	159	2.72	0.00
28.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phulbani	1	4.06	157	2.70	1.35
29.	Odisha	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	1	7.53	307	4.98	2.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Rourkela (Phase-I)	1	2.31	124	1.52	1.52
31.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	1	15.44	613	10.25	5.12
32.	Odisha	Sonapur	Subarnapur	1	23.63	934	15.69	7.85
33.	Odisha	Anugul	Talcher	1	3.14	155	2.02	1.01
34.	Odisha	Jajapur	Vyasanagar	1	17.51	1016	12.74	12.74
	Total		31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	109.12
1.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89	4.94
2.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-II	1	59.85	1328	23.27	11.64
3.	Punjab	Mansa	Budlada	1	17.92	384	6.90	3.45
4.	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1	5.02	64	2.42	1.21
5.	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1	15.01	302	5.91	2.96
6.	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	7.91	3.96
7.	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86	2.43
8.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-I	1	12.35	1627	7.15	3.58
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-II	1	30.05	2311	18.40	9.20
10.	Punjab	Mansa	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37	2.68
11.	Punjab	Bathinda	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74	5.87
12.	Punjab	Patiala	Rajpura	1	21.01	720	8.22	4.11
13.	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1	34.52	704	14.08	7.04
14.	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1	19.03	400	7.41	3.71
	Total		9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	66.77
1.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74
	Total		1	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74
1.	Sikkim	East	Singtam	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96
	Total		1	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96
1.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Acharapakkam	1	2.25	186	1.80	1.80
2.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Alampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56	1.51
3.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Arani town Panchyat	1	1.69	139	1.36	1.36
4.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	1	7.89	378	6.04	6.04
5.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30	7.65
6.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19	1.16
7.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	BodinayaKannur	1	4.63	326	3.52	3.52
8.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Chidambaram	1	4.17	392	3.34	3.34
9.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62	3.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86	3.86
11.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Dharapuram	1	3.60	188	2.77	2.77
12.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	1	2.67	433	2.13	2.13
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45	6.98
14.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	1	5.03	454	4.03	4.03
15.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91	1.91
16.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gobichettipalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95	1.95
17.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62	3.53
18.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Inam Karur	1	5.00	240	3.87	3.87
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42	3.40
20.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Karaikudi	1	4.15	195	3.21	3.21
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Karunguzhi	1	4.14	342	3.31	3.31
22.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12	1.12
23.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Karur	1	3.29	185	2.53	2.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)	1	1.87	67	1.34	1.34
25.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	1	18.89	900	12.45	12.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kodumudi Town	1	1.40	75	1.00	0.97
27.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Komarapalayam	1	0.76	80	0.61	0.61
28.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85	1.81
29.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82	3.72
30.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93	0.93
31.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam Phase-I, II & III	1	13.14	849	6.72	5.04
32.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02	1.02
33.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Mamallapuram	1	2.56	320	2.05	2.05
34.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Manapparai	1	2.01	120	1.57	1.57
35.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Mannargudi	1	1.49	69	1.19	1.19
36.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Melur	1	7.99	502	6.39	6.39
37.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12	1.09
38.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87	1.83
39.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98	1.92
40.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	1	0.78	0	0.62	0.62
41.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66	2.57
42.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal	1	5.93	440	3.46	3.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town panchayat	1	3.69	326	2.95	2.95
44.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	P. Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89	0.86
45.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	P.N. Patty	1	1.62	153	1.15	1.15
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pallachi (Revised)	1	5.73	669	4.58	5.17
47.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69	1.64
48.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Patukkottai	1	11.24	940	8.76	8.67
49.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Perambalur	1	6.26	580	4.98	4.98
50.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai (Revised)	1	10.82	625	8.65	9.80
51.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	R. Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46	1.40
52.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99	3.77
53.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Ranipet	1	2.58	121	2.00	1.95
54.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87	7.75
55.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Sathyamangalam	1	3.76	260	2.81	2.81
56.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54	1.54
57.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Sirkali	1	1.28	52	1.02	1.02
58.	Tamil Ndua	Sivaganga	Sivagangai	1	2.90	155	2.22	2.16
59.	Tamil Ndua	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13	3.04
60.	Tamil Ndua	Kancheepuram	Sriperumbudur,	1	4.28	370	3.42	3.42
61.	Tamil Ndua	Thanjavur	Thanjavur (Revised)	1	12.25	1180	9.78	6.89
62.	Tamil Ndua	Kapur	Thanthoni	1	4.10	200	3.17	3.17
63.	Tamil Ndua	Salem	Thedavor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65	1.65
64.	Tamil Ndua	Theni	Theni Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92	2.78
65.	Tamil Ndua	Coimbatore	Thirpur	1	20.68	2060	15.83	15.83
66.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Thirukkazhukkundram	1	2.89	276	2.31	2.31
67.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Thirunelveli	1	20.00	2003	15.58	15.28
68.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	Thiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63	6.63
69.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thuraiyur	1	8.61	602	6.54	6.06
70.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Tiruchengode	1	8.87	422	6.86	6.86
71.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	1	19.96	1208	10.94	10.94
72.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Tirupattaur	1	3.45	240	2.74	2.74
73.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Tiruvarur (Revised)	1	6.24	560	4.99	5.03
74.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY	1	20.09	1443	3.43	3.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80	5.64
76.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	1	12.68	1082	10.14	10.14
77.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16	2.16
78.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80	0.77
79.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74	1.74
80.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63	2.63
81.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Velur	1	1.37	86	0.96	0.96
82.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57	6.52
83.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09	7.82
84.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Walajabad	1	4.80	506	3.84	3.84
	Total		83	84	472.93	32889	337.74	320.49
1.	Tripura	South Tripura	Belonia town	1	8.74	499	7.67	7.67
2.	Tripura	West Tripura	Ranibazar	1	11.27	651	9.93	9.93
3.	Tripura	West Tripura	Sonamura	1	8.29	820	7.11	7.11
4.	Tripura	West Tripura	Teliamura	1	7.19	400	6.33	6.33
5.	Tripura	South Tripura	Udaipur	1	8.15	745	7.00	3.50
	Total		5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	34.55
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	ACHALDA	1	3.59	132	2.38	2.38
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt. Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10	2.10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Afzalgarh	1	2.57	184	1.96	1.96
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	AJHUWA	1	3.45	144	2.28	2.28
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92	2.92
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85	11.32
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16	10.16
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18	1.18
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06	2.06
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99	9.99
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Arthala	1	5.62	208	3.76	3.76
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72	1.65
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39	8.39
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	3.49
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Bilariya Ganj	1	4.68	125	2.53	1.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	3.51
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1	2.00	100	1.32	1.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	81	1.36	1.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Babarpur	1	4.88	180	3.24	3.24
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67	2.83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50	6.50
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00	2.84
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01	3.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51	1.44
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Belha	1	18.19	676	12.12	12.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60	3.60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81	0.81
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.45	273	4.93	4.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98	9.98
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	96	1.78	1.78
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.40	4.40
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.95	1.95
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-I	1	3.65	192	2.64	2.64
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-II	1	9.26	239	4.99	2.50
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	7.42
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77	0.77
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50	2.25
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55	1.27
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95	1.95
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96	0.96
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00	4.00
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80	10.80
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91	3.91
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-I)	1	3.07	216	2.34	2.34
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54	5.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	1	0.66	48	0.50	0.50
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Dasna	1	4.29	204	2.78	2.78
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22	1.22
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	1	15.48	451	8.05	4.03
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	DIBIYAPUR	1	1.75	72	1.15	1.15
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72	1.72
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad Phase-I	1	17.24	393	12.28	9.06
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31	12.65
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02	5.02
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28	1.28
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31	3.31
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62	4.81
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08	1.04
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	1	18.37	1236	14.00	14.00
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48	3.74
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40	4.70
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76	1.76
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13	1.07
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53	1.26
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Phase-I	1	16.75	611	11.09	11.09
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79	5.40
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30	1.24
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34	1.34
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42	1.42
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)-Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29	1.24
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72	2.86
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53	0.53
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Hastinapur Phase-I	1	19.10	582	10.90	10.90
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Hastinapur Phase-II	1	13.18	306	7.66	3.83
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79	2.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11	4.11
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72	1.86
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32	4.32
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02	1.02
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77	3.56
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak	1	10.71	492	7.15	7.15
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61	0.61
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura town, Distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71	2.71
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20	11.20
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61	1.61
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81	1.81
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedaker Nagar	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24	1.24
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	1	21.04	748	13.06	6.53
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45	5.45
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	1.82
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95	3.95
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khurja	1	6.89	119	4.32	2.16
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24	3.24
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29	2.18
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.15
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70	14.02
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11	5.11
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36	5.36
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	5.37
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03	1.03
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69	1.63
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78	13.78
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10	3.55
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68	2.68
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Manikpur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Praesh	1	3.86	144	2.45	2.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13	1.07
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27	14.27
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31	8.16
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15	2.04
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87	0.43
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	168	2.75	1.37
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91	4.95
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1	10.44	255	6.15	3.08
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27	4.27
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35	1.35
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87	0.87
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39	2.39
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Nehtaur	1	0.70	48	0.53	0.53
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Nidhauri Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08	1.03
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Distt. Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76	7.88
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.50	4.50
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	P.P Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29	5.65
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77	0.77
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78	21.78
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Pali, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50	2.50
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Phaphoond	1	1.50	60	0.98	0.98
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	1	4.01	144	2.57	2.57
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41	9.41
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Padrauna	1	29.94	912	17.73	8.87
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Rabupura	1	0.84	72	0.64	0.64
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1	1.52	100	1.16	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87	7.43
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72	1.72
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69	1.35
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37	7.37
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59	1.79
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95	0.95
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	11.21
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli (07 slum)	1	19.19	429	12.08	6.04
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61	0.61
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54	1.27
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32	7.32
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Salarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40	5.13
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	360	5.73	5.73
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	2.34
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59	1.30
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56	1.28
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35	2.35
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18	1.18
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93	5.93
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.15	2.15
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26	2.26
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42	3.42
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01	1.01
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-I	1	5.57	210	3.69	3.69
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20	7.60
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98	2.49
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86	3.93
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03	2.03
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Ujhani	1	1.29	128	0.98	0.98
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11	5.11
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72	1.72
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21	1.16
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Vrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total		143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	645.76
1.	Uttarakhand	Almora	Almora	1	8.33	217	4.22	2.11
2.	Uttarakhand	Champavat	Champavat	1	3.81	73	2.15	1.07
3.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Dineshpur	1	11.78	387	6.99	3.50
4.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Indira Nagar	1	13.47	501	6.51	3.26
5.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1	11.85	422	5.95	2.97
6.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-I	1	6.30	192	4.06	2.03
7.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-II	1	1.57	48	0.94	0.47
8.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kichcha	1	5.63	159	3.42	1.71
9.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur	1	11.96	428	6.97	3.48
10.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Kaladungi	1	10.48	290	6.37	6.37
11.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Lalkuan	1	3.59	100	2.40	1.20
12.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaure Phase-I	1	10.10	264	6.33	3.16
13.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaure Phase-II	1	2.58	100	1.26	0.63
14.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahuakhera Ganj	1	11.87	403	6.93	3.46
15.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Mussorie	1	5.10	96	2.67	1.33
16.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahudabra	1	9.25	266	5.59	2.80
17.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	Manglaur	1	13.45	461	6.47	3.23
18.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Pauri	1	4.52	178	2.25	2.25
19.	Uttarakhand	Pithauragarh	Pithaurgarh Nagar	1	10.96	200	6.26	6.26
20.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Srinagar	1	1.33	53	0.66	0.66
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Vikas Nagar	1	3.34	194	2.17	1.09
	Total		18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	53.06
1.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-I	1	8.24	420	5.92	5.92
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Meeting dated 18.08.2011	Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-II					0.00
2.	West Bengal	Hugli	Arambag	1	10.00	522	8.00	4.00
3.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-I	1	16.40	848	11.76	8.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	North Twenty four Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-II					0.00
4.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Baduria Phase-I	1	10.30	516	7.41	7.41
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	North Twenty four Parganas	Baduria Phase-II					0.00
5.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Ph.-I)	1	15.77	790	12.62	12.62
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Ph.-II)					0.00
6.	West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura Phase-I	1	6.58	415	4.92	4.92
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Bankura	Bankura Phase-II					0.00
7.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Basirhat Phase-I	1	15.46	1069	11.35	11.35
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	North Twenty four Parganas	Basirhat Phase-II					0.00
8.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	1	6.17	362	4.94	4.94
9.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Berhampur	1	4.12	168	2.04	1.02
10.	West Bengal	Nadia	Biranagar Phase-I	1	5.93	300	4.27	4.27
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Nadia	Biranagar Phase-II					0.00
11.	West Bengal	South Twenty four Parganas	Bishnupur	1	7.00	364	5.02	2.51
12.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur	1	9.92	573	7.02	7.02
13.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Bongaon	1	14.64	767	11.71	5.86
14.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Burdwan	1	22.46	1629	17.03	17.03
15.	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-I)	1	15.20	887	12.16	12.16
16.	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	8.69	440	6.39	6.39
17.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Chandrakona	1	6.99	350	5.03	5.03
18.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-I)	1	12.35	636	9.50	8.99
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-II)					0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-I)	1	9.34	632	6.75	6.75
20.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	6.90	320	5.11	2.55
21.	West Bengal	Nadia	Coopers Camp	1	8.90	450	6.40	6.40
22.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Dainhat Phase-I	1	7.21	390	5.14	5.14
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011		Burdwan	Dainhat Phase-II					0.00
23.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-I	1	6.44	360	4.58	4.58
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011		Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-II					0.00
24.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Darjeeling	1	20.66	890	15.18	7.59
25.	West Bengal	Haora	Dhuliyani	1	8.00	400	5.76	5.76
26.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	1	10.16	509	7.31	7.31
27.	West Bengal	South Twenty four Parganas	Diamond Harbour	1	9.98	591	7.98	3.99
28.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Dinhata	1	6.25	319	4.49	4.49
29.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Dubrajpur	1	8.12	416	5.83	5.83
30.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Egra Phase-I	1	6.64	332	4.78	4.78
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011		Medinipur	Egra Phase-II					0.00
31.	West Bengal	Maldah	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	1	16.74	852	13.40	13.40
32.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur Phase-I	1	12.06	685	8.74	8.74
33.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur Phase-II	1	9.91	467	7.33	7.33
34.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-I	1	5.06	352	3.69	3.69
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011		Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-II					0.00
35.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Gobardanga Phase-I	1	7.70	500	5.57	5.57
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011		North Twenty four Parganas	Gobardanga Phase-II					0.00
36.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Gushkara	1	8.50	450	6.80	3.40
37.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Habra	1	15.21	896	10.57	10.57
38.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia Phase-I	1	8.61	645	6.89	6.89
39.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia Phase-II	1	15.89	795	12.72	12.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-I	1	5.70	304	4.08	4.08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-II					0.00
41.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampur	1	6.70	370	4.77	4.77
42.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-I	1	15.69	625	11.55	11.55
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-II					0.00
43.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-I)	1	7.19	344	5.33	5.33
44.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	10.05	650	8.04	8.04
45.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Jhalda	1	7.98	408	6.38	3.19
46.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Phase-I)	1	9.62	645	7.00	7.00
47.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Phase-II)	1	4.00	205	3.20	3.20
48.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-I)	1	11.11	593	7.94	7.94
49.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)	1	10.20	521	8.16	4.08
50.	West Bengal	South Twenty four Parganas	Joynagar	1	4.68	225	3.22	3.22
51.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kalimpong	1	11.99	567	9.59	4.79
52.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Kaliyaganj	1	7.95	400	6.36	6.36
53.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Kalna	1	14.68	1060	10.69	10.69
54.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-I	1	8.98	555	7.18	6.74
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-II					0.00
55.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Katwa	1	10.90	650	8.72	8.72
56.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Kharar	1	5.32	300	3.77	3.77
57.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-I)	1	4.67	272	3.42	3.42
58.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-II)	1	4.02	232	2.95	2.95
59.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-III)	1	5.32	306	3.86	3.86
60.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khirpai	1	5.21	300	3.69	3.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61.	West Bengal	Nadia	Krishnanagar Phase-I	1	12.80	640	9.22	9.22
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Nadia	Krishnanagar Phase-II					0.00
62.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kurseong	1	11.99	565	9.59	4.80
63.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Mal Municipality	1	7.00	465	4.86	4.86
64.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	1	3.19	181	2.32	2.32
65.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	1	8.56	402	6.34	3.17
66.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mekhliganj	1	5.22	294	3.71	3.71
67.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Memari Phase-I	1	11.25	621	8.00	8.00
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Burdwan	Memari Phase-II					0.00
68.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Midnapore Phase-I	1	15.73	948	11.63	11.63
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Medinipur	Midnapore Phase-II					0.00
69.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Mirik	1	7.96	423	6.36	3.18
70.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshibad	1	8.74	497	6.74	6.74
71.	West Bengal	Nadia	Nabadwip Phase-I	1	10.53	735	7.25	3.63
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Nadia	Nabadwip Phase-II					0.00
72.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Nalhati	1	6.78	330	4.89	4.89
73.	West Bengal	Maldah	Old Malda	1	10.78	550	8.63	8.63
74.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-I	1	7.31	498	5.29	5.29
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-II					0.00
75.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Purulia	1	8.07	611	6.18	3.09
76.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Raghunathpur	1	7.90	400	6.32	3.16
77.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-I	1	26.28	2000	19.81	19.81
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-II					0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
78.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ramjibanpur	1	5.34	300	3.79	3.79
79.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Rampurhat	1	10.89	603	8.71	4.35
80.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Phase-I)	1	2.97	155	2.17	2.17
81.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Phase-II)	1	5.75	297	4.60	2.30
82.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Sainthia	1	6.67	340	4.79	4.79
83.	West Bengal	Nadia	Santipur	1	7.13	357	5.13	2.57
84.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-I)	1	39.15	1998	29.46	29.46
85.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-II)	1	19.99	1206	14.06	14.06
86.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Phase-III)	1	35.99	1859	28.79	14.40
87.	West Bengal	Kolkata	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)	1	0.64	75	0.15	0.15
88.	West Bengal	Bankura	Sonamukhi	1	3.74	200	2.72	2.72
89.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Suri	1	14.47	728	11.58	5.79
90.	West Bengal	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-I	1	7.76	390	4.97	4.97
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-II					0.00
91.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Taki (Phase-I)	1	5.42	307	3.94	3.94
92.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Taki (Phase-II)	1	6.99	504	5.59	2.80
93.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Tamluk	1	8.94	456	7.15	3.58
94.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-I	1	9.89	584	7.91	7.91
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-II					0.00
95.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Tufanganj Phase-I	1	6.11	308	4.39	4.39
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18.08.2011	Cooch Behar	Tufanganj Phase-II					0.00
	Total		81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	605.35
	Grand Total		886	1022	10913.72	544276	7201.03	4703.95

*[English]***Development of Youth Leadership**

81. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes launched/ implemented by the Government for the development of Youth Leadership in various socio-economic and cultural spheres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred to implement the above programmes during the said period and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for its further improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Youth Leadership and Personality Development

Programme is one of the component of a Scheme namely National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) which is being implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Under the programme, training is imparted to the youth to develop leadership qualities, national character, comradeship, Skill development for women, Youth Employability Skill (YES) and personality development among the rural youth and to motivate them to act as focal point for dissemination of knowledge in the rural area and involve them in nation building process. State-wise Statements-I and II showing budget allocation and expenditure incurred along with achievements under the programme during the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

(c) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) is being operative from the financial year 2008-09. NYKS is implementing the programme of Youth Leadership and Personality Development successfully.

Statement I

State-wise, Year-wise, allocation of funds & expenditure incurred under Youth Leadership & Personality Development Programme during the last three years and current years

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation 2008-09	Expenditure 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Expenditure 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Expenditure 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	516204	508102	587322	587652	1080000	1080000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			293661	293661	270000	300000
3.	Assam	1032408	1032022	880983	847311	1080000	1070000
4.	Bihar	516204	504337	587322	587321	1350000	1372116
5.	Chhattisgarh	258102	258102	293661	288318	540000	502572
6.	Goa					270000	255972
7.	Gujarat			587322	340838	540000	540000
8.	Haryana	258102	258102	587322	479872	1080000	1060727
9.	Himachal Pradesh	258102	243250	293661	223256	810000	731010
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	516204	516000	587322	587322	810000	481500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	258102	258102	293661	293315	810000	780000
12.	Karnataka	516204	520248	587322	535447	1080000	1160000
13.	Kerala	258102	223328	293661	293661	540000	530837
14.	Madhya Pradesh	516204	455689	587322	363073	1890000	1560546
15.	Maharashtra	1032408	1022978	587322	539361	1890000	1861604
16.	Manipur	516204	516204	587322	587322	540000	540000
17.	Meghalaya	258102	258102	293661	232722	270000	260250
18.	Mizoram	258102	258102	293661	258102	270000	270000
19.	Nagaland	258102	258102	293661	300000	270000	270000
20.	Odisha	516204	516704	587322	492498	1080000	1016157
21.	Punjab	516204	497754	587322	203868	1080000	1059173
22.	Rajasthan	516204	410203	587322	578156	1620000	1764252
23.	Sikkim	258102	258100	293661	253661	270000	260000
24.	Tamil Nadu	774306	681118	880983	779219	1350000	1619825
25.	Tripura	516204	443687	587322	503322	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1290510	1285674	1468305	1263194	2700000	2559798
27.	Uttarakhand	258102	258102	293661	250730	540000	243369
28.	West Bengal	774306	758954	880983	841030	1350000	1275037
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					270000	269123
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					270000	269774
32.	Daman and Diu					270000	
33.	Delhi	258102	227738			270000	270000
34.	Lakshadweep					270000	238665
35.	Puducherry					270000	
Total		12905100	12428804	14683050	12804232	27000000	25472307

Note: No funds have been allocated during the year 2011-11.

Statement II*State-wise Targets and Achievements made under the Youth Leadership Programme*

(2008-09 to 2011-12)

Sl.No.	State	Awareness Campaign									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	69	46	46	106	104	nil	nil	nil	nil
2.	Assam	69	69	46	46	89	88				
3.	Bihar	102	102	68	68	153	146				
4.	Gujarat	57	57	38	38	70	68				
5.	Haryana	48	48	32	32	48	48				
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36	36	24	24	37	37				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	42	28	28	53	49				
8.	Karnataka	60	60	40	40	66	66				
9.	Kerala	42	42	28	28	54	50				
10.	Lakshadweep	3	3	2	2	2	2				
11.	Madhya Pradesh	120	120	80	80	140	140				
12.	Maharashtra	90	90	60	60	126	97				
13.	Manipur	27	27	18	18	22	26				
14.	Meghalaya	15	15	10	10	16	16				
15.	Nagaland	21	21	14	14	22	22				
16.	Odisha	48	48	32	32	65	61				
17.	Punjab	42	42	28	28	51	51				
18.	Rajasthan	90	90	60	60	98	97				
19.	Sikkim	12	12	8	8	14	9				
20.	Tamil Nadu	87	87	58	58	124	124				
21.	Tripura	9	9	6	6	13	13				
22.	Uttar Pradesh	165	165	110	110	241	240				
23.	West Bengal	66	66	44	44	100	100				
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	8	8	12	12				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18	12	12	12	12				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Chandigarh	3	3	2	2	2	2				
27.	Delhi	9	9	6	6	6	6				
28.	Goa	9	9	6	6	8	6				
29.	Puducherry	12	12	8	8	12	12				
30.	Mizoram	9	9	6	6	6	6				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	2	2	2	2				
32.	Chhattisgarh	24	24	16	16	34	34				
33.	Jharkhand	48	48	32	32	70	70				
34.	Uttarakhand	27	27	18	18	37	37				
35.	Daman and Diu	6	6	4	4	4	4				
Total		1500	1500	1000	1000	1915	1857	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Block Level				Youth Leaders		Meeting for Review & Planning			
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	138	138	138	112	129	129	149	149	nil	nil
2.	Assam	138	138	138	98	115	113	118	118		
3.	Bihar	204	204	204	156	187	177	221	221		
4.	Gujarat	114	114	114	76	92	85	92	92		
5.	Haryana	96	96	96	65	72	72	64	64		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	72	58	55	55	51	51		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	84	65	69	50	66	66		
8.	Karnataka	120	120	120	76	93	92	86	86		
9.	Kerala	84	84	84	65	70	62	72	72		
10.	Lakshadweep	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	240	240	240	152	190	190	178	178		
12.	Maharashtra	180	180	180	127	157	120	172	172		
13.	Manipur	54	54	54	35	38	36	31	31		
14.	Meghalaya	30	30	30	21	23	20	21	21		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Nagaland	42	42	42	14	32	32	29	29		
16.	Odisha	96	96	96	76	82	79	87	87		
17.	Punjab	84	84	84	75	71	63	68	68		
18.	Rajasthan	180	180	180	146	139	133	132	132		
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24	24	19	0	18	18		
20.	Tamil Nadu	174	174	174	158	153	153	161	161		
21.	Tripura	18	18	18	11	16	16	18	18		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	330	330	330	236	296	296	338	338		
23.	West Bengal	132	132	132	89	122	121	146	146		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	24	24	18	18	21	19	19		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	36	36	22	24	23	18	18		
26.	Chandigarh	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		
27.	Delhi	18	18	18	15	12	12	9	9		
28.	Goa	18	18	18	14	13	7	8	8		
29.	Puducherry	24	24	24	16	18	16	16	16		
30.	Mizoram	18	18	18	8	12	12	9	9		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	2	4	4	3	3		
32.	Chattisgarh	48	48	48	35	42	42	46	46		
33.	Jharkhand	96	96	96	68	86	84	95	95		
34.	Uttarakhand	54	54	54	98	46	46	48	48		
35.	Daman and Diu	12	12	12	15	8	8	6	6		
Total		3000	3000	3000	2250	2511	2377	2601	2601	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Capacity				Capacity Building Training Programme for Youth					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	188	188	138	112	2300	2300	2530	2530	nil	nil
2.	Assam	166	166	138	98	2300	2300	2530	2530		
3.	Bihar	188	188	204	156	3400	3400	3740	3740		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Gujarat	133	133	114	76	1900	1800	2090	2090		
5.	Haryana	121	121	96	65	1600	1600	1760	1760		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	111	111	72	58	1200	1200	1320	1320		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	102	84	65	1400	1300	1540	1540		
8.	Karnataka	97	97	120	76	2000	2000	2200	2200		
9.	Kerala	90	90	84	65	1400	1400	1540	1540		
10.	Lakshadweep	6	6	6	2	100	100	110	110		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288	288	240	185	4000	3775	4400	4400		
12.	Maharashtra	165	165	180	137	3000	3000	3300	3300		
13.	Manipur	42	42	54	35	900	900	990	990		
14.	Meghalaya	25	25	30	21	500	500	550	550		
15.	Nagaland	35	35	42	14	700	700	770	770		
16.	Odisha	122	122	96	76	1600	1600	1760	1760		
17.	Punjab	102	102	84	75	1500	1350	1650	1650		
18.	Rajasthan	176	176	180	156	3000	2892	3300	3300		
19.	Sikkim	20	20	24	15	400	400	440	440		
20.	Tamil Nadu	168	168	174	158	2900	2900	3190	3190		
21.	Tripura	12	12	18	11	300	300	330	330		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	266	266	330	256	5500	5406	6050	6050		
23.	West Bengal	142	142	132	89	2200	2200	2420	2420		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	24	18	500	400	550	550		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	42	36	22	600	600	660	660		
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	6	2	100	100	110	110		
27.	Delhi	24	24	18	15	300	300	330	330		
28.	Goa	12	12	18	14	200	200	220	220		
29.	Puducherry	16	16	24	16	400	400	440	440		
30.	Mizoram	12	12	18	8	300	300	330	330		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	2	100	100	110	110		
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	48	35	800	800	880	880		
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	96	68	1600	1400	1760	1760		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	54	45	900	800	990	990		
35.	Daman and Diu	10	10	12	4	200	200	220	220		
	Total	3039	3039	3000	2250	50100	48923	55110	55110	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Skill Up-Gradation				Skill Up-Gradation Training Programme					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	nil	33	33	77	77	88	88
2.	Assam					55	50	110	110	110	110
3.	Bihar					88	77	154	154	154	154
4.	Gujarat					22	22	66	66	99	99
5.	Haryana					22	11	44	44	44	44
6.	Himachal Pradesh					22	22	88	88	88	88
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					88	77	110	110	110	110
8.	Karnataka					33	32	99	99	99	99
9.	Kerala					33	33	66	66	77	77
10.	Lakshadweep					11	9	11	11	Part of	Kerala Zone
11.	Madhya Pradesh					33	33	132	132	132	132
12.	Maharashtra					33	20	99	99	110	110
13.	Manipur					33	33	55	55	55	55
14.	Meghalaya					22	22	22	22	22	22
15.	Nagaland					33	33	33	33	33	31
16.	Odisha					33	29	77	77	77	74
17.	Punjab					33	33	66	66	66	66
18.	Rajasthan					44	38	154	154	154	151
19.	Sikkim					44	0	44	44	44	40
20.	Tamil Nadu					33	28	88	88	88	88
21.	Tripura					33	28	33	33	33	33
22.	Uttar Pradesh					66	49	187	187	187	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	West Bengal					99	99	110	110	132	130
24.	Arunachal Pradesh					11	6	11	11	11	10
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					11	5	22	22	Part of	W.B. Zone
26.	Chandigarh					0	0	0	0	Part of	Punjab & Chan
27.	Delhi					0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Goa					11	10	11	11	Part of	Maha- rashtra Zone
29.	Pondicherry					11	11	11	11	Part of	T.N. Zone
30.	Mizoram					22	22	33	33	33	30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0	0	11	11	Part of	Gujarat Zone
32.	Chhattisgarh					22	22	33	33	33	32
33.	Jharkhand					33	32	66	66	66	64
34.	Uttarakhand					33	27	55	55	55	55
35.	Daman and Diu					0	0	22	22	Part of	Gujarat Zone
Total		0	0	0	0	1100	946	2200	2200	2200	2168

Sl.No.	State	Block & District				Block & District Sports Programme					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	92	92	40	143	139	172	172	nil	nil
2.	Assam	92	92	92	91	115	112	141	141		
3.	Bihar	136	136	136	124	204	198	255	255		
4.	Gujarat	76	76	76	71	89	83	111	111		
5.	Haryana	64	64	64	64	64	62	80	80		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	48	48	50	48	63	63		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	56	56	48	68	65	80	80		
8.	Karnataka	80	80	80	80	86	82	106	106		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Kerala	56	56	56	56	70	70	86	86		
10.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	4		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	160	160	160	155	180	175	218	218		
12.	Maharashtra	120	120	120	119	164	160	202	202		
13.	Manipur	36	36	36	35	31	31	40	40		
14.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	20	21	21	26	26		
15.	Nagaland	28	28	28	28	29	29	36	36		
16.	Odisha	64	64	64	62	84	83	103	103		
17.	Punjab	56	56	56	59	67	67	83	83		
18.	Rajasthan	120	120	120	120	128	124	162	162		
19.	Sikkim	16	16	16	16	18	18	22	22		
20.	Tamil Nadu	116	116	116	116	161	158	190	190		
21.	Tripura	12	12	12	12	17	17	21	21		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	220	220	220	209	317	315	393	393		
23.	West Bengal	88	88	88	88	134	132	168	168		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16	17	17	24	24		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	24	14	18	18	24	24		
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4		
27.	Delhi	12	12	12	10	9	9	12	12		
28.	Goa	12	12	12	8	10	10	10	10		
29.	Puducherry	16	16	16	8	16	14	20	20		
30.	Mizoram	12	12	12	12	9	9	12	12		
31.	Dadra and Nagar	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4		
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	32	28	39	32	54	54		
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	64	64	92	90	111	111		
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	36	35	47	43	57	57		
35.	Daman and Diu	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	8		
Total		2000	2000	2000	1873	2512	2446	3102	3102	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Block & District				Block & District Sports Programme					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	23	23	23	23	23	149	149	149	100
2.	Assam	23	23	23	23	23	23	118	118	118	102
3.	Bihar	34	34	34	34	34	32	221	221	221	200
4.	Gujarat	19	19	19	19	19	19	92	92	101	75
5.	Haryana	16	16	16	16	16	16	64	64	64	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	12	12	12	51	51	51	32
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	14	14	14	13	66	66	66	55
8.	Karnataka	20	20	20	20	20	19	86	86	86	56
9.	Kerala	14	14	14	14	14	14	72	72	75	50
10.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	Part of Kerala Zone	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	40	40	40	40	178	178	178	152
12.	Maharashtra	30	30	30	30	30	30	172	172	180	148
13.	Manipur	9	9	9	9	9	9	31	31	31	27
14.	Meghalaya	5	5	5	5	5	5	21	21	21	18
15.	Nagaland	7	7	7	7	7	7	29	29	29	22
16.	Odisha	16	16	16	16	16	16	87	87	87	70
17.	Punjab	14	14	14	14	15	14	68	68	71	52
18.	Rajasthan	30	30	30	30	30	28	132	132	132	130
19.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	3	18	18	18	16
20.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	29	29	29	28	161	161	177	140
21.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	18	18	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	55	55	55	55	55	55	338	338	338	300
23.	West Bengal	22	22	22	22	22	22	146	146	164	140
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	5	0	19	19	19	18
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	18	Part of W.B. Zone	
26.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	Part of Punjab & Chandigarh	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Nagaland	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
16.	Odisha	32	32	32	30	32	27	32	32	32	32
17.	Punjab	28	28	28	16	30	28	30	30	32	32
18.	Rajasthan	60	60	60	46	60	41	60	60	60	58
19.	Sikkim	8	8	8	6	8	3	8	8	8	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	58	58	58	58	58	53	58	58	66	60
21.	Tripura	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
22.	Uttar Pradesh	110	110	110	96	110	100	110	110	110	102
23.	West Bengal	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	56	50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	8	8	10	0	10	10	10	10
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	12	8	12	6	12	12	Part of	W.B.
26.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	Part of	Punjab
27.	Delhi	6	6	6	2	6	6	6	6	6	6
28.	Goa	6	6	6	2	4	4	4	4	Part of	Maha- rashtra
29.	Puducherry	8	8	8	6	8	4	8	8	Part of	T.N.
30.	Mizoram	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Part of	Gujarat
32.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	4
33.	Jharkhand	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
34.	Uttarakhand	18	18	18	18	18	14	18	18	18	18
35.	Daman and Diu	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Part of	Gujarat
Total		1000	1000	1000	866	1002	874	1002	1002	1002	938

Sl.No.	State	District				District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP)					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	92	92	92	92	60	92	92	92	68
2.	Assam	92	92	92	92	92	51	92	92	92	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bihar	136	136	136	136	136	44	136	136	136	75
4.	Gujarat	76	76	76	76	76	30	76	76	76	50
5.	Haryana	64	64	64	64	64	25	64	64	64	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	48	48	48	28	48	48	48	35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	56	56	56	56	25	56	56	56	32
8.	Karnataka	80	80	80	80	80	46	80	80	80	62
9.	Kerala	56	56	56	56	56	45	56	56	56	40
10.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	160	160	160	160	160	64	160	160	160	95
12.	Maharashtra	120	120	120	120	120	63	120	120	120	95
13.	Manipur	36	36	36	36	36	35	36	36	36	28
14.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	15
15.	Nagaland	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	20
16.	Odisha	64	64	64	64	64	22	64	64	64	55
17.	Punjab	56	56	56	56	60	33	60	60	60	55
18.	Rajasthan	120	120	120	120	120	19	120	120	120	110
19.	Sikkim	16	16	16	16	16	0	16	16	16	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	116	116	116	116	116	42	116	116	116	102
21.	Tripura	12	12	12	12	12	4	12	12	12	8
22.	Uttar Pradesh	220	220	220	220	220	108	220	220	220	160
23.	West Bengal	88	88	88	88	88	69	88	88	88	56
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	12
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	24	24	24	7	24	24	24	20
26.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2
27.	Delhi	12	12	12	12	12	8	12	12	12	8
28.	Goa	12	12	12	12	12	5	12	12	12	6
29.	Puducherry	16	16	16	16	16	4	16	16	16	10
30.	Mizoram	12	12	12	12	12	3	12	12	12	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	2
32.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	32	32	32	21	32	32	32	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Jharkhand	64	64	64	64	64	39	64	64	64	50
34.	Uttarakhand	36	36	36	36	36	9	36	36	36	30
35.	Daman and Diu	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	4
Total		2000	2000	2000	2000	2004	973	2004	2004	2004	1463

Sl.No.	State	District				District Youth Convention					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
2.	Assam	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	15
3.	Bihar	34	34	34	32	34	32	34	34	34	21
4.	Gujarat	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	12
5.	Haryana	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	14	14	14	12	14	14	14	9
8.	Karnataka	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9.	Kerala	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
10.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
12.	Maharashtra	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20
13.	Manipur	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5
14.	Meghalaya	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	2
15.	Nagaland	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
16.	Odisha	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8
17.	Punjab	14	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	9
18.	Rajasthan	30	30	30	28	30	27	30	30	30	15
19.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
21.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	55	55	55	54	55	54	55	55	55	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	West Bengal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
26.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Delhi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
28.	Goa	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
29.	Puducherry	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	3
30.	Mizoram	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
33.	Jharkhand	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	10
34.	Uttarakhand	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7
35.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Total		500	500	500	487	501	488	501	501	501	386

Sl.No.	State	Incentive to				Incentive to Youth Clubs					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	nil	456	456	nil	nil	nil	nil
2.	Assam					405	392				
3.	Bihar					663	627				
4.	Gujarat					324	158				
5.	Haryana					240	197				
6.	Himachal Pradesh					183	183				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					243	181				
8.	Karnataka					318	274				
9.	Kerala					246	228				
10.	Lakshadweep					12	12				
11.	Madhya Pradesh					660	613				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
12.	Maharashtra						558	437				
13.	Manipur						120	119				
14.	Meghalaya						78	78				
15.	Nagaland						108	97				
16.	Odisha						291	240				
17.	Punjab						243	207				
18.	Rajasthan						474	266				
19.	Sikkim						66	43				
20.	Tamil Nadu						546	545				
21.	Tripura						57	33				
22.	Uttar Pradesh						1053	824				
23.	West Bengal						432	432				
24.	Arunachal Pradesh						60	72				
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						72	36				
26.	Chandigarh						12	7				
27.	Delhi						36	36				
28.	Goa						42	36				
29.	Puducherry						60	60				
30.	Mizoram						36	24				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						12	0				
32.	Chhattisgarh						150	150				
33.	Jharkhand						306	14				
34.	Uttarakhand						165	72				
35.	Daman and Diu						24	10				
Total		0	0	0	0		8751	7159	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Provision of				Provision of Sports Material to Youth Clubs					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	nil	2665	2665	2665	2665	2665	2665
2.	Assam					2270	2239	2284	2284	2284	2084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bihar					3825	3631	3842	3842	3842	2226
4.	Gujarat					1789	1789	1832	1832	2066	1352
5.	Haryana					1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1210
6.	Himachal Pradesh					1087	1087	1086	1086	1086	950
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					1353	1256	1353	1353	1353	1200
8.	Karnataka					1814	1463	1820	1820	1820	1500
9.	Kerala					1384	1287	1392	1392	1470	1176
10.	Lakshadweep					79	57	78	78	Part of Kerala	
11.	Madhya Pradesh					3700	3700	3700	3448	3700	2500
12.	Maharashtra					3140	2035	3160	3160	3560	2800
13.	Manipur					747	746	742	742	742	560
14.	Meghalaya					449	449	449	449	450	310
15.	Nagaland					625	625	626	626	626	500
16.	Odisha					1627	1627	1638	1638	1638	1120
17.	Punjab					1396	1228	1400	1400	1580	1280
18.	Rajasthan					2712	2554	2460	2720	2960	2500
19.	Sikkim					370	370	372	372	372	200
20.	Tamil Nadu					3061	3255	3067	3061	3421	3421
21.	Tripura					322	322	324	324	324	324
22.	Uttar Pradesh					5986	5972	6020	6020	6020	5120
23.	West Bengal					2506	2506	2516	2516	2984	2984
24.	Arunachal Pradesh					352	352	430	430	430	430
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					474	299	468	468	Part of W.B	
26.	Chandigarh					79	79	78	78	Part of Punjab	
27.	Delhi					237	154	234	234	234	234
28.	Goa					255	176	255	255	255	210
29.	Puducherry					352	352	352	352	Part of Maha- rashtra	
30.	Mizoram					237	237	237	234	Part of T.N. Zone	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					79	69	78	78	78	78
32.	Chhattisgarh					838	838	844	844	Part of	Gujarat
33.	Jharkhand					1738	1725	1738	1738	1738	1232
34.	Uttarakhand					904	904	912	912	912	586
35.	Daman and Diu					158	140	158	158	Part of	Gujarat
Total		0	0	0	0	50018	47596	50018	50017	50018	40752

Sl.No.	State	Celebration of National & International Days & Week									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.	Tar. Set	Tar. Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	230	321	230	230	230	238	230	249	230	230
2.	Assam	230	297	230	230	230	209	230	207	230	230
3.	Bihar	340	439	340	340	340	320	340	340	340	298
4.	Gujarat	190	238	190	190	190	176	190	191	190	180
5.	Haryana	160	221	160	160	160	301	160	245	160	128
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120	155	120	120	120	124	120	124	120	110
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	180	140	140	140	132	140	140	140	130
8.	Karnataka	200	353	200	200	200	305	200	230	200	178
9.	Kerala	140	181	140	140	140	189	140	226	140	130
10.	Lakshadweep	10	12	10	10	10	9	10	6	10	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	400	412	400	400	400	441	400	400	400	380
12.	Maharashtra	300	443	300	300	300	641	300	669	300	298
13.	Manipur	90	110	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	78
14.	Meghalaya	50	62	50	50	50	40	50	50	50	45
15.	Nagaland	70	92	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53
16.	Odisha	160	193	160	160	160	157	160	155	160	155
17.	Punjab	140	160	140	150	150	146	150	156	150	142
18.	Rajasthan	300	284	300	300	300	298	300	296	300	290

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Sikkim	40	33	40	40	40	29	40	30	40	38
20.	Tamil Nadu	290	248	290	290	290	233	290	312	290	290
21.	Tripura	30	26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
22.	Uttar Pradesh	550	459	550	550	550	730	550	623	550	512
23.	West Bengal	220	285	220	220	220	236	220	234	220	190
24.	Arunachal Pradsh	50	43	50	50	50	52	50	48	50	38
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	61	60	60	60	61	60	60	60	55
26.	Chandigarh	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27.	Delhi	30	36	30	30	30	42	30	35	30	28
28.	Goa	30	33	30	20	20	22	20	20	20	14
29.	Puducherry	40	45	40	40	40	20	40	43	40	32
30.	Mizoram	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	28
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32.	Chhattisgarh	80	101	80	80	80	78	80	80	80	80
33.	Jharkhand	160	150	160	160	160	189	160	155	160	146
34.	Uttarakhand	90	80	90	90	90	96	90	90	90	78
35.	Daman and Diu	20	18	20	20	20	18	20	27	20	18
Total		5010	5817	5010	5010	5010	5772	5010	5681	5010	4660

Forward Contracts Act

82. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to allow options in trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has introduced the Forward

Contracts Regulations (Amendments) Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 6.12.2010 to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, which *inter alia*, seeks to provide options trading in commodities. An options contract provides an option to a producer/stockiest/importer to sell or not to sell his commodity if the subsequent price movement is upwards. In other words, if the prices move down, he can exercise his option and sell his goods to the options underwriter (counter party who has transferred the risk to himself) at the agreed price but retains the right not to sell by foregoing the option premium if price movement is favorable to him. In that situation, he can sell his goods in the open market at higher price. Thus, the options contract will help a farmer to protect his down side without foregoing the benefit of the potential upside where as in futures contract, the farmer has to sell the goods at the agreed price. Thus. options contract is a

superior instrument for price risk management as far as the farmer is concerned.

(c) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution after examination has submitted its Fifteenth Report on 'The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 on 22.12.2011. The same is under examination in the Department.

Hallmarking of Diamonds

83. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a hallmarking mechanism for diamonds to protect the interests of the consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been finalised in this regard; 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.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

National Population Register

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to prepare a National Population Register (NPR) of residents and issue Nation-wide Multi Purpose National Identity Cards (MNIC) based on the NPR;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current status of the project;

(c) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was also entrusted with and is working on a largely similar project;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the revised mandate of the UIDAI and NPR to avoid duplication of work; and

(e) the timeline by which MNIC is likely to be issued alongwith the estimated cost for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has decided to prepare a National Population Register under the statutory provisions laid down in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 2003. The demographic information required for this purpose has already been collected from all the usual residents through a house-to-house enumeration during the first phase of Census 2011. All the filled in schedules have been scanned and data entry of the particulars is going on. The next phase of NPR which involves the collection of biometric data- photograph, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above, is currently going on. The NPR database consisting of demographic and biometric data will be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of UID Numbers (Aadhaar). After this, the Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) alongwith Aadhaar number would be published in the local areas for inviting objections and claims. The LRUR would also be placed before the Gram Sabha/ Ward Committee for social vetting. The claims and objections would be dealt with by revenue officers like Patwari, Tehsildars and Collectors/DMs who are designated as the Local Registrars, Sub-district Registrars and District Registrars, respectively. A proposal to issue Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RICs) to all the usual residents in the country, who are of age 18 years and above, has been formulated under the NPR scheme. The first phase of this scheme is under implementation in 3331 coastal villages and Port Blair Town (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) in 13 coastal States/UTs. A proposal to roll out the scheme in the rest of the country is awaiting clearance of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was setup with the mandate to issue unique identification numbers [Aadhaar], and not a card, based on the demographic and biometric attributes of the persons residing in India. Noting that the purposes of UIDAI and NPR are different, the Government of India has decided that both NPR and UIDAI enrolments would proceed simultaneously. While the NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged in all States/UTs, the UIDAI will be allowed to enrol 60 crore residents in selected States/UTs. However, if a person indicates she/he is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data would be sourced from the UIDAI.

(e) Question does not arise.

Citizenship through Registration

85. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received and the number of foreigners conferred Indian Citizenship by way of registration during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the number of applications turned down by the Government, country-wise during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Year-wise and country-wise statements in reply are attached.

Statement*Indian Citizenship Applications received Country-wise for the year 2009*

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	426	93	24	79	20	10	10	662
Bangladeshi	10	24	01	—	02	02	—	039
Afghani	02	01	15	06	—	267	—	291
Srilankan	03	16	—	—	02	17	01	039
Iranian	—	03	—	—	03	—	—	006
Malaysian	02	03	—	—	05	—	—	010
Kenyan	01	01	—	—	—	01	—	003
Singaporean	—	—	—	—	03	—	01	004
Tanzanian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
American (U.S.A.)	04	—	02	—	03	—	—	009
British	04	02	—	—	02	01	—	009
Philippines	—	02	—	01	—	—	—	003
Burmese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Australian	—	—	—	—	01	01	01	003
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Nepalese	—	05	—	01	—	—	—	006
Russian	—	—	—	—	01	—	01	002
Tibetan	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Stateless	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	02	—	—	002
Chinese	03	—	—	—	—	—	—	003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New Zealander	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	002
Canadian	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Indonesian	—	01	—	—	—	01	—	002
German	—	—	—	—	—	02	—	002
Azberjaniani	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Uzbekistan	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Lebanese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Swiss	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
South African	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	001
Total	456	157	42	87	46	305	15	1108

Indian Citizenship Applications received country-wise for the Year 2010

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	152	67	28	58	23	11	07	346
Bangladeshi	08	26	01	—	01	—	—	036
Afghani	00	—	19	07	—	217	—	243
Srilankan	01	16	—	—	—	05	—	022
Stateless	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	002
Malayasian	01	02	—	—	—	—	—	003
Iranian	01	06	—	—	01	03	—	011
Kenyan	01	—	01	—	01	01	—	004
Singaporean	01	—	—	—	03	—	—	004
USA	01	01	05	—	01	01	—	009
Nepalese	01	02	—	—	01	10	—	014
Canadian	01	01	01	—	03	02	—	008
Portuguese	03	—	—	—	—	—	—	003
Tanzanian	02	04	02	—	—	—	—	008
Israeli	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	003
Zimbabwean	01	02	—	—	—	—	—	001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sudani	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	003
Philippine	01	—	02	—	—	—	—	001
Combodian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
British	—	04	—	—	—	04	—	008
Cubian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	002
Russian	—	01	01	—	—	—	—	001
Burmese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Chinese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	003
Indonesian	—	01	02	—	—	—	—	001
Zambian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Fizian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	002
Tibetan	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	001
Somalean	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	003
Belgium	—	—	02	—	01	—	—	001
Jamaican	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	002
U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	02	—	—	002
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	02	—	003
Kazakhstani	—	—	—	—	—	03	—	001
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
New Zealander	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	002
German	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Total	177	143	66	65	37	264	07	759

Indian Citizenship Applications received country-wise in Year 2011

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	132	66	09	62	04	09	—	282
Bangladeshi	09	31	—	—	—	01	—	041
Afghani	00	02	51	20	—	348	—	421
Srilankan	—	—	11	01	02	18	—	032

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malaysian	04	01	—	—	—	—	01	006
Iranian	—	02	—	—	03	—	—	005
Kenyan	02	01	—	02	—	—	005	
Singaporean	02	05	—	—	01	—	01	009
USA	03	02	01	—	11	03	—	020
Nepalese	—	08	—	—	—	02	—	010
Canadian	04	01	01	—	04	—	—	010
Portuguese	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
Tanzanian	01	—	—	—	02	—	01	004
Israeli	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Philippine	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
British	—	03	—	—	04	04	—	011
Russian	—	03	—	—	—	01	—	004
Burmese	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Chinese	—	02	—	—	—	01	—	003
Zambian	01	02	—	—	—	—	—	003
Belgium	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	001
Japanese	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
New Zealander	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	002
German	—	01	—	—	—	04	—	005
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Australian	01	—	02	—	02	02	—	007
South African	—	02	01	—	01	—	—	004
Franch	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	001
Mauritius	—	—	01	—	03	—	—	004
Zambian	—	—	01	02	—	—	—	003
Nigerian	—	—	—	—	04	—	—	004
Irish	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Iraq	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Lebanese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uzbekistan	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Romania	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Yemen	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Croatian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Swish	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
French	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Korea	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Total	162	140	79	85	44	405	03	918

Indian Citizenship Certificate issued country-wise in Year 2009

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	122	109	27	40	03	17	03	321
Bangladeshi	09	14	01	—	02	01	—	027
Afghani	00	02	14	03	—	265	—	284
Srilankan	10	21	—	01	—	25	—	057
Iranian	05	01	—	—	01	04	—	011
Malaysian	02	04	—	—	—	—	—	006
Kenyan	04	—	—	—	01	02	—	007
Singaporean	01	01	02	—	01	—	—	005
American (U.S.A.)	01	—	03	—	03	—	—	007
British	01	02	—	—	01	02	—	006
Philippines	00	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Australian	00	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Nepalese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Mozambique	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Russian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Stateless	00	04	—	—	—	—	—	004
U.A.E.	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	001
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	03	—	003
French	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Tanzanian	01	01	—	—	01	—	—	003
Tazakistan	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Thai	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Zimbabwean	—	01	—	—	01	—	—	002
German	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Swiss	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Spanish	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Jordan	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Brazilian	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	001
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Total	156	166	49	44	19	323	03	760

Indian Citizenship Certificate issued country-wise in Year 2010

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	75	26	04	37	03	04	01	150
Bangladeshi	07	08	01	—	—	—	—	016
Afghani	00	01	01	—	—	07	—	009
Srilankan	01	04	—	—	—	03	—	008
Iranian	09	—	—	—	02	01	—	012
Malaysian	02	02	—	—	02	—	—	006
Kenyan	03	01	—	—	—	—	—	004
Singaporean	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
American (U.S.A.)	02	01	—	—	01	—	—	004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
British	02	—	—	—	01	—	—	003
Philippines	00	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Australian	00	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Nepalese	01	—	—	—	01	01	—	003
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	01	—	01	—	—	002
Stateless	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzanian	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	002
Tazakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zimbabwean	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00
Swiss	—	—	—	—	00	—	—	000
Spanish	—	—	—	—	00	—	—	000
Jordan	—	—	—	—	00	—	—	000
Brazilian	—	—	00	—	—	—	—	000
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	00	—	000
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	00	—	000
Fizian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Nigerian	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	001
Total	103	046	008	037	013	019	01	227

Indian Citizenship Certificate issued country-wise in Year 2011

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	153	61	02	64	01	19	—	300
Bangladeshi	015	35	—	—	03	—	—	053
Afghani	—	—	06	02	—	06	—	014

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sri Lankan	—	06	—	—	01	08	—	015
USA	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	002
Nepalese	—	04	—	—	01	01	—	006
Canadian	—	—	—	—	02	—	—	002
Tanzanian	02	04	—	—	01	—	—	007
British	01	04	—	—	—	02	—	007
Nigerian	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Lebanese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Chinese	—	02	—	—	—	—	—	002
Malaysian	—	02	—	—	01	—	—	003
Iranian	—	01	—	—	—	03	—	004
Singapore	—	01	—	—	02	—	—	003
Belgium	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Myanmar	—	01	—	—	—	01	—	002
Philippines	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Croatian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	02	—	002
Australian	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
German	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	001
Kenyan	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	001
Total	172	123	008	066	015	046	00	430

Indian Citizenship Applications rejected by Government country-wise for the Year 2009

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	20	04	04	—	01	01	01	031
Bangladeshi	01	03	—	—	—	—	—	004
Afghani	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
Malaysian	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
Srilankan	—	01	—	—	—	—	01	002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saudi Arabia	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Lebanese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Uzbekistan	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Pilipino	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	001
Singaporean	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	001
Australian	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	001
Total	24	11	04	01	01	01	04	046

Indian Citizenship Applications relected by Government contry-wise for the Year 2010

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
Pakistani	36	06	04	—	01	01	06	054
Bangladeshi	01	03	—	—	—	—	—	004
Afghani	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
Malaysian	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	011
Srilankan	—	01	—	—	—	—	01	002
Saudi Arabia	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Lebanese	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Uzbekistani	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	001
Pilipino	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	001
Singaporean	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	001
Australian	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	001
Total	40	13	04	01	01	01	09	069

Indian Citizenship Applications relected by Government contry-wise for the Year 2011

Nationality	u/s 5(1)(a)	u/s 5(1)(c)	u/s 5(1)(d)	u/s 5(1)(e)	u/s 5(1)(f)	u/s 6(1)	u/s 5(4)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistani	05	04	02	03	—	—	—	14
Bangladeshi	—	01	—	—	—	01	—	02
Afghani	00	—	—	—	—	03	—	03
Srilankan	—	01	—	—	—	07	—	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Singaporean	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	01
USA	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	02
Australian	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	02
Canadian	02	—	—	—	02	—	—	04
Russian	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	01
Franch	—	—	01	—	—	01	—	02
Mauritius	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	01
South African	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	01
Total	08	08	06	03	04	12	00	041

Increase in Foot and Mouth Disease

86. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contagious Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle has severely affected the productivity of the livestock and also the livestock industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated direct economic loss due to the disease; (c) whether the Union Government has prepared a long term road map for FMD control;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Union Government to control the FMD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARANDAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle causes severe drop in livestock productivity and also affects livestock industry. As per the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), the rough estimate of direct economic loss from the disease is about Rs. 20,000 crore per annum that includes loss of milk, meat, draught power and cost of treatment etc.

(c) and (d) In order to prevent, control and contain the Foot and Mouth disease in the country, the Department has started a long term road map by initiating 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' since 10th Five Year Plan period in 54 districts which was extended in 11th Plan to 221 districts and thus now covers all the districts in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pudducherry and 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

The required doses of FMD vaccine are provided by the Central Government to the states under FMD-CP. The central assistance (100%) is also provided to the states under this programme towards cost of logistics for carrying out vaccination. Sero-monitoring to know the immune status in animals vaccinated under FMD-CP is also being done under the aegis of Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease (PD-FMD), laboratory under ICAR. The scope of the FMD control programme will further be expanded so as to cover remaining districts in phased manner.

(e) Funds are also being provided to all the States/UTs other than those covered under FMD-CP for control of economically important diseases of livestock including FMD under Assistant to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) as per the approved pattern of financial assistance under the Scheme.

Assistance for Housing Scheme

87. SHRI. P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for financial assistance for a new housing scheme, 'Saphalyam' to provide houses to the weaker sections has been received from the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received from Government of Kerala.

Houses for BPL/Minorities

88. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the names of schemes being implemented in the various States for providing housing facilities to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including minorities in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken loan from any institution for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details of the amount of interest paid on the said loan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide a model to the States for the houses to be constructed for BPL families; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) 'Housing' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. This Ministry does not maintain data base of State run

schemes for providing housing facilities to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including minorities and whether State Governments have taken any loan and paid any interest to fund these schemes.

Government of India has provided different models/ designs for building houses for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under, the JNNURM programme.

The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 03rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in select 65 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 JNNURM is seven years beginning from the 2005-06.

A total of 951 projects with project cost of Rs. 40,217.02 Crore comprising Central share of Rs. 21,836.16 Crore have been approved for construction/upgradation of 15.73 lakh dwelling units in 65 Mission cities and 886 other cities/towns under BSUP and IHSDP across India including BPL and Minorities. As on 06.03.2012, 5.72 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) have been completed and 3.80 lakh DUs are under progress. Out of the completed units, 3.82 lakh DUs have been occupied under BSUP and IHSDP.

[Translation]

Quality of Processed Food Products

89. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of the food security and quality assurance schemes being implemented for food processing industries in the country;

(b) the process adopted for certification of processed food at present;

(c) whether food processing industries are incurring losses in foreign markets due to their substandard products;

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of quality of processed food products and enhance the confidence of the consumers towards processed food products?

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) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) under its Plan Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research & Development and Promotional Activities provides financial assistance for implementation of HACCP/ISO22000, ISO 14000. GHP, GMP Quality/safety management system by food processing industries in the country. Under the scheme, all implementing agencies including Central/State Government Organizations/IITs and Universities are eligible for reimbursement of 50% of cost of consultant fee, Certification Agency fee, plant and machinery and technical civil works towards implementation of Total Quality Management System including ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP in general areas subject to maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakh and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh.

In addition, MFPI also provides financial assistance for setting up/up-gradation of food testing/quality control laboratories under its Plan Scheme to various stakeholders such as Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities, and private sector organizations. The food testing facilities so established are accessible to the food processing units for testing their products in and around the area.

(b) Government has set up Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import. The Food Authority, *inter-alia*, mandated to lay down mechanism and guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies engaged in certification of food processing units under the Total Quality Management.

Quality Council of India (QCI) is also providing accreditation of certification bodies operating in certification of food processing units under the Total Quality Management.

The certification bodies accredited by FSSAI/QCI may provide certification to food processing units after ensuring compliance of procedures/guidelines.

(c) and (d) Food Processing Industries, for export of their food products to other countries, have to comply with the quality/safety standards of importing countries. For ensuring compliance, Export Inspection Council (EIC) and APEDA, under Ministry of Commerce & Industry have laid down procedures and guidelines for the food processing industries for export of food products. These agencies carry out inspection of the food processing units to ensure compliance of Food Safety and Quality Standards before export of specified food products and to check export of any substandard food products.

(e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 has been set up to lay down science based standards for articles of food and also regulate, *inter-alia* its manufacturers. The Food Authority is also mandated to promote consistency between International technical standards and domestic food standards while ensuring that the level of protection adopted in the country is not reduced. Moreover, to ensure compliance of the laid down standards by food processing companies, inspection of such units at regular interval is done by the enforcement agencies under the Act. Wherever deviations are observed, penal/legal actions are taken against the defaulters as per relevant provisions of the Act.

The system of licensing which lays down the conditions for manufacture of safe food articles by food processing companies, Food Authority and the Commissioners of Food Safety of the State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the law with regard to the compliance with food standards as prescribed in the Food Safety Standards Regulations, 2011.

Police-Public Ratio

90. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police-public ratio varies across the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per data

compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), State-wise police-public ratio sanctioned and actual, as on 1.1.2011, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Police-Public Ratio as on 1.1.2011
(Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.45	107.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	965.67	555.90
3.	Assam	199.91	176.18
4.	Bihar	88.11	64.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	206.52	169.03
6.	Goa	347.84	292.54
7.	Gujarat	150.53	110.27
8.	Haryana	248.45	179.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	256.48	200.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	574.79	541.63
11.	Jharkhand	235.23	164.56
12.	Karnataka	154.82	138.84
13.	Kerala	140.93	131.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115.35	104.61
15.	Maharashtra	138.74	124.86
16.	Manipur	1146.90	846.42
17.	Meghalaya	468.78	386.93
18.	Mizoram	1112.36	1044.81
19.	Nagaland	1073.37	1069.78
20.	Odisha	130.21	106.16

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	291.03	249.95
22.	Rajasthan	118.09	105.43
23.	Sikkim	885.78	642.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	177.75	150.97
25.	Tripura	1223.70	1012.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	184.22	74.62
27.	Uttarakhand	210.91	160.61
28.	West Bengal	80.69	66.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1017.74	790.55
30.	Chandigarh	695.49	542.67
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114.44	100.00
32.	Daman and Diu	139.80	130.85
33.	Delhi	441.01	448.32
34.	Lakshadweep	478.08	308.22
35.	Puducherry	351.56	263.60
All India		173.51	131.39

Internet Fraud Cases

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

(a) the details of cases registered for internet frauds in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of conviction rate achieved thereon during the said period alongwith the measures taken by the Government to solve the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The States/UTs-wise details of cases registered for internet frauds and person arrested under various crime heads of

IT Act during 2008-10 are enclosed as Statement. '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, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including

the cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive Advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations. The data on number of conviction under IT Act is not maintained.

Statement

Statement of Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under various Crime Heads of IT Act-2000 during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Tampering Computer Source Documents						Loss/Damage to computer resource/utility						Hacking					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	6	0	0	1	19	21	49	2	5	51	4	0	39	3	0	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	1	5	9	5	3	27	0	9	7	0	2	3	4	1	8	0	0	3
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	0	9	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	65	0	0	30	54	91	26	6	18	0
13.	Kerala	6	1	0	2	0	0	10	15	24	1	9	10	7	3	14	0	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	6	1	1	11	0
15.	Maharashtra	3	1	6	4	1	4	15	25	31	34	17	26	1	0	13	0	0	12
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	6	4	0	4	0	4	10	0	6	10	0	5	2	0	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	3	1	0	3	0	14	32	0	6	21	0	0	17	0	0	6

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	4	0	0	1	8	4	13	4	3	18	0	8	26	0	5	16
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	6	4	0	12	0	2	9	0	6	19	0	2	3	0	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	25	21	60	22	6	79	56	110	311	41	61	208	76	118	162	10	44	61
Union Territories :																			
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	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	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	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	34	0	2	25	5	0	2	4	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	5	35	0	2	25	6	0	2	5	0	0
	Total (All India)	26	21	64	26	6	79	56	115	346	41	63	233	82	118	164	15	44	61

Source : Crime in India

Statement of Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under various Crime Heads of IT Act-2000 during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Un-authorised access/attempt to access of protected Computer System						Publishing false digital Signature Certificate						Fraud Digital Signature Certificate					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	1	7	3	1	16	6	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	4	3	0	6	4
	Union Territories															0			
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	3	7	3	1	16	6	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	4	3	0	6	4

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Breach of confidentiality/privacy						Failure : Of compliance/Orders of Certifying Authority						Failure : To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	3	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	8	10	15	3	5	27	1	3	2	2	6	5	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
Union Territories																			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	8	10	15	3	5	27	1	3	2	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Processing Facilities

92. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any action plan to provide assistance to small and medium farmers for processing their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries therein State-wise; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any such scheme in the near future?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) The Ministry under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. The details of the financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs in the country during 11th Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	72	1402.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	7	119.212
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	4	64.6567
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	53	552.389
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	13	345.21
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	1	25.00
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	93	1805.33
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	22	314.625
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	13	340.01
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	5	94.665
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	0	0
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	36	498.18
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	50	875.055
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	21	360.506
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	170	2380.76
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	8	163.26
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	2	8.435
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	66	805.762
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	86	1107.37
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	65	1210.11
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	46	768.696
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	3	64.39
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	16	280.96
	Total	569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	852	13586.8

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

Fodder for Livestock

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of fodder for livestock in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to provide fodder for the livestock in the drought affected areas of the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the States by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the cattle rearers in the drought affected areas have sent their livestock to other States for fodder; and

(e) if so, 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the study conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), the projected estimated shortfall between demand and availability of green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates in the year 2007 is as under:

(Dry matter in Million Tonnes)

Feed	Demand	Availability	Gap
Dry Fodder	416	253	163 (40%)
Greens	222	143	79 (36%)
Concentrates	53	23	30 (57%)

The Government of India is implementing the following schemes to reduce the gap between demand & availability of fodder and feed:

(i) Central Sector Scheme of Central Fodder Development Organizations; comprising 7 regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration and 1 Central fodder Seed Production Farm for production of high yielding varieties of fodder seeds, and, training and demonstration on fodder production. Besides, the Central Minikit Testing Programme is also being run under this scheme.

(ii) A Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme is being implemented to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in their efforts for fodder and feed development.

(iii) The 'Accelerated Fodder Development Programme' is being implemented this year in twelve states under the umbrella of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

(iv) States are also free to utilise the RKVY funds besides their own budgetary resources.

(c) The information is placed at enclosed Statements-I and II.

(d) No, Madam. States have not reported migration of cattle from affected areas to other States for fodder.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement I

Funds released during last three years and current year under the Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme (being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

(Rupees in lakh)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 05.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	82.25	622.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	55.00	0.00	55.00
Assam	0	0.00	0.00	218.20
Bihar	0	0.00	100.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0	6.00	0.00	65.20

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	165.00	224.00	550.00	1368.43
Haryana	0	0.00	145.00	120.00
Himachal Pradesh	0		258.75	0.00
Jharkhand	93.50	0.00	255.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	56.70	66.50	53.19	213.43
Karnataka	0	0.00	435.00	0.00
Kerala	0	138.95	112.01	130.25
Madhya Pradesh	140.00	0.00	114.00	199.00
Maharashtra	0	54.50	160.75	376.32
Manipur	80.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	27.61	0.00
Mizoram	199.50	0.00	100.00	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	71.00	26.00
Odisha	0	12.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	190.21	0.00	465.51	0.00
Rajasthan	0	129.26	145.00	0.00
Sikkim	0	50.00	65.00	124.00
Tamil Nadu	0	63.50	121.00	0.00
Tripura	0	0.00	32.25	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0	118.34	123.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	230.00	247.37
West Bengal	0	0.00	57.91	0.00
Total	924.91	1080.30	4243.98	3143.20

Statement II

*Funds released under the 'Accelerated Fodder Development Programme'
(being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)*

(Rupees in crore)

State	Release
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	30.00
Bihar	24.50
Chhattisgarh	4.69

1	2
Gujarat	15.00
Haryana	15.00
Karnataka	30.00
Madhya Pradesh	30.00
Maharashtra	30.00
Punjab	7.75
Rajasthan	52.00
Tamil Nadu	15.50
Uttar Pradesh	30.00
Total	284.44

Red Beacon on MP's Vehicles

94. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of Members of Parliament has been elevated in the order of precedence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide red beacons on the vehicles of the Members of Parliament; 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) No, Madam.

(b) The Committee of Privileges, in their Second Report laid on the Table of House in November, 2011 had recommended placement of the Members of Parliament at Sl. No. 17 instead of Sl. No. 21 in the Table of Precedence. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Committee of Privileges, in their Second Report laid on the Table of House in November, 2011 had recommended issue of notification under Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989 permitting use of red light beacon atop the vehicles of Members of Parliament. The recommendation of the Committee is being examined by the Government.

[English]

Evaluation of Data from Broadcasters

95. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hire a panel of chartered accountancy firms to scrutinise and evaluate the various financial and technical data provided by the broadcasters, FM Radio companies and Direct to Home operators in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has recently changed the entry norms by upwardly reworking the net worth conditions for broadcasters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has floated a Request for Proposals (RFP) to hire a panel of chartered accountancy firms to scrutinize and evaluate various proposals relating to FM Radio companies, Direct to Home operators and applications of TV channels etc.

(c) and (d) Based on the TRAI recommendations, the Government had formulated a proposal for certain amendments in the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of TV channels issued in 2005 which were approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th October 2011. The amended guidelines have been issued on 5th December 2011. The same are available on Ministry's website at www.mib.nic.in

Heritage Sites in West Bengal

96. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cultural heritage centres and sites in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the details of the steps taken for protection and conservation of the said sites; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 133 centrally protected mODI~ national importance in West Bengal. The details are available in the enclosed in Statement.

(b) and (c) The conservation and protection of monuments is a continuous process depending upon the need for repairs and availability of resources. The funds allocated and utilized for the conservation of monuments in the State of West Bengal during for the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure incurred
1.	2008-2009	382.00	373.15
2.	2009-2010	348.00	345.65
3.	2010-2011	417.00	416.30

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments under the jurisdiction of Kolkata Circle in West Bengal*

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandraketu's Fort	Berachampa	24 Parganas (North)
2.	Ancient mound known as Barah Mihirer Dhipi also known as Khana Mihirer Dhibi	Deulia & Kaukipara	24 Parganas (North)
3.	Clive's House Dum Dum known as Barakothi	Dum Dum	24 Parganas (North)
4.	26 Siva Temples	Barrakpore-Khardah	24 Parganas (North)
5.	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	24 Parganas (North)
6.	Jhater Deul Temple	Jhata	24 Parganas (North)
7.	Ancient Temple	Bahulara	
8.	Dalmadal Gun and the platform on which it is mounted	Bishnupur	Bankura
9.	Gate of Old Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
10.	Jore Mandir	Bishnupur	Bankura
11.	Jore Bangla Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
12.	Kalachand Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
13.	Lalji Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
14.	Madan Gopal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
15.	Madan Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
16.	Malleswar Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
17.	Murali Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
18.	Nanda Lal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
19.	Patpur Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
20.	Radha Binod Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
21.	Radha Gobinda Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
22.	Radha Madhab Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
23.	Radha Shyam Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
24.	Rasmancha	Bishnupur	Bankura
25.	Shyam Rai Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
26.	Small sateway of fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
27.	Stone chariot	Bishnupur	Bankura
28.	Saileswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
29.	Sareswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
30.	Temple of Radha Damodar Jew	Ghatgoria	Bankura
31.	Gokul Chand Temple	Gokulnagar	Bankura
32.	Temple of Ratneswar	Jagannathpur	Bankura

1	2	3	4
33.	Temple of Shyam Sunder	Madanpur	Bankura
34.	Temple site now represented only by a mound and a statue of Surya	Pareshnath	Bankura
35.	Temple site of an old Jain Temple now represented only by a Mound with a Jain statue	Pareshnath	Bankura
36.	Image of Durga slaying Mahisasura under a tree	Sarengarh	Bankura
37.	Temple site now represented only by a mound	Sarengarh	Bankura
38.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
39.	Temple site now represented only by a mound with an Image of Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
40.	Rock Inscription of Chandra Varman	Susunia Hill	Bankura
41.	Temple of Radha Binod commonly known as Joydeb	Joydeb-Kenduli	Birbhum
42.	Temple of Dharmaraj	Kubilashpur	Birbhum
43.	Two mounds	Bhadeswar	Birbhum
44.	Temple of Basuli and the mound together with fourteen other temples near them containing the Linga images of Shiva	Nanoor	Birbhum
45.	Temple and Rasmancha (Damodar Temple)	Suri	Birbhum
46.	Two ancient temples (joined together)	Baidyapur	Burdwan
47.	Rudreswar Temple	Bamunara	Burdwan
48.	Group of four Ancient Temples	Begunia	Burdwan
49.	Tomb of Baharam Sakka, Sher Afghan and Nawab Qutabuddin	Burdwan	Burdwan
50.	Stone Temple	Garui	Burdwan
51.	Temple oflchai Ghosh	Gourangpur	Burdwan
52.	Ancient site	Nadhia	Burdwan
53.	Jain brick temple known as Sat-Deul	Deulia	Burdwan
54.	Group of temples (12 nos. temples) (i) 1 Bijoy Vaidyanath Temple (ii) 2 Giri Gobardhan Temple (iii) 3 Gopalji Temple (iv) Jaleswar Temple (v) Krishna Chandraji Temple (vi) Lalji Temple (vii) Nava-Kailasha Temple (viii) Pancharatna Temple (ix) Pratapeswar Siva Temple in Rajbari compound (x) Rameswar Temple (xi) Ratneswar Temple (xii) Rupeswar Temple	Kalna	Burdwan

1	2	3	4
55.	Ancient site and remains of Panduk Rajar Dhipi	Panduk	Burdwan
56.	Ancient mound	Bharatpur	Burdwan
57.	Cooch Behar Palace	Cooch Bihar	Cooch Bihar
58.	Rajpath Site	Khalsa Gasanimari	Cooch Bihar
59.	Tomb of Alexander-Cosma de Koros	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
60.	Tomb of General Llyod	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
61.	Dargah of Shah Ata	Gangarampur	Dinajpur (South)
62.	Mounds	Bangarh (Gangarampur)	Dinajpur (West)
63.	Haneswari and Vasudev temples	Bansberia	Hooghly
64.	Dutch Cemetery together with all tombs & monuments contained therein	Chinsurah	Hooghly
65.	Dutch Memorial monument of Susan Anna Maria	Chinsurah	Hooghly
66.	Group of temples known as Brindaban Chandra's Math	Guptipara	Hooghly
67.	Mounds	Mahanad	Hooghly
68.	Minar	Pandua	Hooghly
69.	Mosque	Pandua	Hooghly
70.	Mosque & Tombs	Satgaon	Hooghly
71.	(i) Danish Cemetery (ii) All ancient structures, ail tombs stone monument remains and inscriptions within the area enclosed by the said walls	Serampore	Hooghly
72.	Shrine and Mosque known as Dargah of Zafar Tribeni	Hooghly	Khan Gazi
73.	Dupleix Palace (Institute de Chandan Nagar)	Chandan Nagar	Hooghly
74.	Sri Mayer Ghat	Howrah	Howrah
75.	Metcalfe Hall	Kolkata	Kolkata
76.	St. John's Church (Fabrics of the Church) (final notification not issued)	Kolkata	Kolkata
77.	Currency Building	Dalhousie Square	Kolkata
78.	Asiatic Society Building	Park Street	Kolkata
79.	Maghen David Synagogue	Ward No. 45	Kolkata
80.	Beth-el-Synagogue	Pollock Street	Kolkata
81.	Adina Mosque	Pandua (Adina)	Malda
82.	Baisgazi Wail	Gaur	Maida
83.	Baraduary Masjid or the Great Golden	Gaur	Malda Mosque
84.	Bhita of Chand Sadagar	Gaur	Malda
85.	Chamkati Masjid	Gaur	Maida

1	2	3	4
86.	Chika Masjid	Gaur	Malda
87.	Dakhil darwaza	Gaur	Malda
88.	Firoz Minar	Gaur	Malda
89.	Gumti Gateway	Gaur	Malda
90.	Gunmant Mosque	Gaur	Malda
91.	Kotwali Darwaja	Gaur	Malda
92.	Lottan Masjid	Gaur	Malda
93.	Lukachuri Gateway	Gaur	Malda
94.	Qadam Rasul Mosque	Gaur	Malda
95.	Tomb of Fateh Khan	Gaur	Malda
96.	Tantipara Masjid	Gaur	Malda
97.	Two tombs in front of Tantipura Masjid	Gaur	Malda
98.	Two stone pillars	Gaur	Malda
99.	Tower	Nimasarai	Malda
100.	Eklakhi Mausoleum	Pandua	Malda
101.	Qutub Shahi Masjid	Pandua	Malda
102.	Dharmaraj Temple	Pathra	Midanapur
103.	Temples of Bandyopadhyay Family	Pathra	Midanapur
104.	Sitala Temples	Pathra	Midanapur
105.	Navratna Temple Complex	Pathra	Midanapur
106.	Kurambera Fort	Gaganeswar	Midnapore
107.	John Pierce Tomb	Midnapore	Midnapore
108.	Tomb of Azimunnisha Begum daughter of Murshid Quli Khan	Azimnagar	Murshidabad
109.	Residency Cemetery also known as 'Station Burial ground'	Babulbona Beharampore	Murshidabad
110.	Bhavaniswar Mandir	Baranagar	Murshidabad
111.	Char Bangia group of four Siva Mandirs	Baranagar	Murshidabad
112.	Tomb of Mir Mardan	Faridpur	Murshidabad
113.	Dutch Cemetery	Kalikapur	Murshidabad
114.	Old English Cemetery or Old Residency Burial Ground	Kashim Bazar	Murshidabad

1	2	3	4
115.	Mosque	Kheraul	Murshidabad
116.	Tomb of Alivardi Khan & the tomb of Seraj-ud-daullah	Khosbag	Murshidabad
117.	Mound known as Barkona Deul Mound	Panchthupi	Murshidabad
118.	Mounds known as the Devil's Mound and Raja Kama's Palace	Rangamati	Murshidabad
119.	Tomb of Sujauddin	Roshnibag	Murshidabad
120.	Tomb & Mosque of Murhsid Kuli Khan	Sabz Katra	Murshidabad
121.	Jahan Kosa Gun	Topkhana	Murshidabad
122.	Hazarduari Palace & Imambara (Murshidabad)	Killa Nizamati	Murshidabad
123.	South Gate, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
124.	Imambara, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
125.	White Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
126.	Yellow Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
127.	Tripolia Gate, Kella Nizamati	Lalbag	Murshidabad
128.	Nil Kuthi Mound	Mouza Chak, Chandpara	Mursidabad
129.	Mound known as Bahanpukur Mound or Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
130.	Ruins of Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
131.	Temple	Palpara	Nadia
132.	Tamluk Rajbati	Padumbasan, Tamluk	Purba Medinipur
133.	Old Temple at Banda	Banda	Purulia

[Translation]

MSP of Agricultural Commodities

97. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted the Swaminathan Commission to determine the norms for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the hurdles being faced by the Government to implement the Swaminathan report;

(c) whether the Government proposes to hike the support price of agricultural commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any monitoring by the Union Government in case of procurement of agricultural commodities by the States is not as per the MSP; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The terms

of reference of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan covered the whole gamut of Indian Agriculture and not merely to determine the norms for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities.

NCF had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50 percent on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases.

(c) and (d) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) and in consultation with the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments.

(e) and (f) The Government ensures MSP through procurement operations undertaken by the Central, State and cooperative agencies in the States.

State Governments have been alerted from time to time to make adequate arrangements to ensure MSP to farmers.

[English]

Scientific Achievements in Agriculture

98. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the steady growth of the farm sector in the country, the many scientific achievements in the field of agriculture have not been fully utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the expected yield per hectare has not been achieved despite ideal farm practices in the country; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Union Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) With the average yields of food grains and horticultural crops have increased substantially, their full potential have not been realized. Under ideal farm practices, expected maximum yield per hectare can be achieved, as was observed in the frontline demonstrations conducted by ICAR in different crops all over the country. However, about 25-30 per cent gap still exists between per ha yield realized in such demonstrations and farmers' fields.

(d) ICAR, in collaboration with Agricultural Universities, has taken several initiatives to enhance productivity of different crops by adoption of crop production technologies that are useful to sustain high crop productivity.

Cultural Agreements

99. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India has entered into cultural agreements during the current year;

(b) whether the Government has fully utilized the funds allocated for promoting Indian culture in new territories during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Culture has not entered into Cultural Agreements with any country so far during the current financial year, (2011-12).

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

DTH Services of DD

100. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Doordarshan (DD) proposes to include more free channels through the Doordarshan's Direct to Home (DTH) Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DTH service of Doordarshan is being utilized only in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government/DD to popularize the said services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the capacity of Doordarshan's DTH platform is expected to increase from the present 59 TV channels to 75 free to air channels, during 2012.

(c) and (d) Doordarshan's DTH signal is available in the entire country. Doordarshan runs promos to popularize the DTH Direct+ Service.

[English]

Low Input Technology Birds

101. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating an action plan to process collation of data on low input technology birds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals or recommendations from public and private sources so as to broaden the supply base of such birds for the Rural Poultry Development Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARANDAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) A list of 'low input technology' birds suitable for backyard poultry already exists in the guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development" implemented by Government of India. To broaden the supply base of such birds, information was invited from various sources.

(c) and (d) A number of proposals and recommendations have been received from both public and private sources *viz.* Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), Izatnagar; Sri Venkateshwara Veterinary University (Tirupati); Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Sciences University (Bidar); Kerala Agricultural University

(Mannuthy); Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Chennai); Central Poultry Development Organizations Government of India; Yashwant Agritech Private Ltd., Jalgaon, Maharashtra; Indbro Research & Breeding farms Pvt. Ltd. (Hyderabad); Keggfarms Pvt. Ltd. (Gurgaon) etc.

(e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has decided to continue the scheme 'Poultry Development' in XII five year plan with a provision for examination of available stocks of low-input technology birds for its suitability in rural poultry development programme and to update the existing list.

[Translation]

Madhyavarti Bazar Yojana

102. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the number of farmers getting due benefit under the 'Madhyavarti Bazar Yojana' in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the strategy made by the Government on the basis of its outcome so far; and

(d) the extent to which the above said strategy has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

[English]

Population Pressure

103. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital of the country is facing immense population pressure due to migration of people from the rural areas in search of jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons observed by the Government for this influx; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to de-congest the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that as per Master Plan Delhi (MPD-2021), the National Capital has distinct and unique character. It is growing and acts as a magnet attracting people from all across the country and also a hub for the regions surrounding it. There is a virtual urban continuum between Delhi and the surrounding areas which lie in the State or Uttar Pradesh & Haryana. As per MPD 2021 by the year 2021 the net addition to the population by way of natural growth and by migration is expected to be 24 lakhs in each category.

(d) As per MPD-2021 framework for sub regional development wherein the following has been envisaged:

- (i) As per National Capital Region Plan, no new Central Government and Public Sector Undertaking offices should be located in National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, this would be possible only after a time bound action plan is prepared together with suitable incentives and disincentives.
- (ii) Industrial growth in Delhi to be restricted to high-tech with emphasis on units, which require skill, less manpower and energy and do not create pollution/nuisance.
- (iii) Major regional transport corridor and communication network to be strengthened to enhance economic development within the National Capital Region and decentralization of the distributive trade.

Further the National Capital Region Planning Board has informed that it has notified the Regional Plan 2021 in September 2005, which contains policies & proposals for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through inter-related policy framework relating to population (re-distribution), settlement systems, regional land use patterns, efficient and economic connectivity, physical and social infrastructure development, environmental factors, and economic activities.

Indo-Nepal Home Secretary Level Talks

104. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal were held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the meeting;

(c) the details of the issues on which both the countries have consensus; and

(d) the details of the progress made so far on the issues agreed by both the countries in their previous meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Madam. The Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Nepal were held on 16-17 January, 2012 at New Delhi.

(b) to (d) The issues discussed during the meeting were countering terrorist activities, curbing cross-border crimes, circulation of Fake India Currency Notes, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, trafficking of narcotics & psychotropic substances, misuse of SIM Cards, sharing of information/intelligence reports, progress in establishment of Integrated Check Posts and border roads and India's support to training and capacity building of Nepal's security apparatus.

The issues on which both the countries have consensus on are countering terrorist activities, curbing cross-border crimes, circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, trafficking of narcotics & psychotropic substances, misuse of SIM Cards, sharing of information/intelligence reports, progress in establishment of Integrated Check Posts and border roads and India's support to training and capacity building of Nepal's security apparatus.

Both the countries expressed their satisfaction on the progress made so far and the outcome of the issues deliberated during the meeting and hoped it will go a long way in addressing mutual security concerns, enhancing cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

[Translation]

Promotion of Folk Arts

105. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote folk arts and culture in the country;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance including pension to folk artistes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up research institutes for promotion of folk arts and culture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) for preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture in the country. 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.

(b) and (c) Government of India, Ministry of Culture provides financial assistance to artists, including folk artistes, in indigent circumstances 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". Assistance of Rs. 4000/- per month is given to those benefitted under Central Quota and of Rs. 3500/- per month to those covered under Central-State Quota and receiving an assistance of Rs. 500/- per month from the concerned State Government.

In addition, financial assistance is also provided to promising/outstanding artistes, including folk artistes, under the following Schemes:

(i) "Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields". Under this Scheme 400 scholarships of the value of Rs. 5000/- each p.m. are provided every year for a period of two years.

(ii) "Fellowships to Outstanding persons in the field of Culture". Under this scheme 200 senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 20,000/- each per month and 200 junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each per month are provided every year for a period of two years.

(d) and (e) There is a proposal to set up a Cultural Centre for Gujjars, Bakarwals and Pahari Speaking Communities of Jammu and Kashmir.

Alcohol Production from Foodgrains

106. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains are being used in the production of alcohol in the country;

(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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Alcohol is a State Subject. All matters relating to manufacturing of alcohol and its monitoring etc. are dealt with by respective State Governments. The Ministry does not maintain database on the production of Alcohol from foodgrains.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Ginger Cultivation

107. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and average price of ginger in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the ginger farmers are committing suicide due to heavy loss in ginger cultivation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme for these farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The production of ginger and its average price in the country during the last three years is as below:

Year	Production (000' MT)	Average Price (Rs./quintal)
2008-09	610.38	9212.00
2009-10	679.29	12760.00
2010-11	701.99	18832.00

The state-wise production of ginger during the last three years is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are not covered under Price Support Scheme and are generally perishable in nature. The purpose of implementation of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop, when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels/cost of production. The losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is also implementing two centrally sponsored schemes namely (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States and (ii) National Horticulture Mission for the holistic development of horticulture crops including ginger by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities such as production of quality seed, integrated pest and nutrient management, post harvest management and establishment of marketing infrastructure, etc.

Statement

Production of ginger in India during the last three years

(in 000' MTs)			
State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11.68	16.67	16.67
Arunachal Pradesh	41.79	49.66	53.00

1	2	3	4
Assam	103.92	107.89	119.62
Bihar	0.84	0.84	0.84
Chhattisgarh	2.11	1.78	1.42
Gujarat	49.50	47.69	69.58
Haryana	2.28	3.58	7.79
Himachal Pradesh	18.81	13.96	16.76
Karnataka	81.16	135.03	100.00
Kerala	30.81	28.60	28.66
Madhya Pradesh	9.34	9.68	9.68
Maharashtra	1.20	1.10	1.04
Manipur	5.82	7.93	3.84
Meghalaya	50.29	54.01	53.64
Mizoram	34.29	31.00	32.50
Nagaland	32.00	34.00	35.44
Odisha	30.80	30.80	30.80
Rajasthan	0.36	0.47	0.46
Sikkim	40.64	43.19	45.89
Tamil Nadu	16.34	13.87	26.70
Tripura	7.12	7.93	7.60
Uttar Pradesh	2.08	2.35	2.54
Uttarakhand	11.84	11.84	11.84
West Bengal	23.83	23.83	23.83
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.53	1.58	1.85
All India	610.38	679.29	701.99

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Kozhikode, Kerala.

Harnessing Agricultural Produce

108. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged any roadmap to harness the agricultural produces of the country including the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a tomato processing plant near Simaria/Balumath blocks in Chatra & Latehar districts of Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be functional; 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 (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Vision 2015 formulated by the Ministry for the whole country including Jharkhand in 2005 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, enhancing value addition from 20% to 35% and increasing India's share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government is not planning to establish a tomato processing plant near Simaria/ Balumath blocks in Chatra & Latehar districts of Jharkhand. However, Ministry under its plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of FPIs extends the financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country including Jharkhand. Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended in the form of grants-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs.

[Translation]

Pilferage from FCI Godowns

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide foodgrains at cheaper rates to nearly three fourths population of the country under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain incidents of pilferage of foodgrains meant for distribution to the poor from the Food Corporation of India godowns have come to light; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported during the last three years alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, *inter-alia* 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. As per the Bill, the priority households will be entitled to receive seven kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3, 2 and 1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. General households will be entitled to receive not less than three kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding 50% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice.

(c) As per records of Food Corporation of India (FCI), no incident of pilferage of foodgrains meant for distribution to the poor from FCI godowns have come to light, However theft cases have been reported by Regions.

(d) The details of theft cases reported during the last three years, as reported by the FCI, are given in the enclosed Statement, for which following actions are being taken to curb/detect such cases:-

- (1) Installation of barbed wires fencing of boundary walls, provision of street lights in the godowns/ complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
- (2) Security staffs of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (3) Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at vulnerable depots/godowns in the naxal prone area
- (4) Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.
- (5) FIRs have also been lodged with the Police where such incidents have come to notice. Apart from this, departmental action including recovery of loss has been resorted to act as deterrent.

Statement*The details of Theft/Pilfaregecases period from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/ Quantity	Amount involved (in Rs.)	Remarks
NORTH ZONE:					
Haryana Region					
1.	Railhead Taraori	5.4.2008	Theft of 15 Katta Wheat (7,50,000 Qtl.)	11,362.50	Stolen bags recovered by RPF. Case closed
Rajasthan Region					
2.	FSD Sawinadhapur	12/13.6.2008	Theft of 8 Katta Wheat (4,00,000 Qtl.)	6060.00	Case closed. (Amt. recovered from defaulter)
Total		11.50 Qtl.		17,422.50	

The Details of Theft Foodgrain Cases from 1.4.2009 upto 31.03.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/ Quantity	Amount involved (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH ZONE:					
Punjab Region					
1.	FSD Kila Raipur	31/9-1.9.2009	Theft of 132 katta wheat. 107 kattabalance (53.50.000 Qtl.)	66875.00	25 Kattas recovered
2.	FSD Dinpur, Amritsar	18/19.03.2010	Theft of 53 bags RR Rice	56604.00	Case under process in police investigation
Rajasthan Region					
3.	Cap Alwar	26/27.7.2009	Theft of 31kattas wheat (15.05.000 Qtls.)	23808.00	The amount has been recovered from defaulters. Case is under process in court.
4.	Cap Nokha Bikaner	12.01.2010	Theft of 1 Katta of Wheat (50 kg)	—	1 Katta has been recovered and deposited in cap Nokhaby Police.
U.P. Region					
5.	C.B Ganj, Bareilly	12.01.2010	Theft of 147 kattas Rice (73.20.00 Qtl.)	157070.00	Case under process in police investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Kosikalan	13/14.3.2010	Theft of 110 Kattas Wheat (55.00 Qtl.)	83930.00	Case under process in police investigation
Maharashtra Region					
7.	Goa	27.3/30.04.2009	Theft of 236 kattas Rice Grade A (118 Qtl.)	97,940/-	FIR Lodged on 30.04.2009. Case under process.
Total			341.75 Qtl (34.1 MT)	4,86,227.00	

The Details of Theft Foodgrain Cases from 1.4.2010 upto 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/ Quantity	Amount involved (in Rs.)	Remarks
NORTH ZONE					
Rajasthan Region					
1.	Sri Ganga Nagar	19/20.08.2010	Theft of 56 bags of wheat (28 Qtl.)	—	Case Settled (The 56 rice bag recovered)
WEST ZONE					
M.P. Region					
1.	Bhopal	3.05.2010	Damage 8 bag of rice due to fire (4.00 Qtl.)	Rs. 7200/-	Case is under process
NORTH ZONE					
Punjab Region					
1.	Buffer Complex Patiala	7.1.2011	Theft of 117 bags of Rice (58.50) (6MT)	Rs. 81,900/-	Case is under process
Total			(62.50 Qtl.) (6.5 MT)	Rs. 89,100/-	

The Details of Theft/Pilferage Foodgrain Cases from 1.4.2011 upto 31.12.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/ Quantity	Amount involved (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH ZONE					
Punjab Region					
1.	FSD Ladhuka, Ferozpur	17.5.2011	Theft of 10 bags of wheat (5Qtl) (0.5 MT)	Rs. 7000/-	Case is under process

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	FSD Roja, Shahjhanpur	2/3.11.2010 & 7/8.11.2010	Theft of 195 katta of wheat & Rice 97.50 Qtl.	Rs. 2,88,075.00	The case was reported on 21.09.2011 and Rs. 2,51,475/- has been recovered from Security Agency.
3.	Cap Alwar	24.11.2011	42 katta (21.00 Qtl.)	Rs. 57,036.34	Recovery has been done and the food grain has been deposited in the Godwon.
Total			123 Qtl. (12.3 MT)	Rs. 3,52,111.34	Amount recovered Rs. 2,51,475/-

[English]

Monuments Protected by NMA

110. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of monuments in the country including those in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR) under the protection of the National Monuments Authority (NMA);

(b) whether the bylaws for the said monuments including Sher Shah Gate and Khair-ul-Manzil mosque have been approved by the National Monuments Authority (NMA);

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

(d) whether these monuments are being encroached by people living in and around the monuments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to remove the encroachments and rehabilitate the people?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Monument Authority (NMA) does not have any provision to declare monument/site as of national importance. However, Archaeological Survey of India under its jurisdiction looks after 3,677 monuments/sites that are declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The State-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Heritage Bye-laws for these two monuments have been framed according to Rule 22

of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-Laws and other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011 and parameters defined under second schedule.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India—State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Odisha	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	163
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3677

Capacity Building under UIDSSMT

111. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate provisions exists under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for capacity building of State Level Nodal Bodies and Urban Local Bodies; and

(b) if so, the specific guidelines and the details of such projects considered and submitted by Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) In accordance with the provision of Para-9 of the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) guidelines, State Level Sanctioning Committee may sanction additional central grant upto a

maximum of 5 % to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

1. 1.5 %for preparation of Detailed project report.
2. 1.5% for training and capacity building relating to project/scheme.
3. 1% for bringi.ng about efficiencies in the projects.
4. 1% for adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies.

(b) So far State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the States have sanctioned incentive for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in 284 projects. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 75.24 crore has been released to the States. In the case of State of Maharashtra SLSC has approved incentive for DPR preparation in 22 projects for which Rs. 8.55 crore has been released to the State.

Public Sector in Agriculture

112. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the public sector in the production of agricultural items in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas; and

(b) the funds spent by them for agricultural production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a state subject. Government of India supplements state efforts through fund allocation under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The amount spent for improving agricultural production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, by the D/o Agriculture and Cooperation, is given in the table below:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	953030.07
2009-10	1087015.12
2010-11	1705258.97
2011-12*	1462953.62

*Expenditure upto 6.3.2012.

[*Translation*]

Seminar on 'Development of Agriculture'

113. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on 'Development of Agriculture' was organised recently;

(b) if so, the details of the main issues discussed and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has introduced new techniques in agriculture to increase the production of foodgrains and fruits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the projected increase in production for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, as a part of the deliberations by the committee of Governors appointed by the President a Workshop was held on 15.02.2012 at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. The Workshop discussed different aspect, of Policy initiatives for promoting partnership between stake holders in Agriculture with particular reference to Rainfed/Dryland farming.

Proven technologies/interventions are being promoted amongst the farmers through organization of block demonstrations in cluster mode approach under several new initiatives like Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India(BGREI), Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), Integrated Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP). Resource efficient agricultural practices are being promoted like System of Rice Intensification (SRI) under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Line sowing/transplanting under BGREI & NFSM. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is also implementing two centrally sponsored schemes Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country for increasing productivity and production of Horticultural crops through rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile

orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient management/integrated pest management, post harvest management including establishment of marketing infrastructure.

Projected increase in crop production to meet the growing demand will be assessed by the planning commission at the commencement of 12th five year plan. Accordingly, the crop wise and season wise national crop production target are fixed every year by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

[*English*]

Farming Practices

114. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between crop yield per hectare and the achievable potential under ideal farming practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The management practices, if not ideal, may affect achievable yields. Gaps in the crop yield between the achievable yields and actual yields are also influenced by various biotic stresses like diseases, insect-pests, weeds and abiotic stresses like drought, salinity, floods, extreme temperatures, etc.

(c) The National Agricultural Research System conducts research for development of high yielding and stress tolerant crop varieties. Such agricultural technologies are demonstrated through on-farm trials, and disseminated through the extension machinery.

[*Translation*]

Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh Border

115. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the number of cases of smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details of cases of smuggling that have come to light during each of the last three years and the current year and the goods seized thereunder; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb smuggling on borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Indo-Bangladesh border spanning 4096.70 km in the State of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Assam, is manned by the Border Security Force (BSF). The following seizures were made during the last three years and the current year (upto February, 2012) on the border by BSF:-

Year	Narcotics (in Kgs)	FICN (value in Rs.)	Arms (in Nos.)	Cattle (in Nos.)	Phensedyl (in Nos.)
2009	9549	2843390	65	114790	418440
2010	9292	3226900	70	101381	327393
2011	8598	4486300	45	135291	400673
2012 (upto Feb., 2012)	675	238500	4	16807	41465

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination to check illegal activities across International Borders, including smuggling which, *inter-alia*, includes the following:-

- (i) Round the clock surveillance and patrolling of the borders. The domination of riverine borders is being done through water crafts and floating Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- (ii) Establishment of observation posts;
- (iii) Construction of border fencing and floodlighting;
- (iv) Introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments;
- (v) Establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce inter-se distance of BOPs;
- (vi) Up-gradation of Intelligence set up; and
- (vii) Appropriate co-ordination with the concerned State Governments and the Intelligence agencies.

Accident Cases

116. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pedestrians in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi become victims of accidents;

(b) if so, the number of pedestrians killed and injured in accidents during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of pedestrians killed and injured during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 29.02.2012) in the NCT of Delhi are given below:

Year	Persons injured	Persons killed
2009	2677	1170
2010	2464	960
2011	2488	937
2012 (upto 29/02)	435	130

(c) Details of steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent such cases are as follows:

- (i) Increased presence of Traffic Police Personnel in accident-prone areas.
- (ii) Installation and provision of pedestrian traffic signals at important locations where pedestrian movement is very high.
- (iii) Provision of iron railings in central verges on important roads for discouraging the pedestrians to cross road at their will.
- (iv) Road safety advertisements and publicity in the matter to educate the pedestrians for ensuring their safety.
- (v) Provision of footpaths along the roads and speed calming measures at traffic junctions.
- (vi) Painting and provision of zebra crossings at traffic junctions.
- (vii) Bus stop discipline at important bus stops in Delhi to ensure proper boarding and de-boarding of passengers.
- (viii) Introduction of conflict free traffic circulation plans in important parts of Delhi.
- (ix) Installation of traffic signals/blinkers in accident-prone areas.
- (x) Mobile patrolling by Traffic Police Personnel at vulnerable accident locations.
- (xi) Special night checking drives for over-speeding, drunken driving etc.
- (xii) Rigid enforcement of traffic rules and regulations in Delhi. Special enforcement drives on accident prone roads/areas.
- (xiii) Use of Public Address System to impart road safety messages at important locations.
- (xiv) Identification of black spots and locations for ensuring remedial measures.

Procurement of Foodgrains

117. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains procured during the current year alongwith the increase over the previous year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government had involved other agencies apart from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to undertake procurement during the last one year and the current year;

(c) if so, whether the said agencies were able to meet the targets fixed for procurement during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed and achieved regarding foodgrains to be procured by the said agencies and the FCI during the said period, State-wise and grain-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to improve procurement and open more procurement centres during the ensuing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The total quantum of foodgrains procured during the current year along-with the increase over the previous year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) Yes Madam. Other than FCI, State Governments engage agencies at their level to undertake procurement of foodgrains.

(c) and (d) As per the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy & wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies through an open ended process. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are bought by the procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) or in the open market whatever is advantageous to them.

However, at the start of every marketing season, a meeting of food secretaries is convened and state-wise estimates of expected quantities of foodgrains to be procured are prepared.

Rice and wheat procurement estimate for last one year and current year along-with the actual procurement State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-III and IV.

(e) Steps taken to improve procurement and open more procurement centers during the ensuing season are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement I

Procurement of Wheat

[Marketing Season-wise]

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
1.	Punjab	102.09	109.57	7.48
2.	Haryana	63.47	69.28	5.81
3.	Uttar Pradesh	16.45	34.61	18.16
4.	Madhya Pradesh	35.38	49.65	14.27
5.	Bihar	1.83	5.56	3.73
6.	Rajasthan	4.76	13.03	8.27
7.	Uttarakhand	0.86	0.42	-0.44
8.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.07	-0.02
9.	Delhi	0.10	0.08	-0.02
10.	Gujarat	0.01	1.05	1.04
11.	Jharkhand	Negligible	-	-
12.	Maharashtra		-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible	-
14.	West Bengal	0.09	-	-0.09
Total		225.14	283.34	58.20

Negligible—Less than 500 tonnes

Statement II

Procurement of Rice

[Marketing Season-wise]

[Figures in lakh tonnes]

States/UTs	2010-11 (as on 07.03.11)	2011-12 (as on 07.03.11)	Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
Andhra Pradesh	34.30	40.78	6.48
Assam	0.06	0.04	-0.01
Bihar	3.50	9.67	6.18
Chandigarh	0.10	0.13	0.03
Chhattisgarh	34.81	40.84	6.03
Delhi	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	0.04	0.04
Haryana	16.58	19.76	3.18
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	1.53	1.53
Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.02	-0.09
Karnataka	1.33	2.27	0.93
Kerala	0.88	1.34	0.46
Madhya Pradesh	2.18	6.32	4.14
Maharashtra	1.54	1.33	-0.21
Nagaland	-	-	-
Odisha	15.31	16.81	1.50
Puducherry	0.12	0.02	-0.11
Punjab	86.34	77.31	-9.02
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	8.75	11.00	2.26
Uttar Pradesh	19.30	27.81	8.51
Uttarakhand	2.76	2.69	-0.07
West Bengal	6.58	8.31	1.73
Total	234.55	268.03	33.48

The above figures also includes the rice equivalent of un-milled paddy.

Statement III*Rice Procurement for Central Pool (Marketing Season-wise)*

[Figures in lakh tonnes]

Sl.No.	States/UTs	KMS 2010-11		KMS 2011-12	
		Estimate	Actual Procurement	Estimate as	Actual Procurement (As on 07.03.2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.00	96.09	107.00	40.78
2.	Assam	0.10	0.16		0.04
3.	Bihar	9.00	8.83	9.50	9.67
4.	Chandigarh	-	0.10		0.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.00	37.46	40.00	40.84
6.	Gujarat	-	-	0.15	0.04
7.	Haryana	13.00	16.87	17.40	19.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.01		0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.23	0.00		1.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.11		0.02
11.	Karnataka	2.00	1.80	5.20	2.27
12.	Kerala	2.86	2.63	2.92	1.34
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.40	5.16	6.50	6.32
14.	Maharashtra	3.18	3.08	1.65	1.33
15.	Odisha	32.00	24.65	30.00	16.81
16.	Puducherry	-	0.40	0.33	0.02
17.	Punjab	85.00	86.35	82.00	77.31
18.	Tamil Nadu	11.00	15.43	20.00	11.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30.75	25.54	18.00	27.81
20.	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.22	0.50	2.69
21.	West Bengal	16.00	13.10	12.00	8.31
	Total	327.52	341.98	353.15	268.03

The above estimates are the estimates arrived at during State Food Secretaries meeting held before the start of respective Kharif Marketing Season.

Statement IV*Wheat Procurement Estimates and Actual*

[Figures in lakh tonnes]

Sl.No	States/UTs	RMS 2010-11		RMS 2011-12	
		Estimate	Actual Procurement	Estimate	Actual Procurement
1.	Bihar	6.00	1.83	7.00	5.56
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.09		0.07
3.	Delhi	0.00	0.10		0.08
4.	Gujarat	0.50	0.01	1.50	1.05
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	Neg.		
6.	Haryana	60.00	63.47	65.00	69.28
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.012	0		
8.	Jharkhand	0.15	Neg.	0.05	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	35.38	35.00	49.65
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00		
11.	Punjab	115.00	102.09	107.00	109.58
12.	Rajasthan	6.00	4.76	6.00	13.03
13.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	16.45	40.00	34.61
14.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.86	1.00	0.42
15.	West Bengal	0.00	0.09	0.20	
	Total	262.66	225.13	262.75	283.34

Neg. - Less than 500 tonnes.

The above estimates are the estimates arrived at during State Food Secretaries meeting.

Statement V

1. Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Government agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and

required additional procurement centres are also opened.

2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of

procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.

3. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
4. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, A&N Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat.
5. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.
6. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes in RMS 2009-10. The MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100 per quintal and the procurement of wheat in RMS 2010-11 was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced the MSP of wheat as Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs. 50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record

procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 has been further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal.

7. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs.950 and Rs.980 per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy, respectively. In addition, the Government had also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10. A total of 320.34 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during KMS 2009-10. For KMS 2010-11, MSP of Rs. 1000 and 1030 per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was fixed. The procurement of rice in KMS 2010-11 is 341.80 lakh tonnes. The MSP of Paddy for common and Grade 'A' variety of Paddy was further enhanced to Rs. 1080 and Rs. 1110 per quintal respectively for KMS 2011-12. The estimated procurement of rice in KMS 2011-12 is 353 lakh tonnes.
8. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions for recording correct market arrivals and ensuring imposition of at least 50% compulsory levy on rice millers.

[English]

Urban Facilities in Historic Cities

118. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing any challenge in enhancing the quality of urban facilities without compromising the existing values of the historic cities in each State especially Jharkhand, having rich heritage and culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any specific scheme to develop such cities without disturbing their historic values; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Investment in Agriculture Sector

119. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural experts have suggested to increase investment in the agriculture sector in view of the retarded growth rate in this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme/policy has been formulated by the Government to boost agricultural growth rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the investment made and subsidy provided by the Government to the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) In pursuance of recommendation of 53rd meeting of the National Development Council (NDC), Department has launched two major schemes namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission in 2007-08 with the aim to boost agricultural growth rate and to incentivize the States to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector. The farm sector has grown at an average rate of around 3.2 per cent during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan and assuming conditions remain favourable in 2011-12, will likely to achieve 3.8% growth. This is despite the fact that in 2009 the country suffered wide spread drought.

(e) Investment in agriculture sector has increased over the years. Government releases funds to the States under various schemes being implemented by them to enhance agricultural production. State Governments disburse subsidy to beneficiaries as per the guidelines of the schemes. Details of Plan outlay of DAC during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
2008-09	10105.67
2009-10	11307.07
2010-11	15042.00
2011-12	17123.87

Sugar Mills in Bihar

120. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to State:

(a) whether any requests/proposals have been received from Bihar including Supaul and Samstipur for setting up sugar mills in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the present status of the proposals; and

(c) the number of mills actually set up in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government received three Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) for setting up of new sugar mills in the State of Bihar during last three years (*i.e.* from January 2009 to January 2012). The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Company Name	District	IEM No./ date
1.	M/s. India Green Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	East Champaran	866/ 02.04.2009
2.	M/s. India Green Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	East Champaran	1623/ 30.06.2009
3.	M/s. Vaidyanath Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	West Champaran	2823/ 25.08.2010

However, all the three IEM's stand de-recognized for failure to comply with relevant provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

(c) No new sugar mill has been setup in Bihar during the last three years.

Assistance for Beekeeping, Fishery and Poultry

121. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to various States for beekeeping, fishery and poultry activities;

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

(c) the number of persons benefited under this scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is also providing subsidy for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) 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 for the holistic development of horticulture sector. In order to maximize the production of horticulture crops especially cross pollinated crops, there is provision for providing assistance for pollination support through beekeeping in NHM and HMNEH. State-wise details of funds allocated, released and number of persons benefited under beekeeping component during each of the last three years and the current year under NHM is given at enclosed Statement-I and under HMNEH is given at enclosed Statement-II.

To promote beekeeping, under NHM and HMNEH, assistance is provided to beekeepers for bee colonies with hives @ 50% of Rs 3,000/- per colony of 8 frames, limited to 50 colonies per beneficiary.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Poultry Development' in all States having three components *viz.* Assistance to State Poultry Farms, Rural Backyard Poultry Development and Poultry Estates. A Central Sector Scheme, 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' is also being implemented through National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) since 2011-12, on capital subsidy mode @ 33.3% to SC/ST & North Eastern Region and @ 25% to others (earlier it was in interest-free loan {IFL} mode). State-wise allocations are not made under any of the DAHD&F schemes. However, the details of releases made under the schemes are given at enclosed Statement-III. The number of beneficiaries under "Rural Backyard Poultry Development" is given at enclosed Statement-IV.

Under Poultry Venture Capital Scheme, an amount of Rs. 500 lakh has been released to NABARD, out of which, Rs. 329.31 lakh has been further released by NABARD during 2011-12 (Statement-V).

For fisheries sector, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is providing financial assistance to various States and UTs through Centrally sponsored/ Central sector Schemes namely Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System for fisheries sector and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). State-wise details of the funds released under Fisheries sector schemes during 2008-12 are given at enclosed Statements-VI to X.

Statement I

Year-wise Allocation and Release and Beneficiaries (2008-12) under Beekeeping component in NHM

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2009-10		2010-11		Total		2011-12		Grand Total		Total No. of Beneficiaries (2008-12)
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Bihar	6.40	5.44	9.10	0	23.50	12.24	153.50	0	177.00	12.24	4713

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	46.13	30.71	46.13	30.71	14.30	12.16	60.43	42.87	0
Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0	2
Goa	0.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	1.45	0	1.45	0	54
Gujarat	4.00		26.14	13.72	30.14	13.72	13.70	7.19	43.84	20.91	566
Haryana	388.50	319.6	282.00	128.35	731.00	458.58	253.00	217.6	984.00	676.18	67547
Jharkhand	13.60	10.2	21.00	8.93	169.40	19.13	7.40	6.29	176.80	25.42	3363
Karnataka	77.15	65.58	113.40	83.64	321.30	244.42	79.95	69.66	401.25	314.08	25203
Kerala	40.00	0	70.50	0	310.50	102	69.50	59.08	380.00	161.08	28775
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Maharashtra	3.46	2.94	57.98	0	98.05	2.94	40.00	25.5	138.05	28.44	1659
Odisha	0.00		44.00	0	44.00	0	22.00	18.72	66.00	18.72	1265
Puducherry	0.00		0.14	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.30	0.26	0.44	0.38	0
Punjab	46.40	27.81	90.50	37.41	187.40	68.62	86.38	65.77	273.78	134.39	9199
Rajasthan	40.00	17	9.07	51	129.07	81.6	60.00	25.5	189.07	107.1	11554
Tamil Nadu	57.60	18.51	7.50	6.38	86.54	43.11	10.05	0	96.59	43.11	3999
Uttar Pradesh	108.12	91.9	84.90	55.71	320.78	147.61	148.62	37.68	469.40	185.29	19371
West Bengal	112.00	0	62.01	52.71	174.01	52.71	22.00	0	196.01	52.71	1894
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	4.76	0.04	5.3	5.64	10.06	16.00	6.81	21.64	16.87	1890
	902.83	563.74	924.41	473.98	2677.60	1287.57	998.15	552.22	3675.74	1839.79	181054

Statement II

Year-wise (2008-12) allocation, release and total no of beneficiaries under bee keeping component of Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto Feb. 2012)		No. of persons
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.28							6
Assam	36.00	18.40	12.00	6.96	7.49	7.49			178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	40.00	40.00	40.80	49.60	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	824
Meghalaya	4.40	4.40					4.80	4.80	40
Mizoram							60.00	32.00	80
Nagaland	16.00	16.00	34.50	34.50			22.50	22.50	376
Sikkim	26.40	19.92	30.80	24.15	30.00	22.50	9.10	7.70	362
Tripura	16.00	16.00							100
Jammu and Kashmir	35.96	12.36			22.35	22.35	10.40	10.40	210
Himachal Pradesh	16.80	16.80	8.00	1.60	30.00	3.45	39.26	16.08	167
Uttarakhand	16.00		7.20	7.20	22.40	22.40	10.50	10.50	84
Total	208.84	145.16	133.30	124.01	202.24	168.19	246.56	193.98	2427

Statement III

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development"—component 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms':
State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the farms	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 7.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		34.00		68.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00			34.00
3.	Assam				
4.	Chhattisgarh		96.00		65.00
5.	Goa				
6.	Haryana	32.30			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14.49	8.51		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		44.00		
9.	Karnataka	34.00	63.20		199.20
10.	Kerala	167.40	170.00	102.00	68.00
11.	Lakshadweep		38.50		

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh		34.00		64.00
13.	Maharashtra	61.81			
14.	Mizoram				
15.	Nagaland	40.00		23.75	
16.	Odisha				
17.	Punjab				32.00
18.	Sikkim	100.00	107.50	42.50	
19.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	34.00		
20.	Tripura	83.76			85.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	136.00	134.91		
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	181.725
23.	West Bengal	84.00		414.8	
	Total	973.76	764.62	583.05	796.925

*This component had been an erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme prior to 2009-10 and later subsumed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development'. Therefore 2008-09 figures are for the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Assistance to State Poultry Farms"

Central Sector Scheme, "Poultry Venture Capital Fund"

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7484400	83084200	144885800	244395200
2.	Bihar			183400	183400
3.	Chhattisgarh				0
4.	Goa				2285900
5.	Gujarat				0
6.	Haryana				1561000
7.	Himachal Pradesh				0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				1410000
9.	Jharkhand	425000			1185000
10.	Karnataka	892100	2938000	2994200	10454300

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	1250000		3262900	4805400
12.	Madhya Pradesh				345000
13.	Maharashtra	27683400	1874100	131759500	174266000
14.	Odisha	1504000			1975700
15.	Punjab				6849000
16.	Rajasthan				2677000
17.	Tamil Nadu	714500			9209600
18.	Uttar Pradesh			793600	793600
19.	Uttarakhand			1170200	4859900
20.	West Bengal	1250000			5550000
21.	Arunachal Pradesh				425000
22.	Assam		2500000	250000	3632669
23.	Manipur				1833000
24.	Meghalaya				0
25.	Mizoram	360000		250000	2910000
26.	Nagaland				0
27.	Sikkim				0
28.	Tripura			150000	150000
Total		41563400	90396300	285699600	481756669

*In 2008-09 the scheme was erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme' on interest-free loan mode; In 2009-10 it was segregated and was implemented as 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme'. In 2011-12 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme' was implemented on Capital Subsidy mode.

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development"—component 'Rural backyard Poultry Development'
(this scheme component was launched in 2009-10)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 7.3.2012)	
		State	NABARD*	State	NABARD	State	NABARD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	177.50	9.72	177.50	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	69.20	-	65.40	-
3.	Assam	-	-	157.33	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	163.00	9.00	162.50	-	652.00	36.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	149.19	
6.	Goa	-	-	10.50	-	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	364.90	-	205.55	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	231.50	12.60
9.	Kerala	164.00	9.00	-	-	164.00	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	542.30	28.62	325.00	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	183.00	20.16
12.	Meghalaya	49.10	-	-	-	31.50	-
13.	Mizoram	20.00	-	40.00	-	20.40	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	72.00	5.76	97.95	-
15.	Odisha	-	-	150.00	-	-	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	65.50	3.60
17.	Sikkim	40.50 31.50	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	46.50	-	-	-
19.	Tripura	-	-	60.50	-	-	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	54.00	-	384.20	23.76
21.	West Bengal	72.996	-	1318.00	61.66	-	-
	Total	541.096	18.00	3225.23	105.76	2752.69	96.12
	Grand Total	559.096		3330.99		2848.81	

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development"—component 'Poultry Estates'

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 7.3.2012)	
		State	NABARD	State	NABARD	State	NABARD
1.	Sikkim	98.25	203.27	60.00	-	-	-
2.	Odisha	-	-	99.00	270.00	-	-
	Total	98.25	203.27	159.00	270.00	-	-

Statement IV

Number of beneficiaries under 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component of 'Poultry Development' Scheme

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 7.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8100	8100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3000	3000
3.	Assam	-	10825	-
4.	Bihar	7500	7500	30000
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	6866
6.	Goa	-	1000	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	16900	9550
8.	Karnataka	-	-	10500
9.	Kerala	7500	-	7500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	24900	15000
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	8400
12.	Meghalaya	2100	-	1500
13.	Mizoram	900	1800	900
14.	Nagaland	-	4800	4550
15.	Odisha	-	7500	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	3000
17.	Sikkim	3000	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	-	2100	-
19.	Tripura	-	2700	-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2500	17500
21.	West Bengal	3476	60000	-
Total		24476	153625	126366

Statement V

Details of Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme (2011-12)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount of Subsidy released till 29.2.2012 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.1
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.21
3.	Uttarakhand	10.41
4.	Maharashtra	26.48
5.	Assam	29.27
6.	Goa	3.00
7.	Kerala	80.13
8.	Andhra Pradesh	127.46
9.	Bihar	11.45
10.	Gujarat	7.50
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7.61
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4.50
13.	Chhattisgarh	0.63
14.	Karnataka	4.00
15.	Odisha	0.56
Total		329.31

Statement VI*Details of funds utilization under 'Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture' (2008-12)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	93.00	68.00	100.0
3.	Assam	75.02	75.02	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	-	0.00	-	20.00	18.63	31.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	50.00	77.50	77.50	131.25	131.25	81.00
6.	Goa	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	25.00	25.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	25.00	22.94	75.00	75.00	66.50	66.50	60.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.00	13.05	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	100.00	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	153.00
11.	Jharkhand	62.50	62.50	50.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	145.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	100.00	250.00	250.00	210.00	156.84	89.00
15.	Maharashtra	20.00	20.00	39.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	106.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	342.00	342.00	200.00
19.	Nagaland	90.00	90.00	200.00	200.00	195.50	100.50	310.00
20.	Odisha	190.00	190.00	236.25	172.00	130.00	120.00	206.73
21.	Puducherry	5.00	5.00	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Rajasthan	24.05	19.61	0.00	-	8.60	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	34.98	34.98	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	10.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		178.75	75.00	225.00	200.00	350.00
26.	Tripura	24.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	37.81	0.00	100.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88.00	88.00	150.00	150.00	273.15	273.15	400.00
28.	Uttarakhand	33.45	10.00	67.65	47.655	24.00	24.00	28.80
29.	West Bengal	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	180.00

Statement VII

Details of funds utilization under 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations during 2007-11)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.000	92.000	191.000	0.000	100.00	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Goa	105.000	9.000	175.630	100.630	60.00	15.000	217.390
6.	Gujarat	326.600	26.600	0.000	-	500.000	0.000	1187.400
7.	Haryana	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Karnataka	274.700	274.700	622.195	306.415	1090.280	0.000	729.778
11.	Kerala	700.000	700.000	1716.800	1061.800	1420.78	0.000	0.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	203.480	200.000	115.52381	0.000	700.000	0.000	0.000
14.	Manipur	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.	Meghalaya	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Mizoram	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Nagaland	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Odisha	150.000	150.000	300.000	0.000	65.210	0.000	15.000
19.	Punjab	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Rajasthan	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
21.	Sikkim	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	550.000	350.000	650.000	350.000	1700.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Tripura	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	West Bengal	1095.220	1095.000	1575.000	1000.000	912.735	0.000	0.000
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	-	0.000	-	15.000	0.000	10.340
27.	Chandigarh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.	Daman and Diu	97.500	95.500	80.05563	0.00000	6.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Delhi	0.000	-	0.00000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Lakshadweep	0.000	-	6.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Puducherry	907.500	905.500	200.000	0.000	400.00	0.000	0.000
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Uttarakhand	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Jharkhand	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
36.	Cochin Port Trust					0.000	0.000	55.000
37.	Others	0.000	-	0.000	-	841.42	313.150	179.420

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Puducherry	150.00	150.00	340.00	340.00	299.00	299.00	270.00
24.	Rajasthan	5.40	5.40	27.00	8.67	0.00	0.00	11.48
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	240.00	240.00	737.94	728.28	683.43	683.43	300.00
27.	Tripura	36.00	36.00	63.55	63.55	74.13	74.13	30.56
28.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	249.25	249.25	100.00
29.	Uttarakhand	6.45	6.45	19.65	19.65	7.95	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	361.20	361.20	71.20	71.20	299.20	22.40	22.40
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.68	1.68	0.95	0.95	4.15	4.15	0.00
32.	FISHCOPFED	225.32	225.32	592.72	577.72	623.80	600.81	50.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
34.	Others	6.61	6.61	16.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement IX

Details of funds released and utilized under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries (2008-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.30	15.29	27.86	18.60	14.50	13.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	14.68	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	5.62	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	6.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.00	4.50	5.00	5.57	14.68	14.68	19.09
6.	Gujarat	11.30	9.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00
7.	Haryana	9.20	5.86	0.00	5.91	0.00	0.00	21.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.02	9.05	9.05	10.50	10.50	12.90
9.	Karnataka	7.65	7.62	11.50	11.03	15.57	15.57	13.00
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	11.66	9.25	13.81	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	7.89	19.37	13.55	17.63	14.73	15.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	9.72	9.72	11.80	11.80	12.70	12.70	16.36
15.	Sikkim	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.65	2.34	2.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	9.96	11.26	13.88	14.80	18.49	14.98	16.69
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	6.34	0.00	2.07	16.26	14.93	15.00
24.	West Bengal	9.30	6.62	92.32	92.32	370.55	314.55	10.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15	1.21	0.00
26.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Reg. of Fishing Vessels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.70	83.70	0.00
28.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2.48	6.04	5.78	9.02	6.75	3.00
29.	Puducherry	0.00	4.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	CIFRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.52	30.00
33.	CMFRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	126.00	13.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	FSI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
35.	FISHCOPFED	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	25.00
36.	DAHD HQ (Comp) TMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65	2.65	3.85
37.	Registration of Fishing Vessels & Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.19	97.19	0.00

Statement X

Details of funds released under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1654.83	1653.22	1596.46	928.91	986.60	986.60	426.65
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	443.22	223.43	1059.54	612.66	446.89	446.89	0.00
4.	Assam	14.38	14.39	172.58	87.14	14.16	14.16	183.09
5.	Bihar					36.95	36.95	4.98
6.	Chhattisgarh	198.81	198.82	428.30	397.71	133.85	133.85	149.03
7.	New Delhi	206.93	206.93	11.78	2.53	196.26	196.26	0.00
8.	Gujarat					0.45	0.45	0.00
9.	Goa			9.46	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	10.29	10.29	0.00	0.00	3.53	3.53	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh			302.68	162.68	20.80	20.80	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	67.39	67.40	173.36	172.86	77.92	77.92	102.42
13.	Jammu and Kashmir			396.93	328.46	32.55	32.55	98.55
14.	Karnataka	1223.80	752.40	1223.38	1174.19	541.62	541.62	370.43
15.	Kerala	348.87	348.88	2198.73	1585.68	1547.70	1547.70	392.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh			0.98	0.98	266.13	266.13	25.33
17.	Maharashtra	207.78	207.78	617.65	362.38	240.98	240.98	1269.68
18.	Manipur	11.49	11.49	1519.57	388.64	6.61	6.61	1.47
19.	Meghalaya			13.20		0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	461.09	454.46	564.55	52.04	50.22	50.22	92.23
21.	Nagaland	13.58	13.59	226.99	185.03	34.05	34.05	125.60
22.	Odisha	1720.83	966.05	63.37	46.49	215.93	215.93	252.65
23.	Puducherry	1.05	1.05	22.50	22.50	39.92	39.92	0.00
24.	Punjab	44.84	40.37	4.47	4.47	20.56	20.56	16.57
25.	Rajasthan	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	112.50	112.50	0.41
26.	Sikkim	4.94	4.94	37.72	33.34	113.28	113.28	76.32
27.	Tamil Nadu	582.23	503.43	966.62	737.52	205.75	205.75	420.75
28.	Tripura	84.33	84.33	23.69	21.00	4.15	4.15	98.07
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11.32	10.47	159.49	77.31	116.30	116.30	5.18
30.	Uttarakhand	1.59	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.72
31.	West Bengal	255.23	227.29	1109.50	518.91	438.63	438.63	15.38

Area Officers of FCI

122. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed Area Officers for monitoring of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature of the duties performed by the said officers;

(c) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the Area Officers Scheme during the last two years;

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

(e) the extent to which the said scheme has been successful in improving the functioning of the PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented under joint responsibility of Central Government and State/UT Governments. Apart from TPDS, some Central/centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry are also implemented by State/UT Governments.

For better coordination between Central Government and State/UT Governments for implementing TPDS and other schemes, an arrangement of field visits by officers of the Department was introduced in 2000. These officers are termed as Area Officers and specific States and UTs are assigned to them for field visits. The Area Officers make field visits in the assigned States/UTs to assess the functioning of TPDS and progress of the schemes. This arrangement of Area Officers is reviewed periodically for increasing its effectiveness. A Handbook for Area Officers for Monitoring of TPDS and Other Schemes has been prepared for use by all Area Officers. The feedback

received from the Area Officers on TPDS and other schemes is shared with concerned State and UT Governments for improving the functioning of TPDS.

Decline in Wheat Area

123. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether cultivable area of wheat is declining in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to increase the sown area of wheat in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The area coverage under wheat has increased from 27.99 million hectares in 2006-07 to 28.89 million hectares in 2011-12 (2nd advance estimates).

(c) Government is implementing a number of crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Wheat) subsumed under Macro-Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to increase wheat production in the country through area expansion and productivity enhancement.

Further, to increase overall cultivable area including area coverage under wheat, Government of India is implementing various Schemes/Programmes 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).

To promote cultivation of wheat crop in the country, the Minimum Support Price of wheat during 2011-12 has also been increased to Rs. 1285/- per quintal as compared to Rs. 1120/- per quintal during the last year.

National Livestock Policy

124. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any National Livestock Policy to increase their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey on livestock;

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

(e) Whether the policy draft has been sent to the State Governments for their consultation;

(f) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(g) the other various steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the number of livestock/milch animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The objective of the proposed National Livestock Policy is to provide common guidelines to the states to implement various state specific programmes so as to attain a sustainable livestock sector that would provide optimal food security, food safety, livelihood security and improved socio-economic status of the farmers while ensuring a clean environment.

(c) and (d) The Department regularly conducts Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) for major livestock products (MLP). The 18th Census figures are notified and are available on the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries website.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The draft National Livestock Policy was circulated to all States/UTs for comments/concurrence and comments of various states have been received.

(g) The Department is implementing the following schemes to promote livestock:

- (i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)
- (ii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Scheme,
- (iii) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants & Rabbits.
- (iv) Piggery Development.

Decline in Agricultural Land

125. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes leading to shrinkage in cultivable land;

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

(c) the reasons identified therefor alongwith its likely impact on foodgrain production;

(d) whether any strategy has been chalked out to expand the cultivable land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the reduction of cultivable/agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the Land Use Statistics data compiled by Directorate of

Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the cultivable land in the country has come down to 182.5 million hectares during 2009-10 as compared to 182.7 million hectares during 2007-08. Further, land under non-agricultural purposes has increased from 25.7 million hectares in 2007-08 to 26.2 million hectares in 2009-10. The State-wise cultivable land and land under non-agricultural purposes for the said period is at enclosed Statement.

However, as a result of various initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the production of foodgrain has increased from 230.8 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 244.8 million tonnes in 2010-11. Further, as per the latest estimates, the foodgrain production has touched a record high at 250.4 million tonnes in 2011-12. Thus, a marginal decline in the cultivable agricultural land is not likely to have any adverse impact on the foodgrain production.

(d) and (e) 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 and 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 low biological potential such as uncultivable 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 (NWDPA), (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 (WDPSA).

Statement

(area in thousand hectares)

States/UTs/Year	Area put to non-agricultural uses	Agricultural Land/Cultivable Agricultural Land
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
2007-08	2725	15939
2008-09	2742	15928
2009-10	2765	15921
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
2007-08	25	423
2008-09	25	422
2009-10	26	424
ASSAM		
2007-08	1218	3211
2008-09	1218	3211
2009-10	1218	3211
BIHAR		
2007-08	1653	6637
2008-09	1670	6620
2009-10	1690	6601

1	2	3
CHHATTISGARH		
2007-08	687	5585
2008-09	721	5581
2009-10	703	5570
GOA		
2007-08	37	197
2008-09	37	197
2009-10	37	197
GUJARAT		
2007-08	1009	12680
2008-09	1009	12680
2009-10	1009	12680
HARYANA		
2007-08	457	3746
2008-09	470	3728
2009-10	470	3730
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
2007-08	467	824
2008-09	467	824
2009-10	467	824
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
2007-08	302	1040
2008-09	297	1044
2009-10	306	1058
JHARKHAND		
2007-08	754	4302
2008-09	764	4289
2009-10	764	4288

1	2	3	1	2	3
KARNATAKA			NAGALAND		
2007-08	1369	12891	2007-08	74	677
2008-09	1375	12892	2008-09	95	659
2009-10	1386	12891	2009-10	87	671
KERALA			ODISHA		
2007-08	463	2316	2007-08	1298	7126
2008-09	475	2305	2008-09	1298	7126
2009-10	479	2303	2009-10	1298	7126
MADHYA PRADESH			PUNJAB		
2007-08	2012	17310	2007-08	483	4236
2008-09	2050	17322	2008-09	492	4215
2009-10	2091	17298	2009-10	503	4206
MAHARASHTRA			RAJASTHAN		
2007-08	1428	21151	2007-08	1847	25576
2008-09	1433	21149	2008-09	1970	25578
2009-10	1443	21130	2009-10	1976	25569
MANIPUR			SIKKIM		
2007-08	26	242	2007-08	11	98
2008-09	26	243	2008-09	11	98
2009-10	26	240	2009-10	11	98
MEGHALAYA			TAMIL NADU		
2007-08	91	1056	2007-08	2169	8149
2008-09	91	1053	2008-09	2173	8146
2009-10	98	1052	2009-10	2176	8131
MIZORAM			TRIPURA		
2007-08	125	379	2007-08	131	310
2008-09	124	348	2008-09	131	310
2009-10	87	415	2009-10	131	310

1	2	3
UTTARAKHAND		
2007-08	217	1549
2008-09	217	1547
2009-10	216	1548
UTTAR PRADESH		
2007-08	2761	19179
2008-09	2779	19166
2009-10	2801	19148
WEST BENGAL		
2007-08	1762	5721
2008-09	1793	5689
2009-10	1799	5684
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS		
2007-08	8	26
2008-09	9	27
2009-10	7	28
CHANDIGARH		
2007-08	5	2
2008-09	5	2
2009-10	5	2
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI		
2007-08	4	24
2008-09	4	24
2009-10	4	24
DAMAN AND DIU		
2007-08	0	3
2008-09	0	5
2009-10	0	4
DELHI		
2007-08	76	54

1	2	3
2008-09	76	54
2009-10	76	53
LAKSHADWEEP		
2007-08		3
2008-09	0	3
2009-10	0	3
PONDICHERRY		
2007-08	18	30
2008-09	18	30
2009-10	18	30
ALL INDIA		
2007-08	25711	182691
2008-09	26064	182514
2009-10	26171	182466

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Transmission Centres of DD

126. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the primary objective of Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster has been achieved;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether the programmes telecast by Doordarshan have been subjected to review in the recent past;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Doordarshan proposes to set up more transmission centres in various parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the locations identified and the time by which they are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has been constantly aiming at to fulfil its primary mandate as a Public Service Broadcaster, which is a continuous process. Doordarshan has 35 channels besides free to air DTH service and a terrestrial network of 66 studios and 1415 transmitters and is the largest TV Network in the country covering about 92% population. It is supplemented by a DTH Service of 59 channel capacity with 100% coverage over entire country. As its' public service mandate, besides entertainment to its viewers, Doordarshan disseminates information on national programmes to educate its viewers on the various current topics such as Right to Information, Mass Literacy, agriculture, rural development, environment, health and family welfare etc. and flagship campaigns under NRHM, Girl Child, Women Empowerment, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan. The programmes under Bharat Nirman highlighting the progress & development in various fields in India are also being telecast by Doordarshan.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is a regular mechanism in Doordarshan/Prasar Bharati to review the content, quality, popularity as well as technical quality of Doordarshan programmes. In addition to the regular mechanism, DG Doordarshan/CEO Prasar Bharati also take special reviews on the composition of the different channel programmes and revamping of the channel content from time to time. A major review has been done on DD-1, DD-Urdu, DD-Bharati and DD-Kashir for revamping the whole content keeping in view the

specific audience, competition and strategic needs of the channels. As a part of the revamped programmes, a programme on 'Innovation' showcasing the best of innovations happening across India has recently been introduced on the last Thursday of every month in all Doordarshan's language Satellite channels and in Doordarshan National Channel. In addition, initiatives have also been taken by Doordarshan in Programme Generating Facility Centres to produce the best programmes for it's channels.

(e) and (f) Prasar Bharati has informed that under 11th Plan, the following projects have been approved:

- (i) 29 new TV transmitters, out of which 27 transmitters have already been commissioned and the remaining will be set up during 2012-13. State-wise locations of the transmitters are as per enclosed Statement-I.
- (ii) Five high power TV transmitters in J&K at the locations at (a) Green Ridge (Uri) (b) Himbotingla Top (Kargil) (c) Natha Top (Jammu) (d) Rajouri (Jammu)-(DD1 & DD News) to be set up during the next three years.
- (iii) 40 digital high power TV transmitters (for installation in phases by 2014) under Digitalization of Doordarshan Network Scheme. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, Doordarshan has already provided a multi channel TV coverage through free to air DTH "DD Direct Plus" in the entire country.

Statement I

Doordarshan Transmitters installed/under implementation, as part of 11th Plan

States/U.T.	Transmitters commissioned during 11th Plan period (till Feb., 2012)	Transmitter under implementation
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair HPT, Port Blair (DD News) VLPT, Kadamtala VLPT, Harinagar	VLPT, Jogindernagar

1	2	3
	VLPT, R.K. Puram VLPT, Long Island VLPT, Neil Island VLPT, Teressa VLPT, Chowra VLPT, Hutbay (DD News) VLPT, Digilpur (DD News) VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News) VLPT, Rangat (DD News) VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News) VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)	
Andhra Pradesh		HPT, Mehboobnagar
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar	
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa	
Chhattisgarh	HPT, Bilaspur	
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala	
Lakshadweep Island	VLPT, Amini (DD News) VLPT, Aggiti (DD News) VLPT, Minicoy (DD News) VLPT, Andrott (DD News) VLPT, Kadmat (DD News) VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)	
Madhya Pradesh	HPT, Chhattarpur	
Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner	

Statement II*Digital Transmitters to be set up as part of 11th Plan*

		1	2
State	Location		
1	2		
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
	Vijayawada	Delhi	Delhi
Assam	Guwahati	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Bihar	Patna		Surat
			Vadodara
			Rajkot

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka	Bangalore
	Mysore
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
	Indore
	Gwalior
Maharashtra	Mumbai
	Nagpur
	Pune
	Aurangabad
Odisha	Cuttack
Punjab	Jalandhar
	Amritsar
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Chennai
	Kodaikanal
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
	Lucknow
	Varanasi
	Allahabad
	Agra
	Bareilly
Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
West Bengal	Kolkata
	Kurseong
	Krishnanagar

Naxal Activities

127. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
 WAKCHAURE:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI P.C. CHACKO:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether naxal activities have witnessed a rise in various parts of the country including North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported alongwith the number of security forces and civilians injured and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued for the compensation to the victims of naxalism particularly for the personnel of security forces alongwith the monitoring mechanism put in place;

(d) whether there are reports of naxalites getting support from neighbouring countries;

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

(f) the measures taken by the Government to curb naxal activities in the country including initiating talks with the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist (LWE) group, have been trying to expand their activities in various States of the country. The CPI (Maoist) are trying to establish organizational bases in the North-East with a view to

forge relations with other insurgent groups to meet its military requirements. In this regard, the CPI (Maoist) have developed close fraternal ties with North-East insurgent groups like the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)/ People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur. Both the outfits have agreed upon mutual cooperation in the areas of training, funding, supply of arms and ammunition. The Upper Assam Leading Committee (UALC) of the CPI (Maoist) is presently operating in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and have been involved in incidents of looting of weapons and extortion from local villagers. The UALC has also engaged in recruitment and training of cadres for the outfit in Assam. These cadres have been utilized in extensive propaganda against mega dams in Assam. In this backdrop, Assam-Arunachal border has emerged as another theatre of Maoist activities. The outfit is also establishing separate channels in the North-East, particularly in Nagaland for procurement of ammunition.

(b) The State-wise details of incidents alongwith security forces and civilians killed in various States of the country, during last three years and in the current year, are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of Government of India provides ex-gratia payment of Rs.1 lakh to the family of civilians killed and Rs. 3 lakh to family of security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. An ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces killed in action. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

Under the Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilians Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal Violence, an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is given to dependants of deceased civilians or for permanent incapacitation.

(d) The CPI (Maoist) have close links with foreign Maoist organisations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of 'Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA)'. The Maoist parties of South Asia are members of this conglomerate. The forays of CPI (Maoist) into the sensitive North-Eastern States are fraught with serious strategic implications, since it has potential trans-border possibilities.

(e) The Government is closely monitoring the situation.

(f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. The Government has given a call to the banned CPI (Maoist) party to abjure violence and come for talks. The CPI (Maoist) have not responded to this offer.

Statement

State-wise left wing Extremists Violence

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto March 2)		
	Incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed	Incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed	Incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed	Incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	0	100	24	0	54	9	0	12	1	0
Bihar	232	47	25	307	72	25	314	59	3	27	7	0
Chhattisgarh	529	163	127	625	171	172	465	124	80	58	4	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	742	140	68	501	132	25	517	149	33	114	35	19
Karnataka	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	0
Maharashtra	154	41	52	94	35	10	109	44	10	11	2	0
Odisha	266	36	31	218	62	17	192	39	14	28	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	255	144	14	350	223	35	90	39	2	4	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2258	591	317	2213	720	285	1755	464	142	259	54	31

Development Plan for Naxal Affected Regions

(e) if so, the details thereof?

128. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission has been implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts for accelerated development. The aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services in these districts. This Scheme has been extended to 18 more LWE affected districts on 7.12.2011, taking the total coverage to 78 districts.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

The details of State-wise funds allocated/released under the IAP in 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(a) whether the Government has launched various schemes for development of naxal affected regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sanctioned and released there-under, scheme-wise and State-wise since the implementation of the said schemes;

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism put in place;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the said schemes in other districts of naxal affected States; and

State	Allocation (Rs. Crore)	Release (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	290	270
Bihar	445	375
Chhattisgarh	550	450
Jharkhand	860	720

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	440	360
Maharashtra	110	90
Odisha	915	765
Uttar Pradesh	115	105
West Bengal	115	105
Total	3840	3240

The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is carried out by the Committee headed by Member Secretary, Planning Commission. The implementation of the IAP is reviewed regularly by the Planning Commission through video conferences/meetings with the Chief Secretaries/Development Commissioners of the States concerned and the District Collectors/District Magistrates of the selected districts.

Further, the Government of India is closely monitoring implementation of various other flagship programmes in the LWE affected States. The Central Government is also implementing a Road Requirement Plan in the affected States.

Corruption in PDS

129. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
 SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the details regarding allocation and offtake of various commodities under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether cases/complaints of alleged corruption/irregularities in the PDS including diversion, replacement of grains by poor quality foodgrains etc. have been reported during the said period;

(c) if so, the number of such cases reported and the estimated losses suffered therein;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan including SMS and e-mail alerts regarding availability of foodgrain stocks to check corruption and improve and strengthen the PDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise allocation and offtake of foodgrains (wheat & rice) under Targeted Public Distribution System from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto January, 2012) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS in certain regions/States in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they have been sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. Statement-II indicating State-wise number of complaints on TPDS received in the Department from 2009 to 2012 (upto January, 2012) is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Strengthening and streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. Government of India has requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. Some States/UTs have reported issuance of SMS/e-mail alerts for tracking the movement and delivery of TPDS commodities, which will help in checking leakages/diversion of foodgrains. Government has also regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Statement I*Allocation and Offtake of RICE and WHEAT for the Year 2008-2009 to 2011-12 (upto January, 2012) Under TPDS*

(In Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3577.682	3532.766	3884.250	3526.692	3676.480	3433.137	3738.252	2512.793
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	101.556	91.058	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	67.714
3.	Assam	1406.256	1400.842	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1363.658
4.	Bihar	2958.122	1529.022	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2311.965
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.698	805.755	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	889.668
6.	Delhi	592.548	561.815	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	448.889
7.	Goa	36.355	33.958	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	50.743
8.	Gujarat	1042.040	856.966	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.880	2018.738	1054.551
9.	Haryana	603.493	387.616	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	505.636
10.	Himachal Pradesh	463.176	460.401	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	427.429
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	776.804	770.282	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	628.232
12.	Jharkhand	1065.930	883.363	1311.792	1038.280	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	847.541
13.	Karnataka	2033.342	1951.272	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.040	2386.646	1879.901
14.	Kerala	1164.604	1120.931	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1203.875
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2085.683	1985.462	3030.870	2953.426	2610.454	2707.860	2680.736	2175.342
16.	Maharashtra	3165.785	2706.938	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3011.686
17.	Manipur	106.416	98.038	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	112.255
18.	Meghalaya	144.276	145.733	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	147.539
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.298	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	55.563
20.	Nagaland	126.876	139.044	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	119.644
21.	Odisha	1866.783	1826.342	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	1712.746
22.	Punjab	662.920	505.338	1213.920	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	561.836

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Rajasthan	1364.624	1280.799	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.140	1749.855
24.	Sikkim	44.220	44.599	44.220	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	38.251
25.	Tamil Nadu	3682.832	3806.151	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3129.266
26.	Tripura	275.004	268.012	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	226.589
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4925.854	4255.337	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.590	5607.574
28.	Uttarakhand	362.252	308.118	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	367.692
29.	West Bengal	3031.942	2718.517	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	2702.582
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.341	16.379	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	13.548
31.	Chandigarh	5.628	3.510	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	28.170
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.154	8.088	8.880	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	8.461
33.	Daman and Diu	2.370	0.423	4.320	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.026
34.	Lakshadweep	4.608	3.703	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	2.703
35.	Puducherry	38.349	18.928	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	38.412
Total		38776.431	34600.804	47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	36006.335

*Allocation is for whole year, Offtake is upto January, 2012.

Statement II

*Special ADHOC Additional allocations of foodgrains
(Rice and Wheat) under TPDS 2009-10*

(in tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation made for AAY/ BPL/APL on 20.1.2010	Allocation	Off Take
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316420	125563	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4840	0	
3.	Assam	89860	23236	

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	237580	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	88220	50367
6.	Delhi	55640	21798
7.	Goa	6400	0
8.	Gujarat	175140	9025
9.	Haryana	62960	15418
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25140	6043
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36040	32258
12.	Jharkhand	87120	0

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	188740	73685	25.	Tamil Nadu	277640	258361
14.	Kerala	122200	8242	26.	Tripura	14440	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194060	0	27.	Uttar Pradesh	522830	0
16.	Maharashtra	354540	0	28.	Uttarakhand	24380	0
17.	Manipur	8140	6467	29.	West Bengal	290460	228988
18.	Meghalaya	8980	2335	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1620	0
19.	Mizoram	3340	3340	31.	Chandigarh	4060	0
20.	Nagaland	6040	1816	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	720	720
21.	Odisha	135820	5693	33.	Daman and Diu	510	300
22.	Punjab	79520	0	34.	Lakshadweep	220	220
23.	Rajasthan	177340	46641	35.	Puducherry	4480	406
24.	Sikkim	2100	938	Total		3607540	921860

2010-11 (RICE & WHEAT)

Allocation and offtake for Normal and Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made under TPDS

(Qty: In Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Special Adhoc Additional					
		Allocation for AAY/ BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs 11.85/kg \$		APL Allocation 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 11.85 kg*		Allocation 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*	
		Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.957	3.706	255.22	12.132	511.57	510.338
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.114	2.19	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.18
3.	Assam	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081
4.	Bihar	201.943	24.96	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882
5.	Chhattisgarh	149.974	41.787	205.047	156.779	143.784	194.411
6.	Delhi	47.294	22.64	51.509	0	31.364	23.369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	5.44	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.68	3.374
8.	Gujarat	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.59	162.572	132.874
9.	Haryana	53.516	16.28	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.62	39.416	29.491
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.44	56.97
12.	Jharkhand	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175
13.	Karnataka	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571
14.	Kerala	153.87	116.062	179.893	128.076	125.653	125.553
15.	Madhya Pradesh	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668
16.	Maharashtra	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.06	286.014
17.	Manipur	6.919	0	5.231	6.07	17.73	16.921
18.	Meghalaya	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.2
19.	Mizoram	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436
20.	Nagaland	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.51	15.132
21.	Odisha	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414
22.	Punjab	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664
23.	Rajasthan	301.478	191.769	239.7	186.653	236.42	221.277
24.	Sikkim	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499
25.	Tamil Nadu	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252
26.	Tripura	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623
27.	Uttar Pradesh	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.16	818.88	508.498
28.	Uttarakhand	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.7	38.188	15.3
29.	West Bengal	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.61	397.152	291.327
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.377	0	1.15	0	2.146	0.455
31.	Chandigarh	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112
34.	Lakshadweep	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.23	0
35.	Puducherry	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567
Grand Total		3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1198.119	5000.004 #	3948.951

\$ Position as on 31.12.2010 compiled as on 11.8.2011 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

* Position as on 31.1.2012 compiled as on 14.2.2012 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

2011-12 (RICE & WHEAT)

Allocation and Offtake for Normal, Special Adhoc Additional Allocations and allocations to Poorest Districts made under TPDS

(Qty: in Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Special Adhoc Additional					
		Allocation for BPL 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL Allocation made to Poorest Districts#		AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts#	
		Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take	Allocation	Off Take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.57	179.349	71.869	0	44.928	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.592	2.507	0.454	0	0.283	0
3.	Assam	140.794	163.516	9.458	0	5.882	0
4.	Bihar	500.214	368.473	437.307	115.344	159.204	1.799
5.	Chhattisgarh	143.784	140.86	98.523	92.434	33.429	0
6.	Delhi	31.364	23.303	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	3.68	3.033	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	162.572	131.143	31.754	21.165	19.748	0
9.	Haryana	60.504	39.618	7.459	0.399	2.28	0.146
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.416	14.842	10.457	9.161	1.08	0
11.	Jammy and Kashmir	56.44	29.599	9.705	4.472	2.052	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	55.974	92.355	21.408	39.874	0
13.	Karnataka	239.946	211.131	19.357	4.839	12.038	3.009
14.	Kerala	119.168	95.449	3.648	1.365	1.42	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.324	260.767	203.514	91.438	74.53	0
16.	Maharashtra	501.06	202.411	65.24	0.051	40.572	0.05
17.	Manipur	12.73	8.338	0.884	0.3	0.351	0
18.	Meghalaya	14.033	8.343	1.06	0	0.859	0
19.	Mizoram	5.214	2.122	0.098	0.049	0.061	0.031
20.	Nagaland	9.51	11.521	0.194	0.037	0.121	0.024
21.	Odisha	252.906	107.863	88.744	1.386	55.189	0.866
22.	Punjab	35.888	28.806	1.134	0	0.705	0
23.	Rajasthan	186.42	162.851	70.762	50.904	28.292	0
24.	Sikkim	6.098	2.678	0.241	0.146	0.023	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	372.918	349.567	25.247	6	15.701	8.646
26.	Tripura	22.622	14.451	1.811	0.327	0.923	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	818.88	533.743	195.281	9.451	121.443	0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.188	24.65	2.109	1.319	0.493	0
29.	West Bengal	397.152	249.206	159.884	0.057	99.431	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.146	1.373	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1.764	1.306	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.382	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.268	0.032	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.23	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6.442	5.094	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		5002.803	3434.149	1608.549	432.052	760.912	14.571

#Poorest District Offtake is upto January, 2012.

*position as on 31.1.2012 compiled as on 14.2.2012 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

Statement II

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations & through media reports etc. from 2009 to 2012 (upto January 2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2	-
3.	Assam	6	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	16	13	6	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	1	-
6.	Delhi	29	37	16	4
7.	Goa	-	1	-	-
8.	Gujarat	4	3	2	-
9.	Haryana	5	24	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	-	1
12.	Jharkahand	6	5	3	1
13.	Karnataka	6	2	1	-
14.	Kerala	1	3	1	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	9	1
16.	Maharashtra	12	5	8	2
17.	Manipur	-	-	1	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	3	2	-
21.	Punjab	1	2	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	7	6	6	-
23.	Sikkim	3	2	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	3	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46	33	68	6
27.	West Bengal	4	2	-	2
28.	Chandigarh	-	2	-	-
29.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
Total		169	174	144	20

*[English]***Farmers' Suicide**

130. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the farmers continue to commit suicide in various States/UTs despite adoption of scientific measures of farming/Bt. Cotton etc.;

(b) if so, the number of farmers committing suicides or deaths reported due to unnatural reasons during each of the last three years in each State/UT including Vidharbha region;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of incidents of farmers' suicides on account of the rise in prices of agricultural inputs not commensurate with the Minimum Support Price of agricultural produce;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the financial conditions of farmers, overcoming indebtedness alongwith the action initiated for setting up of Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during each of last three years, as reported by State Government/UT including Vidarbha region in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement.

Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

Measures taken by Government of India to prevent suicide by farmers, improve financial condition and overcome indebtedness include following:

- (i) Implementation of Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, under which an amount of Rs. 19910.70 crore has been released till June 30, 2011.
- (ii) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, which benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving debt waiver/relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.
- (iii) Increasing credit flow to agriculture sector to Rs.468291.28 crore, as of March, 2011. Target of credit flow for 2011-12 has been raised to Rs. 475000 crore, against which achievement as of November 2011 is Rs. 294023 crore.
- (iv) Providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound manner to

facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion. Up to October 2011, Rs. 10.78 crore KCC have been issued.

- (v) Providing interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh, whereby effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time has come down to 4% per annum.
- (vi) This benefit of pre-harvest interest rate subvention is now available also to small & marginal farmers having KCC for further period of up to six months post-harvest on same rate as for crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouse.
- (vii) Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for identified agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative price and increase farmers' income. MSP of major agricultural commodities has been stepped up significantly e.g., during 2004-05 to 2011-12, range of

increase in MSP is from 80% in case of Groundnut to 148% for pulses (Moong).

- (viii) Microfinance service through apex institutions like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. At retail level, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks also provide microfinance services. NABARD provides technical support in the form of capacity building of staff of Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) and also bankers in appraisal of MFIs for providing wholesale resource support.

In order to revitalize agriculture sector and to improve conditions of farmers on sustainable basis, other measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, Watershed Management, Soil Health & Fertility management etc.

Statement

Number of Suicides by farmers

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	299
		2010	187
		2011 (14.02.2012)	109
2.	Karnataka	2008-09	156
		2009-10	138
		2010-11 (02.08.2011)	77
3.	Maharashtra	2009	550
		2010	454
		2011 (29.07.2011)	123
4.	Kerala	2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
		2011 (01.08.2011)	Nil

1	2	3	4
5.	Tamil Nadu	2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010 (10.11.2010)	Nil
6.	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09.2010)	04
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	09.05.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.08.2011	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	24.06.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	23.05.2011	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Odisha	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkirn	04.03.2011	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.06.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.04.2011	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	22.09.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

Damage to Foodgrains

131. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints regarding loss of foodgrains due to inadequate storage, pest infestation and other reasons during the last three years including the previous kharif season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the quantum of foodgrains procured, storage capacity required and available and foodgrains damaged during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and achieved regarding construction of storage godowns during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct more godowns to meet the increased requirement during the ensuing seasons;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed alongwith the steps taken to achieve the said targets, State-wise; and

(f) the present status of implementation of the order issued by the Supreme Court for distributing the excess stock of foodgrains to the poor free of cost instead of letting the same rot in the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are reports of some quantity of foodgrains accrued as non-issuable (damaged) during storage as reported by Food Corporation of India (FCI).

(b) and (c) Foodgrains during storage may get damaged/ become non-issuable due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. For safe and scientific storage of foodgrains in Covered and CAP storage, Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments/ UT Administration and Food Corporation of India from time to time to take required measures, recently reiterated on 19.12.2011 and 11.1.2012. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc. As a result of constant monitoring, the accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI has shown a downward trend. Details of region-wise foodgrain stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) for the last three years and the current year, as reported by FCI are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of wheat, rice and coarse cereals procure during last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-II, III and IV respectively.

The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 31.01.2012 was about 335 lakh tons, both owned and hired. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-V. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was 303 lakh tons including both covered and CAP capacity. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-VI. Thus, a total quantity of 638 lakh tons of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 544 lakh tons as on 1.03.2012.

(d) and (e) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs o A capacity of about 151 lakh tons is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The state-wise details

are given in the enclosed Statement-VII. Out of this, tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of about 89 lakh tons as on 15.02.2012 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tons respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tons has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. As per the scheme guidelines, the time schedule for completion of godowns is one year, in case of non-railway siding godowns and two years for railway siding godowns. The Government has also finalised a plan for construction of 5.4 lakh tons of storage capacity in the North Eastern States. These capacities are expected to come up during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(f) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14.5.2011 directed Union of India to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed, *inter-alia*, that above quantity may be allocated to the poorest districts on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice D.P. Wadhwa, Retd Judge of the Supreme Court. Based on the aforementioned directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the recommendations of the said Committee, Government has allocated, during July to October 2011, a total quantity of 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 states.

Statement I

Details of region-wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) for the last three years & current year (upto 01.02.2012) with FCI

(Figures in Tons)

Sl.No.	Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	14	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	15	17	39	29
3.	Odisha	84	0	18	27
4.	West Bengal	1789	1357	922	470
5.	Assam	83	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier	212	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland & Manipur	6	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	0	5	1	0
9.	Haryana	16	0	53	0
10.	Himahal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	16798	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	0	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	62	14	520	11
15.	Uttarakhand	4	0	1338	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	98	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	74	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	12	28
20.	Gujarat	655	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	189	245	97	1356
22.	Madhya Pradesh	14	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	974	2	13
Total		20114	6702	6346	2873.33

Statement II

Procurement of wheat in last three marketing seasons and current marketing season (April to March)

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.Ts.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Bihar	500	497	183	577
Chandigarh	10	12	9	7
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	6	0	10	8
Gujarat	415	75	1	105
Haryana	5237	6924	6347	6928
Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	1	Negligible	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0
Jharkhand	2	Negligible	Negligible	0
Madhya Pradesh	2410	1968	3539	4965
Maharashtra	10	0	0	0
Punjab	9941	10725	10209	10958
Rajasthan	935	1152	476	1303
Uttar Pradesh	3137	3882	1645	3461
Uttarakhand	85	145	86	42
West Bengal	0	0	9	0
Total	22689	25382	22514	28335

Negligible: Below 500 tons

*Position as on 12.12.2011

Statement III*Procurement of rice in last three marketing seasons and current marketing season (October to September)*

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.Ts.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11#	2011-12*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9058	7555	9609	3313
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	8	16	1
Bihar	1083	890	883	379
Chandigarh	10	14	10	13
Chhattisgarh	2848	3357	3746	3626
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	4
Haryana	1425	1819	1687	1972
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	11	1
Jharkhand	143	23	Negligible	70
Karnataka	107	86	180	167
Kerala	237	261	263	110
Madhya Pradesh	247	255	516	625
Maharashtra	261	229	308	116
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2801	2497	2465	1334
Puducherry	8	8	40	1
Punjab	8554	9275	8634	7731
Rajasthan	11	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1201	1241	1543	611
Uttar Pradesh	4007	2901	2554	2299
Uttarakhand	349	375	422	230
West Bengal	1744	1240	1310	534
Total	34104	32034	34198	23138

Negligible: Below 500 tons

*As on 09.02.2012

#Position as on 01.02.2012

Statement IV*State-wise and marketing season-wise procurement of coarse grains for last four years*

(In '000 Tons)

States/U.Ts.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*
Andhra Pradesh	178	7	0	0
Chhattisgarh	9	1	3	Negligible
Gujarat	0	0	0	0
Haryana	310	77	73	17
Karnataka	712	316	40	Negligible
Madhya Pradesh	60	Negligible	9	18
Maharashtra	107	5	3	Negligible
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	Negligible	0
Total	1376	407	128	35

Negligible: Below 500 tons

*Position as on 09.02.2012

Statement V*Statement showing the state-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2012*

(Fig. in lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered						Cap			Grand Total	Stock held	Utilization (%age)	Total Effective Storage capacity as per region	Utilization (%age) on effective capacity	
			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	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.09	0.47	2.43	6.09	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.09	2.42	34.00	6.73	36
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.68	1.35	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.40	0.78	56.00	1.40	56
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.99	0.15	2.96	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.98	4.14	69.00	5.96	69
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.96	0.00	0.87	2.02	10.61	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.12	6.22	56.00	10.52	60
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	36.00		
		Total (E. Zone)	16.04	0.26	2.85	3.30	1.69	8.10	24.14	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.70	13.60	53.00	24.61	55
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.36	0.67	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	1.20	43.00	2.73	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	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	0.03	14.00	0.22	14
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.10	38.00	0.26	38
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.19	73.00	6.26	73
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.38	79.00	0.48	79
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	50.00	0.20	50
	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	0.33	39
		Total (N.E.Z.)	3.38	0.10	0.54	0.16	0.36	1.16	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.54	2.13	47.00	4.48	48
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	2.23	61.00	2.75	81
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.14	3.22	6.03	2.37	15.76	23.44	3.33	0.18	3.51	26.95	24.43	91.00	26.95	91
	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	0.13	50.00	0.26	50
	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	0.66	50.00	1.22	54
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.39	4.97	39.98	3.90	49.24	70.41	7.14	3.03	10.17	80.58	62.81	78.00	} 83.99	78
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.83	1.12	0.00	2.13	3.20	0.17	0.05	0.22	3.42	2.52	74.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.22	4.61	1.88	8.71	15.77	1.85	4.23	6.08	21.85	18.06	83.00	21.56	84
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.17	6.23	20.39	0.12	26.91	41.86	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.26	33.33	71.00	45.12	74
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.09	0.30	2.05	1.63	80.00	1.95	84
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	5.29	17.94	72.61	8.30	104.14	161.26	18.30	7.79	26.09	187.35	145.80	78.00	183.80	79
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.04	7.93	20.74	3.54	32.25	44.91	2.62	0.00	2.62	47.53	43.71	92.00	} 47.00	93
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.11	58.00	5.33	58
	25.	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.49	1.60	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	5.70	67.00	8.31	69
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.51	0.56	3.66	9.46	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.07	7.91	79.00	} 10.23	82
	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	0.04	12.14	22.96	4.35	39.49	67.44	4.85	0.00	4.85	72.29	60.99	84.00	70.87	86
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	4.87	68.00	7.11	68
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.61	3.42	2.36	8.39	20.29	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.31	12.95	61.00	} 17.90	73
	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	0.02	2.13	3.11	6.48	0.36	0.00	0.36	6.84	5.33	78.00	6.61	81
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.11	1.10	2.97	0.32	4.50	9.62	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.63	7.72	80.00	9.63	80
		Total (W.Z.)	25.54	0.25	6.16	6.41	5.09	17.91	43.45	1.66	0.00	1.66	45.11	30.96	69.00	41.25	75
		Grand Total	13003	5.94	39.63	105.44	19.79	170.80	300.83	26.37	7.79	34.16	334.99	253.48	76.00	325.01	78

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

Note: The storage capacity/stock data in respect of Orissa region is as of 31.12.11.

Statement VI

*Storage capacity with State Government/Agencies
as on 31.3.2011*

(Figures in Lakh tons)

Zone	Sl. No.	FCI Region	Total Storage capacity with state agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains State Agencies	
			Covered	CAP
1	2	3	4	5
East	1.	Bihar	6.96	0.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.08	0.00
	3.	Odisha	3.64	0.00
	4.	West Bengal	3.90	0.00
N.E.	6.	Assam	0.41	0.00
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00
	8.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
	9.	Mizoram	0.56	0.00
	10.	Tripura	0.40	0.00
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00
	12.	Nagaland	0.07	0.00
	North	13.	Delhi	0.00
14.		Haryana	23.03	45.08
15.		Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
16.		Jammu and Kashmir	1.26	0.00
17.		Punjab	23.88	92.70
19.		Rajasthan	3.12	0.00
20.		Uttar Pradesh	4.11	0.00
21.		Uttarakhand	0.91	0.00
South		22.	Andhra Pradesh	11.55
	24.	Kerala	3.12	0.00
	25.	Karnataka	2.17	0.00
	26.	Tamil Nadu	12.24	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
West	28.	Gujarat	3.92	0.00
	29.	Maharashtra	18.35	0.00
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	31.35	0.00
	32.	Chhattisgarh	10.24	0.00
Total			165.52	137.78

Grand Total = 303.30 lakh tons

Statement VII

*State-wise capacity allotted under PEG Scheme
as on 15.02.2012*

Sl.No.	State	Total capacity approved (Tons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000
2.	Bihar	300,000
3.	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000
4.	Gujarat	80,000
5.	Haryana	3,880,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690
8.	Jharkhand	175,000
9.	Karnataka	416,500
10.	M.P. (DCP)	360,000
11.	Kerala	15,000
12.	Maharashtra	655,500
13.	Odisha (DCP)	300,000
14.	Punjab	5,125,000
15.	Rajasthan	250,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	345,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600
Total		15,120,840

Private Sector in Foodgrain Storage

132. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme has been launched by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to involve the private sector in storage of foodgrains and related logistics;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a committee to formulate a comprehensive policy for Public Private Partnership model for storage of foodgrains and related logistics;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage private participation in construction of godowns and the response received from the domestic and foreign agencies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme was launched to involve the private sector in the storage of foodgrains. The Scheme was formulated for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of about 89 lakh tonnes as on 29.02.2012 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To introduce modern technology, for storage of foodgrains a capacity of 5,50,000 MT was constructed in silos under Public Private Participation (PPP) with Base Depots at Moga (Punjab), Kaithal (Haryana) and Field Depots at Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Bangalore (Karnataka), Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Hooghly (West Bengal). Further the Government has recently decided to construct another 2 million tonnes of storage capacity in silos, under the PPP mode. Also to encourage private participation in construction of godowns the Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme, Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (Rural Godown Scheme) for creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc. Upto 31.12.2011, 25978 godowns having a capacity of 299.61 lakh MT with a subsidy release of Rs. 805.47 crores have been sanctioned, since the inception of the scheme in 2001.

Terrorist Activities

133. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of terrorist activities reported in the country alongwith the number of civilians, security forces and terrorists injured and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the compensation policy laid down for victims of terrorism and the compensation paid to the victims including the victims of recent Delhi bomb blasts during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up anti-insurgency/terrorist schools/centres in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the purpose; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to contain terrorist activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Details of incidents of Terrorist Activities reported in the country and number of casualties are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A Central scheme for Financial assistance to the victims of terrorists/communal violence is in operation with effect from 1.4.2008. The scheme has been extended to cover civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.6.2009. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to the kin of civilians who are either killed or have become permanent incapacitated on the recommendation of the concerned State Governments. The details of compensation given to the victims of bomb blasts during the last three years including the Delhi bomb blast are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In order to containing terrorism and for maintenance of Internal Security in the country, various measures are being taken by the State Governments. However, in order to supplement their efforts towards State Capacity Building for combating terrorism, 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) schools have been approved (3 each in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, 4 each in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and one each in West Bengal, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura).

(e) Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which inter- alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; 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 terrorists 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 at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also at the multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

Statement I

(i) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of SFs Killed	No. of Civilians Killed	No. of Terrorist Killed
2009	499	64	78	239
2010	488	69	47	232
2011	340	33	31	100
2012 (upto Feb. 2012)	25	0	4	6

(ii) North-Eastern States

2009	1297	42	264	571
2010	773	20	94	247
2011	627	32	70	114
2012 (Upto Feb. 2012)	110	2	15	39

(iii) LWE effected States

2009	2258	317	591	219
2010	2212	285	718	172
2011	1745	142	464	99
2012 (Upto Feb. 2012)	257	31	52	11

(iv) There was no major terrorist incident in the hinterland in the year 2009. However in 2010 and 2011 terrorist action was responsible for the following incidents of bomb blast in the hinterland:-

Sl.No.	Incidents
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court

Statement II

Details of Compensation Paid to the Victims of Bomb Blasts Since 2009

Sl.No.	Incidents	Compensation paid to deceased (NOK) (in lakhs)	Compensation to injured (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at Gelljlan Bakery, Pune	85.00	22.00
2.	29.3.2010 Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil
3.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	3.90
4.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	Nil
5.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	2.00	11.75

1	2	3	4
6.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil
7.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	75.00	47.30
8.	7.9.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	134.00	149.80
9.	17.9.2011 Blast in Agra	Nil	4.00 (By State Govt.)

Illegal Immigrants

134. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners are illegally staying in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise, alongwith number of illegal persons detected during each of the last three years and the current year, countrywise;

(c) whether the illegal foreigners are also reported to have been involved in various crimes in the country;

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

(e) the details of foreigners deported during the said period, country-wise alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals who have come on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying in the country. Details of foreign nationals found to be overstaying during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, State-wise and UT-wise and country-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. The data for the year 2011 and current year 2012 (till February) has not been compiled.

(c) and (d) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

(e) Details of foreign nationals deported during 2008, 2009 and 2010, country-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. Data for the year 2011 and current year (till February, 2012) has not been compiled. 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/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is also implementing a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) which will also facilitate improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and during registration at the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).

Statement

I. State/UT-wise details of foreigners who were found to be overstaying during 2008, 2009 and 2010

State/UT	Number of foreigners who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December		
	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	91	114	95
Assam	12	11	10

1	2	3	4
Bihar	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	21	5	136
Gujarat	930	1255	1249
Haryana	354	363	377
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	5
Jammu and Kashmir	23	104	35
Jharkhand	0	0	3
Karnataka	2005	4355	4546
Kerala	378	347	330
Madhya Pradesh	665	608	1036
Maharashtra	1030	560	1060
Odisha	323	211	19
Punjab	195	363	433
Rajasthan	3952	4177	4186
Tamil Nadu	6255	9375	9444
Tripura	1048	1143	1240
Uttar Pradesh	529	572	515
Uttarakhand	4	2	3
West Bengal	30130	31289	27228
Delhi	17206	18552	17203
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	3
Chandigarh	81	7	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
Puducherry	3	25	19
Total	65149	73441	69188

II. Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and those deported during 2008, 2009 and 2010

Country	No. of foreigners who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December			No. of foreigners deported during the year		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	14511	13569	13747	12	30	37
Australia	176	309	212	3	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bahrain	51	65	37	1	0	1
Bangladesh	31229	32644	28667	12625	10602	6290
Canada	3571	58	550	15	13	2
China	479	559	662	12	22	15
Ethiopia	69	82	77	15	3	2
Fiji	309	290	136	0	1	3
France	191	413	367	18	15	6
Germany	158	390	394	15	13	9
Indonesia	36	71	77	33	7	12
Iran	184	246	248	11	70	37
Iraq	371	669	979	4	0	0
Italy	50	116	107	6	3	4
Ivory Coast	85	207	194	3	3	37
Japan	161	331	335	12	2	1
Kenya	237	365	318	8	11	71
Korea South	516	783	661	30	9	171
Malaysia	201	361	321	71	2	4
Mauritius	510	781	394	2	6	6
Mongolia	55	88	66	1	2	7
Myanmar	558	705	733	540	763	4171
Netherlands	69	79	123	3	1	10
New Zealand	34	49	39	2	1	01
Nigeria	451	1121	967	169	57	67
Oman	351	412	400	2	3	01
Pakistan	7547	7691	8319	19	5	4
Philippines	124	150	153	5	17	4
Portugal	12	106	7	0	1	0
Russia	120	159	260	4	14	161
Saudi Arabia	62	160	74	1	2	21
Seychelles	295	335	225	0	0	0
Singapore	153	203	195	16	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Africa	48	62	118	1	2	1
Sri Lanka	1790	2490	1817	145	193	75
Stateless-Tibet	194	235	251	1	1	0
Sudan	163	293	296	20	22	14
Sweden	37	91	83	3	0	3
Tanzania	303	664	744	5	7	12
Thailand	116	418	267	6	7	71
U.S.A.	998	1535	2461	31	84	8
Uganda	88	98	90	2	2	3
U.K.	491	895	813	19	67	2
Vietnam	48	102	60	19	3	01
Yemen	168	549	122	7	7	12
Others	993	1842	2022	78	70	99
Total	65149	73441	69188	13995	12147	7248

Shelters to Homeless People

135. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether during the recent winter the Supreme Court had issued fresh directions to State Governments in Northern India to provide adequate shelters during the night for the homeless people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken by these Northern States so far in this regard; and

(d) the additional night shelters provided by each of these States/UTs so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is not a party to such a petition

pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence no such direction has been received in this Ministry.

As 'Housing' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, earlier from 1988-89, the then Ministry of Urban Development was extending financial support for construction of night shelters under the scheme 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued. Therefore, this Ministry is not in the position of providing status of State's actions in this regard.

Involvement of Illegal Bangladeshis in Crimes

136. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal Bangladeshis are posing a threat to the internal security of the country and are also involved in heinous crimes;

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

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has received any list of Bangladeshi criminals from Interpol;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb the nefarious activities of illegal Bangladeshis including measures to detect and deport them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by some Bangladeshi nationals have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) As per information available, Interpol wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation had received a list of six wanted criminals, who are alleged killers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Appropriate action, including issuing Look Out Circulars against these six persons, was taken.

(e) Law enforcement agencies maintain a strict vigil on the activities of foreigners, including Bangladeshi nationals, in the country and take appropriate action. 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, including Bangladeshi nationals, have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Lawful Interception of Communication

137. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the Standard Operating Procedure for lawful interception and monitoring of communications within the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the agencies authorised to intercept and monitor communication in the country;

(d) whether the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO), created after the Kargil war as a dedicated technical agency, does not figure in the list of agencies empowered to intercept calls; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The procedure to be followed for lawful interception of telephones permissible under Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 is governed by Rule 419-A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. The Central Government with regard to Central Intelligence and Security Agencies keeps updating the internal SOPs/instructions for processing, executing and conducting oversight of such interceptions. The Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group headed by Home Secretary to consider issues relating to institutional frame work of Government for interception of messages/tapping of telephones, e-mail etc. As a result, on 19th May 2011, revised/updated SOPs to deal both with changing technology and ensuring a strict compliance of Rule 419-A were issued.

(c) to (e) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 provides for lawful interception in the interests of the sovereignty, and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with Foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. This Section read with Rule 419(A) of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 imply statutory

requirement that specific order/authorization of the Government is required for any lawful interception of communications. Therefore, the Agencies have to statutorily obtain specific authorization from the Competent Authority (Union Home Secretary in the Central Government and the State Home Secretary for the States) for each case of lawful interception in accordance with provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and Rule 419(A) of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. Accordingly, it would be inaccurate to state that any Agency of the Centre or State Government, per se, is given a general authorization to undertake Lawful Interception. However, the Central Government from time to time lists some agencies which may make such requests for authorization in specific cases. The issue of listing NTRO can be considered & decided as per the national security imperatives whenever required.

Prices of Essential Commodities

138. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities including foodgrains have witnessed a rising trend during the last three years due to various factors like rise in demand, increase in cost of inputs and high international price;

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

(c) whether any linkage has been observed between the prices of essential commodities in the country and their export;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to control the prices of food items in the country including strengthening and universalisation of the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Prices of essential commodities including foodgrains have witnessed a rising trend mainly due to increase in input cost, changing consumption pattern etc. The demand supply mismatch in pulses and edible oils has led to increased imports. The prices of pulses and edible oil are influenced by the volatility in international prices. Details of the price trend (Annual Wholesale Price Index) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Several measures have been taken to address the issues of rising prices in essential commodities. (Statement-II).

(c) No such linkage appears to exist.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Universalisation of Public Distribution System is not feasible. Details of the Measures taken by the government to stabilise the prices of essential commodities are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Trend of Annual Wholesale Price Index for 2008 to 2011

Name of the Commodity	Yearly Wholesale Price Index		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Rice	154.21	165.87	171.3
Wheat	159.75	172.18	169.5
Gram	152.52	147.85	178.0
Arhar	193.46	215.16	187.9
Moong	198.97	291.07	249.7
Masur	223.31	209.09	165.7
Urad	203.46	275.99	247.0
Potato	198.59	134.64	130.0
Onion	204.40	228.80	240.3

1	2	3	4
Tomato	149.31	168.72	192.8
Milk	137.91	171.78	188.2
Sugar	149.18	171.11	172.0
Gur	180.13	204.07	195.0
Vanaspati	106.52	112.21	122.4
Groundnut Oil	125.30	142.18	156.4
Palm Oil	111.11	109.72	117.6
Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	116.94	114.92	129.7
Soyabean Oil	118.27	120.35	143.8
Sunflower Oil	113.04	116.66	130.6

Source—Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rice in essential commodities are listed below:

A. Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero—for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and whole Milk Powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar and Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses) upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum.
- (iii) Prohibited export of milk powder (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (iv) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy and rice for 7 States/UTs in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (v) Ban on export of onion (all varieties) was imposed on 9.9.2011 and lifted w.e.f. 20th September, 2011. The MEP of onion (all varieties) excluding Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram Onions for the month of January, 2012 averaged at US\$ 125 per Metric Tonnes F.O.B. For Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram Onions, the MEP for the month of January, 2012 averaged at US\$ 250 per metric tonne.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11.
- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2010-11 sugar season.
- (ix) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been allotted under OMSS retail sale scheme and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allotted for bulk sale, including sale to small traders for the period October 2011 to September 2012.
- (x) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale

and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government has been fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, prices have been fixed at MSP in wheat procuring State, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.

- (xi) An additional adhoc, allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 16th May, 2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue price for distribution during the current year up to March, 2012.
- (xii) In addition, adhoc allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 30th June, 2011 to APL families raising thereby monthly APL allocation upto 15 kg per family per month in 20 States and 35 kg per family per month in 4 North Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it was less than that quantity for a period of ten months from June 2011 to March 2012.
- (xiii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July 2011 to February 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's order).
- (xiv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month upto 31.3.2012.
- (xv) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month upto 30.09.2012.

Post Harvest Losses of Foodgrains

139. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the post harvest losses of major foodgrains in various States/Union Territories at present as compared to the corresponding period during the last two years;

(b) the scientific measures adopted by the Government to reduce these losses; and

(c) the success achieved in reducing post harvest losses alongwith the quantity of foodgrains saved during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The recent study available on post-harvest losses of major agricultural commodities titled as 'Estimation of Quantative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Produce in India' was conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (CIPHET, Ludhiana) during 2005-07 (published in April 2010). Ministry of Agriculture also conducted a Millennium Study, State of the Indian farmers in the year 2004 on dynamics of Post-harvest losses.

The comparative commodity-wise details of post-harvest losses of major foodgrains are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture has taken a number of steps to address the problem of post-harvest losses by way of improving the infrastructural facilities through introducing capital investment subsidy schemes and bringing reforms in agricultural marketing sector so as to facilitate private sector to encourage investment required for development of post-harvest infrastructure.

The Ministry has launched central sector schemes of National Horticulture Mission, National Horticulture Board, Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization and Gramin Bhandaran Yojana for development of various types of post-harvest and storage infrastructures nearer to the farmers' field and in the supply chain to provide adequate post-harvest and scientific storage facilities for arresting losses.

The Ministry has also launched Central Sector Scheme of Marketing Research and Information Network since March 2000 with an objective to collect and disseminate price and market related information in respect of different agricultural commodities for the benefit of farmers. The scheme facilitates the farmers in taking the

better post-harvest and marketing decisions which in turn helps to reduce the post-harvest losses.

(c) The table given at Annexure clearly indicates that there has been reduction in the quantum of losses indicated in the study reported in the Millennium study, 2004 *vis-a-vis* ICAR study, 2010. Data on foodgrains saved during this period is not available.

Statement

Estimates of Post-Harvest and Storage Losses (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Name of major Foodgrains	Average loss as reported in Millennium Study, 2004* (%)	Average losses as reported in ICAR study, 2010** (%)
1.	Wheat	8.00	6.0
2.	Rice	11.00	5.2
3.	Maize	7.50	4.10
4.	Jowar	10.00	3.90
5.	Bajra	6.00	4.80
6.	Gram	9.00	4.30
7.	Other Pulses	9.50	5.67

Source:

*State of Indian Farmer-Post harvest Management-A Millennium Study, 2004 (Vol. 16).

**Estimation of Quantitative Harvest and Post-harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Produce in India All India Coordinated Research Project on Post-harvest Technology, CIPHET (ICAR), Ludhiana, 2010.

Construction of New Museums

140. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented for providing financial assistance to States for construction of new museums in the country;

(b) the funds allocated for these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(c) the details of each project taken up under the said schemes alongwith the details of the progress made so far during the above period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A scheme for 'Financial assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' is implemented by the Government since 1992-93. In 2008, the scheme was revised and a provision for financial assistance for setting up of new museums was incorporated. Funds allocated under this scheme during last 3 years & current year is as under:-

Sl.No.	Period	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2008-09	1200 lakh
2.	2009-10	1250 lakh
3.	2010-11	1450 lakh
4.	2011-12	1450 lakh

However, no specific allocation of funds for construction of new museum state-wise is made.

(c) So far, State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Uttarakhand have applied under the revised scheme for setting up of new museums at Jaipur, Sironj and Rishikesh respectively. The present status of these proposals are as under:

- (i) Rajasthan: Town Hall Museum at Jaipur:- Rs.100.00 lakhs was sanctioned to Government of Rajasthan as seed money for preparation of DPRs for 3 museums including establishment of a new museum at Baran. Govt. of Rajasthan requested to construct a Museum at Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Town hall at Jaipur in place of the one earlier proposed at Baran. This has been agreed to by the Government. Since the 'Town Hall Museum' project entails a project cost of Rs. 45.00 crore they have been asked to submit a detailed report about the matching share.
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh: Local Archaeological Museum at Sironj Rs. 100 lakh has been sanctioned as seed money to Government of Madhya Pradesh to carry out urgent conservation related work and for preparation of DPRs for the 3 museums prioritized by them, which includes one for construction of a Museum at Sironj, Vidisha.

- (iii) Uttarakhand: The Himalayan Museum at Rishikesh:- Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as seed money for carrying out preliminary work and for preparation of a DPR.

Exploitation of Jarawa Tribals

141. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of taking obscene photographs and shooting film of seminaked Jarawa tribal women in return for food and money by foreign tourists with the connivance of local authorities have been reported in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the accused arrested and the action taken against them; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Some footage of Jarawa tribal women appeared in the electronic media in the month of January, 2012 based on the report in the "Observer" newspaper of UK. Another such video footage appeared in the electronic media on 5th February, 2012. In these video clips the tribal women were seen in their traditional attire.

(c) and (d) On the basis of the first video footage of the Jarawa tribal women shown in the electronic media on 11.01.2012, an FIR has been filed by Andaman & Nicobar Administration under section 292 IPC read with section 67 IT act, 2000, section 3(1) (iii) of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956. After interrogation two persons were arrested and sent to judicial remand.

In connection with the second video telecast in the national and international media and news channels showing the Jarawa girls dancing on the Andaman Trunk road, a case vide crime No. 17/12 under section 292/34 IPC read with section 67 of IT Act, section 3(1) (iii) and (x) of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and sections 7/8 of PAT Regulation, 1956 was registered on 6.2.2012. On close scrutiny of the video clipping, it was revealed that the person in the khaki uniform appearing in the video was a police constable. He has been arrested and placed under suspension for dereliction in the discharge of his duties. A departmental enquiry has also been initiated against him.

(e) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken following measures to check such activities in future:

- (i) The number of convoys has been reduced from 8 to 4 on each side on the Andaman Trunk road which passes through the Jarawa Reserve.
- (ii) An officer has been designated as Nodal Officer Incharge to monitor all the activities on day to day basis on the Andaman Trunk Road passing through the Jarawa Reserve.
- (iii) Notice has been issued to the general public and tour operators that immediate action will be taken against violators.
- (iv) The staff of Tribal Welfare Department and Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) posted in the Jarawa Tribal Reserve has been asked to be extra cautious and keep vigil on the convoys passing through the Jarawa Reserve. Police has also provided better surveillance and escorts on the convoys to regulate any illegal activities.
- (v) To regulate the traffic on Andaman Trunk road passing through the Jarawa Reserve, UT Administration has issued an order that all Government vehicles proceeding to North & Middle Andaman from Port Blair and vice versa will cross through the Jarawa Reserved Area only if the vehicle is going for official visit alongwith the Officer and the movement of vehicles will be in the regular convoy.
- (vi) Provisions to book for photography/videography in the Tribal Reserve has been included in the proposed amendment to the A&N (PAT) Regulations 1956.
- (vii) Action has been initiated for opening an alternate sea route to Baratang.

Food Prices

142. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities including food items in the open market continue to be high despite low food inflation figures during the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the methodology adopted to calculate food inflation in the country; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken/ taken by the Government to check the prices of essential commodities in the retail market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Prices of edible oils and tomato have shown some increase, however, prices of some essential food items such as Pulses, Sugar and Onion have declined over the period of last three months. In the case of Potato, a mixed trend is observed. The prices of edible oils are influenced by the volatility in international prices as the demand-supply mismatch in edible oils has led to increased imports. Weather, apart from seasonal factors, contributed to increase in prices of some vegetables such as tomato.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to stabilise the prices of essential commodities are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Calculation of Food Inflation Rate*

Inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Annualised food inflation in the country is calculated on the basis of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of food articles, as indicated below.

(WPI of food articles for the current month — WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year)

Annualised rate of food inflation = 100 (for the current month) WPI of food articles of corresponding month of last year.

Statement II

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

A. Short term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero—for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and whole Milk Powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar and Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses) upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum.
- (iii) Prohibited export of milk powder (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (iv) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy and rice for 7 States/UTs in the case of Andhra

Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (v) Ban on export of onion (all varieties) was imposed on 9.9.2011 and lifted w.e.f. 20th September, 2011. The MEP of onion (all varieties) excluding Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram Onions for the month of January, 2012 averaged at US\$ 125 per Metric Tonnes F.O.B. For Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram Onions, the MEP for the month of January, 2012 averaged at US\$ 250 per metric tonne.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11.
- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2010-11 sugar season.
- (ix) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been allotted under OMSS retail sale scheme and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allotted for bulk sale, including sale to small traders for the period October 2011 to September 2012.
- (x) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government has been fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, prices have been fixed at MSP in wheat procuring State, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
- (xi) An additional adhoc, allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 16th May, 2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue price for distribution during the current year up to March, 2012.

- (xii) In addition, adhoc allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains made on 30th June, 2011 to APL families raising thereby monthly APL allocation upto 15 kg per family per month in 20 States and 35 kg per family per month in 4 North Eastern States, Sikkim and 2 hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it was less than that quantity for a period of ten months from June 2011 to March 2012.
- (xiii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July 2011 to February 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's order).
- (xiv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governemnts/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month upto 31.3.2012.
- (xv) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month upto 30.09.2012.

Suicide Cases in CPMFs

143. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several cases of committing suicides in various Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs);

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, gender-wise, State-wise and force-wise including Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted or study undertaken to find out the causes/circumstances for such incidents;

(d) if so, the details and the findings of such study alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to control such cases including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions, behaviour of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CPMFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs), gender-wise and State-wise incident of committing of suicides in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles/(ARs) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A Court of Inquiry is conducted in every such incident to ascertain its causes and circumstances. The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personnel and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

A study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, *viz.* organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

(e) Following corrective steps have been taken by the Government to control such cases, including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions, behavior of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs & ARs:-

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;

- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.

Statement

No. of suicides in CAPFs during last three years and current year

Name of Force	Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto 20.2.2012)
CRPF	28	28	42	06
BSF	26	29	39	06
ITBP	06	05	03	01
SSB	12	12	12	0
CISF	16	17	11	05
Assam Rifles	08	10	09	01
NSG	0	0	03	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	Male	02	-	-	-	01	-	-	03	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
	Female	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
Manipur	Male	-	04	-	02	-	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maeghalaya	Male	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	Male	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	Male	02	01	-	-	02	-	-	05	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	02
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Male	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	03	01	03	-	-	01	-	-	05
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Male	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	03	-	-	01	-	-	06
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	Male	02	-	-	01	03	-	-	06	03	-	-	-	06	-	-	09
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	04	-	-	-	-	-	05
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	Male	-	-	01	02	-	01	-	04	-	-	01	01	-	03	-	05
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Male	02	-	-	01	-	01	-	04	02	02	-	01	-	01	-	06
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	Male	01	06	-	-	-	-	-	07	-	08	-	01	-	-	-	09
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	28	26	06	12	16	08	-	96	28	29	05	12	17	10	-	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	Male	03	01	-	-	02	-	-	06	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Female	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	Male	02	01	-	01	-	01	-	05	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maeghalaya	Male	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	Male	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Male	02	01	-	-	-	-	01	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Male	06	03	-	-	01	-	-	10	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	Male	-	-	-	01	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	Male	06	-	-	-	01	-	01	08	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	Male	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	Male	02	-	-	01	-	03	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Male	02	01	-	02	01	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	Male	02	17	-	03	04	-	-	26	-	04	-	-	-	-	-	04
	Female	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others*	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		42	39	03	12	11	09	03	119	06	06	01	-	05	01	-	19

*One person of Assam Rifles belongs to Nepal.

*[Translation]***National Centre for Cold Chain Development**

144. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages set up/proposed to be set up in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) to provide financial as well as technical assistance to States in setting up of cold storages and cold chains in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of assistance provided by the NCCD to various States and the target achieved in this regard; and

(e) the estimated number of farmers benefited/likely to be benefited under the scheme for cold storage and cold chain, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a): State-wise cold storages is at enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The Government has set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development to establish standards and protocols, with regard to testing, verification, certification and accreditation of cold chain infrastructure.

Statement*State-wise Cold Storages*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	331
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	290
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	75
8.	Delhi	95
9.	Gujarat	477
10.	Goa	29
11.	Haryana	248
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
14.	Jharkhand	51
15.	Kerala	193
16.	Karnataka	178
17.	Lakshadweep (UT))	1
18.	Maharashtra	484
19.	Madhya Pradesh	223
20.	Manipur	0
21.	Meghalaya	3
22.	Mizoram	1
23.	Nagaland	2
24.	Odisha	104
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3
26.	Punjab	504
27.	Rajasthan	132
28.	Sikkim	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	157
30.	Tripura	12
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1988
32.	Uttarakhand	16
33.	West Bengal	484
Total		6156

Source: DMI, NHM and NHB

Milk Production

145. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of milk have increased several times in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the production and consumption of milk in the country;

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

(e) the steps/programmes taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of milk?

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) Yearly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (base year 2004-05 = 100) of milk during last three years and current year is as follows:-

Year	WPI
2008-09	123.24
2009-10	146.41
2010-11	175.88
2011-12 (Average upto Jan., 2012)	192.50

[Source:-Office of Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce and Industries].

Increase in prices is mainly attributed to increase in cost of production.

(c) and (d) State-wise milk production during last three years and monthly per capita consumption of milk for the year 2009-10 in the country is annexed at Statements-I and II respectively. Anticipated milk production in the country during 2011-12 is 127.29 million tonnes. State-wise breakup for anticipated milk production for 2011-12 is not available. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducts the survey on monthly consumption of milk in every five years and the last survey of consumption of milk was conducted during 2009-10.

(e) Government of India is implementing the following schemes for increasing the milk production in the country:

1. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
2. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
3. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme
4. Livestock Health and Disease Control
5. Fodder and Feed Development scheme

Statement

*State-wise Milk Production during last three years
(2008-09 to 2010-11)*

State	(Million tonnes)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9.57	10.43	11.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.03	0.03
Assam	0.75	0.76	0.79
Bihar	5.93	6.12	6.52
Chhattisgarh	0.91	0.96	1.03
Goa	0.06	0.06	0.06
Gujarat	8.39	8.84	9.32
Haryana	5.75	6.01	6.27
Himachal Pradesh	1.03	0.97	1.10
Jammu and Kashmir	1.57	1.59	1.61

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	1.47	1.46	1.56
Karnataka	4.54	4.82	5.11
Kerala	2.44	2.51	2.65
Madhya Pradesh	6.86	7.17	7.51
Maharashtra	7.46	7.68	8.04
Manipur	0.08	0.08	0.08
Meghalaya	0.08	0.08	0.08
Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.05	0.08	0.08
Odisha	1.60	1.65	1.67
Punjab	9.39	9.39	9.42
Rajasthan	11.93	12.33	13.23
Sikkim	0.04	0.04	0.04
Tamil Nadu	6.65	6.79	6.83
Tripura	0.10	0.10	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	19.54	20.20	21.03
Uttarakhand	1.23	1.38	1.38
West Bengal	4.18	4.30	4.47
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.02	0.03
Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.45	0.47	0.48
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.05	0.05	0.00
All India	112.18	116.42	121.84

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Statement II*Monthly Per Capita Quantity Consumption of Milk by State/UT (July 2009-June 2010)*

State/UT	Milk: liquid (litre)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3.370	4.578
Arunachal Pradesh	0.776	1.350
Assam	1.548	1.734
Bihar	2.668	3.997
Chhattisgarh	0.768	2.892
Delhi	6.999	8.860
Goa	2.794	4.442
Gujarat	6.178	6.750
Haryana	13.404	9.549
Himachal Pradesh	9.512	9.369
Jammu and Kashmir	8.137	8.484
Jharkhand	1.705	3.635
Karnataka	3.785	4.991
Kerala	3.056	3.644
Madhya Pradesh	3.999	4.814
Maharashtra	3.046	4.980
Manipur	0.215	0.396
Meghalaya	0.773	0.989
Mizoram	0.345	1.713
Nagaland	0.196	0.455
Odisha	1.073	2.407
Punjab	11.560	10.239
Rajasthan	9.861	8.126

1	2	3
Sikkim	5.872	3.116
Tamil Nadu	3.195	5.015
Tripura	1.222	1.900
Uttar Pradesh	4.587	5.394
Uttarakhand	6.651	6.293
West Bengal	1.386	2.559
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.228	2.154
Chandigarh	7.271	10.019
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.328	4.117
Daman and Diu	3.085	4.279
Lakshadweep	0.347	0.395
Puducherry	4.042	6.281
All India	4.117	5.358

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation.

[English]

Restructuring of ASI

146. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a major restructuring of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to address the issues of low pay scale and status to attract the best minds in the field of history and archaeology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the restructuring process is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Study team appointed for the purpose has submitted its report which includes creation of 4 additional posts of Additional Director General, 18 additional posts of Joint Director General, strengthening of all wings of ASI like monument, conservation, exploration & excavation, epigraphy, chemistry branch, horticulture branch, strengthening of administrative and financial set up of ASI and strengthening of the Institute of Archaeology by suitably enhanced manpower.

(c) The pay scale and status (grade) of the employees of ASI are as prevailing in other Government Departments.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government is already in the process of restructuring of ASI.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Procurement

147. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the details of the procurement of wheat and paddy during the last one year and the current season, State-wise;

(b) whether complaints have been received regarding exploitation of farmers by the middlemen during the procurement of wheat and paddy in various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether complaints of distress sale by farmers below the Minimum Support Price owing to the irregularities in procurement of foodgrains have also been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of procurement of wheat and paddy during the last one year and the current season, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) No such complaints have been received.

(c) In view of (b) above, doesn't arise.

(d) and (e) While no such reports have been received, steps taken by Government to ensure payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers is as at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Wheat procurement during RMS 2010-11 and RMS 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Punjab	102.09	109.57
2.	Haryana	63.47	69.28
3.	Uttar Pradesh	16.45	34.61
4.	Madhya Pradesh	35.38	49.65
5.	Bihar	1.83	5.56
6.	Rajasthan	4.76	13.03
7.	Uttarakhand	0.86	0.42
8.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.07
9.	Delhi	0.10	0.08
10.	Gujarat	0.01	1.05
11.	Jharkhand	Negligible	Negligible
12.	Maharashtra	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible
14.	West Bengal	0.09	-
	Total	225.14	283.34

Negligible - Less than 500 tonnes.

Statement II

Paddy Procurement during KMS 2010-11 and KMS 2011-12

States/UTs	KMS 2010-11	KMS 2011-12*
Andhra Pradesh	24.47	9.60
Assam	0.23	0.06
Bihar	11.44	14.41
Chandigarh	0.13	0.19
Chhattisgarh	51.16	59.70
Delhi	-	-
Gujarat	-	0.05
Haryana	24.82	29.33
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	-
Jharkhand	0.00	2.28
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04	0.02
Karnataka	0.35	1.28
Kerala	3.93	1.99
Madhya Pradesh	4.28	9.43
Maharashtra	1.94	1.98
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	36.14	25.03
Puducherry	-	-
Punjab	128.86	115.39
Rajasthan	-	-
Tamil Nadu	23.03	16.42
Uttar Pradesh	14.46	23.20
Uttarakhand	0.15	0.19
West Bengal	11.76	3.47
Total	337.21	314.04

*Position as on 07.03.2012.

Statement III

1. Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Government agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.
2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
3. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
4. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/ Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat.
5. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.
6. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes in RMS 2009-10. The MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100 per quintal and the procurement of wheat in RMS 2010-11 was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced the MSP of wheat as Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs. 50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 has been further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal.
7. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950 and Rs. 980 per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy, respectively. In addition, the Government had also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10. A total of 320.34 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during KMS 2009-10. For KMS 2010-11, MSP of Rs. 1000 and 1030 per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was fixed. The procurement of rice in KMS 2010-11 is 341.80 lakh tonnes. The MSP of Paddy for common and Grade 'A' variety of Paddy was further enhanced to Rs. 1080 and Rs. 1110 per quintal respectively for KMS 2011-12. The estimated procurement of rice in KMS 2011-12 is 353 lakh tonnes.
8. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions for recording correct market arrivals and ensuring imposition of at least 50% compulsory levy on rice millers.

Development of Cities/Towns under JNNURM

148. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
 BAVALIA:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Urban Development Schemes being implemented in various States across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Governments in regard to providing financial assistance and inclusion of cities and towns under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the present status of such proposals;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the development of cities/towns in the country during the above period, state/city/town-wise; and

(e) the works undertaken/being undertaken/reviewed by the Government and the progress made on each project/scheme during the said period, State-wise and project-wise?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY):

(a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 for seven years beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

65 Cities, on the basis of population as per census 2001, and State Capitals and other cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) of religious/historic and touristic importance have been included in Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM. Request for inclusion under UIG of JNNURM have been received in respect of Warangal, Karamsad, Gandhinagar, Hubli-Dharward, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Gaya, Biharshariff, Pawapuri, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sultanpur-Lodhi, Kurukshetra-Pehowa, Gurgaon, Aurangabad, Vrindavan, Kurnool, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Guntur, Panipat, Bellary, Calicut, Darjeeling, Kalimpong & Kurseong, Deoghar, Sambalpur, Dhule, Malegaon, Kolhapur, Port Blair, Kaithal, Siliguri, Haldia, Amravati, Solapur etc. As per guidelines of UIG, the number of cities under the Mission shall remain around 60. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG of JNNURM and no more cities have been added. However, cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States as a one time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance in the form of grant for procurement of buses for urban transport under JnNURM. In addition to above, the following urban development schemes are being implemented by the Ministry:-

- (i) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for satellite towns around seven mega cities
- (ii) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)
- (iii) 10% Lump Sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region
- (iv) Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB)

(b) to (e) As far as JnNURM is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 31,500 Crore as financial outlay for the entire mission period for UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM and Rs. 11,400 crore for the UIDSSMT of JnNURM for the entire mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012.

Under UIG of JnNURM, 548 projects have been sanctioned as on 29.02.2012 with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 28523.20 Crore. 127 projects have been reported physically completed and the remaining 421 projects are reported to be in various stages of implementation. Details of funds released during the last three years and current year as on 29.02.2012 State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under UIDSSMT of JnNURM, 788 projects have been approved as on 29.02.2012 with ACA commitment of Rs. 10,957.32 crore. 142 projects have been reported

physically completed and the remaining 646 projects are reported to be in various stages of implementation. Details of funds released State-wise during the last three years and current year as on 29.02.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Total 15,260 buses to 31 States/Union Territories (UTs) were approved under JnNURM with ACA commitment of Rs.2088.80 Crore, out of which, an amount of Rs. 1306.08 Crore has been released to the States/UTs as on 29.02.2012. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-2011		2011-2012 (as on 29.02.2012)	
	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	34,993.75	18,898.95	13,935.00	27,385.07	-	15,569.86	-	23,071.40
Arunachal Pradesh	8,215.65	2,053.91	-	2,006.94	-	-	-	2,436.51
Assam	-	6,321.15	-	7,112.41	-	3,792.54	-	6,795.91
Bihar	37,628.03	1,955.62	-	7,441.39	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	405.20	10,738.80	-	-	734.52	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	12,145.60	-	3,643.68	-	-
Delhi	17,472.30	2,220.58	186,904.60	17,248.00	47,520.00	43,509.00	-	6,938.27
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,987.26	72.45
Gujarat	54,294.22	47,035.34	20,604.09	47,788.21	2,104.84	7,297.21	-	34,673.32
Haryana	24,674.50	9,147.46	-	-	-	5,283.80	-	719.50
Himachal Pradesh	5,788.80	-	3,880.00	2,619.01	-	-	-	121.09
Jammu and Kashmir	10,000.00	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	7,042.02
Jharkhand	48,268.46	6,682.46	-	5,384.66	1,668.12	417.03	-	6,204.58
Karnataka	32,211.85	12,992.94	4,332.00	21,578.53	-	7,659.85	264.00	20,517.49
Kerala	18,405.20	3,350.50	1,105.00	2,439.45	-	-	-	3,510.32
Madhya Pradesh	24,275.82	15,931.43	20,115.70	12,343.27	9,000.00	4,828.66	-	14,280.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	140,074.76	88,349.54	10,336.86	88,649.86	-	42,004.49	3,829.55	59,543.74
Manipur	2,308.34	-	9,225.12	2,883.37	-	-	-	2,078.42
Meghalaya	19,616.15	4,904.04	-	-	-	-	-	7,296.11
Mizoram	-	-	-	756.82	-	-	9,981.32	-
Nagaland	-	389.26	4,538.19	1,702.81	-	-	3,623.49	1,246.83
Odisha	18,818.40	3,338.00	4,500.00	2,491.60	-	-	-	6,999.34
Punjab	3,624.50	4,939.22	2,289.00	3,346.62	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	3,972.80	993.20	-	-	-	-	-	2,189.00
Rajasthan	23,364.47	20,281.38	-	2,826.10	-	-	-	4,584.94
Sikkim	-	538.20	6,535.49	1,663.87	-	-	-	1,273.24
Tamil Nadu	94,398.69	28,446.11	9,000.00	37,723.44	4,063.50	2,635.84	-	17,878.47
Tripura	7,043.40	1,760.85	9,000.00	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,406.51
Uttar Pradesh	142,547.53	43,078.75	31,500.00	47,632.21	-	25,479.16	-	39,075.76
Uttarakhand	12,866.12	2,678.56	4,628.00	7,546.69	3,501.86	981.06	945.82	4,507.51
West Bengal	54,824.29	22,857.17	44,822.75	27,717.88	42,259.61	17,412.81	34,855.49	21,492.75
Total	839,688.03	352,049.82	397,990.60	392,683.81	110,117.93	181,249.51	59,486.93	296,956.41

*Grand total is based on year from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Statement II

State-wise Status of ACA committed/released under UIDSSMT during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Projects Sanctioned during the Mission Period	Approved Cost	ACA Committed during the Mission Period	ACA released for utilisation			
					2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	245995.50	199157.32	75586.14	476.88	43079.00	22017.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	3935.98	3542.38	1771.19	0.00	0.00	1771.19
3.	Assam	30	20783.28	18953.14	6946.79	0.00	0.00	2408.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1864.73	1491.78	26.00	719.89	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		788	1354283.47	1090195.87	328026.00	29881.17	122344.44	88690.14

Statement III*Details of purchase of buses for Urban Transport system under JnNURM*

As on 29.2.2012

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City	No. of buses approved	Total Cost approved*	Central Share approved*	ACA released		
						1st Instal.	2nd Instal.	3rd Instal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Special Category States								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	415.00	374.00	195	99.13	0.00
2.	Assam	Guwahati	200	5255.00	4729.00	711	1349	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75	675.00	608.00	304	243	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	75	1320.00	1188.00	297	652	0.00
		Srinagar	75	1320.00	1188.00	297	652	0.00
5.	Manipur	Imphal	25	675.00	608.00	304	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	Shillong	120	1640.00	1476.00	369	369	0.00
7.	Mizoram	Aizwal	25	325.00	293.00	146	0.00	0.00
8.	Nagaland	Kohima	25	300.00	270.00	68	0.00	0.00
9.	Sikkim	Gangtok	25	300.00	270.00	68	112	0.00
10.	Tripura	Agartala	75	1628.00	1465.00	765	271	0.00
11.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	1140.00	912.00	456	109	0.00
		Nainital	25	288.00	230.00	115	48	0.00
		Haridwar	60	1290.00	1032.00	516	108	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union Territories								
12.	Delhi	Delhi	1500	76500.00	26775.00	11552.00	6607.90	0.00
		DMRC	100	2000.00	700.00	175.00		0.00
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	100	5400.00	3420.00	1710.00	828.00	0.00
14.	Puducherry	Puducherry	50	1615.00	1292.00	323.00		0.00
Non-Special Category States								
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000	28400.00	9940.00	4970.00	1022.00	0.00
		Tirupati	50	1100.00	880.00	440.00	195.16	0.00
		Vijaywada	240	6560.00	3280.00	1802.00	601.00	0.00
		Vishakapatnam	250	7100.00	3550.00	1876.00	197.00	0.00
16.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	25	675.00	540.00	270.00	0.00	0.00
		Patna	100	3990.00	1995.00	997.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100	1485.00	1188.00	594.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Goa	Panaji	50	770.00	616.00	308.00	196.00	0.00
19.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	730	25199.00	8820.00	3908.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Haryana	Faridabad	150	5460.00	2730.00	1365.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100	1430.00	715.00	357.00	0.00	0.00
		Jamshedpur	50	550.00	275.00	137.00	0.00	0.00
		Ranchi	100	1750.00	1400.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000	34143.00	11950.00	5681.00	3866.00	0.00
		Mysore	150	4943.00	3954.00	1531.00	1204.00	0.00
23.	Kerala	Kochi	200	7100.00	3550.00	1775.00	0.00	0.00
		Trivendrum	150	5340.00	4272.00	2136.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225	8875.00	4438.00	2219.00	398.00	0.00
		Indore	175	5975.00	2988.00	1494.00	0.00	0.00
		Jabalpur	75	3100.00	1550.00	775.00	0.00	0.00
		Ujjain	50	1420.00	1136.00	568.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Maharashtra	BEST	1000	28400.00	9940.00	4970.00	815.00	0.00
		Navi Mumbai	150	4050.00	1418.00	734.00	279.00	0.00
		Thane	200	4780.00	1673.00	994.00	270.00	0.00
		Mirabhayandar	50	1100.00	385.00	96.00	164.00	0.00
		Kalyan Domb.	50	900.00	315.00	79.00	129.00	0.00
		Nagpur	300	6360.00	3180.00	1590.00		0.00
		Nanded	30	760.00	608.00	304.00	2.00	0.00
		Pune	500	15463	7731.5	4050.00	1338.00	0.00
		PCMC	150	7879.5	3939.75	1625.00	99.00	0.00
		Nashik	100	2200.00	770.00	193.00	271.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	Bhubneshwar	100	1650.00	1320.00	660.00	218.00	0.00
		Puri	25	330.00	264.00	132.00	42.00	0.00
27.	Punjab	Amritsar	150	3330.00	1655.00	833.00	0.00	0.00
		Ludhiana	200	6520.00	3260.00	1630.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	35	770.00	616.00	298.00	0.00	0.00
		Jaipur	400	14282.00	7141.00	3570.00	1708.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000	29592.00	10357.00	5179.00	1309.00	1308
		Coimbatore	300	8878.00	4439.00	2219.00	0.00	0.00
		Madurai	300	8878.00	4439.00	2219.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200	4873.00	2437.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00
		Allahabad	150	2870.00	1435.00	1352.00	0.00	0.00
		Kanpur	304	6525.00	3263.00	3192.00	0.00	0.00
		Lucknow	300	7505.00	3752.00	3192.00	0.00	0.00
		Mathura	60	600.00	480.00	451.00	0.00	0.00
		Meerut	150	3133.00	1567.00	1345.00	0.00	0.00
		Varanasi	146	2717.00	1358.00	1401.00	0.00	0.00
31.	West Bengal	Asansol	100	2200.00	1100.00	550.00	0.00	0.00
		Kolkata	1200	38400.00	13440.00	6300.00	0.00	0.00
Total			15260	472396.5	208880.3	103529	25771.19	1308.00

*Costs are approximate, exact cost will be available after submission of DPR Phase-III.

BPL Cards

149. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI P.C. CHACKO:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints regarding large scale prevalence of bogus ration cards and denial of cards to eligible persons in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey or inspection in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether any directions have been issued to the States to review the list of Public Distribution System (PDS) beneficiaries in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Union Government to remove discrepancies in the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto, State-wise; and

(f) the mechanism put in place to check such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line

(BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in certain areas/States including prevalence of bogus ration cards and denial of cards to eligible persons. As and when such complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they have been sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. State-wise details of complaints received are enclosed Statement-I

In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same.

Further, in consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were also requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus ration card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards.

As a result thereof, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.12.2011, deletion of 221.64 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards. Statement-II showing State-wise number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments since July, 2006 upto December, 2011 is enclosed.

Statement I

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations & through media reports etc. from 2009 to 2012 (upto January 2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2	-
3.	Assam	6	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	16	13	6	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	1	-
6.	Delhi	29	37	16	4
7.	Goa	-	1	-	-
8.	Gujarat	4	3	2	-
9.	Haryana	5	24	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	-	1
12.	Jharkhand	6	5	3	1
13.	Karnataka	6	2	1	-
14.	Kerala	1	3	1	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	9	1
16.	Maharashtra	12	5	8	2
17.	Manipur	-	-	1	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	3	2	-
21.	Punjab	1	2	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	7	6	6	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	3	2	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	3	-
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46	33	68	6
27.	West Bengal	4	2	-	2
28.	Chandigarh	-	2	-	-
29.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
Total		169	174	144	20

Statement II

(Updated on 31.12.2011)

Sl.No.	State	Nos. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted eliminated (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05
3.	Assam	0.56
4.	Bihar	1.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.62
6.	Delhi	16.32
7.	Gujarat	8.64
8.	Haryana	0.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02
10.	Jharkhand	0.65
11.	Karnataka	18.55
12.	Kerala	0.00 &&

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.97
14.	Maharashtra	42.20
15.	Meghalaya	0.00 *
16.	Mizoram	0.02
17.	Odisha	2.50
18.	Rajsthan	0.03
19.	Sikkim	0.01
20.	Tamil Nadu	3.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72
22.	Uttarakhand	0.16
23.	West Bengal	59.67 (individual cards)
24.	Chandigarh	0.08
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00 \$
26.	Puducherry	0.00 **
Total		221.64

Actual figures && 114, *341, \$ 300, **16

*[English]***Implementation of IHSDP**

150. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the present status of the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) being implemented in various cities/towns in the country, Statewise including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the targets set for the housing projects have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details of works undertaken and achievement made therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and city/town-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that in certain States, only 29% of the sanctioned housing projects under IHSDP have been completed and the rest of the projects are being cancelled;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and city/townwise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of projects, including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra sanctioned under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No targets have been set under the IHSDP for housing projects.

(c) State-wise/city-wise details of projects sanctioned covering the total project cost, number of dwelling units sanctioned and total central share sanctioned, during each

of the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-II. State-wise details of dwelling units completed so far are at enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The National average of % of dwelling units reported as completed under IHSDP is 30.53%, while 25.86% dwelling units are at advance stage of completion. Only few projects have been cancelled/ replaced against non-starter projects. State-wise % completion of houses under IHSDP is at Statement-III. The reasons for delay in completion of projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) among other things are as under:

- (i) Lack of capacity/financial resources at the local/ state levels - inability of urban local bodies to meet their share in particular,
- (ii) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects,
- (iii) Beneficiaries' reluctance to move on to the new locations in the case of relocation projects,
- (iv) Cost escalation due to various factors,
- (v) Inability of beneficiaries to contribute their share towards cost escalation,
- (vi) Lack of availability of litigation-free land, and
- (vii) Inadequate community involvement.

(f) For effective and speedy implementation of these projects, regular reviews have been held at Central/State levels in addition to monitoring of progress through Quarterly/Monthly Progress reports. States have been advised from time to time to:

- (i) start the non-starter projects or propose their cancellation or replacement by alternative projects;
- (ii) early and achieve the completion of houses within the Mission period as as possible by gearing up project implementation capacity;
- (iii) provide additional state share to meet cost escalation and also where urban local bodies and beneficiaries are not in a position to contribute due to poor financial health.

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

Status as on 05.03.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Intallment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	76	1064.51	44536	738.51	328.00	359.19	249.69	578.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	2.501	35.11
5.	Bihar	23	25	431.85	18942	229.881	201.98	114.94	0.00	105.35
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	226.60	17922	168.83	66.78	79.41	55.68	11.8.31
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujurat	49	60	658.36	35568	342.03	198.81	174.18	33.32	138.44
11.	Haryana	15	18	272.26	16608	209.70	62.67	104.86	49.01	132.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	23.93	24.39	0.00	24.39
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	67.24
14.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66	0.00	65.66
15.	Karnataka	32	34	404.001	172371	222.66	181.44	111.28	98.99	210.33
16.	Kerala	45	53	273.321	262951	201.60	71.71	100.80	43.05	136.97
17.	Madhya Pradesh	50	53	362.41	225101	249.56	112.861	124.841	12.48	133.96
18.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	14.89	29.78
19.	Rajasthan	49	56	814.58	39770	528.86	285.72	264.43	52.66	312.69
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	10.35	26.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Maharashtra	85	110	2140.19	101280	1421.96	718.23	710.69	107.27	688.20
23.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
24.	Odisha	31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	95.54	98.66	28.42	109.12
25.	Punjab	9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77
26.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
28.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	472.93	32889	337.74	118.54	170.58	148.78	320.49
29.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	34.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	240.60	645.76
31.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	7.77	53.06
32.	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	35.58	253.70	605.35
Total		886	1022	10913.72	544276	7201.03	3672.44	3592.83	1462.90	4703.95

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

Status as on 06.03.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09					2009-10				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total No. of Dwelling approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total No. of Dwelling approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	379.44	230.92	15279	12.62					195.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.95	8.96	176	0.00	0			0	
3.	Assam	3	28.76	23.38	1974	7.39	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17
4.	Bihar	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10	4	81.10	38.51	3192	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00					43.57
6.	Goa			0.00		0.00					
7.	Gujarat	9	114.58	73.22	6364	33.84	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99
8.	Haryana	3	33.52	26.74	1785	0.00					13.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39					10.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	34.50	3408	13.80	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61
11.	Jharkhand	6	123.67	72.39	6576	33.33					
12.	Karnataka**	9	138.81	76.93	4184	0.00					38.46
13.	Kerala	11	55.50	42.18	5800	47.82	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	21.88	1708	10.94	7	48.90	28.87	18.69	12.58
15.	Maharashtra	56	1166.39	772.57	48683	386.79	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29
16.	Manipur	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48
17.	Meghalaya	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.68					6.72
18.	Mizoram	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77					11.12
19.	Nagaland			0.00		0.00	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85
20.	Odisha	16	184.06	123.30	7709	55.34	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92
21.	Punjab	1	21.01	8.22	720	3.54					
22.	Rajasthan	4	83.37	52.12	3214	40.24	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94
23.	Sikkim			0.00		0.00	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	184.17	15500	77.38	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85
25.	Tripura	2	20.01	17.60	1150	0.00	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	589.10	29733	256.50	10	160.355	100.63	5456	18.49
27.	Uttarakhand			0.00		0.00	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99
28.	West Bengal	34	377.09	297.60	19706	227.42	1	0.64	0.15	75	72.14
29.	Delhi			0.00		0.00				0	
30.	Puducherry			0.00		0.96					0.43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	9.88	8.90	0	0.00					3.16
32.	Chandigarh			0.00		0.00					
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00		0.00	1	5.24	2.89	144	
34.	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00					
35.	Daman and Diu			0.00		0.00					
Total		393	4093.89	2761.94	1633.78	93	840.48	501.32	392.50	780.72	

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11					2011-12				
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total No. of Dwelling approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total No. of Dwelling approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh					114.86					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					4.48					
3.	Assam										
4.	Bihar	5	156.63	67.40	5986	19.26					24.11
5.	Chhattisgarh					13.74					
6.	Goa						1	4.10	1.40	7	0
7.	Gujarat					6.46	12	176.68	98.83	7144	12.63
8.	Haryana					19.81					8.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	17.38	11.71	338	5.85					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	36.88	29.72	953	5.38					22.33
11.	Jharkhand	3	74.59	43.35	3676	13.94					10.60
12.	Karnataka**					37.84					61.15
13.	Kerala					30.72					6.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	26.46	16.78	1104	6.77	4	16.68	10.96	667	18.23
15.	Maharashtra					84.06	24	583.31	356.87	23452	13.37
16.	Manipur					5.66					10.35
17.	Meghalaya										
18.	Mizoram										14.89
19.	Nagaland										
20.	Odisha	2	8.17	5.42	316	4.73					16.22
21.	Punjab	11	253.01	99.76	5326	50.46					
22.	Rajasthan	18	304.28	196.00	12647	122.00	1	33.91	13.34	752	
23.	Sikkim										
24.	Tamil Nadu					70.92					3.94
25.	Tripura					12.36					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15	299.77	177.76	8479	198.20	6	59.92	33.70	1495	161.51

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
27.	Uttarakhand					16.84					7.78
28.	West Bengal					34.15					106.56
29.	Delhi										
30.	Puducherry										
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
32.	Chandigarh										
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					1.44					
34.	Lakshadweep										
35.	Daman and Diu										
Total		74	1177.12	447.90	8828	879.93	48	874.50	515.10	33580	498.50

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved (2008-2009)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	1	5.74	0	4.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	2.24	0	1.79
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur City (Phase-II)	1	33.56	1792	19.11
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)	1	2.61	0	1.86
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V)	1	6.25	0	5.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada City (Phase-III)	1	54.50	3120	28.73
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	18.55	0	14.84
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1	9.17	0	7.34
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal (Revised)	1	10.26	0	8.21
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1	4.50	0	3.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddampuram	1	34.50	1831	18.90
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnam (Revised)	1	13.27	0	10.62
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajhmundry City (Phase-II)	1	55.68	2832	29.40
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Rapalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	1	5.82	0	4.65
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota town (Phase-II)	1	36.61	2008	21.82
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali, Distt. Guntur (Revised)	1	5.16	0	4.13
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-I)	1	45.41	2136	25.66
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Phase-III)	1	32.72	1560	18.38
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated	Tirupati (Padipeta & Avilable) (Phase-IV)				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29
	Total		19	370.44	45275	230.92
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96
	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96
1.	Assam	Bokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61
2.	Bihar	Begusarai	1	24.50	853	15.86
3.	Bihar	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08
4.	Bihar	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64
5.	Bihar	Madhepura	1	12.43	319	6.44
6.	Bihar	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12
	Total		6	113.39	3264	64.21
1.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon	1	7.99	480	6.01
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kanwardha	1	15.63	1032	11.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	1	7.52	492	5.62
4.	Chhattisgarh	Rajanandgaon	1	17.97	1072	13.52
	Total		4	49.10	3076	36.82
1.	Gujarat	Anklav	1	12.22	804	7.73
2.	Gujarat	Dahod	1	12.32	480	8.01
3.	Gujarat	Halvad	1	14.86	828	9.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Gujarat	Kaalol	1	5.97	400	4.03
5.	Gujarat	Kadi	1	14.06	664	8.62
6.	Gujarat	Modasa	1	14.95	576	9.75
7.	Gujarat	Navsari	1	14.46	992	9.92
8.	Gujarat	Petlad	1	14.20	836	8.19
9.	Gujarat	Songadh	1	11.54	784	7.16
	Total	9	9	114.58	6364	73.22
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	1	14.75	480	8.91
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	1	5.47	128	3.75
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Oarwabii	1	11.68	192	8.22
	Total	3	3	31.90	800	20.88
1.	Haryana	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93
2.	Haryana	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85
3.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96
	Total	3	3	33.42	1785	26.74
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	1	5.16	413	4.18
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-I)	1	8.40	672	6.80
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	1	1.06	85	0.86
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	1	1.38	110	1.11
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-I)	1	0.89	71	0.72
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-I)	1	2.45	196	0.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-I)	1	3.20	256	2.59
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1	2.83	226	2.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam (Phase-I)	1	1.75	140	1.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-I)	1	0.55	44	0.45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1	2.34	187	1.89
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-I)	1	2.79	223	2.26
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.65	132	1.34
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-I)	1	5.58	446	4.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal	1	2.59	207	2.10
	Total	15	15	12.60	1408	34.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1	12.99	736	7.51
2.	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24
3.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38
4.	Jharkhand	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	11.38
5.	Jharkhand	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39
6.	Jharkhand	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34
	Total	6	6	123.67	6576	72.40
1.	Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24
2.	Kerala	Guruvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35
3.	Kerala	Kothamangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47
4.	Kerala	Malappuram (Phase-III)	1	7.54	726	5.37
5.	Kerala	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78
6.	Kerala	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32
7.	Kerala	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.59
8.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	6.58	749	5.24
9.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	1	6.58	879	6.36
10.	Kerala	Perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45
11.	Kerala	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65
	Total	11	11	55.50	5800	42.18
1.	Karnataka	Bagaklakote (Revised)	1	8.43	240	4.78
2.	Karnataka	Hubli Phase-II	1	3.50	109	1.84
3.	Karnataka	Hubli Phase-III	1	14.86	430	7.81
4.	Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23
5.	Karnataka	Madhya	1	13.95	558	7.92
6.	Karnataka	Pavagada	1	19.97	508	11.62
7.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	1	12.65	330	7.22
8.	Karnataka	Shimoga	1	23.05	600	13.17
9.	Karnataka	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32
	Total	9	9	138.81	4184	76.93
1.	Meghalaya	Mongpoh	1	9.18	240	7.10
2.	Meghalaya	Williamnagar	1	10.48	216	6.36
	Total	2	2	19.66	456	13.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	1	6.16	267	4.50
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39
	Total	4	4	28.48	1708	21.88
1.	Mizoram	Champhai, Phase-I	1	6.23	376	5.39
2.	Mizoram	Champhai, Phase-II	1	1.54	74	1.33
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase-I	1	5.76	250	4.23
4.	Mizoram	Kolasib, Phase-II	1	1.29	50	0.97
5.	Mizoram	Mamit	1	3.52	150	2.60
6.	Mizoram	Saiha	1	5.55	200	3.90
7.	Mizoram	Serchhip	1	7.10	350	5.16
	Total	5	7	31.00	1450	23.57
1.	Manipur	Moirang	1	10.83	663	8.33
	Total		1	10.83	663	8.33
1.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (Phase-I)	35.57	1216	21.89	
2.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	1	4.84	214	3.23
3.	Rajasthan	Jhalore	1	7.90	291	4.89
4.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	35.05	1493	22.10
	Total	4	4	83.37	3214	52.11
1.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	1	24.34	965	15.74
2.	Maharashtra	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	29.68	1118	20.11
3.	Maharashtra	Akola Phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25
4.	Maharashtra	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72
5.	Maharashtra	Ambad				
6.	Maharashtra	Amravati (Phase-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati (Phase-II)				
8.	Maharashtra	Amravati (Phase-III)				
9.	Maharashtra	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28
10.	Maharashtra	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73
11.	Maharashtra	Bhandara City	1	23.00	1169	17.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)				
13.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)				
14.	Maharashtra	Bhokardhan				
15.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22
16.	Maharashtra	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17
17.	Maharashtra	Chanur Railway town (Phase-I)	1	6.82	347	4.50
18.	Maharashtra	Chopda	1	13.22	504	8.61
19.	Maharashtra	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62
20.	Maharashtra	Desaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73
21.	Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89
22.	Maharashtra	Dhule	1	23.57	966	14.76
23.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-I)	1	23.97	1050	15.30
24.	Maharashtra	Gangapur				
25.	Maharashtra	Georal				
26.	Maharashtra	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44
27.	Maharashtra	Hingoli City (Phase-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49
28.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87
29.	Maharashtra	Kannad City				
30.	Maharashtra	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07
31.	Maharashtra	Khopargaon				
32.	Maharashtra	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62
33.	Maharashtra	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana	1	17.84	700	11.58
34.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80
35.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62
36.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26
37.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42
38.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11
39.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67
40.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80
41.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47
42.	Maharashtra	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Maharashtra	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56
44.	Maharashtra	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92
45.	Maharashtra	Murtizapur	1	24.56	1003	15.83
46.	Maharashtra	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36
47.	Maharashtra	Parbhani			0	
48.	Maharashtra	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78
49.	Maharashtra	Pathrj			0	
50.	Maharashtra	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17
51.	Maharashtra	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70
52.	Maharashtra	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30
53.	Maharashtra	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31
54.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89
55.	Maharashtra	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24
56.	Maharashtra	Sangi (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83
57.	Maharashtra	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12
58.	Maharashtra	Shirpur Varwade (Phase-I) Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60
59.	Maharashtra	Sindkhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63
60.	Maharashtra	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12
61.	Maharashtra	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14
62.	Maharashtra	Umrud City	1	7.24	276	4.96
63.	Maharashtra	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96
64.	Maharashtra	Wai	1	6.89	34	4.53
65.	Maharashtra	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53
66.	Maharashtra	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00
67.	Maharashtra	Washim	1	33.94	1318	22.04
68.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63
	Total					
1.	Odisha	Balasore (Phase-II)	1	9.15	387	6.18
2.	Odisha	Baripada	1	11.18	474	7.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Odisha	Berhampur	1	31.01	1202	20.63
4.	Odisha	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	1	5.14	238	3.36
5.	Odisha	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	1	3.99	166	2.65
6.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	1	4.24	164	2.82
7.	Odisha	Bolangir	1	8.37	324	5.57
8.	Odisha	Jatni Phase-II	1	3.40	132	2.26
9.	Odisha	Jeypore	1	7.07	323	5.04
10.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	19.83	786	13.17
11.	Odisha	Keonjhar	1	22.44	891	14.89
12.	Odisha	Malkangiri	1	6.07	236	4.40
13.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	1	5.56	532	4.02
14.	Odisha	Partakhemundi	1	7.53	307	4.98
15.	Odisha	Sambalpur	1	15.44	613	10.25
16.	Odisha	Subaranapur	1	23.63	934	15.69
	Total	16	16	184.06	7709	123.30
1.	Punjab	Rajpura	1	21.01	720	822.
	Total	1	1	21.01	720	822.
1.	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56
2.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1	7.89	378	6.04
3.	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19
4.	Tamil Nadu	Bodinaya Kannur	1	4.63	326	3.52
5.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62
6.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86
7.	Tamil Nadu	Dharampuram	1	3.60	188	2.77
8.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45
9.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91
10.	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95
11.	Tamil Nadu	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62
12.	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	1	5.00	240	3.87
13.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42
14.	Tamil Nadu	Karalkudi	1	4.15	195	3.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	Kanur	1	3.29	185	2.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikunal (Phase-I)	1	18.89	900	12.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi Town	1	1.40	75	1.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85
20.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93
22.	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87
25.	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98
26.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66
27.	Tamil Nadu	P. Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89
28.	Tamil Nadu	P.N. Party	1	1.62	153	1.15
29.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69
30.	Tamil Nadu	R. Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99
32.	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	1	2.58	121	2.00
33.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87
34.	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalama	1	3.76	260	2.81
35.	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54
36.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	1	2.90	155	2.22
37.	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13
38.	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	1	4.10	200	3.17
39.	Tamil Nadu	Thedavor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65
40.	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92
41.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	1	20.00	2003	15.58
42.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63
43.	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	1	8.61	602	6.54
44.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	1	8.87	422	6.86
45.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16
47.	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80
48.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74
49.	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63
50.	Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	1.37	86	0.96
51.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57
52.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09
	Total	52	52	219.24	15500	184.17
1.	Tripura	Belonia town	1	8.74	499	7.67
2.	Tripura	Ranibazar	1	11.27	651	9.93
	Total	2	2	20.01	1150	17.60
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Achalda	1	3.59	132	2.38
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Adlsarai Kalpi town, Distt. Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Ajhuwa	1	3.45	144	2.28
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Arthala	1	5.62	208	3.76
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur	1	4.88	180	3.24
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Belha	1	18.19	679	12.12
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Bichhari, Mugalsari	1	7.45	273	4.93
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, Uttar Pradesh	1	2.77	96	1.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.40
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	1	3.65	192	2.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	658	10.80
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur	1	1.75	72	1.15
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	1	17.24	393	12.28
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1	16.75	611	11.09
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar) Phase-II	1	1.84	60	1.29
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur, Meerut	1	19.10	582	10.90
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhinhak	1	10.71	492	7.15
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura town, Distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh	1	3.86	144	2.45
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadad	1	3.19	132	2.15
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	168	2.75
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai town (Lakhariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.30
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali, Distt.-Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphoond	1	1.50	60	0.98
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	144	2.57
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Satarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	360	5.73
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargah	1	9.17	407	5.93
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.15
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara	1	5.57	210	3.69
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90
	Total	124	124	771.75	29733	509.10
1.	West Bengal	Arambag	1	10.00	522	8.00
2.	West Bengal	Balurghat (Ph.-I)	1	15.77	790	12.62
3.	West Bengal	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	1	6.17	362	4.94
4.	West Bengal	Bongaon	1	14.64	767	11.71
5.	West Bengal	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	8.69	440	6.39
6.	West Bengal	Contai (Phase-I)	1	12.35	636	9.50
7.	West Bengal	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	6.90	320	5.11
8.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1	20.66	890	15.18
9.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	1	9.98	5.91	7.98
10.	West Bengal	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	1	16.75	852	13.40
11.	West Bengal	Gangarampur Phase-II	1	9.91	467	7.33
12.	West Bengal	Gushkara	1	8.50	450	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	West Bengal	Haldia Phase-II	1	15.89	795	12.72
14.	West Bengal	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	10.05	650	8.04
15.	West Bengal	Jhalda	1	7.98	408	6.38
16.	West Bengal	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	1	4.00	205	3.20
17.	West Bengal	Jiaghanj-Azimaganj (Phase-II)	1	10.20	521	8.16
18.	West Bengal	Kalimpong	1	11.99	567	9.59
19.	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	1	7.95	400	6.36
20.	West Bengal	Kandi	1	8.98	555	7.18
21.	West Bengal	Katwa	1	10.90	650	8.72
22.	West Bengal	Kurseong	1	11.99	565	9.59
23.	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	1	8.56	402	6.34
24.	West Bengal	Mirik	1	7.96	423	6.36
25.	West Bengal	Murshibad	1	8.74	497	6.74
26.	West Bengal	Old Malda	1	10.78	550	8.63
27.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	7.90	400	6.32
28.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	1	10.89	603	8.71
29.	West Bengal	Ranagbhat (Ph.-II)	1	5.75	297	4.60
30.	West Bengal	Siliguri (Ph.-II)	1	35.99	1859	28.79
31.	West Bengal	Suri	1	14.47	728	11.58
32.	West Bengal	Taki (PHase-II)	1	6.99	504	5.59
33.	West Bengal	Tamluk	1	8.94	456	7.15
34.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar	1	9.89	584	7.91
	Total	000	000	000	000	000
	Grand Total	000	000	000	000	000

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73
	Total	1	1	17.92	1301	13.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13
2.	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	76	9.99
3.	Bihar	Mungar	1	20.19	868	8.55
4.	Bihar	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84
	Total	4	4	81,1032	3192	38.5065
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II	1	5.24	144	2.89
	Total	1	1	5.24	144	2.89
1.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1	15.88	1000	10.81
2.	Gujarat	Jamnagar MC (Scheme No. 18631) under Vambay	1	3.31	254	0.51
3.	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme No. 18794) under Vambay	1	2.27	387	0.77
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot MC (Scheme No. 18881) under Vambay	1	11.60	1160	2.90
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme No. 18020) under Vambay	1	0.88	86	0.22
6.	Gujarat	Vaodara MC (Scheme No. 18021) under Vambay	1	5.76	768	1.92
	Total	6	6	39.71	3655	17.13
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-II)	1	3.47	0	3.12
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme No. 18064) under Vambay	1	1.57	292	0.66
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajin (Phase-II)	1	0.75	0	0.68
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	1.77	0	1.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.01
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam (Phase-II)	1	0.84	0	0.76
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-II)	1	0.63	0	0.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.02
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-II)	1	2.72	0	1.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-II)	1	1.43	0	1.29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-II)	1	3.41	0	3.07
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar DA (Scheme No. 18632) under Vambay	1	4.64	316	0.71
	Total	12	12	25.77	608	17.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kerala	Aluva	1	0.58	90	0.43
2.	Kerala	Cherthala	1	4.82	454	3.45
3.	Kerala	Changanassery Phase-II	1	9.64	850	6.44
4.	Kerala	Chalakydy	1	3.81	534	2.65
5.	Kerala	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	1	3.78	394	2.52
6.	Kerala	Kodungalloor	1	5.69	285	3.48
7.	Kerala	Kottayam	1	7.77	831	5.34
8.	Kerala	Kanhangad Phase-II	1	5.53	855	4.13
9.	Kerala	Kalpetta	1	1.72	78	1.18
10.	Kerala	Mattanur Phase-II	1	6.76	620	4.74
11.	Kerala	North Paravur Phase-II	1	5.85	743	4.06
12.	Kerala	Ottapalam Phase-II	1	6.65	619	4.64
13.	Kerala	Payyannur	1	3.54	314	2.30
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	1	4.86	246	3.14
15.	Kerala	Varkala	1	8.72	661	6.19
16.	Kerala	Vatakara	1	0.87	62	0.61
	Total	16	16	80.59	7636	55.29
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.98
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1	4.91	200	2.85
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	12.50	500	7.28
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	6.67	248	3.73
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	7.33	270	4.44
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	7.33	300	4.29
	Total	7	7	18.90	1869	22.87
1.	Manipur	Kakching	1	8.64	548	6.61
2.	Manipur	Bishnupur	1	6.15	375	4.73
3.	Manipur	Muda (Scheme No. 18884) under Vambay	1	1.26	140	0.32
	Toal	3	3	16.0435	1063	11.655
1.	Rajasthan	Bhinmal	1	10.59	639	5.38
2.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	1	23.27	764	13.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Rajasthan	Pokran	1	21.83	787	12.20
4.	Rajasthan	Sanchor	1	9.47	390	5.31
5.	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	635	9.25
	Total	5	5	81.85	1215	45.94
1.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19
	Total	1	1	30.50	1488	20.19
1.	Nagaland	Suda (Scheme No. 18885) under Vambay	1	2.39	265	0.60
	Total	1	1	2.39	265	0.60
1.	Odisha	Cuttack, Phase-II	1	16.9867	456	9.45
	Total	1	1	16.9867	456	9.45
1.	Sikkim	Singtam	1	19.91	39	17.92
	Total	1	1	19.91	39	17.92
1.	Tamil Nadu	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30
2.	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB (Scheme No. 18496) under Vambay	1	20.09	1443	3.43
	Total	2	2	40.97	2322	18.73
1.	Tripura	Sonamura	1	8.29	820	7.11
2.	Tripura	Udaipur	1	8.15	745	7.00
	Total	2	2	16.44	1565	14.11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	100	1.32
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	81	1.36
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kisni	1	21.04	748	13.06
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Distt. Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78
	Total	10	10	160.35	5456	100.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	Almora	1	8.3332	217	4.22
2.	Uttarakhand	Champavat	1	3.8115	73	2.15
3.	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur	1	11.78	387	6.99
4.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani, Indira Nagar	1	13.4657	501	6.51
5.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1	11.8547	422	5.95
6.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur Phase-I	1	6.30	192	4.06
7.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur Phase-II	1	1.57	48	0.94
8.	Uttarakhand	Kichcha	1	5.6328	159	3.42
9.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	1	11.96	428	6.97
10.	Uttarakhand	Kaladungi	1	10.48	290	6.37
11.	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	1	3.59	100	2.40
12.	Uttarakhand	Landaura Phase-I	1	10.10	264	6.33
13.	Uttarakhand	Landaura Phase-II	1	2.58	100	1.26
14.	Uttarakhand	Mahuakhera Ganj	1	11.87	403	6.93
15.	Uttarakhand	Mussoire	1	5.10	96	2.67
16.	Uttarakhand	Mahudabra	1	9.25	266	5.59
17.	Uttarakhand	Manglaur	1	13.45	461	6.47
18.	Uttarakhand	Pithaurgarh Nagar	1	10.96	200	6.26
19.	Uttarakhand	Vikas Nagar	1	3.34	194	2.17
	Total	19	19	155.42	4801	87.66
1.	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme No. 18665)	1	0.64	75	0.15
	Total	1	1	0.64	75	0.15
	Grand Total	89	93	840.69	39150	501.32

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Kishanganj (Phase-II)	1	30.55	1255	12.62
2.	Bihar	Gaya	1	44.59	1747	19.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	Farbesganj	1	21.53	870	9.02
4.	Bihar	Jamui	1	25.30	960	11.17
5.	Bihar	Barh	1	34.66	1154	15.42
	Total	5	5	156.63	5986	67.40
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sundernagar	1	9.99	208	6.63
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	1	7.39	130	5.08
	Total	2	2	17.38	338	11.71
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1	2.38	103	1.77
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	1	1.55	51	1.21
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Amia	1	2.81	124	2.08
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1	2.45	103	1.83
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1	3.53	175	2.54
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chak Malal	1	2.12	92	1.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dooru Verinag	1	2.49	82	1.94
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Katakote	1	3.34	140	2.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kokernag	1	2.63	83	2.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1	9.85	0	8.86
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49
	Total	13	13	36.88	953	29.72
1.	Jharkhand	Chatra Phase-I	1	19.83	932	11.72
2.	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48
3.	Jharkhand	Saraikeal	1	27.69	1353	16.15
	Total	3	3	74.59	3676	43.35
1.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75
2.	Rajasthan	Bilara	1	13.96	574	9.35
3.	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25
4.	Rajasthan	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66
5.	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	380	6.20
6.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Rajasthan	Jalselmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87
8.	Rajasthan	Kaithoom	1	5.06	327	3.45
9.	Rajasthan	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77
10.	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14
11.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59
12.	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00
13.	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27
14.	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51
15.	Rajasthan	Rawathbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16
16.	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09
17.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64
18.	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase-II	1	9.45	384	5.97
	Total	18	18	304.28	12647	196.00
1.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89
2.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-II	1	59.85	1328	23.27
3.	Punjab	Bedlada	1	17.92	384	6.90
4.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1	5.02	64	2.42
5.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1	15.01	302	5.91
6.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	7.91
7.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86
8.	Punjab	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37
9.	Punjab	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74
10.	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1	34.52	704	14.08
11.	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1	19.03	400	7.41
	Total	11	11	253.01	5326	99.76
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1	3.69	120	2.28
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwada	1	6.57	274	3.82
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeerapur	1	4.00	145	2.39
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1	8.38	441	5.93
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1	3.82	124	2.36
	Total	5	5	26.46	1104	16.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Odisha	Patnagarh	1	4.11	159	2.72
2.	Odisha	Phulbani	1	4.06	157	2.70
	Total	2	2	8.17	316	5.42
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91
10.	Uttar Pradesh	P.P. Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	29.94	912	17.73
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibarei (07 slums)	1	19.19	429	12.08
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20
	Total	15	15	299.77	6807	177.76
	Grand Total	74	74	1177.17	38825	647.90

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new + Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chaurai	1	5.73	266	3.98
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1	4.18	135	2.59
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeeran	1	3.77	126	2.31
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	1	3.00	140	2.08
	Total	4	4	16.68	667	10.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Maharashtra	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64
2.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1	13.21	480	8.12
3.	Maharashtra	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44
4.	Maharashtra	Buldhana Phase-II	1	37.11	1395	19.90
5.	Maharashtra	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12
6.	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60
7.	Maharashtra	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23
8.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Warwade (Phase-II)	1	27.00	1100	16.88
9.	Maharashtra	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87
10.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27
11.	Maharashtra	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64
12.	Maharashtra	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02
13.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22
14.	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67
15.	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-II	1	26.65	1189	17.50
16.	Maharashtra	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81
17.	Maharashtra	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11
18.	Maharashtra	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19
19.	Maharashtra	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84
20.	Maharashtra	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58
21.	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21
22.	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88
23.	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80
24.	Maharashtra	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34
	Total	2	24	523.31	23452	356.87
1.	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-III	1	33.91	752	13.34
	Total	1	1	33.91	752	13.34
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariya Ganj	1	4.68	125	2.53
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi Phase-II	1	9.26	239	4.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Duddhi	1	15.48	451	8.05
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur Phase-II	1	13.18	306	7.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1	6.89	119	4.32
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1	10.44	255	6.15
	Total	6	6	59.92	1495	33.70
1.	Goa	Cuncolim	1	4.10	70	1.40
	Total	1	1	4.10	70	1.40
1.	Gujarat	Veraval-patan	1	24.01	960	13.28
2.	Gujarat	Santrampur	1	5.38	272	3.05
3.	Gujarat	Morhi	1	27.52	1008	15.53
4.	Gujarat	Idar	1	24.72	1056	13.99
5.	Gujarat	Padra	1	4.14	168	2.25
6.	Gujarat	Kodinar	1	13.76	512	7.92
7.	Gujarat	Dehgam	1	7.45	256	4.45
8.	Gujarat	Anand	1	11.64	464	6.61
9.	Gujarat	Karjan	1	12.28	512	6.52
10.	Gujarat	Kutiana	1	11.90	608	6.73
11.	Gujarat	Chotila	1	5.61	240	3.17
12.	Gujarat	Chorwad	1	28.17	1088	15.78
	Sub Total	12	12	176.58	7144	98.83
	Grand Total	46	48	874.50	33580	515.11

Statement III*Status of Dwelling Units completed and under progress in % under IHSDP*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Dwelling Units in Progress	Dwelling Units Completed	% of Dwelling Units Completed	% of Dwelling Units under progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44536	16181	23062	51.78%	36.33%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
4.	Assam	8668	468	1128	13.01	5.40%
5.	Bihar	18942	3348	2209	11.66%	17.68%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
7.	Chhattisgarh	17922	8316	2436	13.59%	46.40%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
9.	Daman and Diu	16	2	14	87.50%	12.50%
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
11.	Goa	70	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
12.	Gujarat	35568	3204	3706	10.42%	9.01%
13.	Haryana	16608	2230	6559	39.49%	13.43%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1954	776	0	0.00%	39.71%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7623	3723	523	6.86%	48.84%
16.	Jharkhand	11544	3255	0	0.00%	28.20%
17.	Karnataka	17237	3061	13564	78.69%	17.76%
18.	Kerala	26295	4212	13199	50.20%	16.02%
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22510	8182	1543	6.85%	36.35%
21.	Maharashtra	101280	21328	14180	14.00%	21.06%
22.	Manipur	2829	1809	832	29.41%	63.94%
23.	Meghalaya	912	456	48	5.26%	50.00%
24.	Mizoram	1950	347	820	42.05%	17.79%
25.	Nagaland	2761	240	480	17.39%	8.69%
26.	Odisha	13365	5217	2903	21.72%	39.03%
27.	Puducherry	432	72	0	0.00%	16.67%
28.	Punjab	9984	4396	0	0.00%	44.03%
29.	Rajasthan	39770	12216	5360	13.48%	30.72%
30.	Sikkim	39	39	0	0.00%	100.00%
31.	Tamil Nadu	32889	9169	23720	72.12%	27.88%
32.	Tripura	3115	793	1471	47.22%	25.46%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	47399	18634	12358	26.07%	39.31%
34.	Uttarakhand	5032	2101	1008	20.03%	41.675%
35.	West Bengal	52666	6971	35067	66.58%	13.25%
Grand Total		544276	140746	166190	30.53%	25.86%

Mega Food Parks

151. YOGI ADITYANATH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of mega food parks set up in the country during the XI Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to set up mega food parks in each district of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made thereon, park-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of mega food parks proposed to be set up by the Government in the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu during the XII Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for better marketing of food items including traditional and locally popular food items through such food parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARANDAS MAHANT): (a) The details of Mega Food Parks approved so far throughout the country during XIth Five Year Plan is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Not applicable in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) Government has not approved XII Five Year Plan so far. However, setting up of a Mega Food Park at Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu has already been approved in the XI Five Year Plan by the Government.

(e) The Mega Food Park Scheme was approved by the Government during the XI Plan, with an objective of developing adequate infrastructure facilities with effective supply chain management from farm gate to retailer outlet in a market driven manner. The project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is a body corporate registered under the Indian Companies Act. The SPV is required to develop common facilities to facilitate setting up of food processing industries as per the demand of the market and availability of the raw materials.

Statement*Status of Project Implementation of 15 on-going Mega Food Parks*

Sl.No.	Name	Project cost (Cr.)	Date of in-principle approval	Date of Final approved (Cr.)	Amount of grant released (Cr.)	Amount of grant (Cr.)	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Uttarakhand	95.08	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	65.55
2.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	126.54	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	45.00	73.51
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	15.00	15.86
4.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	113.95	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	5.00	7.24
5.	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Tamil Nadu	133.45	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00	6.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal	111.04	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	15.00	10.25
7.	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolar, Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50.00	5.00	17.50
8.	M/s International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd., Ferozpur, Punjab	153.40	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50.00	5.00	4.75
9.	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Bhagalpur, Bihar	153.30	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	—
10.	M/s Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	85.25	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	—
11.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	179.37	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	50.00	5.00	—
12.	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	120.76	05.04.2011	"In principle" approval was accorded on 5.4.2011. The DPR has been submitted. SPV has been given extension of time up to 15.03.2012 for submitting land documents.			
13.	M/s Madhya Pradesh Mega Food Park Ltd.	161.75	10.10.2011	"In Principle" approval has been accorded on 10.10.2011. The DPR is awaited.			
14.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	116.77	29.04.2011	DPR has been submitted by the SPV which is being appraised by PMA.			
15.	M/s Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	168.65	24.09.2010	DPR has been submitted and the same has been appraised. SPV has been granted extension of time upto 30.04.2012 to comply certain observations.			

[Translation]

Export of Foodgrains

152. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether foodgrains have been exported from the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total stock of foodgrains, quantum of foodgrains allocated, released and lifted for export during the said period, grain-wise;

(c) the quantum of foodgrains released and lifted under the Public Distribution System (PDS) alongwith its issue price during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has permitted export of several food products from January, 2012; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the names and quantum of the said products proposed to be exported during the ensuing year alongwith the name of the organisation proposed to undertake the said reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Export of wheat and non-basmati rice from the country were stopped w.e.f. 9.2.2007 and 01-04-2008 respectively.

However, certain quantities of wheat and non-basmati rice were allocated for export on diplomatic basis/humanitarian aid to friendly countries from time to time on the recommendations of the Ministry of External Affairs. Also, in the recent past, based on the requests from several State Governments as well as representations from various Farmers/Rice Millers Associations, the Government, after taking into consideration the record production, procurement and comfortable stock position of rice and wheat in the Central Pool/country, has allowed export of non-basmati rice and wheat on private account under Open General Licence(OGL). Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Details enclosed as per Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Government has not permitted export of any new food product from January,2012 onwards. However, the Government on 7.2.2012 has permitted the export of additional 10 lakh tons of sugar during the current sugar year under Open General Licence (OGL) Thus, the quantity of sugar to be exported during the current year is 20 lakh tons by the Sugar Mills. The Government also approved (a) Export of 10,000 tons and 8424 tons of sugar to the European Union and United States respectively by Indian Sugar Exim Corporation (ISEC). (b) Export of sugar to fulfil commitments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) subject to quantitative sugar ceiling of 1.16 lakh tons and (c) Re-export of 37,856.56 M.Ts of imported raw sugar stocks lying at Chennai and Kandla Port.

Statement I

Details of Stocks of foodgrains, quantity allocated, released and lifted for export during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Non-Basmati Rice

Year	Actual Stock (In lakh tons)	Qty. allocated (In Tons)	Qty. released & exported (In Tons)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	138.35 (as on 1.4.2008)	7,47,494 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	9,31,885	This includes the quantity of non-basmati rice which were committed before imposition of the ban on 1.4.2008.
2009-10	216.04 (as on 1.4.2009)	10,71,350 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	1,39,544	
2010-11	267.13 (as on 1.4.2010)	3,33,201 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid) (+) 1,50,000*	96,084	*During the year 2010-11, the Government has allowed export of 1.5 lakh tons of premium varieties of non-basmati rice on private account.
2011-12	288.20 (as on 1.4.2011)	49,171 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	34,99,647# (as on 1.3.2012)	#Under Open General Licence (OGL) by private parties out of privately held stocks.

Wheat

2008-09	58.03 (as on 1.4.2008)	10,000 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	1119	
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1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	134.29 (as on 1.4.2009)	50,000 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	30	
2010-11	161.25 (as on 1.4.2010)	2,00,000 (On diplomatic basis/ humanitarian aid)	448	
2011-12	153.64 (as on 1.4.2011)	20,00,000	5,67,085.661 MTs	Under Open General Licence (OGL) by private parties out of privately held stocks allowed <i>vide</i> DGFT Notification No. 72 dated 9.9.2011.

Statement II*Allocation and Offtake of Rice under Targeted Public Distribution System from 2008-09*

(in LAKH Tons)

Category	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
Normal	241.30	220.68	248.19	234.12	260.98	248.41	261.27	203.14
Special Adhoc Additional	—	—	10.62 [@]	5.02	59.26 [#]	38.88	34.22 ^{\$}	23.10
Other Welfare Schemes	29.55	21.72	30.24	24.68	34.5	25.96	32.44	19.14
Allocations for Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.74**	2.22

* Offtake is Upto January, 12

[@] Additional allocations during 2009-10 were made at MSP/MSP derived Price 15373.10/ton for rice and 10800/ton for wheat[#] Additional allocations during 2010-11 includes 55.66 lakh tons of wheat and rice at 8.45/kg and 11.85/kg respectively and 50 lakh tons at BPL issue price^{\$} Additional allocations during 2011-12 was made at BPL issue price^{**} Allocations for poor were made at BPL/AAY issue price in pursuance of the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of Central Vigilance Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa*Allocation and Offtake of Wheat under Targeted Public Distribution System from 2008-09*

(in LAKH Tons)

Category	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Normal	146.46	125.33	227.84	95.26	214.49	188.8	227.49	156.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Special Adhoc Additional	—	—	25.45 [@]	4.20	46.41 [#]	24.88	15.80 [§]	11.24
Other Welfare Schemes	11.86	9.19	11.87	10.66	15.60	13.27	16.62	11.24
Allocations for Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.95 ^{**}	2.24

* Offtake is Upto January, 12

[@] Additional allocations during 2009-10 were made at MSP/MSP derived Price 15373.10/ton for rice and 10800/ton for wheat

[#] Additional allocations during 2010-11 includes 55.66 lakh tons of wheat and rice at 8.45/kg and 11.85/kg respectively and 50 lakh tons at BPL issue price

[§] Additional allocations during 2011-12 was made at BPL issue price

^{**} Allocations for poor were made at BPL/AAAY issue price in pursuance of the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of Central Vigilance Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa

Criteria for MSP

153. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for determining the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural produce by the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government is aware that farmers in many States like Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh are not getting the remunerative prices for paddy, oil seeds etc.;

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

(d) whether any incentives has been proposed by the Government for the farmers in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, interalia, 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.

(b) and (c) The Government ensures MSP through procurement operations undertaken by the Central, State and cooperataive agencies in the states.

State Governments have been alerted from time to time to make adequate arrangements to ensure MSP to farmers.

(d) The Government, has raised the MSPs for major agricultural commodities in 2011-12 ranging from Rs. 80 per quintal for Paddy (Common & Grade 'A') to Rs. 700 per quintal each for Gram and Safflower.

Subsidy to Farmers

154. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment/review the norms for subsidy to farmers on the basis of the size of their land holdings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the subsidy given by the Government for development of agriculture under the centrally sponsored schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation releases

funds to the State Governments under various schemes being implemented by the Department as grants in aid. State Governments disburse funds as subsidy to beneficiaries as per the guidelines of the schemes. Details of funds provided by the Department under various centrally sponsored schemes being implemented during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I to XI.

Statement I

State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Food Security Mission from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl.No.	Year States	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.15	123.81	119.42	88.87
2.	Assam	27.06	36.16	66.58	36.58
3.	Bihar	81.05	44.14	51.56	74.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	71.65	21.16	19.54	55.25
5.	Gujarat	8.33	15.08	23.89	23.96
6.	Haryana	11.05	28.65	35.75	27.07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	2.69
8.	Jharkhand	9.80	4.93	16.49	12.20
9.	Karnatka	30.15	47.65	72.52	73.26
10.	Kerala	1.89	2.78	2.1	2.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	64.38	59.33	160.72	146.82
12.	Maharashtra	72.17	107.40	147.12	135.85
13.	Odisha	62.24	63.41	58.53	64.76
14.	Punjab	35.69	61.22	37.57	35.18
15.	Rajasthan	18.83	39.15	76.05	79.28
16.	Tamil Nadu	33.51	30.58	30.08	34.54
17.	Tripura				3.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	155.20	226.28	177.57	244.96
19.	West Bengal	63.36	71.65	33.94	35.67
	Total	830.51	983.38	1129.43	1177.72

Statement II*State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Horticulture Mission during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl.No.	States	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.68	95.67	105.18	92.70
2.	Bihar	31.22	24.35	0.00	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	60.00	96.57	85.00
4.	Goa	1.00	1.50	2.12	2.00
5.	Gujarat	35.32	25.21	54.97	76.25
6.	Haryana	33.00	56.00	51.50	76.23
7.	Jharkhand	50.00	30.84	16.00	25.00
8.	Karnataka	125.37	80.02	93.25	95.21
9.	Kerala	75.17	0.00	44.00	49.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60.00	35.45	51.00	45.00
11.	Maharashtra	130.22	91.73	126.14	93.75
12.	Odisha	23.41	35.00	32.59	46.73
13.	Punjab	14.12	25.78	35.00	46.74
14.	Rajasthan	40.98	25.00	40.00	35.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	96.88	61.80	77.50	62.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	63.73	91.43	54.00	51.00
17.	West Bengal	6.07	0.00	28.80	18.00
	Total States	946.17	739.78	908.62	909.61

Statement III*State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under Macro Management of during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Name of State/UT	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	34.29	62.53	36.76	53.36
Arunachal Pradesh	20.50	22.50	32.21	20.22

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	8.12	8.12	11.68	0.00
Bihar	45.93	38.15	33.05	32.63
Chhattisgarh	21.70	21.70	20.82	17.61
Goa	1.40	1.00	0.46	0.38
Gujarat	50.45	38.30	39.19	41.88
Haryana	23.00	26.90	13.34	13.60
Himachal Pradesh	25.85	20.00	22.91	17.05
Jammu and Kashmir	30.26	30.90	15.83	25.02
Jharkhand	5.32	8.76	8.88	8.98
Karnataka	48.85	50.25	47.90	40.52
Kerala	9.07	12.75	11.84	10.01
Madhya Pradesh	58.35	61.71	69.15	55.16
Maharashtra	103.13	92.75	109.10	75.38
Manipur	20.50	23.50	47.21	20.72
Mizoram	27.16	18.02	40.09	16.17
Meghalaya	14.25	14.25	21.09	19.50
Nagaland	23.25	24.75	36.71	22.00
Odisha	43.60	23.54	38.74	27.07
Punjab	17.50	18.75	8.14	6.88
Rajasthan	37.75	47.91	55.85	47.25
Sikkim	18.50	17.46	28.36	15.77
Tamil Nadu	42.70	29.35	46.08	37.77
Tripura	18.50	10.80	36.29	15.60
Uttar Pradesh	108.93	120.60	101.29	92.03
Uttarakhand	23.00	22.36	23.23	19.65
West Bengal	38.11	50.78	38.45	18.14
Total	919.97	918.39	994.65	770.35

Statement IV*State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

States	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	97.27	143.11	240.00	252.24
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	9.54	12.52	10.19	20.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.02	0.11	0.24	0.25
Gujarat	48.99	44.47	120.00	130.64
Haryana	12.07	2.12	13.61	16.93
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.91
Karnataka	73.19	63.81	92.54	84.64
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	46.50	34.75	79.61	88.69
Maharashtra	147.48	107.07	222.37	206.40
Odisha	3.38	5.28	8.10	8.23
Punjab	5.05	8.59	12.61	16.00
Rajasthan	23.82	56.93	120.00	130.95
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	65.91	56.25
Uttar Pradesh	1.50	0.00	8.12	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMNE States				
Arunachal Pradesh			0.75	
Assam				
Manipur				0.50

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya			0.50	
Mizoram			0.50	
Nagaland				
Sikkim				0.40
Tripura			0.50	
Himalayan States				
Jammu and Kashmir				2.00
Uttarakhand				0.75
Grand Total	468.81	478.76	997.05	1025.78

Statement V

The releases under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
B. Mini Mission-II				
1. Arunachal Pradesh	17.65	14.92	26.85	40.00
2. Assam	36.75	37.43	29.95	25.00
3. Manipur	25.00	30.29	39.51	46.50
4. Meghalaya	28.62	19.32	26.75	34.44
5. Mizoram	30.50	35.00	38.90	38.35
6. Nagaland	24.50	39.50	44.00	39.69
7. Sikkim	26.75	34.28	24.55	39.45
8. Tripura	17.00	30.00	26.20	39.50
9. Jammu and Kashmir	18.15	17.00	30.00	33.57
10. Himachal Pradesh	21.00	15.89	15.00	30.00
11. Uttarakhand	20.00	17.00	29.00	30.00
Grand Total	265.92	290.63	330.71	396.50

Statement VI*State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Bamboo Mission during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 31.07.2011

Sl.No	States	2008-09 Amount Released	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.18	0.00	0.40	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.49	4.27	5.67	2.60
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	4.50	3.70	1.60	1.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.88	0.00	1.64	1.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.10	0.20	0.00	0.37
8.	Jharkhand	2.77	1.09	3.52	2.25
9.	Karnataka	3.24	3.23	4.22	3.75
10.	Kerala	0.49	0.30	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	4.84	1.91	3.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	1.41	1.85	3.06	5.00
14.	Punjab	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	2.70	2.00	1.88	1.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.50	0.00	0.4	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1.89	0.63	1.18	3.25
18.	Uttarakhand	2.85	0.79	2.20	1.20
19.	West Bengal	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	37.92	19.97	29.85	21.92
C	NE STATES				
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	0.50	2.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Assam	7.55	3.38	6.94	1.00
25.	Manipur	4.98	1.30	13.07	15.81
26.	Meghalaya	3.55	3.39	0.95	0.00
27.	Mizoram	8.25	9.00	17.38	17.12
28.	Nagaland	13.70	9.65	11.55	17.00
29.	Sikkim	2.14	1.55	3.33	2.21
30.	Tripura	1.38	0.40	1.90	0.00
	Sub-Total (N.E.)	43.51	29.17	57.12	56.14
	Grand Total	81.43	49.14	86.97	78.06

Statement VII*State-wise and year-wise details of releases under ISOPOM during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	37.32	57.57	28.35
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	8.00	8.60	7.99	4.18
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.84	12.62	11.67	8.76
5.	Gujarat	16.00	23.63	17.86	22.34
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	7.00	6.56	5.03	5.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.59	0.89	0.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.83	1.32	2.06
10.	Karnataka	27.00	17.38	57.49	22.04
11.	Kerela	0.60	0.35	0.00	0.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	43.29	56.19	61.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	29.00	34.28	54.98	60.00
14.	Mizoram	3.90	5.54	8.77	3.61
15.	Odisha	5.75	31.64	30.50	29.13
16.	Punjab	0.31	0.58	0.61	1.40
17.	Rajasthan	31.40	30.02	50.71	50.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	17.54	11.33	9.68
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.50	18.22	12.22	9.02
21.	West Bengal	4.00	7.55	6.14	1.00
Total		240.40	296.54	391.27	319.66

Statement VIII

State-wise and year-wise details of released under Technology Mission on Cotton during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl.No.	State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.82	7.77	0.68	0.53
2.	Gujarat	12.90	8.55	1.05	1.04
3.	Haryana	3.86	3.66	0.77	0.82
4.	Karnataka	4.13	2.49	0.71	0.57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.43	7.30	1.85	0.96
6.	Maharashtra	9.59	12.00	7.81	2.13
7.	Odisha	1.41	1.30	1.01	0.85
8.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rahasthan	1.04	1.32	0.57	0.44
10.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	3.24	0.70	0.50
11.	Tripura	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.59	0.36	0.13	0.27
13.	West Bengal	2.19	0.00	0.13	0.00
Total States		50.01	48.19	15.61	8.31

Statement IX

State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10	Amount released during 2010-11	Amount released during 2011-12	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.75	1.83	1.49	4.66	9.74
2.	Karnataka	1.25	2.71	0.00	0.00	3.96
3.	Kerala	1.50	1.77	0.00	0.00	3.27
4.	Rajasthan	4.15	2.68	4.09	0.00	10.91
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0.15	2.40	0.00	0.00	2.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
7.	Punjab	0.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.70
8.	West Bengal	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
9.	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
10.	Nagaland	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
11.	Odisha	2.17	0.00	2.17	0.00	4.35
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.50
13.	Maharashtra	0.65	2.80	0.60	0.00	4.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	1.44	0.00	0.00	1.79
15.	Mizoram	0.60	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.72
16.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.56
18.	Bihar	0.00	9.05	3.43	0.00	12.48
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tripura	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.36
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.89
23.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65	1.30
25.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.59
26.	ISS, ICAR, Bhopal	0.00	3.90	1.68	4.12	9.70
27.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86	1.86
Total		16.62	37.96	16.89	11.29	82.76

Statement X

State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms during 2008-09 to 2011-12

State	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10.25	9.89	10.73	15.00
Bihar	22.56	12.47	9.73	45.21
Chhattisgarh	4.00	0.50	3.98	16.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1.89	5.57	5.10	22.00
Haryana	4.77	7.38	1.20	9.71
Himachal Pradesh	3.37	5.15	2.53	11.48
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	4.45	2.00
Jharkhand	0.00	6.05	7.81	8.00
Karnataka	4.52	2.50	6.35	13.00
Kerala	4.70	3.43	5.10	7.73
Maharashtra	14.25	9.39	11.35	28.00
Madhya Pradesh	21.98	15.34	9.90	14.33
Odisha	14.24	15.11	12.32	31.37

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	6.38	2.11	4.64	8.00
Rajasthan	5.75	11.87	5.18	20.36
Tamil Nadu	12.66	11.13	14.93	21.25
Uttar Pradesh	25.86	41.59	24.34	38.38
Uttarakhand	1.80	6.64	2.00	3.00
West Bengal	18.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2.00	0.00	3.75	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	1.98	3.37	5.93
Manipur	2.86	0.00	1.75	2.68
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	1.93	1.22	0.76	4.03
Nagaland	2.70	3.79	2.10	5.97
Tripura	2.86	1.78	0.00	5.90
Sikkim	1.68	0.75	0.00	2.49
Total	191.55	175.64	153.37	344.82

Statement XI*State-wise and year-wise details of releases under RKVY from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09 Total Release	2009-10 Total Release	2010-11 Total Release	2011-12 Total Release
1	2	8	12	16	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.17	410.00	432.29	734.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.98	28.95	8.26
3.	Assam	144.12	79.86	216.87	227.77
4.	Bihar	148.54	110.79	415.10	506.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	117.45	136.14	503.44	141.05
6.	Goa*	0.00	0.00	7.07	24.78
7.	Gujarat	243.39	386.19	388.63	515.48

1	2	8	12	16	16
8.	Haryana	39.50	112.77	226.80	169.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.11	33.03	94.85	99.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.20	42.85	96.42	36.52
11.	Jharkhand	29.31	70.13	96.90	168.56
12.	Karnataka	314.14	410.00	284.03	595.90
13.	Kerala	30.06	110.92	149.65	86.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146.05	247.44	559.18	264.55
15.	Maharashtra	261.77	404.39	653.00	727.67
16.	Manipur	0.90	5.86	15.50	22.25
17.	Meghalaya	6.77	24.68	46.12	7.33
18.	Mizoram*	0.80	0.00	3.75	30.36
19.	Nagaland	6.95	20.38	13.25	37.54
20.	Odisha	115.44	121.49	274.40	356.96
21.	Punjab	87.52	43.23	179.12	69.44
22.	Rajasthan	233.76	186.12	628.01	692.08
23.	Sikkim	5.68	15.29	6.56	20.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	140.38	127.90	250.03	333.06
25.	Tripura	16.08	31.28	116.48	17.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	316.57	390.97	695.36	757.26
27.	Uttarakhand	10.30	71.46	1.31	65.89
28.	West Bengal	147.38	147.38	335.98	273.94
Total States		2876.34	3756.53	6719.05	6992.44

Promoting Hockey

155. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include hockey in the curriculum of schools and colleges to revive the national game;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) the other efforts taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise hockey and reclaim its past glory at national/international level; and

(d) the details of financial assistance, sports infrastructure, training facilities and better financial remuneration provided to male and female hockey sportspersons during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, every school is required to provide playgrounds, sports equipments as well as part time instructors for physical education. However, there is no proposal for including hockey or any other specific sport discipline in the curriculum of schools and colleges.

(c) and (d) Hockey is a high priority sport for the Government. International standard training facilities and build up competitions are being provided for the preparation of the Indian Hockey team. Further Government not only provides all round support for the preparation of national men and women hockey teams and necessary facilities including training, foreign exposures for training and competition, foreign and Indian coaches and other support personnel, but also assesses the performance of the Indian Hockey players at periodic intervals. The Government has spent Rs. 16.27 crores on hockey from April to November 2011 for the various aspects of the game including foreign exposure, foreign coaches, boarding and lodging, preparation for Olympics, 2012, etc.

The amount spent by the Government during the last three years and the current year for development of hockey, including imparting training and participation in international sports events is given below

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Financial Assistance provided
2007-08	3.16
2008-09	3.45
2009-10	7.82
2010-11	4.36
2011-12	16.27 (upto Nov. 2011)

[English]

Special Status for North Karnataka

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

(a) whether North Karnataka is an 48 under-developed region in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sought special status for the region under Article 371(D) of the Constitution which would entitle the people to seek reservation in jobs and education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A proposal was received from Government of Karnataka to amend Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide region-wise reservation in employment and admission to educational institutions in Karnataka, including Hyderabad-Karnataka region which consists of districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary, on the lines of provisions in Article 371 D of the Constitution of India.

Since the matter involves issues which are of constitutional nature, it requires wide consultation. No definite timeframe can be specified in this regard.

Advertisements on Agriculture Schemes

157. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an advertisement campaign is in place to spread awareness amongst farmers on the various programmes and schemes of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure spent by the Government on these advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Focused Advertisement Campaign was launched on July 5, 2010. The campaign was launched through print as well as electronic media to create awareness about the assistance available under various schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. These advertisements were released through national as well as regional newspapers. The audio-video spots are being broadcast/telecast through AIR, Doordarshan and Private

Channels operating at National & Regional Level. The details of advertisements through print as well as electronic media are given in the enclosed Statement.

A campaign has also been launched to disseminate information on AGMARK certified products for the benefit of the producers and consumers.

A Flyer giving theme-wise information about the assistance available under various schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has also been printed.

(c) The total expenditure on the advertisement campaign during the year 2010-11 was Rs. 90.34 crores. During the year 2011-12, the expenditure on the campaign till January 2012 is Rs. 67.17 crores.

Statement

PRINT MEDIA

1. Green revolution in Eastern India
2. Success story of Parakesh Sarkar
3. Success story on Strawberry
4. Grateful Nation Salutes Farmers
5. From a Trainee to Trendsetter
6. Efficient use of Phosphatic fertilizers

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

1. Farm School (Munim)
2. Farm School (Sass Bahu)
3. Audio Spot on Kisan Call Centre
4. Audio Spot on Kisan Call Centre
5. Kisan Call Centre (Sadhu baba)
6. Kisan Call Centre (Husband wife)
7. Kisan Credit Card
8. National Horticulture Mission
9. Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)
10. Jagrook Kisan - Drought Advisories Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
11. Judicious use of Fertilizers
12. Harit Kranti

[Translation]

Payment for Custom Milling

158. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether reimbursement of funds is due to the State Government of Chhattisgarh for custom milling of Arva variety of rice;

(b) if so, the rate thereof and the funds involved therein;

(c) whether some varieties of paddy grown in Chhattisgarh contains high percentage of broken and brown rice;

(d) if so, whether the State has made any correspondence with the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government of Chhattisgarh procures paddy under Decentralised Procurement Scheme and distributes the resultant rice under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes. The Food subsidy equal to the difference between economic cost and issue price of foodgrains is released to the State Government on receipt of subsidy bill for the quantity of rice distributed. The quantity of rice over and above the requirement of the State Government is required to be delivered to Food Corporation of India for Central Pool and cost of rice is reimbursed to the State Government at the time of delivery. The admissible provisional subsidy for April-December, 2011 and advance subsidy for the quarter January-March, 2012 has already been released to the State Government. No other subsidy claim is pending from the State Government.

(c) to (e) Government of India issues Fair Average Quality (FAQ) Specifications in respect of paddy/rice to be procured by the State agencies for the Central Pool including DCP Operations. The paddy/rice below FAQ specifications is not allowed to be procured. The relaxation in FAQ specifications, if any, requested by the State Governments are considered on case to case basis by the procedure prescribed for the same.

Government of Chhattisgarh in the year 2010 requested to reduce the out-turn ratio on milling of rice for some varieties such as Mahamaya, Gurmatia, IR 36 grown in the State. Since the out-turn ratio requested for these varieties in general was below the specifications prescribed for milled rice under existing norms of Government of India, the same was not agreed to.

[English]

Seaweed Farming

159. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been undertaken to analyse the potential of seaweed farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the study;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a policy for promoting seaweed farming;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to promote seaweed farming in the coastal areas 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) Yes Madam. Studies on the potential of seaweed farming in the country have been-conducted by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI). The studies have estimated that the Country has the potential to produce about 1 million tonnes dry seaweed.

(c) to (e) The Government through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance for seaweed cultivation.

Piracy in Film Industry

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

(a) whether the film industry is facing great challenge from large scale piracy;

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered by the film industry due to piracy during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken to curb piracy in the said industry?

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

(b) Film Industry has been sufferir lg losses on account of piracy. However, there is no definitive data on the quantum of loss arising out of piracy.

(c) Pursuant to the decision arrived at the 27th SIMCON (State Information Ministers Conference) held in December, 2009, a Committee on Piracy was constituted. The Committe in its report has recommended number of mea sures which has been circulated among all the stakeholders for implementation. Ministry of I&B is also formulating a scheme for launching Multi-media Awareness Campaign to educate the people to desist from buying and consuming pirated production services, as recommended by the said Committee.

Disaster Management

161. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a National Disaster and Crisis Management Centre;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the proposed functions thereof and the time by which the said Centre is likely to be set up;

(c) whether Russia has offered to extend support for setting up of the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of the proposal for establishing a National Disaster and Crisis Management Centre in the Country are being ascertained.

(c) and (d) The Russian National Crisis Management Centre carries out operational management of on-duty

forces in emergency situations and ensues population warning in case of major accidents and disasters. It further integrates the unified information network of all the structures involved in emergency prevention, forecasting and response. The Russian Emergency and Disaster Management Command Centre (EMERCOM) deploys GLONASS signals. During the visit of the Indian delegation headed by Home Minister, Russia highlighted the need to rapidly concertize cooperation under the Inter Government Agreement on Disaster Management signed in December, 2010 and urged early setting up of the Joint Commission envisaged under it. Russia further offered to help India establish a National Disaster and Crisis Management Centre.

Demand of Organic Foods

162. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for organic food items had increased in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the existing demand, supply, consumption and products of the organic food produced in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any plans and projection for the coming years in respect of improved variety of food products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Demand for Organic Food items is on the rise during the last few years. Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain data on demand, supply and consumption of various organic food items. However, according to Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), production of certified organic agri-products for the last 3 years is as under:

2008-09 (Million tonnes)	2009-10 (Million tonnes)	2010-11 (Million tonnes)
1.62	1.70	3.88

(c) and (d) Government is providing incentives to cultivators of organic food products under the "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) @ Rs 10,000/- per ha for maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary, setting up of vermi-compost units @50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary and organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 ha.

Functioning of NATGRID

163. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) would link up multiple databases of information to combat terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the privacy concerns surrounding NATGRID;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the financial outlay for setting up NATGRID and the projected annual expenditure for maintaining the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) is the first of the kind project/initiative which will link various databases between user (intelligence & investigative agencies) and provider agencies (such as telecom companies) to enhance our counter terrorism capabilities.

(c) and (d) Yes, NATGRID's security frame work has been designed to protect secrecy and privacy of Information within the NATGRID system. The extant legal regime regarding privacy ipso-facto applies to NATGRID.

(e) The (proposed) BE for 2012-2013 is Rs. 435 crores under Plan and the total financial outlay proposed for Foundation and Horizon I, including some elements of Horizon II is Rs. 1002.97 crores.

Women Battalion in CPMFs

164. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Women Battalions/Reserve Battalions in the Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of such Battalions/Reserve Battalions, forcewise, location-wise and State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal for setting-up any Women Battalion/Reserve Battalion in CAPFs, apart from the additional Women Battalions/Reserve Battalions already sanctioned by the Government as per details given below:-

CAPFs	Women Battalions		Reserve Battalions (Male)	
	No. of Women Bns	Location	No. of Reserve Bns	Location
CRPF	01 Sanctioned in 2009	Kolkata (West Bengal)	—	—
CISF	Nil	—	02 Sanctioned in 2010	Guwahati (Assam), Lakkur (Bangalore, Kamataka)
SSB	Nil	—	14 Sanctioned in 2010	Madgaon (Goa), Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Sambalpur & Roukela (Odisha), Jammu (J&K, Hoshiarpur (Punjab), Alwar-02 Bns (Rajasthan), Anand (Gujarat), Daman (Daman & Diu), Gwalior (MP), Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu) and Tezpur (Assam)
BSF	Nil	—	10 Sanctioned in 2009	Thrissur (Kerala), Indore (MP), Pune (Maharashtra) Chedima (Nagaland) As on date, location of 6 Reserve Battalions has not been decided.

[Translation]

Distribution of Subsidised Pulses

165. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated or proposes to initiate any scheme for distribution of pulses at subsidised rates under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme for distribution of subsidised edible oil has been discontinued;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to restart the said scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be re-started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) In order to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of pulses and to ensure better availability of pulses to the common man, a scheme was introduced in 2008. Under this scheme designated importing agencies are given subsidy @ Rs. 10/- per kg on the supplied quantity of imported pulses to the State Governments. Pulses are distributed to the ration cardholders in some States for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month through Public Distribution System (PDS). This scheme is extended upto 31.03.2012.

(c) to (f) A scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/UTs has been implemented by Government since 2008 for distribution

of edible oils (RBD palmolein/soyabean) to ration cardholders with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. The scheme was extended in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The scheme has been further extended upto 30.09.2012.

Housing for Slum Dwellers

166. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of slums and slum households in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for making the country slum free and rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the next five years;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the proliferation of slums in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of shortage of residential units in the country at present;

(e) the amount of investment required to be made in this regard; and

(f) the time likely to be taken for construction of houses under the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per Census 2001, the State/UT-wise slum population is at enclosed Statement.

(b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv AwasYojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of 5,000 crores. The Phase II of the scheme will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017).

(c) and (d) Slums being a state subject, no specific study has been conducted on reasons for proliferation of slums. However, there are various reasons for creation of slums of which the most important are as follows:

(i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.

(ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.

(iii) Inappropriate system of urban planning which does not provide adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.

(iv) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.

(v) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.

(vi) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.

(vii) Increasing cost of construction.

As regards shortage of residential units, this Ministry had constituted a Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing shortage which has estimated the housing shortage as 24.71 million as on 2007. Out of the total housing shortage of 24.71 million, 21.78 million is in category of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and 2.89 million in Low Income Group (LIG) category.

(e) The estimated investment requirement for meeting the affordable housing shortage is about Rs. 6,02,000 crores.

(f) Rajiv Awas Yojana is both a demand and reform driven scheme. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided to States for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing. Progress would depend on the commitment of the State to mobilize the technical and financial resources.

Statement

State-wise Slum Households in India—2001

States/UTs	Total Slum population	Total Slum House holds
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6268945	1324762
Assam	89962	17830
Bihar	818332	131099

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	1097211	215685
Goa	18372	3881
Gujarat	1975853	386318
Haryana	1681117	323020
Jammu and Kashmir	373898	62507
Jharkhand	340915	61258
Karnataka	2330592	452114
Kerala	74865	14573
Madhya Pradesh	3776731	674143
Maharashtra	11975943	2375963
Meghalaya	109271	21542
Odisha	1089302	226408
Punjab	1483574	274570
Rajasthan	1563063	274427
Tamil Nadu	4240931	966162
Tripura	47645	10644
Uttar Pradesh	5756004	888267
Uttarakhand	350038	61557
West Bengal	4663806	915380
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16244	3599
Chandigarh	107125	29086
Delhi	2029755	415637
Puducherry	92095	20287
ALL INDIA	52371589	10150719

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Note: It covers slum population in 1743 cities/towns having a population of more than 20,000 and reported having slums.

[English]

Liquidity for Civil Supply Corporations

167. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State civil supply corporations have been suffering liquidity shortfalls;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a fund for civil supply corporations to tide over cash shortfalls; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the funds are proposed to be raised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such information has been received from any of the State Civil Supplies Corporations. However, State Government! State agencies including State Civil Supplies Corporations procure foodgrains for the Central Pool on behalf of Government of India. Funds requirement for this purpose is met by these agencies by availing Cash Credit from the State Government or banks. In respect of foodgrains delivered to Food Corporation of India (FCI), the cost is paid by the FCI, For the foodgrains procured and distributed by the State Government and their agencies themselves under Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme, the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and issue price is reimbursed to the States agencies as food subsidy by the Government of India directly. The agencies are reimbursed actual admissible expenditure incurred, including the interest cost on availed credit, by the Government of India.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Rabi Crops

168. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the quantum of decrease or increase in the production of rabi crops in the current year in comparison the that of the previous year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On the basis of reports from State Governments, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India periodically releases Advance and Final estimates of production of major Agricultural Crops in the country. As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012, the details of production of rabi crops during 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* 2010-11 alongwith increase(+)/decrease(-) in production are as under:

Crop	Production (Million Tonnes)		
	2011-12*	2010-11	Difference
1	2	3	4(=2-3)
Rice	12.57	15.33	-2.76
Wheat	88.31	86.87	1.44
Jowar	3.06	3.56	-0.50
Maize	5.50	5.09	0.41
Barley	1.68	1.66	0.02
Coarse Cereals	10.24	10.32	-0.08
Gram	7.66	8.22	-0.56
Urad	0.44	0.36	0.08
Moong	0.25	0.27	-0.02
Pulses	10.89	11.12	-0.23
Foodgrains	122.01	123.64	-1.63
Groundnut	1.59	1.62	-0.03
Sunflower	0.39	0.46	-0.07
Rapeseed & Mustard	7.50	8.18	-0.68
Linseed	0.15	0.15	0.00
Safflower	0.10	0.15	-0.05
Oilseeds	9.73	10.56	-0.83

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012.

Plan for Commonwealth Games Flats

169. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been finalised for selling the Commonwealth Games Village flats that were built for the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the electrical and other appliances provided in the village flats during the games are also proposed to be transferred to the buyers alongwith the flats; and

(d) if not, the usage/disposal plan of such appliances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that a total of 1168 flats were constructed at Commonwealth Games, 2010 Village Complex. Out of these, 711 is the share of DDA. DDA has also informed that to get an idea of prevailing market rates, around 110 flats of all categories would be put to auction through sealed bidding process and that a number of requests have been received from Central Government/State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) etc. for allotment of these flats to them and, therefore, a decision has been taken to allot the flats of Commonwealth Games 2010 Village to the Central Government/State Governments, their subordinate departments and PSUs.

(c) and (d) DDA has further informed that all appliances except the loose furniture/furnishing items shall be transferred to the buyers.

Funds to BMRCL

170. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) has sent any proposal for the Metro Phase-II to release funds to execute the project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation (BMRCL) has not sent any proposal for the Metro Phase-II to release the funds to execute the project.

(b) Does not arise.

Second Green Revolution

171. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether structural adjustment package of Rs. 2500 crore to give a second push to the Green Revolution has not been released to the States so far;

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

(c) the steps being taken to deliver the said package to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government of India, in the Union Budget of 2011-12, had announced an allocation of Rs. 2500 crores under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for nine special programmes/sub-

schemes such as Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI); Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas; Promotion of Oilpalm; Initiative on Vegetable Clusters; Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP); National Mission on Protein Supplements (NMPS); Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP); Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP); and Saffron Mission in Jammu & Kashmir (Saffron Mission). Immediately after announcement of budget, operational guidelines were developed and uploaded on the website of the department and also circulated to all the States. States have implemented approved action plans under these programmes. Technical backstopping and regular monitoring has been put in place in collaboration with research institutions, expert consultants and officers of the department. As a result, planned interventions have been extended to the farmers during the year.

The State-wise allocations and release made under the above nine sub-schemes during 2011-12 is at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Allocations and release made under nine Sub-Schemes

(Rs. in crore as on 06.03.2012)

Name of the State	BGREI		Pulses Villages		Oil Palm		Veg Clusters		Nutri-Cereals	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	25.10	25.10	192.00	192.00	17.00	17.00	11.32	12.21
Arunachal Pradesh							3.50	3.50		0.62
Assam	33.32	33.32					12.00	12.00		
Bihar	55.33	55.33	10.18	10.18			12.00	12.00		
Chhattisgarh	55.21	55.21	11.22	5.61	0.48	0.24	12.00	12.00	10.29	5.12
Goa							3.50	1.75		
Gujarat			14.40	14.40	4.80	4.80	12.00	12.00	15.02	15.02
Haryana							12.00	12.00	3.47	4.42
Himachal Pradesh							12.00	12.00		
Jammu and Kashmir							12.00	6.00		
Jharkhand	31.68	31.68					12.00	12.00	1.16	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka			30.86	30.86	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	26.57	26.57
Kerala							12.00	6.00		
Madhya Pradesh			55.48	55.48			12.00	6.00	21.66	21.66
Maharashtra			50.96	50.96	0.96	0.96	17.00	17.00	91.48	91.48
Manipur							3.50	3.50		
Meghalaya							3.50	3.50		
Mizoram					14.80	14.80	3.50	1.75		
Nagaland							3.50	3.50		
Odisha	62.62	62.62	9.90	9.90	17.76	17.76	12.00	12.00	2.95	2.96
Punjab							12.00	6.00		
Rajasthan			43.22	43.22			12.00	12.00	87.68	87.68
Sikkim							3.50	3.50	0.43	0.43
Tamil Nadu			7.32	7.32	33.60	33.60	17.00	17.00	10.79	10.79
Tripura							3.50	3.50		
Uttar Pradesh	85.66	85.66	38.36	38.36			12.00	12.00	4.40	4.40
Uttarakhand							12.00	6.00	5.87	2.94
West Bengal	72.20	72.20					17.00	7.69	0.64	0.64
Total States	396.02	396.02	297.00	291.39	298.00	297.76	293.00	250.19	294.35	288.10
DAPs + NIRD + Monitoring	3.98	0.56	3.00	0.16	2.00	0.84	7.00*	0.36	5.65	0.36
Grand Total	400.00	396.58	300.00	291.55	300.00	298.60	300.00	250.55	300.00	288.46

—Contd.

Name of the State	AFDP		NMPS		RADP		Saffron Mission		Total	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	24.50	30.00	17.75	17.75	15.00	15.00			302.67	309.06
Arunachal Pradesh			0.00						4.12	4.12
Assam			3.00	3.00					48.32	48.32
Bihar	24.50	24.50	24.29	24.29					126.30	126.30
Chhattisgarh	25.00	4.69	12.38	6.19	15.00	7.50			141.58	96.56

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Goa			0.00						3.50	1.75
Gujarat	15.00	15.00	14.58	14.58	30.00	30.00			105.80	105.80
Haryana	15.00	15.00	12.18	12.18					42.65	43.60
Himachal Pradesh			6.88	6.88					18.68	18.68
Jammu and Kashmir			0.00				50.00	10.00	62.00	6.00
Jharkhand			14.88	14.88					59.72	59.72
Karnataka	30.00	30.00	18.50	18.50	20.00	20.00			176.53	176.53
Kerala			6.82	3.41					18.82	9.41
Madhya Pradesh	30.00	30.00	24.82	11.70	25.00	25.00			168.96	149.84
Maharashtra	30.00	30.00	24.80	24.80	35.00	35.00			250.20	250.20
Manipur									3.50	3.50
Meghalaya			3.00	3.00					6.50	6.50
Mizoram			5.00	2.50					23.30	19.05
Nagaland			5.00	5.00					8.50	8.50
Odisha			17.72	17.72	20.00	20.00			142.95	142.96
Punjab	15.50	7.75	11.70	5.85					39.20	19.60
Rajasthan	45.00	52.04	17.81	17.81	35.00	35.00			240.71	247.75
Sikkim			3.00	3.00					6.93	6.93
Tamil Nadu	15.50	15.00	18.17	18.17	25.00	25.00			127.38	127.38
Tripura			0.00						3.50	3.50
Uttar Pradesh	30.00	30.00	27.52	27.52	30.00	30.00			227.94	227.94
Uttarakhand			0.00						17.87	8.94
West Bengal			10.49	5.20					100.24	85.73
Total States	300.00	284.48	300.00	263.73	250.00	242.50	50.00	10.00	2478.37	2314.17
DAPs + NIRD + Monitoring	0.00								21.63	1.92
Grand Total	300.00	284.48	300.00	263.73	250.00	242.50	50.00	10.00	2500.00	2316.09

Rs. 7.00 crore has been allocated NCT of Delhi under Vegetable Cluster.

Women Cadre in Terrorist Outfit

172. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the 52 banned militant outfit 'Lashkar-e-Toiba' is reviving its women cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Justice for Rape Victims

173. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that rape victims do not get justice for years together;

(b) if so, whether the Government has fixed any time frame to dispose of the rape cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women including rape.

However, as per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/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, no delay in registration of FIRs, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, especially in heinous crimes like rape, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization

of the police personnel and special women courts. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

174. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project is proposed to be implemented in cyclone prone area of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra is yet to submit the compliance report on the queries of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and world Bank on the final Detail Project Report (DPR) and Investment Proposals (IPs).

Use of Stadium

175. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stadium/sports infrastructure developed/constructed for the Commonwealth Games have been thrown open for the use of the public/sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coaches are provided in the said stadium for each sports discipline;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The following Stadia of Sports Authority of india (SAI) in Delhi were renovated/upgraded for hosting the Commonwealth Games 2010 where State of Art facilities for various games are available at par with international standards:-

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex.

(ii) Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex.

- (iii) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex.
- (iv) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium.
- (v) Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges.

These stadia Federations as well sportspersons. are being used by various Sports as by National/International level

Apart from above, a new scheme *i.e.* "Come & Play" has also been introduced for the general public to avail the facilities of International standards. National Coaching Camps are also being arranged in these stadia so that budding sporters could achieve excellence in sports.

(c) and (d) Well trained coaches are provided in the above said stadia for each sports discipline. The details of coaches posted at various SA. Stadia are as under:-

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Coaches
1.	Athletics	04
2.	Badminton	04
3.	Basketball	04
4.	Boxing	02
5.	Cricket	06
6.	Football	04
7.	Gymnastic	05
8.	Hockey	05
9.	Judo	03
10.	Shooting	01
11.	Swimming	06
12.	Table Tennis	04
13.	Volleyball	04
14.	Weightlifting	01
15.	Wrestling	02

(e) Does not arise.

CRPF Battalions

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create four more battalions for the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to deal with the law and order situation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Apart from the 38 additional battalions which were sanctioned on 1.9.2009 for raising as scheduled in the table given below, there is no proposal to create additional battalions in CRPF:

Year	No. of Battalions
2009-10	03 (Including 1 Mahila Bn)
2010-11	04
2011-12	04
2012-13	04
2013-14	04
2014-15	03 (including 1 Mahila Bn)
2015-16	04
2016-17	04
2017-18	04
2018-19	04
Total	38 Bns

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

177. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural people earning their livelihood through agriculture;

(b) whether the number of small and marginal farmers has decreased during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the assistance provided by the Government to small and marginal farmers in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) According to National Sample Survey (NSS) Report on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10, there are 679 persons working in agriculture and allied sectors for every 1000 rural persons in the country.

(b) and (c) Agricultural census is conducted quinquennially in the country. According to the Agricultural Census, the number of farmers with small and marginal holding in 2005-06 has increased compared to their position in 2000-01. The details of the same are as under:

Size Class	Number of operational holdings	
	2000-01	2005-06
Marginal (below 1.00 ha.)	75407769	83694372
Small (1.00-2.00 ha.)	22694772	23929627

(d) and (e) The Government provides assistance to the farmers with special emphasis on holdings of small and marginal farmers through various Schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management, National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States. Central Government also provides assistance on seeds, micro irrigation systems, machinery, premium on crop insurance, fertilizers, etc. However, State-wise data on assistance specifically to small and marginal farmers is not maintained.

Hike in Price of Onion

178. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of onion has increased sharply throughout the country during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in the export quota of onions has contributed to the rise in prices of onion in the domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide onion at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Wholesale Price Index of onion (Base Year 2004-05 = 106) for the last one year has not shown any persistent increase. Prices have shown declining trend since October 2011. Details are as under:

Period	Index	Period	Index
January, 11	619.4	Aug., 11	244.8
February, 11	260.6	Sep., 11	257.6
March, 11	179.1	Oct., 11	231.3
April, 11	156.9	Nov., 11	222.9
May, 11	150.3	Dec., 11	185.6
June, 11	174.4	Jan., 12	151.3
July, 11	200.9		

(c) and (d) No export quotas are fixed by Government for onion exports. The prices of onion depend on the domestic demand and supply situation as well as the export policy. Whenever, there is a scarcity or short supply of onion in the domestic market, government prohibits or restricts export by suitably modifying the minimum export price (MEP) of onion and lays down other conditions, if necessary, to ensure availability of onion to consumers at reasonable prices. The Government takes stock of the arrival of onion and modal prices prevailing in the important production and consumption centres and decides the MEP of onion accordingly.

In September, 2011, in view of the deficit in onion availability in the country and in view of the anticipated increase in the prices of onion further, the Government took a decision to ban the export of onion. The ban was lifted after a gap of 11 days in September, 2011 itself on all varieties of onions with MEP which have been revised from time to time.

(e) The effective steps taken by the Government to provide onion at cheaper rates are as under:-

1. Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions w.e.f 21.12.2010.

2. To control the increase in prices of onion a ban was imposed on export of all varieties of onion on 22nd December 2010 which was lifted on 17th February 2011.
3. During the onion price hike in Dec. 2010-Jan. 2011, NAFED and NCCF sold onions at the prices below prevailing market prices from their retail outlets. This was extended to over 400 outlets in the NCT region (including Mother Dairy and Kendriya Bhandar).
4. Import of 1000 tonnes of onions from Pakistan was undertaken.
5. Ban was imposed on export of onion on 9th September 2011 which was lifted on 20th September, 2011.
6. During the hike in prices in September 2011, NCCF has sold onion at reasonable prices through their retail outlets/mobile vans.

Research on Rice

179. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a research on rice has been conducted to combat climate change and the scientists have been asked to prepare a document in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said research has been conducted in many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes. Madam. Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad; Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack and all the State Agricultural University based Centres under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on rice have focused research programmes to address various issues in rice production including one that might arise due to climate change. In addition to these ongoing programmes, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) started an

another programme "National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)", of which rice is one of the component crops, where following aspects related to climate change are being studied:

1. Modeling studies to assess the climate change impact on yields.
2. Screening varieties and improving management practices for developing adaptation strategies.
3. Agronomic practices to reduced green house gas emissions.

The information is published in Institutes' annual reports. However, a comprehensive document shall be available after completion of NICRA research, in progress.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. 20 Institutes and 100 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) located in different parts of the country are involved in this initiative. CRRI, Cuttack has identified several stress tolerant varieties such as Swam-Sub 1 for submergence; Sahabhagi Dhan, Satyabhama, Vandana, Anjali and Pyari for drought; Luna Sampad, Luna Suvama, Sonamani, Luna Burial and Luna Sanki for salinity tolerance and CR Dhan 601, Chandan, Chandrama and Satabdi for cold tolerance.

National Agricultural Innovation Project

180. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the World Bank have been implementing a joint National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of the said project;

(c) the details of funds released by the World Bank so far under the said project alongwith the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) the extent to which post harvesting losses have been reduced since the implementation of said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) is a World Bank and Government of India funded project. being implemented by ICAR.

(b) The overall objective of the NAIP is to facilitate accelerated and sustainable transformation of Indian agriculture in support of poverty alleviation and income generation. This is achieved by collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations by the public research organizations in partnership with the private sector, the civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

(c) As per agreement, the World Bank reimburses 80% of total expenditure. Till date total expenditure is approx. 777 crores of which approx. 621.8 crores (unaudited figures) has been reimbursed by the World Bank.

The terms and conditions of the credit are included in Credit Number 4161-IN and 4162-IN, and inter alia cover components such as execution of the project, financial covenants, effective date and dates of termination and miscellaneous provision.

(d) Value chains operated under NAIP showed reduction in post-harvest losses to the tune of 30% in Jasmine flower, 10% in Mango, 5-10% in Guava and 35-40% in Tuna.

[*Translation*]

Consumer Clubs

181. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer clubs set up in the country, State and UT-wise alongwith the objectives thereof;

(b) the details of the criteria fixed for selection of schools for setting up of such clubs;

(c) the details of the assistance provided to the said clubs during the current year;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the Scheme for setting up consumer clubs; 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) A total of 7929 Consumer Clubs have been setup in the country. A List of State and UT-wise consumer clubs is enclosed as

Statement. Setting up of a network of Consumer Clubs in the schools is considered a good scheme for spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers among young citizens. Non-formal proactive system of imparting consumer education to the school children by involving them in various consumer welfare and consumer protection activities goes a long way in educating the children about the rights of consumers as provided in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(b) The scheme of Consumer Club was launched in 2002, according to which a consumer club could be set up in Middle/High/Higher secondary School/College affiliated to a government recognized Board/University. A grant of Rs. 10,000/- per consumer club per year for two years is admissible under this scheme. This scheme has been decentralized and transferred to the Government of States/UTs with effect from 1.4.2004. The criteria fixed for grant has been worked out on the basis of the number of districts in the State/UT as under:

No. of	No. of Clubs Districts	Amount of grant Admissible
01-05	50	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
06-15	100	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
16-25	250	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
More than 25	500	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

(c) An amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to State Government of Maharashtra for 500 consumer clubs during the current year.

(d) and (e) Indian Institute of Public Administration was assigned the task of conducting evaluation of the scheme. An overall analysis of the study reveals that the scheme on consumer club is beneficial as it involves youth, particularly students of schools in strengthening the consumer movement and creating awareness.

Statement

*List of the consumer clubs set up in the country
State and UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schools
1	2	3
State		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	977
2.	Chhattisgarh	250

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	250
4.	Haryana	135
5.	Karnataka	650
6.	Maharashtra	950
7.	Odisha	550
8.	Punjab	250
9.	Rajasthan	1000
10.	Tamil Nadu	1500
11.	Uttarakhand	100
12.	West Bengal	400
13.	Himachal Pradesh	36
14.	Sikkim	50
15.	Mizoram	100
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	153
18.	Tripura	27
19.	Kerala	100
20.	Nagaland	100
21.	Delhi	130
Total		7808

Union Territory

1.	Lakshadweep	21
2.	Puducherry	50
3.	Chandigarh	50
Total		121

*[English]***Upgradation Work in Government Quarters**

182. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the contractor for using electricity to carry out the upgradation work in Government quarters/Member of Parliament flats/bungalows in Lutyens Zone in Delhi;

(b) the minimum and maximum period given to the contractors for carrying out upgradation work in each of the above Government accommodation;

(c) the details of penalty imposed on contractors if the upgradation work is not carried out in the minimum required period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the CPWD authorities to ensure that the upgradation work is completed within the minimum required period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The contractor is required to make his own arrangement of electricity to carry out the up-gradation work in Government quarters. Either he has to get temporary electricity connection sanctioned from local body and to pay electricity Charges directly to supplying agency or he has to make his own arrangement of Generator set etc.

(b) The period given to contractor to carry out up-gradation works, depends upon the nature and quantum of work including availability of bungalows or flats subject to convenience of the allottees.

(c) Penalty is imposed on the contractor for portion of delay on his part as per contract conditions.

(d) Regular monitoring is done by CPWD for ensuring timely completion of upgradation works within the stipulated time.

E-office Project for CPMFs

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch E-office project for Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objective of the said project; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) At present there is no project proposal for CAPF named E-office Project. However, Government has sanctioned following two projects for automation/E-office in BSF and CRPF respectively.

- (i) In BSF, Intranet Prahari Project has been sanctioned in 2010, at a cost of Rs. 228.74 crore with the objective of creation of a decision support system, automation of office procedures and to achieve a near paperless office working. The project has been commissioned on 5.01.2012.
- (ii) In CRPF, Service and Loyalty (SELO) project phase-I has been implemented at a cost of Rs. 50.71 crore. The project was sanctioned in 2003. The objectives of the project are to establish an intra-connected paperless office system for easy access of information and thereby strengthening the decision making in the force.

[*Translation*]

Basic Amenities in Cities/Towns

184. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to cover cities/towns for providing basic amenities/facilities and development of infrastructure in the urban areas of the country;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented in the various States across the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received from the State of Madhya Pradesh under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the present status of such proposals including the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised under the above schemes during the above period, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), 65 select cities with million plus population as per 2001 Census and selected cities of national importance, for example, from religious/historic

and touristic point of view have been covered. Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), cities/towns are prioritized by the respective State Governments/Union Territories for providing basic amenities/facilities and development of infrastructure. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages to cover 250 cities, mostly with population of more than one lakh by the end of 12th Plan (2017).

Details of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in various States in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Since inception of BSUP and IHSDP, 37 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under BSUP and 65 DPRs under IHSDP were received from the State of Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 22 DPRs under BSUP and 53 DPRs under IHSDP have been approved. As regards RAY, 4 pilot projects from cities of Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Sagar have been approved with a central assistance of Rs. 94.31 Crore.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and utilised through release for the State of Madhya Pradesh in respect of projects under BSUP and IHSDP during each of the last three years and current years are as under:

		(Rs. Crore)			
Scheme		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
BSUP	Funds sanctioned	87.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Funds utilised through release	17.80	51.63	56.65	15.69
IHSDP	Funds sanctioned	21.88	28.87	16.78	10.96
	Funds utilised through release	10.94	12.48	6.77	18.23

Statement

Details of schemes implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005, supports provision of housing and basic

services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government grant to States/Union Territories under BSUP/IHSDP ranges from 50% to 90%. Mission Duration is 7 years from 2005-06.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership aims at supporting the construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% of the units for EWS category through provision of subsidy for infrastructure @ Rs. 50,000 per affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the infrastructure cost, whichever is less. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.
- The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) - aims to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Funds have been released to States for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The schemes of ISHUP and AHP have been dovetailed with RAY.

[English]

Reduction in Food Subsidy

185. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reduce the food subsidy on various items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the interest of poor people at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The Government is not considering to reduce subsidy on subsidised foodgrains being released to the beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and various welfare schemes of Government of India. The Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of subsidised foodgrains have not been increased since July, 2002.

(b) Does not arise.

Affordable Housing for All

186. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Technical Group to assess the urban housing shortage in the country;

(b) the details of the action taken so far by the Government in this regard during the XIth Five Year Plan;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose during the above plan period alongwith the targets fixed for providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly, the economically weaker sections in the country; and

(d) the details of the achievements in respect of the targets fixed in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of findings/recommendations made by the Technical Group to assess the urban housing shortage in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the action taken so far by the Government in this regard during the XIth Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Housing being a State subject, no Statedwise target has been fixed for "Affordable Housing for All". However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Central grants are provided to States/ Union Territories for undertaking programmes for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in 65 select cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)- in other cities/towns. Also under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central grants are provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

No targets are set under Rajiv Awas Yojana. Under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP), a target for construction of 15 lakh houses was envisaged under the Mission.

The details of funds provided for projects under JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP components) during Xith Five Year Plan so far are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Scheme	Central share sanctioned	Additional Central Assistance released
BSUP	10199.37	7012.70
IHSDP	5825.20	4211.33

State-wise details achievements in respect of dwelling units sanctioned, completed and under progress under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Conclusions made by the Technical Group:

1. Housing shortage as on 2007 is 24.71 million. The total housing shortage by end of the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) is likely to be 26.53 million.
2. A detailed study be given to NBO to study the requirements of housing, both in rural and urban India, which may take into account various other issues which may be identified crucial for the study.
3. The NBO needs to be strengthened Suitably, both by manpower and machines, for better coordination between the Central and State Government Organisations engaged in collection and dissemination of housing statistics.

4. NBO also needs to be strengthened to discharge its duties as the nodal organization in the field of Housing Statistics to meet the requirements of planners and policy framers by means of creating a national resource and warehousing centre in housing statistics.

Statement II

The details of the action taken so far by the Government on conclusions of technical group during the Xith Five Year Plan:

- (i) To meet the housing shortage, the Government has launched following new schemes and formulated National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy in 2007 for facilitating States to take steps to meet the housing shortage:
 - Government launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for a period of 7 years beginning from 2005-06 to provide support to States/Union Territories for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
 - The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched by this Ministry in 2008, for providing interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and to encourage those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/ Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.
 - The Government launched in 2009 new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/ LIG/MIG with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/ Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

- Government launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) 011 02.06.2011 for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create a Slum-free India through the implementation of RAY. Funds have been released to 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States, The Schemes of ISHUP and AHP have been dovetailed with RAY.
- (ii) To strengthen the National Building Organisation (NBO), the following steps have been taken:
- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation launched the Central Scheme of

'Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA)' through NBO. The scheme aims at the development and maintenance of national database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related statistics in line with the national emphasis of strengthening statistical base of policies and programmes. its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries with an information base and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to urban poverty, slums and housing.

- NBO has brought out a compendium on Urban Housing statistics.

Statement III

*JNNURM: Combined Physical Progress under BSUP and IHSDP
(As on 2nd March, 2012)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Sanctioned			Dwelling Units in Progress			Dwelling Units Completed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	138054	44536	182590	32415	16181	48596	92012	23062	115074
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	996	176	1172	8	0	8	92	0	92
4.	Assam	2260	8668	10928	1908	468	2376	352	1128	1480
5.	Bihar	22372	18942	10928	1908	468	2376	352	2209	2561
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	25728	0	25728	0	0	0	12736	0	12736
7.	Chhattisgarh	30000	17922	47922	13250	8316	21566	0	2436	2436
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	144	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	16	16	0	2	2	0	14	14
10.	Delhi	74312	0	74312	20190	3204	23394	77740	3706	81446
11.	Goa	155	70	225	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	108944	35568	144512	20190	3204	23394	77740	3706	81446

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Haryana	3248	16608	19856	404	2230	2634	2844	6559	9403
14.	Himachal Pradesh	636	1954	2590	176	776	952	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6677	7623	14300	820	3723	4543	344	523	867
16.	Jharkhand	16724	11544	28268	829	3255	4084	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	28118	17237	45355	6283	3061	9344	15327	13564	28891
18.	Kerala	23577	26295	49872	3465	4212	7677	11694	13199	24893
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	41446	22510	93956	20214	8182	28396	8708	1543	10251
21.	Maharashtra	154750	101280	256030	37070	21328	58398	48636	14180	62816
22.	Manipur	1250	2829	4079	1160	1809	2969	0	832	832
23.	Meghalaya	768	912	1680	424	456	880	160	48	208
24.	Mizoram	1096	1950	3046	961	347	1308	135	820	955
25.	Nagaland	3504	2761	6265	242	240	482	1270	480	1750
26.	Odisha	2508	13365	15873	1180	217	6397	907	2903	3810
27.	Puducherry	2964	432	3396	1125	72	1197	358	0	358
28.	Punjab	5152	9984	15136	4152	4396	8547	1000	0	1000
29.	Rajasthan	11151	39770	50921	5830	12216	18046	765	5360	6125
30.	Sikkim	254	39	293	164	39	203	52	0	52
31.	Tamil Nadu	90918	32889	123807	21312	9169	30481	29339	23720	53059
32.	Tripura	256	3115	3371	0	793	793	256	1471	1727
33.	Uttar Pradesh	68217	47399	115616	15225	18634	33859	28601	12358	40959
34.	Uttarakhand	1799	5032	6831	245	2101	2346	54	1008	1062
35.	West Bengal	160670	52666	213336	31811	6971	38782	58506	35067	93573
Grand Total		1028504	544276	1572780	239371	140746	380117	406060	166190	572250

Master Plans for Cities

187. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering any proposal to adopt a participatory approach for urban development and make both the private and public sector service providers accountable for delivery of services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments that the spatial requirements for living and working needs of the poor should also be considered while preparing the master plan for cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)

and (b) For efficient delivery of urban services, it is the endeavour of the Government to involve private service providers to the maximum extent possible through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for which the Government of India has taken several steps such as establishment of the Viability Gap Funding Scheme (VGF), the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF), the India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFCL), Capacity Building in the area of PPP, formulation of a draft National PPP Policy, etc.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and the Guidelines have specified methodology for Slum Free City Planning. This stipulates Slum Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation Plans based on:

- survey of all slums — notified and non-notified;
- mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
- integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
- identification of development model proposed for each slum.

Preparation for Olympic Games, 2012

188. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn any plan of action for the preparation of the Olympic Games, 2012 scheduled to be held in London;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the sports disciplines in which preparedness have been lagging behind the schedule, sports discipline-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the preparations alongwith the details of the expenditure incurred so far by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry has launched 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012' (OPEX 2012) project with a view to preparing athletes and teams for London Olympics 2012. Under OPEX 2012, core probables have been identified and are being provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within the country and abroad. The funding for this is being provided from the Scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations" and National Sports Development Fund.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Keeping in view the performance of Indian teams/ individuals in various international tournaments, 16 disciplines, namely, Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting have been identified for systematic and scientific training. Two High Level Committees *i.e.* Steering Committee headed by the Secretary (Sports) and Apex Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister for youth Affairs & Sports have been formed to review the preparation for various disciplines for London Olympics. The Committees have been reviewing the preparations from time to time. Till date, 29 Individual Sportspersons in 5 disciplines and Indian Men's Hockey team have qualified for participation in London Olympics.

(e) The Ministry is closely monitoring the preparations and is having continuous interaction with concerned National Sports Federations, SAI and Experts from the respective fields frequently to review the preparations. Till 29th February, 2012, approximately an amount of Rs. 123.73 Crore has been spent on preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012. The details in this regard are given below:

Sl.No.	Purpose	Expenditure incurred
1.	Coaching Camps	Rs. 43.72 crores
2.	Foreign Exposures	Rs. 69.52 crores
3.	NSDF	Rs. 05.36 crores
4.	Foreign Coaches	Rs. 05.13 crores
Grand Total		Rs. 123.73 crores

Violations of Standards of Packaged Water Rules

189. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/ reports that companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of mineral water are violating Standards of Packaged Water Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government under relevant laws to curb such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

IS No. & Product	Complainant	Nature of Complaint	Branch	Licensee & Licence No.	Licensee end Branch	Details of investigation and status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1720 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Amamath Chaurasia Robertsganj Distt. Sonebhadra-231216 (Regd.on 15.5.09)	Black dust in jar (20ltr)	Lucknow Branch Office	M/s. Navneet Beverages, Varanashi (L-9681907)	Lucknow Branch Office	1. The investigation was done. 2. Licensee agreed for replacement but complainant desired compensation in cash for which he has filed a case in court. Hence, the complaint was closed.
1714 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh.Pankaj Agarwal Maharashtra Navniryan Vidyarthi Sena Branch President Kondhwa Kondhwa (BK), Pune 411 048 (Regd. On 13.4.09)	Foreign Material seen in the cup of 200 ml.	Pune Branch Office	M/s. Dhariwal Industries Ltd. (Food & Beverages Division), Pune (L-7385788)	Pune Branch Office	1. Complaint was investigated. 2. Complaint sample passed in independent testing, therefore, the complaint was closed.
1728 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Shri Velar Kalam Gopalkrishnan, Manager Essar Jamnagar (Regd.on 29.07.09)	Suspended matter in one bottle out of 180 bottles (300 ml)	Rajkot Branch Office	M/s.Dolphin Aqua Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Jamnagar (L-7830632)	Rajkot Branch Office	1. The investigation was done. 2. Complaint sample passed in independent testing, therefore the complaint was closed.
1735 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Health Officer Berhampur Municipal Corporation Berhampur (Regd on 9.11.09)	Without having batch number and Date of mfg.	BHBO	M/s. Surya Purifier, Berhampur (L-5345564)	BHBO	1. Investigation was done. 2. Complaint was not established as no filled pouch without batch number and DOM found available with complainant. Hence, complaint was closed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1731 IS 14543 2004 Packaged drinking water	Sh.Rajesh Verma Mannu Tent House, 10, Shipra Complex, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal (Regd. on 16.10.09)	Foreign particle observed in 20 ltr. Jar	BPLBO	M/s. R.A. Entet prises, 7-B, F Sector, Indl. Estate, Govindpura, Bhopal (L-8461682)	BPLBO	1. Investigation was done. 2. Manufacturer was put under "Stop marking". 3. Firm replaced the complaint material and obtained letter of satisfaction from complainant. 4. Complaint was closed.
1740 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Dr. Anil Gupta P.J. Industries, 237, GIDC, Panoli Bharuch, Gujrat (Regd.on 26.3.2010)	Foul smell observed inside the bottle	Ahmedabad Branch Office	M/s. Pepsi Co. India Ltd., Jhagadia (L-7416975)	Ahmedabad Branch Office	1. The investigation of the the complaint was done. 2. The complaint was not established and was closed.
1743 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Vijay Hiremath Manager AIC & Admn., Navnit Motors, 4 Konappana Agrahara, Begus Hobli, Hosure Road, Near Electronic City, Bangalore-560100 (Regd. on 21.6.2010)	Bottom of the bottle was filled with fungus.	Bangalore Branch Office	M/s. Tejkamal Trade Links Pvt. Ltd. 3, Belamar Indl. Estate, Nagasandra, Bangalore- 560073 (L-6364573)	Bangalore Branch Office	1. Complaint was investigated. 2. Complaint material was not available and complaint was not established. The complaint was closed.
1746 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Raghu G Pioneer Filters No. 115, 2nd Main Road, Indl., Town, Banagalore-560044 (Regd.on 20.7.2010)	20 ltr ISI marked jars were contaminated.	Bangalore Branch Office	M/s. N.V. Minerals (L-6602058)	Bangalore Branch Office	1. The investigation of the complaint was done. 2. No sample was available and complaint could not established. Hence, complaint was closed.
1752 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Tarun Kumar Ghosal, Ranihati Howrah (Regd.on 15.11.2010)	Objectionable Odour found	Kolkata Branch Office	M/s. Bijoligrill Aerated Water Co. (P) Ltd., B.L. Saba Road, Kolkata (L-5475678)	Kolkata Branch Office	1. The investigation of the complaint was done. 2. Complaint sample has passed in test. 3. Complaint was closed.
1759 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Sanjeeb Ray Choudhary Asom Jatiyatabadi Yubachitra Parishad, Middle Guwahati Regional Committee, Lachit Nagar, Guwahati-7 (Regd.on 25.02.2011)	Black spot was observed at the bottom of the bottle	Ghaziabad Branch Office	M/s. Udayak Agro Products Pvt. Ltd. (L-5175161)	Ghaziabad Branch Office	1. The sample was sent for independent testing from complaint material. 2. Sample passed in the requirement tested and hence complaint could not be established.
1762 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Chandramohan, H.No.-17-1- 391/s/223, Hydrabad (Regd. On 29.03.2011)	Substandard quality of water.	Hydrabad Branch Office	M/s. Gautam Ind. Hydrabad	Hydrabad Branch Office	Complaint had given a letter that he has withdrawn the complaint. Complaint therefore closed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1768 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Kuldeep Singh Rajput (Regd. On 13.05.2011)	Foreign particle observed	Bhopal Branch Office	M/s. Manikchand Food Breweries Sagar MP (CMIL-8941696)	Bhopal Branch Office	Stop marking imposed on 090211 and licence expired.
1770 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. V. Srikanth, S/O V.B. Chary 1-5-636/1, Citizen Colony, Old Alwal Secrunderabad (Regd. On 19.05.2011)	Description parameter not meeting	Hydrabad Branch Office	M/s. Penna Beverages Medak, AP (CMIL-6389488)	Hydrabad Branch Office	There was no reply from the complainant and hence Complaint closed.
1775 IS 14543: 2004 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Vinay Thakur, 403, Industrial Area, Phase-II, Panchkula- 134113 (Haryana) (Regd. On 19.08.2011)	Foreign particles observed	MDCH-3	M/s. Om Sai Food & Beverages, Kurali, Mohall (PB) (CMIL-9767513)	MDCH-3	Stop marking was imposed on 6/9/11. After taking corrective actions and its verification, S/M was revoked. Firm also submitted a letter of satisfaction from the complainant.
1777 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. S.C. Gupta, 315, Pragati Apartment, Paschim Puri, New Delhi-63 (Regd. On 24.08.2011)	Batch number and packing date was not marked on the lid of the glass.	MDD-1	M/s. Shree Tirupati Ji Enterprises, Mayapuri, Delhi (CMIL-3211533)	MDD-1	Complaint is under investigation.
1779 IS 14543 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Sunny John, A-102, SRV Flora Apartment, 32/11, Harlakunt, Near Somasundar a Palya Kudlu Harlur Road, HSR Layput PO Bangalore (Regd. On 13.09.2011)	Suspended green algae found in the PDW.	BNBO	M/s. Aqua Mineral India, Bangalore (CM/L- 6550065)	BNBO	Replacement of container was done. Complaint was closed.
1782 IS 14543: 2004 Packaged drinking water	Sh. C.Ravi, 14/21, 1st A Main Road, D.R. College Post, Bangalore (Regd. On 26.09.2011)	A rubber band was found inside 1 litre bottle	BNBO	M/s. Sri Sai Ganesh Minerals, Bangalore (CMIL- 6824480)	BNBO	It is under investigation
1783 IS 14543: 2004 Packaged drinking water	Sh. Raghu Kumar, IPS SP, CBI, Trivandrum, H.No. 21, Shanti Nagar Colony, Housing Board, Jn. Trivandrum (Regd. On 11.10.2011)	Heavy chlorine smell	TBO	M/s. Premier Aqua Industries, Kanyakumari (CM/L- 6612465)	TBO	It is under investigation

*[Translation]***Conversion of Flats**

190. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has permitted conversion of flats and residential plots into freehold properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of flats converted into freehold by the Authority so far; and

(c) the number of cases pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. DDA is allowing conversion of leasehold to freehold as per laid down orders/guidelines in this regard.

(b) The details of the flats/plots converted into freehold as reported by the DDA till 29.02.2012 is as under:

DDA Flats	:	87,025
Group Housing Flats	:	49,695
Residential Plots	:	99,673

(c) The details of the pending cases reported by ODA as on 29.02.2012 is as under:

DDA Flats	:	604
Group Housing Flats	:	584
Residential Plots	:	1327

*[English]***Common Mobility Card**

191. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a national Common Mobility Card to be used across different modes of transport for the benefit of commuters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has signed any agreement with State Governments/private operators in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Union Government has launched on 06.12.2011 the logo, design and the Brand name of National Common Mobility Card (NMC) to be used across different modes of transport for the benefit of commuters.

(c) No, Madam. However, advisory has been issued to the State Governments to adopt the NMC.

(d) Does not arise.

Police Complaints Authority

192. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the lack of sensitivity on the part of police administration generally observed to register complaints/FIRs etc.;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government and the State Governments to set up Police Complaints Authority (PCA) at State/district levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the main objectives of the such authority; and

(e) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (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, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of

India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including the cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive Advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The details are attached as Statement.

Statement

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the main objectives of the such authority is as under:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the NHRC, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee,
- (ii) Select the Director General of the Police from amongst three senior most officer of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the UPSC and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation,
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties,
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population often 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 promotion and other service related matter of the officers of the 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.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members to examine the issue. The Committee has already submitted its report to the Supreme Court of India.

Projects under JNNURM

193. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Maharashtra where projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are proposed to be undertaken and the amount allocated for these projects;

(b) the plans for implementation of these projects and the status thereof, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government is facing difficulties in completing the complex process of preparing the projects and getting them approved; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of the projects taken up under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Greater Mumbai, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune and Nanded are the five Mission cities in Maharashtra. Details of projects sanctioned for the city of Greater Mumbai, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune and Nanded alongwith Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and implementation status thereon are as Statement. So far 14 projects have been physically reported to be completed and the remaining are at various stages of implementation.

(c) Under UIG of JNNURM, to facilitate the State Governments in preparation of proper Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), a toolkit for preparation of DPRs has been circulated. DPRs emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) and prioritized by the State Government and found in conformity with the guidelines of UIG of JNNURM are considered for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

(d) The implementation of the projects is being done by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme (RTP) of the officials of ULBs/Parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, Independent Review and

Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the state level, etc. have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate. The progress of the projects is being assessed through State Level Steering Committee

(SLSC), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and IRMA for the State. The progress of the implementation of the approved projects are also being assessed/constantly monitored by Government of India.

Statement

Project Implementation Status: Maharashtra

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)
(As on 29.2.2012)

Sl.No.	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation	Date of Completion as per latest QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Greater Mumbai					
1.	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	29,486.76	10,320.37	6,708.23	Sep-12
2.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36,201.00	12,670.35	8,291.68	Apr-13
3.	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUIP	33,638.80	11,773.58	8,830.20	Sep-12
4.	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP	15,513.34	5,429.67	4,072.26	May-11
5.	Thane Railway Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2,325.00	813.75	813.75	Completed
6.	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	7,118.00	2,491.30	2,491.30	Completed
7.	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	9,239.00	3,233.65	2,910.28	Completed
8.	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	11,659.00	4,080.65	3,672.58	Completed
9.	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	14,956.79	5,234.88	3,402.67	Mar-11
10.	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	9,398.79	3,289.58	2,138.21	Feb-12
11.	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	17,879.00	6,257.65	3,128.82	Jun-12
12.	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply project for Mumbai-IV	132,950.00	46,532.50	46,532.13	Jul-12
13.	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	14,009.00	4,903.15	1,961.26	May-11

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	4,179.00	1,462.65	585.34	Dec-12
15.	Underground sewerage project based on Decentralised system	33,142.27	11,599.79	7,539.81	Jan-12
16.	Storm water drainage-Kalyan-Dombivli	5,540.26	1,939.09	1,745.17	Mar-12
17.	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC	16,963.35	5,937.17	3,859.15	Mar-12
18.	150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	10,681.49	3,738.52	2,803.89	Mar-12
19.	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	23,052.03	8,068.21	5,244.33	Mar-12
20.	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	5,789.27	2,026.24	1,317.06	Completed
21.	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system	12,765.23	4,467.83	1,787.13	Feb-12
22.	Kulgaon-Badlapur-Underground Sewerage scheme	15,146.18	5,301.16	2,120.46	Aug-12
23.	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	24,708.22	8,647.88	5,621.11	Feb-11
24.	Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	35,366.52	12,378.28	9,283.71	Mar-12
25.	Solid Waste Management for Navi Mumbai	4,986.86	1,745.40	698.16	Oct-11
26.	Sewerage System for Ambarnath Municipal Council	10,941.57	3,829.56	-	Dec-13
Total		537,636.73	188,172.86	137,558.69	5

Nanded

1.	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	9,087.00	7,269.60	7,269.60	May-12
2.	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	4,025.00	3,220.00	2,415.00	May-12
3.	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-II	4,889.00	3,911.20	2,933.30	May-12
4.	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-III	3,931.00	3,144.80	2,358.65	Mar-12
5.	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	4,945.00	3,956.00	3,956.00	May-12
6.	Undergrounda Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4,093.00	3,274.40	2,946.96	May-12
7.	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II, III and IIIB Roads	21,497.33	17,197.86	15,478.09	Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	6,108.55	4,886.84	4,398.16	Mar-12
9.	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	4,313.08	3,450.46	3,450.48	Completed
10.	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	5,815.49	4,652.39	4,652.40	Completed
11.	Surface/Storm water disposal and management oroiact (North Zone, Nanded)	4,573.08	3,658.46	2,378.01	May-12
Total		73,277.53	58,622.02	52,236.65	2

Nagpur

1.	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	8,628.00	4,314.00	3,236.50	Dec-12
2.	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	3,394.87	1,697.44	1,527.69	Completed
3.	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2,503.62	1,251.81	1,126.62	Completed
4.	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	278.73	139.37	125.43	Completed
5.	Water Audit Projects	2,500.00	1,250.00	812.50	Mar-12
6.	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	14,463.70	7,231.85	4,700.70	Dec-12
7.	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13,011.00	6,505.50	1,626.38	Dec-12
8.	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	8,217.00	4,108.50	2,670.50	Oct-11
9.	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	6,196.00	3,098.00	1,239.20	Dec-12
10.	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	8,059.27	4,029.64	2,619.18	Dec-12
11.	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	10,460.68	5,230.34	3,399.71	Mar-12
12.	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	1,828.65	914.33	594.31	Dec-12
13.	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	253.00	126.50	31.63	Dec-12
14.	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	900.80	450.40	292.76	Dec-12
15.	Construction of RoB at Mangalwari in replacement of level-crossing No. 297/A (A-class) between Km. 1041/3-5 on Amla-Nagpur Section	849.14	424.57	275.96	Mar-12
16.	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	38,786.00	19,393.00	4,848.25	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	29,639.55	14,819.78	3,704.95	Dec-12
	Total	149,970.01	74,985.01	32,832.27	3

Pune

1.	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	8,613.00	4,306.50	4,306.49	Dec-11
2.	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km)	10,313.50	5,156.75	5,156.75	Completed
3.	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos)	9,996.00	4,998.00	3,248.70	Mar-12
4.	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	9,778.00	4,889.00	4,400.10	Mar-12
5.	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11,938.88	5,969.44	5,969.44	Feb-12
6.	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase-I) for Pune city—48.77 Km	47,662.20	23,831.10	21,445.47	Mar-12
7.	Solid Waste Management-Pimpri-Chinchwad	7,044.81	3,522.41	3,522.41	Mar-12
8.	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	35,862.00	17,931.00	17,931.00	Mar-12
9.	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km	43,422.00	21,711.00	21,711.00	Mar-12
10.	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	31,214.00	15,607.00	15,607.00	Mar-12
11.	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	661.00	330.50	247.89	Dec-11
12.	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	726.00	363.00	363.00	Completed
13.	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	782.00	391.00	351.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	3,703.00	1,851.50	925.76	Mar-12
15.	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	12,070.45	6,035.23	6,035.20	Mar-12
16.	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC-11.20 Km	21,920.00	8,768.00	2,192.00	Dec-11
17.	Water supply phase-II	13,511.82	6,755.91	6,755.92	Mar-12
18.	Storm Water Drain for Pimri - Chinchwad (Phase-II)	11,630.24	5,815.12	2,907.56	Mar-12
19.	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase-I	17,747.00	8,873.50	2,500.00	Dec-12
20.	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km	20,682.00	8,272.80	4,136.40	Dec-11
Total		319,277.90	155,378.75	129,713.99	3

Nashik

1.	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	5,052.00	2,526.00	2,252.13	Oec-11
2.	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase-I	14,846.00	7,423.00	6,680.70	Dec-11
3.	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	5,999.23	2,999.62	2,443.34	Completed
4.	Storm Water Drainage	31,031.00	15,515.50	11,636.25	Dec-11
5.	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat	5,805.00	2,902.50	1,451.26	Mar-12
6.	Improvement and beautification Underground sewerage project package-II	17,182.92	8,591.46	2,147.87	Mar-12
Total		79,916.15	39,958.08	26,611.55	1

[Translation]

Safety Arrangements in Metro Trains

194. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of overcrowding, eve-teasing and accidents including commuters trapped in the doors

of metro trains and dragged along the platforms have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported and the corrective action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has held any meeting with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation officials to suggest measures to check the said incidents/accidents;

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

(e) the steps taken/safety arrangements being made to ensure the safety of commuters including women and to provide compensation of the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that complaints of eve teasing and commuters getting trapped in door of metro train have been reported. However, crowding in train is within permissible parameters of passenger occupation under permissible limit of crowding in a metro train.

(b) Four incidents of commuter's leg getting trapped in door of metro train and dragged have been reported in last four years. Details of commuter getting trapped in

door of metro train and dragged with action taken are as under:

Date	Location	Action Taken
6.2.2009	New Delhi	No technical fault found
17.8.2011	Jahangirpuri	
17.1.2012	Janakpuri East	DMRC has started taking corrective action.
28.1.2012	Rajiv Chowk	

Five complaints of eve teasing have been reported in Delhi Metro during last three years. Details of eve teasing complaints lodged during last three years are as under:-

Sl.No.	Date	Location	Complaint	Action Taken
1.	28.08.2009	Tilak Nagar Metro Station	Passenger complained about eve-teasing in train by drunken passenger	Referred to Delhi Metro Rail Police for necessary action
2.	18.04.2010	Vishvavidyalya Metro Station	Passenger complained against eve-teasing by fellow passenger	Referred to Delhi Metro Rail Police for necessary action
3.	21.11.2010	Janakpuri West Metro Station	Passenger complained against eve-teasing by fellow passenger	As per CCTV footage, no such incident could be established
4.	10.10.2011	Huazkhas Metro Station	Passenger complained against eve-teasing by fellow passenger	FIR lodged against male passenger with Delhi Metro Rail Police.
5.	28.11.2011	Malviya Nagar Metro Station	Alleged that two drunken passengers misbehaved with an old lady.	Referred to Delhi Metro Rail Police for necessary action.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following measures have been taken by DMRC to contain crowding in the metro trains:

(i) The fleet of trains has been augmented by converting total 123 four car trains to six car trains for enhanced passenger comfort. Delhi Metro has planned to progressively convert 68 trains to 8 car trains starting from October, 2012 to December, 2013.

(ii) During peak hours, extra numbers of trains have been put in service.

(iii) Announcements inside trains/stations are made to guide the passengers. Announcements are also made at platform about the arrival of next train.

(iv) Customer Facilitation Agents have been deployed at the busy platforms for passenger guidance, smooth train movement and to prevent any untoward incident.

For the convenience of women commuters, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) The first car of every train is reserved for women passengers only.
- (ii) Trains with internal CCTV cameras have been introduced for surveillance and necessary announcements in this regard are made for guidance.
- (iii) Special drives are regularly undertaken to educate the commuters and fine the offenders.
- (iv) Quick Reaction Teams of CISF have been deployed.

Production of Pulses

195. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the agricultural universities for increasing the production of pulses in the country;

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

(c) the incentives proposed to be provided to farmers to adopt modern techniques for increasing the production of pulses; and

(d) the funds earmarked during the current Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of India (GOI) has actively involved Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) and National Centre of Integrated Pest Management (NCIPM)- institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for increasing the production of pulses in the country under the National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) programme. Under the programme, GOI has provided funds for (i) Strengthening of breeder seed production and training infrastructure; (ii) Evaluation and Production of cytoplasmic genetic male sterility (CGMS) based hybrid

for enhancement of productivity and stability of yield in pigeonpea; (iii) Organization of Front Line Demonstrations of pulses; and (iv) Increasing chick pea and pigeon pea production through intensive application of Integrated Pest Management. Besides this, Four All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on Pulses mostly situated in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) are involved in conducting of FLDs and imparting training programmes. ICAR has also organized 6000 technology demonstrations on pulses involving KVKs in 11 major pulses growing states during 2010-11.

To adopt the modern techniques of pulses by the farmers, GOI provides the assistance for seed production, seed distribution, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Herbicides, Improved farm implements, assistance for increased water use efficiency through distribution of sprinklers, pipeline for carrying water to the fields and pumpsets etc. Besides, training of farmers and extension workers are also organised for transfer of latest production technology.

In addition, to demonstrate the production and protection technology of pulses among the farmers on their fields through compact area approach, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is implemented in the country with 1000 units (one unit of 1000 ha each) covering one million hectare area of pulses during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Further, a programme of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas is also being implemented in 11 major pulses growing States in the country to provide support for in-situ moisture conservation, accelerated pulses production programme with inclusion of minikits & pests surveillance and market linked extension support through Small Farmers Agriculture Consortium (SFAC) for framework of Farmers Producer Groups (FPOs) & extending end to end support to the farmers for ensuring better economic return to the farmers. The government has also increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif and rabi pulses. These incentives will help the farmers to adopt modern techniques for increasing pulse production at farm level.

The allocation of plan funds to ICAR research on pulses during current Five Year Plan has been Rs. 132.44 crores and for pulses promotion schemes in major pulse growing states in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been Rs. 3373.11 crores.

[English]

Research and Development in Agriculture

196. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) proposes to reorient its research and development programme in the field of agriculture so as to bridge critical gaps between labs and farms during the XIIth Five year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to revise and reorient the course curriculum of agricultural education in the country to make it more relevant and farmers' friendly;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for the purpose; and

(e) the details of the other steps taken by the Government to improve agricultural education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is taking initiatives to bridge the critical gaps between the labs and farms through prioritization with stake holder interactions, validation of results in farmers' fields, scaling up of models through agri-incubators and Farmer First Programme.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The revision of curriculum is need based continuous process. Presently, to make it more farmers' friendly, the reorientation and revision of curriculum is proposed to equip the students with knowledge along with associated skills in production, processing, value addition, marketing and services. Besides, initiatives for

enhancing system efficiency, attracting young talent, academic excellence through faculty, students development programmes, networking and linkages of agriculture universities with public, private R&D institutions and farmers and the quality assurance through accreditation are being taken up.

Crime against Women and Children

197. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of atrocities and crime against women and children have been reported in the country;

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

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any effective step including issuing directives to the State Governments and police department to stop such activities and provide security and safety to women and children especially during odd hours; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments and police department thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women and children for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such

the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures 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, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the

crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- (i) Increase the number of beat constables;
- (ii) Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- (iii) Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- (iv) Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued Advisory on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children dated 04th January, 2012, wherein it was advised to States/UTs to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

In a separate advisory on Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

Statement I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under total Crimes against women during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118	27244	23851	3166	38570	39417	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	182	158	25	190	117	11	197	138	12
3.	Assam	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892	11555	6293	522	12996	7496	833
4.	Bihar	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822	8471	5281	861	13134	12422	1554
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866	4176	3917	860	6577	6481	1343
6.	Goa	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	235	158	27	140	127	13	214	217	16
7.	Gujarat	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825	8148	7690	228	20459	20277	974

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	Haryana	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403	5562	3960	903	7540	7232	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	1428	1527	122	1028	817	51	1481	1464	97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362	2611	1813	145	3569	3544	215
11.	Jharkhand	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645	3087	2607	618	5172	6031	1156
12.	Karnataka	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833	8807	7282	511	15179	13880	868
13.	Kerala	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068	9463	8871	637	13253	13471	886
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	5430	16468	16083	4177	27814	27837	7525
15.	Maharashtra	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116	15737	14661	565	40377	39236	1073
16.	Manipur	211	66	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	183	10	0	190	6	1	141	7	1
17.	Meghalaya	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	178	190	12	261	133	7	228	130	8
18.	Mizoram	162	147	125	177	159	134	150	160	117	165	235	123	170	171	159	194	210	250
19.	Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54	41	39	33	66	54	18
20.	Odisha	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742	8501	8635	485	16112	16298	932
21.	Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932	497	4646	4367	1084
22.	Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232	15335	15321	3720
23.	Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25	42	58	6	68	57	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780	1749	9649	8841	2809
25.	Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121	1678	1360	95	2127	1611	144
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401	10307	58330	41235	27706
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974	1074	864	499	1750	1683	1075
28.	West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19765	651	26125	23528	435	26549	28005	628
	Total State	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509	29613	341727	316962	61116
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2	85	68	0	131	112	0
30.	Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69	141	90	44	138	124	57
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4	30	17	6	46	31	8
32.	Daman and Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	38	17	0	14	11	0	51	42	0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800	4518	2428	586	3040	2852	997
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47	115	109	21	205	203	48
	Total UT	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922	4904	2724	657	3612	3365	1110
	Total All India	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233	30270	345339	320327	62226

Source. Crime in India

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

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

Statement II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under total Crimes against women during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1321	1137	127	1661	1726	178	1719	1267	121	2065	1789	195	1823	1599	155	2046	2154	205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	18	0	20	18	0	33	29	0	27	29	0	20	26	0	21	20	0
3.	Assam	183	93	18	112	109	15	44	77	12	48	70	7	197	82	7	132	51	9
4.	Bihar	766	561	26	1363	1086	36	1016	598	18	1468	1170	45	1843	900	35	2414	1718	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	1167	1099	278	1271	1266	305	1319	1273	251	1497	1498	283	1463	1378	332	1668	1648	303
6.	Goa	80	53	11	104	61	18	92	63	15	123	111	15	79	80	9	80	119	11
7.	Gujarat	1074	788	60	1197	1210	141	968	677	42	980	995	138	1006	691	26	1058	994	51
8.	Haryana	269	227	58	325	334	81	353	235	70	317	318	122	303	228	67	274	274	90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	130	23	189	165	29	221	182	31	232	202	37	246	175	10	269	269	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	5	10	10	5	18	8	2	8	8	2	17	12	1	7	17	1
11.	Jharkhand	71	57	5	141	98	5	60	51	20	149	108	47	54	53	3	44	74	3
12.	Karnataka	388	235	18	324	285	13	308	260	10	315	315	6	409	275	23	389	358	20
13.	Kerala	549	441	29	666	725	33	587	513	44	698	658	51	596	689	54	698	838	57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4259	4035	1073	5620	5574	1866	4646	4315	1100	5838	5813	1477	4912	4632	1384	5846	5788	1803
15.	Maharashtra	2709	2033	89	3082	2937	110	2894	2280	119	3086	2950	162	3264	2390	92	3759	3456	130
16.	Manipur	89	0	0	6	0	0	72	1	0	40	0	0	73	1	0	39	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	62	40	0	53	48	0	83	40	0	66	42	0	110	51	3	77	56	2
18.	Mizoram	22	23	1	21	22	1	14	12	2	15	13	1	50	45	22	50	46	32
19.	Nagaland	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	7	5	10	7	5
20.	Odisha	141	134	20	199	200	20	194	164	4	200	197	4	194	174	12	218	220	14
21.	Punjab	389	243	67	385	328	88	729	368	102	891	547	132	627	376	112	700	580	158
22.	Rajasthan	1223	643	91	732	723	98	1407	719	125	899	901	122	1318	542	103	749	741	173
23.	Sikkim	24	19	5	14	26	6	40	29	8	33	31	8	29	56	0	34	66	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	666	439	115	566	537	136	634	501	58	659	595	64	810	512	116	703	613	129
25.	Tripura	163	117	21	160	116	11	163	106	18	100	68	8	227	172	21	216	191	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4078	2585	1325	5760	4113	2339	3085	224	1278	4736	3876	2216	2332	1808	1456	3662	3090	2491
27.	Uttarakhand	38	39	32	58	76	62	33	25	21	36	43	57	31	32	26	45	45	58
28.	West Bengal	513	322	13	453	389	22	484	225	10	375	277	14	880	493	44	1009	542	51
Total State		20486	15522	3510	24498	22183	5618	21216	16243	3481	24901	22625	5213	22923	17486	4118	26227	23976	5881

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	47	30	0	52	40	0	41	29	6	63	49	7	51	38	0	61	38	0
30.	Chandigarh	66	20	13	59	29	17	71	36	19	64	44	27	59	60	13	66	73	15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	13	1	25	17	1	11	11	3	15	21	4	13	7	2	12	8	2
32.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	10	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	4	4	2
33.	Delhi UT	1854	899	206	1097	1012	320	2839	905	203	985	1178	212	3630	815	198	1020	1163	308
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	26	12	2	25	13	2	21	26	3	20	29	6	16	12	2	22	23	2
Total UT		2014	976	222	1268	1116	340	2985	1008	234	1148	1322	256	3771	934	216	1185	1309	329
Total All India		22500	16498	3732	25766	23299	5958	24201	17251	3715	26049	23947	5469	26694	18420	4334	27412	25285	6210

*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

Source: Scime in India

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

[*Translation*]

Cotton Production

198. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton production in cotton producing States during each of the last three years;

(b) whether an increase in production of cotton has led to a fall in its prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of cotton production during the last three years, i.e., 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Cotton price movements are in accordance with Market fundamentals and no disorderly price movements are seen in 2011-12 cotton season.

Statement

State-wise production estimates of Cotton during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11

State/UT	Cotton Production: (‘000 bales of 170 kg each)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0
Assam	0.6	0.8	#
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.3	#
Gujarat	7013.8	7986.3	10400.0
Haryana	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.0	#
Karnataka	866.0	868.2	1200.0
Kerala	1.5	1.3	#
Madhya Pradesh	856.1	855.3	2000.0
Maharashtra	4752.0	5859.3	8500.0

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	5.6	5.5	#
Mizoram	0.1	0.8	#
Nagaland	0.1	0.0	#
Odisha	146.6	147.2	250.0
Punjab	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0
Rajasthan	725.7	903.1	900.0
Tamil Nadu	187.7	225.0	450.0
Tripura	1.4	1.4	#
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	5.0	#
West Bengal	6.0	3.3	#
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	150.0
All India	22276.2	24021.8	33000.0

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

[English]

Independent Broadcast Regulator

199. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to hold wide ranging consultation with stakeholders on powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the task force on the above issues; and

(c) the recommendations submitted to the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) A Task Force

was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27th November, 2009 to hold wide ranging consultations with stakeholders to understand their perspective on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content and furnish its recommendations to the Government. The Task Force has not yet submitted its report to the Government. However, within the industry, the preponderant view is that self-regulation is the best way to regulate the media and no purpose would be served by introducing any other measures to regulate content. The industry has no objection to other issues like carriage and tariff being regulated, which is presently being done by TRAI. Meanwhile, the industry has set up a self regulatory mechanism for content regulation. As part of their self regulatory initiative, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) has set up the Broadcasting Content Complaint Council (BCCC) to regulate the content on general entertainment channels. The News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has formed News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider the content related complaints of new channels. Advertisement Standard Council of India (ASCI) has also developed a Code of conduct for self regulation in advertising and they have set up a Consumer Complaints Cell (CCC) to examine complaints relating to advertisements.

Talks with Hurriyat Conference

200. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made a fresh move to hold talks with the Hurriyat Conference on the Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Hurriyat Conference thereon; and

(d) the details of the discussions held, if any, in the recent past and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Circulation of Fake Currency Notes

201. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) have been reported from many parts of the country including Delhi;

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

(c) whether the National Investigation Agency has investigated these cases and probed its link with terrorist outfits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent the circulation of fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of such cases of seizure and

recoveries of fake currency during the last 03 years *i.e.* 2009, 2010 & 2011 state-wise is at Statements-I to III.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. NIA has investigated 06 of such cases, out of which, charge sheet has been filed in two cases.

(e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the 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, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., 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.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) 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 within the country.

NIA has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded. 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 & Seized)**

Yearly report from: 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009*

Report generated on 06.03.2012

Sl.No.	States/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes (R+S)	Value in Rs.		Total value (Rs.) (R+S)	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2721	1239	20754	14842	10536	9787	729	204	46	64	34786	26136	60922	14188950	9650160	23839110	446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	164	0	263	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	494	494	0	302200	302200	8
3.	Assam	75	355	332	4338	749	644	56	112	0	0	1212	5449	6661	318700	2594000	2912700	91
4.	Bihar	353	389	5045	1255	7576	1774	1336	905	4	265	14314	4588	18902	3699950	1244340	4944290	50
5.	Chattisgarh	0	688	0	1207	0	1002	0	229	0	0	0	3126	3126	0	1403150	1403150	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6.	Goa	0	338	0	1234	0	184	0	15	0	0	0	1771	1771	0	974150	974150	28
7.	Gujarat	1453	985	9576	4815	5772	7872	529	1373	16	167	17346	15212	32558	6844890	4251200	11096090	238
8.	Haryana	0	359	0	1077	0	281	0	146	0	1	0	1864	1864	0	932905	932905	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	60	0	110	0	6	0	3	0	185	185	0	47330	47330	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	115	421	512	2109	1297	186	153	678	1	1	2078	3395	5473	508360	1528020	2036380	37
11.	Jharkhand	0	288	0	268	0	102	0	35	0	0	0	693	693	0	433950	433950	20
12.	Karnataka	2856	620	13082	4956	3396	2381	180	73	10	13	19524	8043	27567	9745760	3339935	13085695	147
13.	Kerala	914	2800	3178	12023	1099	910	26	4146	2	0	5219	19879	25098	2614230	9109800	11724030	68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	475	186	4048	965	4696	242	675	2	18	0	9912	1395	11307	3002630	692800	3695430	25
15.	Maharashtra	6503	2132	37528	7041	11272	5112	1550	1742	38	19	56891	16046	72937	26472275	6251092	32723367	367
16.	Manipur	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	44	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	109000	109000	7
18.	Mizoram	0	494	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	784	0	639000	639000	11
19.	Nagaland	0	12	0	467	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	650	650	0	262600	262600	4
20.	Orissa (1-2)	222	45	2024	293	3703	1054	379	116	15	11	6343	1519	7862	1623520	302900	1926420	7
21.	Punjab	0	2878	0	18086	0	5838	0	611	0	0	0	27413	27413	0	12535350	12535350	55
22.	Rajasthan	1602	191	11665	914	9123	435	737	131	11	0	23138	1671	24809	8383860	698050	9081910	49
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	28	0	22	0	1	0	0	0	51	51	0	16250	16250	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	4600	1616	20713	7369	8088	5756	236	427	20	132	33657	15300	48957	15777440	5899970	21677410	312
25.	Tripura	0	120	0	1030	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	1772	1772	0	697200	697200	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2207	542	21374	7689	27392	20990	3435	4889	60	1358	54468	35468	89936	15805940	6748390	22554330	254
27.	Uttarakhand	0	165	0	903	0	528	0	423	0	1252	0	3271	3271	0	707530	707530	40
28.	West Bengal	907	3958	4372	20427	3157	9359	320	628	6	617	8762	34989	43751	3424800	15145010	18569810	155
Total		25003	21037	154203	114080	97856	75429	10341	16892	247	3903	287650	231341	518991	112411305	86518782	198930087	2543
Union Territories																		
29.	A&N Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1500	1500	2
30.	Chandigarh	826	51	7576	0	25650	92	2225	28	53	1	36330	172	36502	7291060	61620	7352680	4
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	600	600	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	2500	2500	2
33.	Delhi	4927	1351	30001	2849	15435	1302	1753	588	11	0	52127	6090	58217	21558820	2935100	24493920	26
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	6200	6200	5
Total		5753	1405	37577	2861	41085	1412	3978	616	64	1	88457	6295	94752	28849880	3007520	31857400	40
Grand Total		30756	22442	191780	116941	138941	76841	14319	17508	311	3904	376107	237636	613743	141261185	89526302	230787487	2583

Note—R: Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated as Sl.Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

*Figures per provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

1. Data not received for Sept. 2009 (S)

2. Data not received for Oct. 2009 (S)

Statement II**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)***State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized)**Yearly report from: 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010**

Report generated on 06.03.2012

Sl.No.	States/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in Rs.		Total value	FIR
		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	19	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3833	2331	20253	5375	7743	4561	450	136	14	7	32293	12410	44703	14756530	5481530	20238060	175	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam (R8-R9)	240	558	576	2093	99	577	3	19	0	0	918	3247	4165	538050	1663150	2201200	73	
4.	Bihar	981	483	9707	2061	11493	3596	687	279	8	411	22876	6830	29706	7018270	1891165	8909435	50	
5.	Chattisgarh	0	9	0	350	0	651	0	3	0	6	0	1019	1019	0	249310	249310	48	
6.	Goa	0	178	0	489	0	69	0	2	0	0	0	738	738	0	429500	429500	36	
7.	Gujarat (12)	1980	998	9057	5393	3810	2375	274	118	15	9	15136	8893	24029	6903430	3938040	10841470	220	
8.	Haryana	0	761	0	2226	0	420	0	99	0	0	0	3506	3506	0	1920950	1920950	30	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	0	533	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	282600	282600	4	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	123	838	587	691	1120	164	29	0	0	1	1859	1694	3553	529950	1199910	1729860	20	
11.	Jharkhand	0	1480	0	5799	0	130	0	16	0	0	0	7425	7425	0	4393300	4393300	18	
12.	Karnataka (1-2, 4, 8-9)	3130	535	11670	980	2308	1970	110	59	5	1	17223	3545	20768	9201360	1224960	10426320	57	
13.	Kerala (4, 12)	1048	2042	2659	1692	631	306	19	0	1	0	4358	4040	8398	2441560	2918600	5360160	51	
14.	Madhya Pradesh (1-2, 10, R6)	601	35	4202	260	5227	508	533	0	19	159	10582	962	11544	3251590	216595	3468185	14	
15.	Maharashtra	11814	2666	45655	4191	10290	1225	1057	4256	16	8	68832	12346	81178	35723615	5096895	40820510	276	
16.	Manipur	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	6000	6000	6	
17.	Meghalaya	0	53	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	343	0	198000	198000	4	
18.	Mizoram	0	954	0	1281	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2240	2240	0	1595000	1595000	12	
19.	Nagaland	0	4	0	99	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	117	117	0	54900	54900	4	
20.	Odisha (4, 7-12, R11)	295	583	2436	801	1876	1494	241	753	2	0	4850	3631	8481	1712680	1170550	2883230	13	
21.	Punjab (8)	0	3658	0	7359	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	11127	11127	0	7348500	7348500	8	
22.	Rajasthan (1-2, 4, 10)	1560	3096	9029	841	9179	1804	523	98	11	3	20302	5842	26144	7018730	3701860	10720590	13	
23.	Sikkim (7)	0	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	14000	14000	2	
24.	Tamil Nadu (R11)	5342	3132	22930	12070	5378	3016	146	303	9	72	33805	18593	52398	17352250	9485090	26837340	315	
25.	Tripura	0	28	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	0	65000	65000	6	
26.	Uttar Pradesh (11, R1, R9-R11)	2683	2040	21622	55461	19050	8849	2088	3316	34	489	45477	70155	115632	15503940	30830905	46334845	325	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.	Uttarakhand	0	347	0	259	0	274	0	9	0	0	0	889	889	0	504350	504350	33
28.	West Bengal (10)	2118	5353	10734	33150	4409	2454	405	248	68	37	17734	41242	58976	7946960	22185944	30132904	210
	Total	35748	32184	171117	143846	82613	34573	6565	9714	202	1203	296245	221520	517765	129898915	108066604	237965519	2023
Union Territories																		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R8-R10)	1290	0	8158	5	17380	20	957	363	30	0	27815	388	28203	7155380	22650	7178030	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (7, 11-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu (2-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (R6)	8213	233	37617	1255	16034	2889	1902	340	6	296	63772	5013	68785	28720100	1171100	29891200	25
34.	Lakshadweep (12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry (7)	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	10	0	3400	3400	3
	Total	9503	234	45775	1264	33414	2912	2859	705	36	296	91587	5411	96998	35875480	1197150	37072630	30
	Grand Total	45251	32418	216892	145110	116027	37485	9424	10419	238	1499	387832	226931	614763	165774395	109263754	275038149	2053

NOTE:

R : Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S : Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx.

* Figures are provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows

1. Data not received for Jan. 10 (S)
2. Data not received for Feb. 10 (S)
3. Data not received for Mar. 10 (S)
4. Data not received for Apr 10 (S)
5. Data not received for May 10 (S)
6. Data not received for June 10 (S)
7. Data not received for July 10 (S)
8. Data not received for Aug. 10 (S)
9. Data not received for Sept. 10 (S)

10. Data not received for Oct. 10 (S)

11. Data not received for Nov. 10 (S)

12. Data not received for Dec. 10 (S)

Data not received from RBI Branches

R1 Data not received from Jan. 10 (R)

R2 Data not received from Feb. 10 (R)

R3 Data not received from Mar. 10 (R)

R4 Data not received from Apr. 10 (R)

R5 Data not received from May 10 (R)

R6 Data not received from June 10 (R)

R7 Data not received from July 10 (R)

R8 Data not received from Aug. 10 (R)

R9 Data not received from Sep. 10 (R)

R10 Data not received from Oct. 10 (R)

R11 Data not received from Nov. 10 (R)

R12 Data not received from Dec. 10 (R)

Statement III**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)****State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized)**

*Yearly report from: 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011**

Sl.No.	States/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes (R+S)	Value in Rs.		Total value (Rs.) (R+S)	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13			14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6269	2346	24864	8468	11116	3651	229	1144	13	82	42491	15691	58182	19824290	7002740	26827030	142
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	11000	11000	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3.	Assam (11-12, R1, R4, R10)	88	143	362	508	193	13	3	6	0	39	646	709	1355	288450	399000	687450	31
4.	Bihar (10-12, R1, R4, R6-R9)	1171	73	8567	1609	4741	579	322	14735	0	49	14801	17045	31846	5944700	1672705	7617405	38
5.	Chhattisgarh (5-12)	0	51	0	312	0	14	0	31	0	1	0	409	409	0	209970	209970	17
6.	Goa (8, 10)	0	299	0	717	0	57	0	6	0	2	0	1081	1081	0	663540	663540	30
7.	Gujarat (7, 10)	4387	4065	15191	5628	3466	2156	147	150	5	11	23196	12000	35196	12336520	7102110	19438630	149
8.	Haryana	0	2	0	271	0	614	0	560	0	46	0	1493	1493	0	227360	227360	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh (11)	0	74	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207	0	140500	140500	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (9, R10)	194	2102	725	1973	1321	378	14	103	0	9	2254	4565	6819	689300	3131540	3820840	37
11.	Jharkhand (5-12)	0	15	0	123	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	90000	90000	13
12.	Karantaka (4-6, 8-12, R10)	3311	163	9278	952	1137	573	86	0	7	0	13819	1688	15507	8068120	696300	8764420	20
13.	Kerala (10, R8)	1165	1186	3280	1304	250	2485	14	3	6	3	4715	4981	9696	2830770	2086680	4917450	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh (2-3, 11-12, R3-R4, R6, R8-R10)	286	2	1729	37	1946	920	165	6	3	0	4129	965	5094	1353390	112800	1466190	4
15.	Maharashtra (R1, R4, R8, R10)	16880	2052	47865	5795	10346	1427	996	72	30	8	76117	9354	85471	41897360	5095890	46993250	258
16.	Manipur (2)	0	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	15500	15500	8
17.	Meghalaya (8-11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram (8)	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	3000	3000	1
19.	Nagaland (12)	0	44	0	163	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	0	126400	126400	7
20.	Odisha (1-12, R8, R10)	452	0	3346	0	1821	0	87	0	1	0	5707	0	5707	2311470	0	2311470	0
21.	Punjab (6-8)	0	382	0	2010	0	1901	0	0	0	0	0	4293	4293	0	1577100	1577100	6
22.	Rajasthan (12, R1, R4)	2006	1097	8457	906	5666	138	240	67	3	207	16372	2415	18787	6813130	1570205	8383335	33
23.	Sikkim (4-5, 7-8, 10, 12)	0	19	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	61500	61500	3
24.	Tamil Nadu (1-12, R1, R5)	5428	0	26220	0	2491	0	93	0	13	0	34245	0	34245	18791970	0	18791970	0
25.	Tripura (3,12)	0	3	0	148	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	77700	77700	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh (9, 11-12, R1-R4, R6-10)	4185	1057	27663	2459	17332	4037	1875	1578	23	10	51078	9141	60219	19843805	2769210	22613015	161
27.	Uttarakhand (1, 8-9, 11-12)	0	138	0	61	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	177600	177600	14
28.	West Bengal (7, 11, R9-R10)	6310	3104	22438	7070	6740	2124	312	75	47	4	35847	12377	48224	18219130	6855211	25074341	72
Total		52132	18428	199985	40769	68566	21309	4583	18536	151	461	325417	99503	424920	159212405	41875561	201087966	1129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Union Territories																		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R2 ,R5 ,R7-10)	830	0	4043	0	7921	0	513	0	12	0	13319	0	13319	3669450	0	3669450	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1-2, 5-7, 9-12)	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	1
32.	Daman and Diu (1-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (R9-R10)	16017	671	55409	3645	19333	9861	2560	1720	13	3	93332	15900	109232	45782990	3565640	49348630	36
34.	Lakshadweep (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	9600	9600	4
Total		16847	674	59452	3663	27254	9862	3073	1720	25	3	106651	15922	122573	49452440	3577740	53030180	41
Grand Total		68979	19102	259437	44432	95820	31171	7656	20256	176	464	432068	115425	547493	208664845	45453301	254118146	1170

Report generated on 06.03.2012

NOTE:

R : Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33.

S : Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx.

*Figures are provisional.

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

1. Data not received for Jan. 11 (S)
2. Data not received for Feb. 11 (S)
3. Data not received for Mar. 11 (S)
4. Data not received for Apr. 11 (S)
5. Data not received for May 11 (S)
6. Data not received for June 11 (S)
7. Data not received for July 11 (S)
8. Data not received for Aug. 11 (S)

9. Data not received for Sept. 11 (S)

10. Data not received for Oct. 11 (S)

11. Data not received for Nov. 11 (S)

12. Data not received for Dec. 11 (S)

Data not received from RBI Branches:

R1 Data not received from Jan. 11 (R)

R2 Data not received from Feb. 11 (R)

R3 Data not received from Mar. 11 (R)

R4 Data not received from Apr. 11 (R)

R5 Data not received from May 11 (R)

R6 Data not received from June 11 (R)

R7 Data not received from July 11 (R)

R8 Data not received from Aug. 11 (R)

R9 Data not received from Sep. 11 (R)

R10 Data not received from Oct. 11 (R)

Pulses Villages

202. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in rainfed areas under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked and released to the States for the purpose so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to integrate this programme with nutritional security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In order to increase the production and productivity of pulses in the country, Government of India had provided an amount of Rs. 300.00 crores in union budget 2011-12 for establishing 60,000 pulse villages in the country. Accordingly, a programme of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas is being implemented in 11 major pulses growing States *viz.* A.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra,

Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh. Under this programme, support for in situ moisture conservation, accelerated pulses production programme with inclusion of minikits and pests surveillance and market linked extension support to Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) for framework of organising farmers Organizations (FPOs) & extending end to end support to ensure better economic return to the farmers is provided. Out of 300.00 crores allocated during 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 291.39 crores has been released to the state for implementation of the programme till 03.03.2012. The details of state-wise allocation and release of funds is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation	Released as on 3.3.2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.10	25.10
2.	Bihar	10.18	10.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	11.22	5.61
4.	Gujarat	14.40	14.40
5.	Karnataka	30.86	30.86
6.	Madhya Pradesh	55.48	55.48
7.	Maharashtra	50.96	50.96
8.	Odisha	9.90	9.90
9.	Rajasthan	43.22	43.22
10.	Tamil Nadu	7.32	7.32
11.	Uttar Pradesh	38.36	38.36
12.	National Level	3.00	0.16
Total		300.00	291.39

The programme supplements the activities under the pulses component of the on-going National Food Security Mission for augmenting supplies of pulses for food and nutritional security of the country.

Medical Colleges for CPMF Personnel

203. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Medical Colleges for Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) on the lines of Armed Forces Medical College;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such Medical Colleges are likely to be set up in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh alongwith the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has accorded in-principle approval on 22.12.2011 for establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with 800 bedded Research & Referral Hospital (500-bedded General Hospital + 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital), Nursing College and School of Paramedics. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1572.86 crore. The implementation period of the project is 6 years. Delhi Development Authority has allotted 42.80 acres of land at Maidan Garhi, New Delhi for establishment of these Institutes.

(c) At present, there is no other proposal for setting up such Medical Colleges in various parts of the Country, including Uttar Pradesh.

Agricultural Extension Services

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any schemes or programmes for extending the existing agricultural extension services with an appropriate mix of public and private funding and delivery mechanism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely impact of the said proposal on agricultural production and productivity; and

(d) the rationale for opening up the agricultural extension programme to the private players and possible outcome for the larger agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" Scheme is currently being implemented in 604 districts of 28 States & 3 UTs of the country. In order to ensure promotion of multi-agency extension strategies, and to implement scheme activities in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode, a minimum of 10% of scheme allocation on recurring activities at district level through Non-Governmental Sector such as, NGOs, FOs, PRIs, Cooperatives, para extension workers, agri-preneurs, input suppliers, corporate sector etc. The Non-Governmental implementing agencies are eligible for service charge up to a maximum of 10% of cost of extension activities (without staff cost) implemented through them. The States have been following the policy directives to varying extents and in different modes.

(c) and (d) Efforts of the private sector is likely to supplement the work being done by the Government extension machinery who have been disseminating correct information and appropriate technologies among the farmers. The Government of India has also been supporting a programme for training youth with background in agriculture for setting up Agri-Clinics and Agri-business centres. Extension activities through these trained persons and other PPP modes is ensuring better outreach of extension machinery.

Foodgrain Production

205. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrain production in various States/ Union Territories have remained stagnant during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantum of foodgrain production during the last three years alongwith its demand projection for the next three years; and

(c) the Central schemes implemented for increasing foodgrain production alongwith the amount sanctioned during the last three years, scheme-wise?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) While there have been fluctuations in foodgrains production in some States due to unfavourable rainfall and weather conditions, the overall production of foodgrains at all-India level has increased from 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07 to a record level of 250.42 million tonnes in 2011-12 (2nd Advance Estimates). Details of foodgrains production in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the table below:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
2008-09	234.47
2009-10	218.11
2010-11	244.78

The year-wise break-up of demand projection of foodgrains during the 12th Plan Period has not been done. However, as per Working Group of Planning Commission, the demand of foodgrain for the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2016-17 is projected at 257 million tonnes.

(c) In order to increase foodgrains production in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes *viz.* Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops* in 16 pulses growing States of the country. Details of allocation and release of funds under major schemes during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
NFSM	1095.39	830.51	1442.07	983.38	1554.71	1129.43
RKVY	3165.67	2886.80	3806.74	3760.93	6722.00	6720.08
ISOPOM	240.40	240.40	296.54	296.54	391.27	391.27

*[Translation]***Bomb Blasts at Imphal**

206. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspected extremists carried out a powerful bomb blast in Manipur's capital Imphal on the eve of Republic Day despite tight security arrangements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) On January 25, 2012 two low intensity strength bombs exploded at 1830 and 1840 hrs respectively near Singjamei Police Station, Imphal West district, about 100 meters from the Police Station near the building of Primary Health Sub-Centre, Kakwa. There was no injury/casualty in the first explosion, while one woman received splinter injury in the second explosion.

Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. It has also assisted the State for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

*[English]***Slum Free Cities**

207. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified/earmarked several cities/towns in various States for making the country slum free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far in this regard, State-wise and city/town-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has also engaged some private agencies in different States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States.

Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* the preparatory phase of RAY, an amount of Rs. 99.98 crores has been released to 34 States/UTs during the years 2009-10 & 2010-11 for undertaking preparatory activities.

The list of 162 cities for which these funds are to be utilized for undertaking preparatory activities is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of 162 cities

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) 2nd Installment of 969-40 lakhs released in March 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada 4. Tirupathi 5. Guntur 6. Nellore 7. Kurnool 8. Rajamundry 9. Warangal 10. Kakinada 11. Ramagundam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	12. Naharlagun 13. Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	14. Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	15. Patna 16. Gaya-Bodhgaya 17. Bhagalpur 18. Muzaffarpur
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	19. Bhilai Nagar 20. Raipur 21. Bilaspur 22. Korba
6.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	23. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	24. Mormugao
			25. Panaji
			26. Margao
8.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	27. Ahmadabad
			28. Surat
			29. Vadodara
			30. Rajkot
			31. Jamnagar
			32. Bhavnagar
			33. Bharuch
			34. Porbandar
9.	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	35. Faridabad
			36. Panipat
			37. Yamunanagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	38. Shimla
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	39. Jammu
			40. Srinagar
			41. Anathanag
			42. Udhampur
			43. Barahmulla
			44. Kathua
12.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	45. Jamshedpur
			46. Dhanbad
			47. Ranchi
			48. Bokaro Steel City
13.	Karnataka	400-4 (8 cities)	49. Bangalore
			50. Mysore
			51. Hubli-Dharwad
			52. Mangalore
			53. Belgaum
			54. Gulbarga
			55. Davanagere
			56. Bellary

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	57. Kochi 58. Thiruvananthapuram 59. Kozhikode 60. Kannur 61. Kollam 62. Thrissur
15.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	63. Indore 64. Bhopal 65. Jabalpur 66. Gwalior 67. Ujjain 68. Sagar
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities)	69. Greater Mumbai U.A. 70. Pune U.A. 71. Nagpur 72. Nashik 73. Aurangabad 74. Solapur 75. Bhiwandi 76. Amravati 77. Kolhapur 78. Sangli-Miraj Kupw 79. Nanded-Waghals 80. Malegaon 81. Akola 82. Jalgaon 83. Ahmadnagar 84. Dhule 85. Chandrapur 86. Latur
17.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	87. Imphal

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	88. Shilong
19.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	89. Aizwal
			90. Champhai
			91. Kolasib
			92. Laungltai
			93. Lunglei
			94. Mamit
			95. Saiha
			96. Serchhip
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	97. Kohima
			98. Dimapur
21.	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities)	99. Bhubaneswar
			100. Puri
			101. Cuttack
			102. Raurkela
			103. Brahmapur
			104. Sambalpur
22.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	105. Pondicherry
			106. Ozhukari
23.	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	107. Ludhiana
			108. Amritsar
			109. Jalandhar
			110. Patiala
			111. Bhatinda
24.	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities)	112. Jaipur
			113. Jodhpur
			114. Kota
			115. Bikaner
			116. Ajmer
			117. Udaipur
			118. Bharatpur
			119. Alwar

1	2	3	4
25.	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	120. Gangtok
26.	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	121. Chennai MCorp
			122. Coimbatore
			123. Madurai
			124. Tiruchirappalli
			125. Salem
			126. Tiruppur
			127. Tiruneiveli
			128. Erode
			129. Vellore
27.	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	130. Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (19 cities)	131. Kanpur
			132. Lucknow
			133. Agra M Corp
			134. Varanasi
			135. Meerut
			136. Allahabad
			137. Ghaziabad
			138. Bareilly
			139. Aligarh
			140. Moradabad
			141. Gorakhpur
			142. Jhansi MB
			143. Saharanpur
			144. Firozabad
			145. Muzaffarnagar
			146. Mathura
			147. Shahjahanpur
			148. Nodia
29.	Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities)	149. Dehradun
			150. Nainital
			151. Haridwar

1	2	3	4
30.	West Bengal	423.27 (3 cities)	152. Kolkata U.A. 153. Asansol U.A. 154. Siliguri (Part)
31.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	155. Daman 156. diu
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.45 (2 city)	157. Silvassa 158. Amli
33.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	159. Portblair
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	160. Amini 161. Kavaratti 162. Minicoy

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Government Quarters

208. DR. SANJAY SINH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upkeep of Government quarters in the country by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) authorities have deteriorated to a great extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether corruption in CPWD amongst top, middle and lower level officials have increased during each of the last three years and is one of the main reason for poor maintenance of Government quarters;

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

(e) the corruption cases registered, investigated and the number of above officials found guilty during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Upkeep of Government Quarters is done by field units of Central Public Work Department, on a continuous basis to ensure that no deterioration on the upkeep of Government quarters takes place.

(c) No Madam.

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

Revenue from DD/Akashwani Kendras

209. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the revenue earned by various Doordarshan (DD)/Akashwani Kendras through advertisements in the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year, DD/Akashwani-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): As informed by Prasar Bharati, the details of revenue earned by Akashwani Stations/Doordarshan Kendras through advertisements in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Commercial		Other Resources	Total
	DD	AIR		
2008-09	737.05	194.42	69.44	1000.91
2009-10	828.48	215.92	102.02	1146.43
2010-11*	944.44	275.79	50.58	1270.81
2011-12* (upto Jan., 2012)	748.28	244.80	44.49	1037.57

*Subject to reconciliation of Accounts. The above figures are inclusive of Service Tax.

*[English]***Central Detective Training School**

210. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Central Detective Training School in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial for the personnel of the Central Para- Military Forces (CPMFs) and other police forces;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the location for setting up of such school;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which such school is likely to be set up alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

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

(b) There are three existing Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSSs) at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad. This Ministry has also approved setting up of additional two Central Detective Training Schools in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The institutions impart training in Advanced Scientific Investigation for the benefit of Police personnel of the regional States including personnel of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) (i) Uttar Pradesh-Ghaziabad; and

(ii) Rajasthan-Jaipur.

(e) The above Central Detective Training Schools are likely to be fully set up during the 12th Plan Period at an approx cost of Rs. 55.00 crore each.

*[Translation]***Agricultural Schemes**

211. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented many agricultural schemes in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, schemewise alongwith the production targets set under each of them;

(c) whether these schemes have not been fully successful due to flood and drought in the country;

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

(e) the funds provided by the Union Government to various States under each scheme during the XI Five Year Plan period; and

(f) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to ensure that the benefits of these schemes accrue directly to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a number of schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Macro Management of Agriculture, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize etc., for increasing productivity and production of food grains in the country including in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides funds under these schemes to the State Governments, which actually utilize the same in conformity of the scheme requirements. National Food Security Mission was introduced in 2007-08 with the objective of achieving targeted increase in production of rice by 10 million tonne, wheat by 8 million tonne and pulses by 2 million tonne during eleventh plan period. Food grains production, which was 217.28 million tonnes at the end 10th Plan (2006-07) reached an all time high of 252.42 million tonne (as per 2nd advance estimates) in the year 2011-12, despite country having faced severe drought in 2009. During the same period, production of rice has increased from 93.35 million tonne to 102.75 million tonne, production of wheat has increased from 75.81 million tonne to 88.31 million tonne and production of pulses has increased from 14.20 million tonne to 17.28 million tonne. Details of funds released to States during the XI Five Year Plan under these schemes are given in the statements enclosed. These schemes directly or indirectly enhance the income and livelihood of farming community.

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Food Security Mission from 2007-08 to 2011-12*As on 29.02.2012
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year States	2007-08 Release	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.62	84.15	123.81	119.42	88.87
2.	Assam	11.40	27.06	36.16	66.58	36.58
3.	Bihar	36.31	81.05	44.14	51.56	74.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	71.65	21.16	19.54	55.25
5.	Gujarat	7.37	8.33	15.08	23.89	23.96
6.	Haryana	21.14	11.05	28.65	35.75	27.07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.69
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	9.80	4.93	16.49	12.20
9.	Karnatka	7.87	30.15	47.65	72.52	73.26
10.	Kerala	0.00	1.89	2.78	2.1	2.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	46.11	64.38	59.33	160.72	146.82
12.	Maharashtra	14.14	72.17	107.40	147.12	135.85
13.	Odisha	11.34	62.24	63.41	58.53	64.76
14.	Punjab	32.88	35.69	61.22	37.57	35.18
15.	Rajasthan	24.59	18.83	39.15	76.05	79.28
16.	Tamil Nadu	12.81	33.51	30.58	30.08	34.54
17.	Tripura					3.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	155.20	226.28	177.57	244.96
19.	West Bengal	13.00	63.36	71.65	33.94	35.67
	Total	381.92	830.51	983.38	1129.43	1177.72

State-wise and year-wise releases under RKVY from 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08 Total Release	2008-09 Total Release	2009-10 Total Release	2010-11 Total Release	2011-12 Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.08	297.17	410.00	432.29	734.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	0.00	15.98	28.95	8.26
3.	Assam	0.00	144.12	79.86	216.87	227.77
4.	Bihar	57.77	148.54	110.79	415.10	506.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.96	117.45	136.14	503.44	141.05
6.	Goa	1.70	0.00	0.00	7.07	24.78
7.	Gujarat	49.81	243.39	386.19	388.63	515.48
8.	Haryana	21.52	39.50	112.77	226.80	169.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.17	15.11	33.03	94.85	99.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.20	42.85	96.42	36.52
11.	Jharkhand	55.68	29.31	70.13	96.90	168.56
12.	Karnataka	154.30	314.14	410.00	284.03	595.90
13.	Kerala	55.40	30.06	110.92	149.65	86.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101.62	146.05	247.44	559.18	264.55
15.	Maharashtra	128.20	261.77	404.39	653.00	727.67
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.90	5.86	15.50	22.25
17.	Meghalaya	6.37	6.77	24.68	46.12	7.33
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.80	0.00	3.75	30.36
19.	Nagaland	3.19	6.95	20.38	13.25	37.54
20.	Odisha	39.30	115.44	121.49	274.40	356.96
21.	Punjab	36.05	87.52	43.23	179.12	69.44
22.	Rajasthan	55.76	233.76	186.12	628.01	692.08
23.	Sikkim	2.77	5.68	15.29	6.56	20.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	153.60	140.38	127.90	250.03	333.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	4.16	16.08	31.28	116.48	17.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	103.90	316.57	390.97	695.36	757.26
27.	Uttarakhand	28.25	10.30	71.46	1.31	65.89
28.	West Bengal	54.93	147.38	147.38	335.98	273.94
Total States		1246.39	2876.34	3756.53	6719.05	6992.44

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Horticulture Mission during 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl.No.	States	2007-08 Release	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.37	129.68	95.67	105.18	92.70
2.	Bihar	2.70	31.22	24.35	0.00	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	62.52	30.00	60.00	96.57	85.00
4.	Goa	0.03	1.00	1.50	2.12	2.00
5.	Gujarat	19.54	35.32	25.21	54.97	76.25
6.	Haryana	64.76	33.00	56.00	51.50	76.23
7.	Jharkhand	7.81	50.00	30.84	16.00	25.00
8.	Karnataka	85.71	125.37	80.02	93.25	95.21
9.	Kerala	61.48	75.17	0.00	44.00	49.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55.37	60.00	35.45	51.00	45.00
11.	Maharashtra	132.25	130.22	91.73	126.14	93.75
12.	Odisha	38.12	23.41	35.00	32.59	46.73
13.	Punjab	24.10	14.12	25.78	35.00	46.74
14.	Rajasthan	56.73	40.98	25.00	40.00	35.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	85.37	96.88	61.80	77.50	62.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	94.26	63.73	91.43	54.00	51.00
17.	West Bengal	6.82	6.07	0.00	28.80	18.00
Total States		875.94	946.17	739.78	908.62	909.61

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2007-08 to 2011-12

State	2007-08 Released	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	57.48	97.27	143.11	240.00	252.24
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	7.83	9.54	12.52	10.19	20.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.24	0.25
Gujarat	73.50	48.99	44.47	120.00	130.64
Haryana	6.04	12.07	2.12	13.61	16.93
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.91
Karnataka	68.65	73.19	63.81	92.54	84.64
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.00	46.50	34.75	79.61	88.69
Maharashtra	138.97	147.48	107.07	222.37	206.40
Odisha	1.08	3.38	5.28	8.10	8.23
Punjab	4.27	5.05	8.59	12.61	16.00
Rajasthan	23.41	23.82	56.93	120.00	130.95
Tamil Nadu	22.00	0.00	0.00	65.91	56.25
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1.50	0.00	8.12	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMNE States					
Arunachal Pradesh				0.75	
Assam					
Manipur					0.50
Meghalaya				0.50	
Mizoram				0.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland					
Sikkim					4.00
Tripura				0.50	
Himalayan States					
Jammu and Kashmir					2.00
Uttarakhand					0.75
Grand Total	410.23	468.81	478.76	997.05	1029.38

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under Macro Management of during 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Name of State/UT	2007-08 Release	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	46.44	34.29	62.53	36.76	53.36
Arunachal Pradesh	26.50	20.50	22.50	32.21	20.22
Assam	15.95	8.12	8.12	11.68	0.00
Bihar	30.42	45.93	38.15	33.05	32.63
Chhattisgarh	24.55	21.70	21.70	20.82	17.61
Goa	4.33	1.40	1.00	0.46	0.38
Gujarat	57.72	50.45	38.30	39.19	41.88
Haryana	22.50	23.00	26.90	13.34	13.60
Himachal Pradesh	22.15	25.85	20.00	22.91	17.05
Jammu and Kashmir	25.54	30.26	30.90	15.83	25.02
Jharkhand	8.50	5.32	8.76	8.88	8.98
Karnataka	73.47	48.85	50.25	47.90	40.52
Kerala	17.25	9.07	12.75	11.84	10.01
Madhya Pradesh	47.90	58.35	61.71	69.15	55.16
Maharashtra	120.35	103.13	92.75	109.10	75.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	33.09	20.50	23.50	47.21	20.72
Mizoram	30.00	27.16	18.02	40.09	16.17
Meghalaya	9.25	14.25	14.25	21.09	19.50
Nagaland	23.84	23.25	24.75	36.71	22.00
Odisha	37.36	43.60	23.54	38.74	27.07
Punjab	6.50	17.50	18.75	8.14	6.88
Rajasthan	78.35	37.75	47.91	55.85	47.25
Sikkim	23.35	18.50	17.46	28.36	15.77
Tamil Nadu	66.63	42.70	29.35	46.08	37.77
Tripura	14.45	18.50	10.80	36.29	15.60
Uttar Pradesh	71.53	108.93	120.60	101.29	92.03
Uttarakhand	23.54	23.00	22.36	23.23	19.65
West Bengal	33.64	38.11	50.78	38.45	18.14
Total	995.10	919.97	918.39	994.65	770.35

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms during 2007-08 to 2011-12

State	2007-08 Released	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	24.71	10.25	9.89	10.73	15.00
Bihar	14.63	22.56	12.47	9.73	45.21
Chhattisgarh	4.22	4.00	0.50	3.98	16.00
Goa	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3.11	1.89	5.57	5.10	22.00
Haryana	2.86	4.77	7.38	1.20	9.71
Himachal Pradesh	3.73	3.37	5.15	2.53	11.48
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.45	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	5.58	0.00	6.05	7.81	8.00
Karnataka	3.39	4.52	2.50	6.35	13.00
Kerala	1.25	4.70	3.43	5.10	7.73
Maharashtra	12.83	14.25	9.39	11.35	28.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.12	21.98	15.34	9.90	14.33
Odisha	12.33	14.24	15.11	12.32	31.37
Punjab	4.28	6.38	2.11	4.64	8.00
Rajasthan	11.53	5.75	11.87	5.18	20.36
Tamil Nadu	6.79	12.66	11.13	14.93	21.25
Uttar Pradesh	21.35	25.86	41.59	24.34	38.38
Uttarakhand	2.62	1.80	6.64	2.00	3.00
West Bengal	6.35	18.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	2.00	0.00	3.75	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1.42	0.39	1.98	3.37	5.93
Manipur	0.94	2.86	0.00	1.75	2.68
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.47	1.93	1.22	0.76	4.03
Nagaland	0.00	2.70	3.79	2.10	5.97
Tripura	0.95	2.86	1.78	0.00	5.90
Sikkim	0.83	1.68	0.75	0.00	2.49
Total	152.48	191.55	175.64	153.37	344.82

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under ISOPOM during 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08 Release	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.25	30.00	37.32	57.57	28.35
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	11.00	8.00	8.60	7.99	4.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.00	8.84	12.62	11.67	8.76
5.	Gujarat	10.00	16.00	23.63	17.86	22.34
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	8.00	7.00	6.56	5.03	5.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.10	0.59	0.89	0.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.75	0.00	0.83	1.32	2.06
10.	Karnataka	25.00	27.00	17.38	57.49	22.04
11.	Kerela	0.00	0.60	0.35	0.00	0.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00	35.00	43.29	56.19	61.29
13.	Maharashtra	20.00	29.00	34.28	54.98	60.00
14.	Mizoram	3.00	3.90	5.54	8.77	3.61
15.	Odisha	9.00	5.75	31.64	30.50	29.13
16.	Punjab	0.00	0.31	0.58	0.61	1.40
17.	Rajasthan	36.00	31.40	30.02	50.71	50.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	19.00	17.54	11.33	9.68
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	16.00	14.50	18.22	12.22	9.02
21.	West Bengal	8.00	4.00	7.55	6.14	1.00
Total		243.00	240.40	296.54	391.27	319.66

Meat Processing Units

212. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the country's meat processing industry on par with international standards;

(b) whether meat processing units in the country have set up mechanised slaughtering houses;

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

(d) the initiatives taken by the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board to enhance and oversee the growth of meat sector 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) to (c) During 11th Plan, this Ministry has launched a comprehensive scheme for modernization of abattoirs across the country under Infrastructure Development Scheme. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is provided @ 50% and 75% of cost of plant

& machineries and technical civil work in general and difficult areas respectively, subject to maximum of Rs. 15.00 crores for each project. The list of mechanised abattoirs assisted under the Scheme of Modernization of Abattoirs is enclosed as Statement-I

Ministry of Food Processing Industries also extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Setting up/Modernisation/Expansion of Food Processing Industries including meat & poultry processing. These processing units do not have mechanized slaughter houses. The list of processing units assisted under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Setting up/Modernisation/Expansion of Food Processing Industries including meat & poultry processing is enclosed as Statement-II

(d) The following initiatives have been taken by the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB) to enhance and oversee the growth of meat sector in the country:-

- (i) A Food Testing Laboratory has been setup.
- (ii) Two National conferences were held in New Delhi.
- (iii) Three Mayors Conference were held in New Delhi.
- (iv) It has organized Industry meets a Meerut, Kanpur, Aligarh, Moradabad, Agra, Kochi, Hyderabad and Kolkata.
- (v) Outreach activities to train the butchers in various part of the country have been under taken.
- (vi) The Board has established a consultancy division to provide sound advice to the industry.
- (vii) The Board has commissioned the following 4 studies:-
 - Benchmarking of Abattoirs
 - Quality Issues in Meat Sector
 - Socio-economic upliftment of Meat Industry Workers.
 - Greening of Meat and Poultry Processing Sector

Statement I

Scheme for setting up of new Abattoirs/Modernization of existing Abattoirs

STATUS OF ABATTOIR PROJECTS

Sl.No.	Name of Executor	State	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Total amount disbursed till date (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dimapur Municipal Council	Nagaland	2288	1437.50	1402.17	Completed
2.	Ahmednagar Goat Federation Ltd.	Maharashtra	2352	851.02	851.02	Completed
3.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Andhra Pradesh	3284	1478.98	591.59	
4.	Municipal Corporation Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1966	1142.00	114.20	
5.	Kolkata Municipal Corporation	West Bengal	2845	1287.34	128.73	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Jammu Municipal Corporation	Jammu and Kashmir	2300	1500.00	150.00	
7.	J&K Sheep and Sheep products Development Board, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2800	1410.00	141.00	
8.	Municipal Corporation Patna	Bihar	2638	1097.21	109.72	
9.	Municipal Corporation Ranchi	Jharkhand	1867	864.595	86.46	
10.	Modern Abattoir at Majhitar, East Sikkim	Sikkim	926.36	616.72	-	New Project
Total			23266.36	11685.37	3574.89	

Statement II

State-wise cases of Meat & Poultry disbursed during the financial year from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (till date)

Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Meat Processing 2011-12		Meat Processing 2010-11		Meat Processing 2009-10		Meat Processing 2008-09	
		No. of Proposals assisted	Disbursed Amount (Lakhs)	No. of Proposals assisted	Disbursed Amount (Lakhs)	No. of Proposals assisted	Disbursed Amount (Lakhs)	No. of Proposals assisted	Disbursed Amount (Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh					1	16.00	1	16.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	31.08		
3.	Delhi			1	16.30			1	16.30
4.	Haryana			1	25.00				
5.	Karnataka			2	50.00				
6.	Kerala	1	0.10	2	35.00			1	25.00
7.	Maharashtra			1	17.27	1	25.00	1	25.00
8.	Punjab	1	0.07	1	11.53				
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.25						
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.25	10	250.00	5	119.77	4	97.88
11.	West Bengal			1	25.00	2	41.23		
12.	Chandigarh			1	25.00				
Total		4	0.67	20	455.10	10	233.08	8	180.18

Food Processing Companies

213. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some food processing companies in the country do not adhere to the international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any authority to look into the functioning of such companies; 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) and (b) Food processing industries in the country are required to adhere the rules and regulations laid down by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. The FSSAI is also mandated to promote consistency between International technical standards and domestic food standards while ensuring that the level of protection adopted in the country is not reduced. Moreover, to ensure compliance of the laid down standards by food processing companies, inspection of such units at regular interval is done by the enforcement agencies under the Act. Wherever deviations are observed, penal/legal actions are taken against the defaulters as per relevant provisions of the Act.

The system of licensing which lays down the conditions for manufacture of safe food articles by food processing companies, Food Authority and the Commissioners of Food Safety of the State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the law with regard to the compliance with food standards as prescribed in the Food Safety Standards Regulations, 2011.

(c) and (d) Government has already set up Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. FSSAI is under the administrative control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

*[English]***Extension of Visa on Arrival Scheme**

214. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports in the country with visa on arrival facilities;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the facilities to more airports in the country including Goa, Hyderabad, Kochi and Bengaluru etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Madam. The Government of India has provided Tourist Visa-on Arrival (TVOA) facility for the citizens of 11 countries *viz.* Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia at four International airports *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai or Kolkata.

(b) and (c) The proposals to extend Tourist Visa-on Arrival facility to more Airports in the country including Goa, Hyderabad, Kochi and Bengaluru etc is under consideration.

*[Translation]***Metro Rail Projects**

215. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the various States/under consideration of the Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in metropolitan/medium cities in the country and the status thereof, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds earmarked for those projects alongwith the time by which the projects are likely to be completed; project-wise and state-wise;

(c) the criteria laid down for identifying the cities where such metro projects are likely to be provided/being provided; and

(d) the other modes of transportation facilities under consideration of the Government for these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of the proposals received from various State Governments for providing Metro rail connectivity are as follows.

Sl. No.	Project (State)	Length (Km.)	Total tentative cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kochi Metro Rail (from Adwaye to Petta) (Kerala)	25.30	5181.79	Detailed Memorandum has been processed for the Public Investment Board (PIB).
2.	Phase-I (North South Corridor) from Sitapur to Ambabari	23.099	6581.00	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (JMRCCL) has proposed to take up the Phase-I under joint ownership model like that of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and Phase-II on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Government of Rajasthan has been requested to submit revised Detailed Project Report (DPR). Work on a portion of Phase-I has been started by State Government.
	Jaipur Metro Phase-II (East West corridor) From Mansarover to Badi Chauper	12.067	3151.00	
3.	Bangalore Metro Phase-II (Karnataka)	72.095	26405.00	DPR received on 5th March, 2012.
4.	Mumbai Metro Line-3 Colaba-Bandra-Seepz Corridor	33.5	21,667	Ministry of Urban Development has recommended the project for seeking Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) loan assistance during the financial year 2012-13. Revised DPR received and has been circulated to all concerned Ministries/ Departments as per prescribed procedure.
5.	Bangalore High Speed Rail Link (Karnataka)	34	6736.00	In order to provide a fast connectivity to the Bengaluru International Airport, State Government has proposed to develop a High Speed Rail Link from the City to the Airport under Public Private Partnership (PPP). Comments have been called for from Managing Director, Bangalore Metro Rail Project on the draft Concession Agreement.
6.	Ludhiana Metro (Punjab)	28.954	8705	The State Government has proposed to implement the project on PPP mode. Government of Punjab has been requested to provide information on Comprehensive Mobility Plan, concise note on Ludhiana Metro Project and such other information.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	52	9000	Government of Gujarat has been informed that their proposal does not fit into the norms of financial assistance as fixed by Union Government. The State Government has been requested to provide further details explaining the framework under which they have sought grant.
8.	Chennai Metro (Tamil Nadu) Extension of Corridor-1 upto Tiruvottiyur and Wimco Nagar	9	2845	The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments as per prescribed procedure.
9.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1990.00	Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been circulated to all stakeholders on 3.2.2012 as per prescribed procedure.
10.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.5	1070	Note for Empowered Committee on MRTS has been circulated on 13.1.2012 as per prescribed procedure.
11.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.7	170	Note for Empowered Committee on MRTS has been circulated on 15.2.2012 as per prescribed procedure.
12.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dwarka Sector 21 to Gurgaon Sector 29 (IFFCO Chowk)	12	2175	Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been circulated to all stakeholders on 13.1.2012 as per prescribed procedure. Details have been sought from DMRC.
13.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Rithala to Bawana	12.5	1996	Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been circulated to all stakeholders on 21.2.2012 as per prescribed procedure.

(b) and (d) Metro Rail Projects are considered by the Union Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Government. However, consideration of the proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters, *viz.* the project justification, availability of sources and relative prioritisation, etc. Central Government supports development of public transport in line with the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 and subject to availability of resources. As such, no time frame can be given for clearance of any particular project. Taking up of any transport project in any city is a continuous process.

(c) Metro Rail projects are considered in cities having high population density and in high demand corridors,

duly supported with comprehensive mobility plan and alternative analysis report. The Working Group on Urban Transport for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012 to 2017) has recommended that cities with 2 million plus population should prepare the Detailed Project Reports for Metro Rail system and 3 million plus cities should start taking up the projects of Metro Rail in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Crop Loss due to Hailstorm

216. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of crop loss due to hailstorm and frost in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State and crop-wise; and

(c) the details of assistance demanded by the States and given to them during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) There are reports of crop loss due to hailstorm and frost in the country. Madhya Pradesh reported crop loss of 35.88 lakh hectares due to cold wave/frost in 2010-11 and Kerala reported crop loss of 855 hectares due to hailstorm during the year 2009-10.

(c) Frost/Cold wave is not an eligible calamity for assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The Government of Kerala demanded Rs. 168.22 crore for the drought and hailstorm of 2009-10. The Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 33.02 crore to the Government of Kerala subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of the State Government.

[English]

Border Dispute

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

(a) whether the dispute of border area between the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka is still pending;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any memorandum/request in this regard;

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

(e) the measures taken to expedite the resolution of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted one-man Mahajan Commission,

which had submitted its report in August 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto, while the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the Commission's recommendations. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending into Apex Court. Since the matter is sub-judice, no further action can be taken.

Reduction in Foodgrain Production

218. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding soyabean and coarse grains like bajra and jowar being adversely hit due to drought like situation and thus reducing foodgrain production in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to address agrarian distress and its impact on rising food prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Dry spell and drought like situation in some parts of the country did not have major impact on overall production of foodgrains in the country. As per Second Advance estimate (Directorate of Economics & Statistics) 2011-12, the overall foodgrains production in the country is estimated at 250.42 million tonnes, which is 5.64 million tonnes higher than the last year's record production of 244.78 million tonnes. The production of total coarse cereals is estimated at 42.08 million tonnes, which includes 6.08 million tons of Jowar and 9.72 million tonnes of Bajra. The production of Soybean is estimated at 12.07 million tonnes.

The production shortfall in Soybean, Bajra and Jowar is not likely to affect the food orices as these are not the major staples consumed in our country. their demand is mainly indirect, as these are generally used as inputs to animal feed and very little is directly consumed. As regard Soybean, its share in edible oils consumption is not substantial. Shortfall in domestic production is made through imports to keep the prices under control.

Bird Flu

219. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the losses suffered due to the outbreak of bird flu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether compensation has been provided/proposed to be provided to the poultry farmers affected by this outbreak; 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. CHARANDAS MAHANT): (a) The Government has not as such estimated the losses suffered due to the outbreak of the bird flu. However, the compensation is paid to the farmers for culling of birds and destruction of eggs and poultry feed as per the rates fixed for the purpose.

(b) to (d) The farmers are being compensated for the losses on account of culling to birds and destruction of poultry feed and eggs on occurrence of outbreak of bird flu. An amount of Rs. 2047.54 lakh has been paid as compensation till the last occurrence as given in the Annexure.

Production of Sugar

220. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of sugar during the current sugar season leading to a surplus availability in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the demand and production of sugar in the country alongwith the impact of increased availability on its prices in the domestic market, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow export of sugar in view of increased production and surplus;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the export of sugar has been affected by the inflationary trend in food commodities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand, price and export of sugar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The production of sugar is provisionally estimated at about 246.65 lac tons during the current sugar season (October-September) 2011-12 as compared to 243.50 lac tons (Provisional) in the last sugar season 2010-11. The domestic demand is provisionally estimated at 220 lac tons during the current sugar season. The prices in the domestic market depend upon a number of factors *viz.*, domestic supply and demand, international prices, market sentiments etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the impact of one factor *viz.*, increased availability of sugar on prices.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view higher sugar production during current sugar season 2011-12, the Government has already allowed export of 20 lac tons of sugar in two tranches of 10 lac tons each during month of November, 2011 and February, 2012 under Open General Licence (OGL). In addition, the Government has allowed export of 0.19 lac tons to Maldives to fulfill bi-lateral treaty agreement, 0.18 lac tons to United States & European Union and 1.16 lac tons to fulfill commitments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) during 2011-12 sugar season.

(e) and (f) The Government has permitted export of sugar in 2010-11 and 2011-12 sugar seasons as sugar prices remained stable. A statement indicating production, demand and export of sugar is enclosed. As regards sugar prices, the all India average retail price per kilogra remained at Rs. 27.44, Rs. 32.61 and Rs. 32.40 during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Statement

Production, Demand and Export of Sugar

Sugar Season	Sugar production (in lac tons)	Sugar Demand (in lac tons)	Sugar exports # (in lac tons)
2008-09	147.00	231.00	2.17
2009-10	188.00	212.00	2.37
2010-11	243.50	208.00	28.14

#Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.

Coastal Security Scheme

221. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coastal security scheme under implementation in the country and the funds sanctioned and released under different heads during the last one year, State-wise;

Statement

Details of Funds released for Creation of Infrastructure during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount
1.	Gujarat	643.40
2.	Maharashtra	Nil
3.	Goa	75.80
4.	Karnataka	41.22
5.	Kerala	100.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	945.20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	97.10
8.	Odisha	95.22
9.	West Bengal	Nil
10.	Puducherry	50.11
11.	Lakshadweep	49.19
12.	Daman and Diu	98.00
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1502.00
Total		3697.24

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the said scheme recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is issuing identity cards to inhabitants of coastal areas in view of the threat perception in the said region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in two Phases. The implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I which provides for 73 Police Stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts, 30 Barracks, 204 boats, 153 Jeeps and 312. Motorcycles has been completed on 31.03.2011.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II has been approved for implementation over a period of five years, starting from 1st April, 2011. The Scheme provides for 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centers, 180 (12 ton) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (A&N), 131 Four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

Details of Funds released for Creation of Infrastructure during the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The performance of the scheme is regularly reviewed in the National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from sea (NCSMCS) headed by Cabinet Secretary.

(d) and (e) Department of Fisheries is taking steps to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen. 1828912 fishermen have been identified by D/O Fisheries, M/o Agriculture for issuance of ID cards. The consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings has been assigned the duty of production of cards and till 6.03.2012, 58599 Cards have been produced.

The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages. RGI nominated consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings has produced 13 lakhs cards up to 07.03.2012. The project will be completed by March, 2013.

[Translation]

Report on Modernisation of Police Force

222. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a report indicating that the process of modernisation of police is going on at a very slow pace in the country;

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

(c) whether the standard of training is not upto the mark and there is no transparency in the recruitment process;

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

(e) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to accelerate the modernisation process; and

(f) the total funds allocated to the States for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the details of utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The C&AG conducted audit of implementation of Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in 16 States including some of the States affected by naxalism. The report titled "Audit evaluation of Modernization of Police Force in India Volume 1" was published by C&AG in January, 2009. The audit gave State specific findings. However, the gist of C&AG conclusions and recommendations related to inordinate delay in submission of action plan by the States and approval by the Ministry of Home Affairs resulting in lower utilization of Scheme funds during the same year, shortage of vehicles for all the States, dependence of police on outdated and unserviceable weapons, shortage of non-residential and residential buildings compared with requirements as per Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) norms, inadequacy of police telecom network in some States and inadequacy of proper police training infrastructure, etc. The extracts of C&AG reports have been sent to respective States for taking appropriate remedial action. In order to monitor timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released

under the MPF Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced a system of quarterly concurrent audit of the Scheme since last quarter of 2008-09.

(c) and (d) "Police" being a State subject as per VIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, imparting training to State Police personnel is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to make recruitment process transparent, a Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) has been developed by a Micro Mission under National Police Mission under Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D). It has been circulated to all States for adoption. Quite a few States have implemented the process also.

(e) and (f) During the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, a total amount of Rs.3612.27 crore was released to the States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds under MPF Scheme in the last three years, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, utilization reported by State Governments and funds released in the current financial year 2011-12 is enclosed.

Statement

Report on Modernization of State Police Force

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	83.83	74.53	9.30	115.54	56.94	58.60	89.96	4.09
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20	10.75	6.99
Assam	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86	48.51	46.97
Bihar	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00	63.67	27.02
Chhattisgarh	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00	29.8	5.59
Goa	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.06	6.02	2.3	0.08
Gujarat	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44	55.27	33.23
Haryana	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00	30.41	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00	6.36	5.91
Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00	148.25	109.72
Jharkhand	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19	36.9	4.95
Karnataka	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	53.20	10.77	83.01	52.50
Kerala	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00	42.68	26.74
Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59	72.41	36.92
Maharashtra	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00	42.26	63.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36	26.63	25.85
Meghalaya	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14	8.48	5.41
Mizoram	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20	19.55	10.94
Nagaland	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	33.77	29.40
Odisha	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.64	0.23	54.24	14.33
Punjab	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05	26.08	32.03
Rajasthan	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18	47.88	32.37
Sikkim	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60	2.17	5.01
Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23	92.52	42.73
Tripura	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92	23.08	15.95
Uttar Pradesh	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24	77.61	49.85
Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05	43.73	36.17
Total	1157.64	1109.81	47.83	1230.00	1028.14	201.86	(*)1224.63	(**)735.28

(*) utilization certificates from the State Governments will become due on 01.04.2012.

(**) utilization certificates from the State Governments will become due on 01.04.2013.

Affordable Houses to Poor

223. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether people living in big cities have to pay a large portion of their earning as rent for accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing accommodation at affordable rates to the poor and middle class families in big cities; and

(e) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the National Sample Survey 65th Round (July 2008-June 2009) Report on Housing Condition and Amenities in India, 30% of urban households lived in hired dwellings. The average monthly rent per household for the urban households surveyed is Rs. 1149. The Ministry does not have any specific report on the rent paid by people living in big cities.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. However, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 advocates creation of adequate housing stock both on rents! and ownership basis.

Under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which has been launched on 2nd June 2013 central assistance is being provided for integrated slum redevelopment including rental housing. Further under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which has been dovetailed with RAY, rental housing and dormitories for new migrants are also permissible.

The Ministry has also formulated and circulated a draft Model Residential Tenancy Act, 2011 to promote affordable rental housing.

(d) and (e) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 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 (IHS DP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The progress under the Scheme is placed at enclosed Statement.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5000 crores while Phase

II will be for the remaining period of the Twelfth Plan. Under this scheme, 8 pilot projects for 8 cities namely Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur have been approved with a total central assistance of Rs. 197 crores.

Statement

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

Status as on 06.03.2012
(Rs. in crores)

At A Glance: All India

	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1. 7-year ACA Allocation (2005-12)	16,336.38	6828.31	23184.66
2. No. of Mission Cities/towncovered	65	886	951
3. Number of Projects Approved	502	1022	1524
4. Total Project Cost Approved	29303.30	10913.72	40217.02
5. Total Central Share Approved	14635.13	7201.03	21836.16
6. Total State Share Approved	14650.17	3672.44	18322.61
7. 1st installment of ACA sanctioned	3654.33	3592.83	7247.16
8. 2nd installment of ACA sanctioned	2379.21	1452.90	3832.11
9. 3rd installment of ACA sanctioned	1514.93	0.00	1514.93
10. 4th installment of ACA sanctioned	714.34	0.00	714.34
11. ACA released (Projects)	7986.61	4703.95	12690.56
12. No. of PMUs Sanctioned	29	0.00	29
13. PMUs released	6.71	0.00	6.71
14. No. of PIUs Sanctioned	124	0.00	124
15. PIUs released	22.61	0.00	22.61
16. No. of TPIMA Sanctioned	22		22
17. TPIMA Released	1.08		1.08
18. DPR Preparation Charges-(24) released	9.35	0.00	9.35
19. Capacity Building Programme-released	2.01		2.01
20. Total ACA released	8028.38	4703.95	12732.33
21. ACA Balance (Col. 1-5)	1721.22	-372.72	1348.50
22. Total Dwelling Units Approved for construction (new+up-gradation)	1028504	544276	1572780
23. Dwelling Units Completed	406060	166190	572250
24. Dwelling Units in Progress	239371	140746	380117
25. Dwelling Units Occupied	257679	124776	382455

JNNURM Project CeU-NBO

Project Approved (124th CSMC and 120th CSC) on 17.02.2012

Increase in Agricultural Production

224. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record increase in the production of cotton, foodgrain, gram, rice, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane, wheat etc. during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of production of the above commodities during each of the last three years, State-wise and crop-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to utilise the enhanced production properly and arrangement made for storing the crops in order to avoid wastage; and

(d) the likely reduction in the prices of foodgrains in view of the bumper production in the current year?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd advance estimates for 2011-12 released on 03.02.2012, production of rice, wheat, foodgrains and cotton in the country is estimated at all time record level of 102.75 million tonnes, 88.31 million tonnes, 250.42 million tonnes and 34.09 million bales (of 170 kg each) respectively. State-wise and crop-wise details of the production of rice, wheat, gram, pulses, foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton during the last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Due to increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce storage in Cover and Plinth(CAP), the Government of India has formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. Under the scheme, capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The Government has also finalized a plan for construction of 5.4 lakh tonnes of storage capacity in the North East.

(d) As the result of record production/procurement, there are ample stocks of rice and wheat in the country. However, the prices of foodgrains are also influenced by the inter-play of factors such as income of consumers, consumption pattern, procurement prices, expectations of stakeholders, weather conditions etc.

Statement

State-wise production estimates of major agricultural crops during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12

State/UT	Production: ('000 Tonnes)							
	Rice				Wheat			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	14241.0	10538.0	14418.0	11919.0	16.0	10.0	13.0	7.0
Arunachal Pradesh	163.9	215.8	234.0	#	5.2	4.8	5.9	#
Assam	4008.5	4335.9	4736.6	4483.0	54.6	63.5	52.8	59.0
Bihar	5590.3	3599.3	3102.1	6755.6	4410.0	4570.8	4097.6	4603.5
Chhattisgarh	4391.8	4110.4	6159.0	6245.7	92.5	121.9	126.8	91.3
Goa	123.3	100.6	115.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	1303.0	1292.0	1496.6	1508.0	2593.0	2352.0	4019.5	3989.8
Haryana	3298.0	3625.0	3472.0	3769.0	10808.2	10500.0	11630.0	11861.0
Himachal Pradesh	118.3	105.9	128.9	106.3	547.3	327.1	546.5	629.0
Jammu and Kashmir	563.1	497.4	507.7	504.6	483.6	289.9	446.3	387.6
Jharkhand	3420.2	1538.4	1110.0	3301.1	153.9	173.2	158.4	273.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	3802.0	3691.0	4188.0	3892.0	247.0	251.0	279.0	183.0
Kerala	590.3	598.3	522.7	550.8	NG	NG	NG	NG
Madhya Pradesh	1559.7	1260.6	1772.1	1783.6	6521.9	8410.0	7627.1	8029.3
Maharashtra	2284.0	2183.0	2696.0	2712.0	1516.0	1740.0	2301.0	1240.2
Manipur	397.0	319.9	521.7	#			5.3	#
Meghalaya	203.9	206.7	207.0	#	0.7	0.7	0.7	#
Mizoram	46.0	44.3	47.2	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Nagaland	345.1	240.3	381.4	#	2.1	2.4	5.3	#
Odisha	6812.7	6917.5	6827.7	6857.5	7.4	5.8	4.2	5.1
Punjab	11000.0	11236.0	10837.0	10536.0	15733.0	15169.0	16472.0	16495.9
Rajasthan	241.1	228.3	265.5	257.2	7287.0	7500.9	7214.5	8546.5
Sikkim	21.7	24.3	21.0	#	7.8	5.9	2.7	#
Tamil Nadu	5182.7	5665.2	5792.4	5982.6			0.0	0.0
Tripura	627.1	640.0	702.5	#	1.2	1.3	0.6	#
Uttar Pradesh	13097.0	10807.1	11992.0	13502.0	28554.0	27518.0	30001.0	30000.0
Uttarakhand	582.0	608.0	550.4	599.0	797.0	845.0	878.0	886.0
West Bengal	15037.3	14340.7	13045.9	15120.0	764.5	846.7	874.4	895.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.1	24.9	23.9	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.4	13.5	20.8	#	1.1	1.0	0.3	#
Delhi	31.4	29.0	29.4	#	74.4	92.7	111.0	#
Daman and Diu	3.8	3.3	3.3	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	50.8	52.4	52.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Others	NA	NA	NA	2359.2	NA	NA	NA	131.9
All India	99182.5	89092.9	95979.8	102744.2	80679.4	80803.6	86874.0	88314.8

—Contd.

State/UT	Gram				Pulses			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	857.0	846.0	720.0	693.0	1448.0	1429.0	1440.0	1412.0
Arunachal Pradesh	NG	NG	NG	NG	9.0	9.7	9.1	#
Assam	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	64.5	64.6	70.1	90.7
Bihar	56.6	58.4	60.3	64.8	469.1	472.5	537.8	507.9
Chattisgarh	199.2	221.9	241.5	241.6	498.6	488.7	537.5	533.7
Goa	NG	NG	NG	NG	10.2	8.5	8.0	#
Gujarat	177.0	125.0	200.0	250.0	609.0	517.0	723.0	701.0
Haryana	128.0	62.0	110.0	130.0	177.8	100.5	158.5	188.0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	23.5	20.7	41.6	30.2
Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	14.2	13.6	16.7	17.0
Jharkhand	80.3	57.6	73.5	153.1	280.7	232.9	329.6	459.1
Karnataka	401.0	574.0	631.0	498.0	972.0	1118.0	1565.0	1283.9
Kerala	NG	NG	NG	NG	6.3	10.3	3.0	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	2786.4	3304.1	2686.6	2478.5	3683.1	4304.6	3386.2	3336.5
Maharashtra	774.0	1114.0	1300.0	750.0	1656.0	2398.6	3099.8	2116.0
Manipur	NG	NG	NG	NG	6.5	7.2	24.2	#
Meghalaya	0.3	0.3	0.3	#	3.9	3.6	3.7	#
Mizoram	NG	NG	NG	NG	3.6	6.5	6.1	#
Nagaland	0.2	0.4	0.5	#	39.7	34.7	36.4	#
Odisha	24.9	33.7	32.7	49.2	387.3	399.3	426.9	429.5
Punjab	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.6	21.7	18.2	19.3	23.3
Rajasthan	981.2	534.6	1600.7	1540.2	1826.4	713.7	3259.7	3020.3
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG	11.8	12.9	11.9	#
Tamil Nadu	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.0	164.5	204.1	246.0	287.7
Tripura	0.2	0.2	0.2	#	4.4	4.5	5.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	562.0	509.0	530.0	776.0	1998.1	1901.4	2037.0	2466.7
UttaraKhand	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	39.0	46.0	52.1	51.0
West Bengal	22.5	24.2	23.7	27.5	128.5	150.1	176.1	198.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	1.2	1.8	1.2	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.4	#	5.5	4.9	6.1	#
Delhi	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	0.7	0.8	0.8	#
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	1.1	1.1	1.1	#
Puducherry	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.5	0.3	1.3	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	NA	122.9
All India	7060.2	7475.9	8221.1	7664.7	14566.4	14700.2	18240.9	17277.6

—Contd.

State/UT	Foodgrains				Oilseeds			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	20421.0	15295.0	20315.0	17609.7	2189.1	1500.0	1995.6	1282.0
Arunachal Pradesh	255.8	308.9	333.7	#	30.5	28.3	29.1	#
Assam	4143.0	4481.1	4876.5	4648.7	137.9	144.7	153.6	147.0
Bihar	12220.7	10150.7	9222.0	13576.8	138.0	144.6	136.2	135.1
Chhattisgarh	5167.3	4902.8	7055.2	7052.2	193.5	200.4	217.2	182.0

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Goa	134.3	109.9	410.7	#	8.2	8.1	8.3	#
Gujarat	6481.0	5761.0	8341.6	7975.4	4015.9	3097.0	4896.1	5082.7
Haryana	15613.4	15357.5	16629.5	17192.0	932.8	877.5	963.8	1029.2
Himachal Pradesh	1401.2	1017.2	1421.1	1498.3	5.0	3.8	7.7	8.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1721.3	1314.2	1521.6	1436.9	49.6	49.7	53.0	51.1
Jharkhand	4188.7	2161.4	1876.6	4447.3	73.2	79.6	113.7	146.3
Karnataka	11275.0	10955.0	13877.2	12611.2	1212.0	1005.0	1270.0	1001.0
Kerala	598.3	610.8	527.2	552.9	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	13914.6	16016.4	14952.1	15099.7	6976.9	7636.2	8035.4	7413.7
Maharashtra	11427.6	12614.9	15420.4	12298.2	3409.7	2814.0	5040.0	4567.6
Manipur	415.0	338.9	592.7	#	0.7	0.7	26.7	#
Meghalaya	236.3	239.2	239.0	#	7.1	7.0	7.1	#
Mizoram	58.9	62.4	66.8	#	2.5	3.0	3.8	#
Nagaland	514.2	354.2	568.3	#	71.5	84.6	66.3	#
Odisha	7399.1	7553.0	7619.3	7549.5	180.3	172.1	179.8	198.3
Punjab	27329.8	26950.3	27866.3	27607.2	76.2	83.4	71.5	84.6
Rajasthan	16680.2	12350.1	18832.2	19689.8	5178.4	4407.2	6604.8	6210.1
Sikkim	107.5	117.3	110.3	#	7.4	9.4	7.9	#
Tamil Nadu	7102.3	7511.3	7594.9	8421.4	1043.0	939.6	933.1	1077.7
Tripura	634.7	647.9	712.4	#	2.5	2.5	3.4	#
Uttar Pradesh	6729.3	43195.3	47247.6	49337.6	1164.5	816.0	919.4	958.0
Uttarakhand	1765.0	1796.0	1815.6	1872.0	26.0	33.0	27.5	32.0
West Bengal	16295.6	15741.4	14466.9	16633.8	582.6	727.1	703.6	764.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.9	27.1	25.4	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.7	21.3	29.8	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Delhi	118.2	125.8	153.3	#	0.6	4.9	1.3	#
Daman and Diu	8.7	4.9	4.8	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	51.5	52.9	53.5	#	1.8	1.1	0.9	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	3308.7	NA	NA	NA	154.8
All India	234466.0	218145.9	244779.7	250419.3	27719.0	24881.7	32479.0	30528.4

—Contd.

State/UT	Sugarcane				Cotton [§]			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Andhra Pradesh	15380.0	11708.0	14964.0	15912.0	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0	4900.0
Arunachal Pradesh	23.4	27.1	29.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Assam	1099.7	1059.0	1075.0	984.0	0.6	0.8	#	#
Bihar	4959.9	5032.6	12763.6	12924.1	NG	NG	NG	NG
Chhattisgarh	25.4	29.2	21.8	40.7	0.1	0.3	#	#
Goa	49.3	52.3	49.1	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	15510.0	12400.0	13760.0	12870.0	7013.8	7986.3	10400.0	11875.0
Haryana	5130.0	5335.0	6042.0	6958.0	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0	2647.0
Himachal Pradesh	53.1	45.6	38.3	28.3	0.1	0.0	#	#
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Jharkhand	348.8	447.0	457.3	457.3	NG	NG	NG	NG
Karnataka	23328.0	30443.0	39657.0	37991.0	866.0	868.2	1200.0	1200.0
Kerala	275.5	285.0	271.8	156.1	1.5	1.3	#	#
Madhya Pradesh	2975.0	2535.0	2667.0	3098.0	856.1	855.3	2000.0	2000.0
Maharashtra	60648.0	64159.0	81895.7	81991.0	4752.0	5859.3	8500.0	7000.0
Manipur	21.3	21.3	301.3	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	0.3	0.2	0.2	#	5.6	5.5	#	#
Mizoram	13.7	12.4	7.9	#	0.1	0.8	#	#
Nagaland	185.8	152.9	184.9	#	0.1	0.0	#	#
Odisha	646.2	489.9	902.7	727.1	146.6	147.2	250.0	325.0
Punjab	4670.0	3700.0	4170.0	4860.0	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0	2150.0
Rajasthan	388.2	344.5	367.9	997.6	725.7	903.1	900.0	1335.0
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	32804.4	29745.6	34251.8	36548.0	187.7	225.0	450.0	500.0
Tripura	51.7	44.9	46.5	#	1.4	1.4	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	109048.0	117140.0	120545.0	122652.0	0.8	5.0	#	#
UttaraKhand	5590.0	5842.0	6497.6	6596.0	NG	NG	NG	NG
West Bengal	1638.3	1000.8	1134.1	1175.0	6.0	3.3	#	#
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.0	2.0	2.3	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Puducherry	162.3	247.3	277.7	#	0.0	0.0	#	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	898.9	NA	NA	150.0	154.9
All India	285029.3	292301.6	342381.6	347865.1	22276.2	24021.8	33000.0	34086.9

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012.

#Included in others.

§Production in thousand bales of 170 kg each.

NG: Not Grown, NA: Not Applicable.

AIR Relay Centres

225. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Radio (AIR) stations functioning as relay centres;

(b) the number of AIR stations in the country including Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh which are not functioning as relay centres, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make them functional as relay centres; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently 62 All India Radio stations are functioning as relay centres across the country.

(b) At present, 12 AIR stations which are technically ready are not functional due to non-availability of Operation & Maintenance staff sanction. The state-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that the stations would be made functional within one year after receiving the sanction for Operation and Maintenance staff.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Station	State	Scheme/Projects	Date since technically ready
1.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM Transmitter	Jan. 2012
2.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011
3.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011
4.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM Transmitter	Jan. 2012
5.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM Transmitter	Jan. 2012
6.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011
7.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	March 2010
8.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	December 2008
9.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	December 2008
10.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM Transmitter	March 2011
11.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	March 2010
12.	Udaipur	Tripura	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011

Loan for Poly Houses

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

(a) whether the Government provides loan to the farmers and youth of the country to set up poly houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned by the Union Government to the States for setting up of poly houses during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to waive the loans of the farmers/youth who had set up poly houses by taking loans under the said scheme, but due to adverse climatic conditions their poly houses have been damaged, to compensate their losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Setting up of Polyhouses is an eligible investment activity for which banks provide loan.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration of Government for waiving of loans granted for setting up poly houses. However, there are standing guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India to the banks for providing credit related relief to the farmers in case of occurrence of natural calamities. These guidelines inter-alia includes conversion/rescheduling of loans ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failure/intensity of damage to crops, grant of fresh crop loans to affected farmers etc.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise funds sanctioned under Poly Houses during 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Hi-tech Green House (Fan & Pad System)				Naturally Ventilated Green House			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	55.26	69.06	0	124.32		0	317.91	317.91
Bihar	0	9.19		9.19		11.26	0	11.26
Chhattisgarh		0	49.81	49.81		0	35.61	35.61
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa			0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	59.72	210.81	6.23	276.76	16.33	16.33	198.69	231.35
Haryana	4.59	58.01	52.92	115.52	12.03	31.88	206.66	250.57
Jharkhand	165.75	0		165.75	0		39.74	39.74
Karnataka	119.44	124.95	0	244.39	162.48	66.05	207.51	436.04
Kerala	553.61	0	24.9	578.51	110.62	0	0	110.62
Lakshadweep				0				0
Madhya Pradesh	13.77	22.95	31.13	67.85	0	0	151	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	58.01	69.87	24.91	152.79	41.89	49.19	254.32	345.4
Odisha	9.14	9.14	0	18.28			0	0
Puducherry		5.53		5.53		2.13	19.87	22
Punjab	9.14	0	34.86	44	0	0	89.04	89.04
Rajasthan	505.76	0	0	505.76			79.48	79.48
Tamil Nadu	1135.94	82.87	0	1218.81	74.95	0	357.64	432.59
Uttar Pradesh	1.38	9.2		10.58	0	14.5	238.43	252.93
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	91.42	91.42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	27.63	8.9	36.53	0	31.88	0	31.88
Total	2691.51	699.21	233.66	3624.38	418.3	223.22	2287.32	2928.84

[English]

Land for CGEWHO Housing Schemes

227. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing schemes launched by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the mode of acquisition/allotment of land for CGEWHO schemes;

(c) the time by which land for the above schemes was allotted to/acquired by the CGEWHO; and

(d) the per square rate at which the land were allotted to the CGEWHO under the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) As per the facts ascertained from CGEWHO, the housing schemes launched alongwith the land costs etc. are as under:

Year	Project Land acquisition	Mode of acquisition/allotment	Time of	Sqft. Rate
2009	Bhubaneswar Ph-II	Land brought in contractor under turnkey project	Novemebr, 2006	Cost of land is not separately paid; rather it is a part of total sqft. rat to be paid to the contractor.
2010	Kolkata Ph-II, Mohali Ph-II		March, 2010	
			June, 2007	
2011	Greater Noida	Through Greater Noida Authority	Allotment—August, 1996. Acquisition—July, 2010	Rs. 130/- per sqft.

[Translation]

Price of Edible Oil

228. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite bumper production of oilseeds during the current year, the prices of edible oil have continue to increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per 2nd Advance Estimates declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 3.2.2012, the estimated production of oilseeds during the current year 2011-12 (Nov.-Oct.) has been 305.29 lakh tons as compared to 324.79 lakh tons during previous year 2010-11 (Nov.-Oct.); a decrease of 19.5 lakh tons.

Over the period of one year as on 7.3.2012, the domestic wholesale prices of sunflower oil, coconut oil, vanaspati, RBD palmolein and rice bran oil have declined by 1.41%, 25.28%, 14.02%, 2.21% and 1.82% respectively whereas the prices of soyabean oil, mustard oil, groundnut oil and cotton seed oil have increased by 13.51%, 24.30%, 48.34% and 5.55% respectively. The prices of sesame oil have remained steady during the same period. Since about half of the domestic demand of edible oils is met through imports, the domestic prices are also susceptible to increase in International Prices.

[English]

Withdrawal of AFSPA in J&K

229. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the prevailing peaceful condition in Jammu and Kashmir, some important Government functionaries in the State have demanded the withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act from certain areas of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Following visit of All Party Delegation to Jammu and

Kashmir in September 2010 and in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government of India, the State Government has been requested to review the notification of the areas as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990.

Shortfall in Foodgrain Stocks

230. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortfall registered in the foodgrain stocks in the country during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to avoid import of foodgrains from foreign countries during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) There was no shortfall in the Central Pool rice and wheat stocks during the last two years. In view of comfortable stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool, there has been no import for the Central Pool requirements during the last two years.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

*Not recorded.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6160/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri Harish Rawat, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Eighth Amendment) Order, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2845(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2011 under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6161/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:-

(i) The Mustard Seeds and Rape Seeds (oil seed) Grading and Marking Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2012.

(ii) The Jaggery Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.87(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2012.

(iii) The Soybeans Grading and Marking Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6162/15/12]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, has he taken permission? Where is Mr. Harish Rawat?

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the request. I have received the request that he will be laying the paper.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6163/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2628(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6164/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Ninth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on 23rd November, 2011:-

1. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2011;
2. The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
3. The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
4. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2011;

5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2011;
6. The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
7. The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 10 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

1. The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011;
2. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011;
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
4. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
5. The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
6. The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
7. The Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011;
8. The Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
9. The Constitution (Ninety-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
10. The Factoring Regulation Bill, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6165/15/12]

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

49th Report

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I beg to present a copy of the Forty-ninth Report* on 'the Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010' (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12).

*Forty-ninth Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 9 March, 2012 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.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(i) 241st Report

[English]

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI (Belgaum): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions of the Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011'.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011'.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

34th Report

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See LT No. 6166/15/12

contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance.

The 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 30th June, 2011. The 33rd Report relates to examination of Demands for Grants (2011-12). In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made sixteen (16) recommendations, where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues like underutilization of Funds under major State Plan Schemes, Inflation, Budgetary Reforms, Rate of Interest on General Provident Fund, Expanding Banking Services, Lending to agriculture and weaker Sections, Debt Recovery Tribunals, Repudiation of Insurance Policies, and Disinvestment Policy.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 30th September, 2011. Present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the 33rd Report is indicated in Annexure.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure. I would request that these may be taken a read.

12.04¹/₂ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa):
I beg to move the following:-

"That the member 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 for the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013."

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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to move-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013."

[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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to move-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 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 2012 and ending on the

30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Madam, I beg to move:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013.”

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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iv) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): Madam, I beg to move:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B 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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business 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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 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 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to provide due share of water of river Yamuna to Bharatpur district, Rajasthan*[Translation]*

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Under rule 377 it is my request to the Government that as per the treaty signed among states it was decided to provide 1281 cusec water of Yamuna river to Bharatpur. At present only 250 cusec water is being provided through Gurgaon canal and Rajasthan feeder which is only 19.5 per cent of 1281 cusec. Essential capacity of earlier constructed Gurgaon canal and Bharatpur feeder is 800 cusec but only 250 cusec water is being provided. 800 cusec of water is provided for Bharatpur and for providing remaining 481 cusec of water to Bharatpur arrangement through other canal should be made. For this a memorandum of understanding should be signed with the concerned states at the earliest. Out of this water some water should also be put in Sikri Dam through left system and after that canal should be constructed for irrigation.

It is my request from Government that water should be made available to Bharatpur district as per the decision and MOU should be signed among concerned States so that the scarcity of water in Bharatpur may be removed.

(ii) Need to frame a law to improve service conditions of Nurses in the country*[English]*

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I invite the kind attention of the Government to the strike of nurses working in various States of the country. The reasons behind the strikes are same, *i.e.*, bond and other unethical

practices in nursing. The Government has already issued a directive to various State Governments to take appropriate action against system of taking a bond. However, rising tide of nation-wide protests of nurses shows that it is the high time to have a comprehensive law against bond and other unethical practices in nursing. If the Central Government is enacting a law, then it will force State Governments to have a comprehensive law against bond and other unethical practices that exist in nursing sector. Therefore, I humbly request a positive response from the Government in this regard.

(iii) Need to augment railway services in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendergarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards following urgent public demands pertaining to the Railways in my Parliamentary Constituency-Bhiwani-Mahendergarh, Haryana:-

- (a) The train service of Ekta (Kalka) Express Train No. 14795/96, running from Kalka to Bhiwani may be extended up to Rewari Junction.
- (b) The halt-time of Ekta (Kalka) Express Train No. 14795/96, running between Bhiwani and Kalka via Panipat may please be reduced as it takes near-about 2 hours at Panipat for connecting two-three bogies of Himalayan Queen Express with it. This train should run independently to save the valuable time of passengers. In addition, one AC Chair Car Coach may also be provided with this train permanently.
- (c) Need to run Chetak Express train daily instead of 4 days a week.
- (d) Two AC coaches, one bogie of AC Sleeper and a coach of Executive Class may please be attached to the Garib Rath Express running from Jaipur to Chandigarh via Dadri to facilitate the MPs/Ex-MPs, MLAs/ Ex-MLAs and Senior Citizens.
- (e) Two trains *i.e.*, Haryana Express and a passenger train were running on the meter gauge line from Charkhi-Dadri to Delhi. But after conversion of this railway line to broad gauge, no direct train service from Charkhi-Dadri to Delhi has been provided, as yet. Therefore direct train service may be provided in this route.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly implement the above mentioned demands.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(iv) Need to set up a Spice Park in Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the establishment of a Spice Park in the district headquarters of Chamrajanagar to facilitate the farmers to give value addition to their spice produces such as pepper, turmeric and ginger.

The farmers in my constituency grow 50 metric tonnes of Turmeric and 5000 tonnes of Ginger per annum in the district. The pepper is cultivated in estates of B.R. Hills range and the produce is 250 tonnes per annum. The spice produce can also be cultivated as multi crop in 11,500 hectares of coconut farms. Hence, there is a potential to set up Spice Park in district headquarters of Chamrajanagar in my Constituency to give value addition to the spice produces cultivated by farmers. Setting up of the spice park will facilitate the farmers to improve their cultivation from traditional methods to scientific methods. The transfer of technology would help the farmers to grow more spice produces and give value addition.

Hence, in the view of protecting the interest of spice produce cultivating farmers, I would earnestly appeal the Government to take steps to allocate sufficient funds in the budget to set up a Spice Park at Chamrajanagar in the current year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(v) Need to ensure compliance of guidelines framed for allocation and expenditure of funds towards the components of Corporate Social Responsibility by Central Public Sector Enterprises

[Translation]

SHRI PANNA LAI PUNIA (Barabanki): It is well known that it is essential for all the central public sector enterprises to constitute a CSR Committee which would ensure that some part of profit of the company is spent on social improvement. It has been noticed that some companies have not been following CSR guidelines laid down by the government. The reply to the question relating to CSR asked by me during the previous Parliament session is very surprising which informs that even some of the bigger companies like Navratna companies have been allocating very small budget for CSR. It has also been brought to light that some of the companies are allocating budget but not spending the total amount of funds.

Presently there is no such provision in CSR guidelines so as to pay more attention to development of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and minority dominated areas.

So I would like to request that the Department of Public Sector Enterprises should take action to ensure that CSR guidelines are followed and major share of the funds under this head are spent on the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and minority dominated areas.

(vi) Need to undertake necessary relief measures and provide adequate compensation to farmers whose crops have been damaged due to severe onslaught of cyclone 'Thane' in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): In December, 2011 Cyclone Thane's wind speed of 140 kms per hour had killed 35 people and damaged crops, houses and public properties in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The main affected areas are Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram districts in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Several huts and small houses collapsed like pack of cards, main arterial roads were damaged and the total destruction of crops like sugarcane, paddy, and cashew nuts and other vegetable crops.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has sanctioned an interim relief fund of Rs. 5000 crore to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 125 crore to Puducherry to augment relief operations being undertaken by the respective State Governments.

Hon'ble Union Home Minister has visited Puducherry, Cuddalore and other areas affected by Cyclone Thane and assured all Central Government help to the affected people. The extensive damage was not only to paddy fields but also coconuts, bananas, casuarinas, sugarcane, cashew plantations. Hon'ble Union Minister for Environment & Forests has announced that the Ministry shall provide 15 lakh seeds/seedlings of casuarinas to farmers in Villupuram, Cuddalore and Puducherry.

The Government should make a compensation of Rs. 20,000 per acre for paddy, Rs. 25,000 per acre for sugarcane and Rs. 30,000 per acre for cashew, Rs. 25,000 per acre for groundnut and Rs. 12,000 per acre for pulses as relief to the farmers who were already burdened with high input cost, higher interest and defaulted loan repayment.

(vii) Need to expedite opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya sanctioned for Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): The union Ministry of Human Resource Development had sanctioned a new Kendriya Vidyalaya for the public of my parliamentary constituency Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) last year. The State Government and the local administration have also sent a proposal for starting the said Vidyalaya in a building in Damasemar for the time being. It is very necessary to start this Vidyalaya soon in public interest.

Action should be taken at the earliest to start this new Kendriya Vidyalaya in this very session in Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh).

(viii) Need to undertake repair work of Sharda Sahayak Canal and thereafter release sufficient quantity of water in the canal for irrigation purposes in Sulatanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Under Rule 377 I would like to draw attention of the House to the fact that the farmers in Uttar Pradesh, especially in my Parliamentary Constituency Sultanpur could not get sufficient quantity of water from Sharda Sahayak Canal at the time of Rabi and Kharif crops as a result of which the crops of several farmers were destroyed. I regret to inform the House that water was not provided in the said canals when water was required. It is the duty of the government to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers and the farmers are also charged for this purpose. The condition of canal section 49 and 16 of the said canal in my Parliamentary Constituency Sultanpur is not good and the canal has not been cleaned for the last several years. There are holes in the said canal at several places and water seeping through these holes have destroyed the crops of several farmers. The condition of the sections 16 and 49 of the said canal is very poor for want of repair.

I request the union government to provide water supply from all the canals in the country at the time of Rabi and Kharif crops so that the farmers are able to irrigate their crops on time and the repair and cleaning works, wherever required should be carried out on priority basis.

(ix) Need for adequate compensation to farmers whose crops have been damaged due to frost and cold waves in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The crops of castor plants, mustard, cumin seeds and fennel seeds have been damaged by frost and cold waves in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan resulting into heavy loss to the farmers and the farmers have to face financial problems.

The crop, for which the farmers had toiled for the last three months, has been destroyed completely by the frost and cold waves in one night.

I request the union government to provide adequate compensation to farmers whose crops have been damaged due to frost and cold waves in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan.

(x) Need to evolve a long term programme for conservation of Asiatic Lions in Gir Regions of Gujarat

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The last population of Asiatic Lion survives in the Greater Gir region of the southern Saurashtra Peninsula of Gujarat. The Gir Eco system can take legitimate pride in saving critically endangered Asiatic Lion from the threshold of extinction affording it a relatively safe habitat. As per 2010 estimation, greater Gir area had about 411 Asiatic Lions. Greater Gir, the only home of Asiatic Lion, needs to be intensively protected and managed with all out efforts in conservation of Asiatic Lion. In spite of successful conservation efforts over last four decades registering a sustained increase in population trend, the Asiatic Lion is still critically endangered on account of its total population being only about 411. Therefore, a long-term attention for conservation of Asiatic Lion is required. In the recent times poaching of large cats for international market has imposed a serious threat to lions also.

(xi) Need to declare the areas inhabited by civilians under Morar cantonment as a civil area in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRIMATI YASODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): The inhabitants of Bansipura, Parsadipura, Suraiyapura, Tskonia, Hardeo Singh Ki Tal, Sutarapura, Nibuapura, Kachhipura, Kashipura, Madhopura and Goshipura of Morar Cantonment in my Parliamentary Constituency Gwalior have been trying for the last several years to get these areas declared as civilian area. In this regard I

have written letters to the officials concerned and hon'ble Minister of Defence, Government of India from time to time.

In this regard, I met the then Minister of Defence, Government of India and apprised him of the problems of the area. After that I had also raised this issue in the House of the People under rule 377. As a result of these efforts Cantonment Council Morar has passed a proposal under section 43-A of Cantonment Act to declare the civil areas of Cantonment area as civil area vide its resolution No. 2 dated 30.12.83 and resolution No. 25 dated 04.12.92. Despite my tireless efforts the areas inhabited by the civilians under Cantonment area Morar has not yet been declared as civil area.

The citizens inhabiting in Morar Cantonment area are deprived of the basic facilities being provided by the Gwalior Municipal Corporation as it has not been declared a civil area. In view of the development of the area and basic needs of its inhabitants it is quite necessary to declare the said Cantonment area as civil area. Therefore, please take concrete action in this direction so that the standard of living of the people inhabiting these areas may improve.

(xii) Need to expedite the up-gradation of Varanasi Cantonment Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh to international standards

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): The Railway Minister had announced in the budget speech 2009-10 that the Varanasi Cantt. Station would be upgraded to international standards with commensurate facilities. The upgradation work should be put into fast track and the details of progress made in this regard and expenses incurred in the project may be apprised.

There is a general resentment in the workers of the D.L.W. Varanasi who have agitated several times complaining about the mismanagement. I urge the Government that the problems of the worker should be immediately addressed.

(xiii) Need to expedite the work of interlinking of Ganga, Ramganga, Garra, Gambhiri and Kunda rivers in Hardoi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh to prevent annual floods by the river Ganga and its tributaries in the region

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): I belong to Hardoi Parliamentary Constituency (Uttar Pradesh) and several

nearby districts of the area are affected by floods caused by the water of Ganga river during rainy season every year. Thousands and lakhs of acres of agricultural land get submerged in water every year. The houses of the people are destroyed. The cattle die and crops are badly damaged. The people of this area get adversely affected by it. That is why the local people come under tremendous economic pressure.

With the direction of the hon'ble Supreme Court regarding the implementation of the project of interlinking the rivers, the people of Swayajpur and Bilgram tehsil and Katiyari of my constituency Hardoi hoped that the surplus water of five rivers namely the Ganga, the Ramganga, the Garra, the Gambhiri and the Kunda during rainy season would be stored through interlinking of rivers project thereby these five rivers would not wreak havoc checking the damage of crops.

I demand that interlinking of rivers, project should not be delayed any further and effective work should be started in this regard so that farmers may get benefit. It is also requested that this work should be started from the Ganga river.

(xiv) Need to develop the site of Mausoleum of Madarshah in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh and provide better road and railway connectivity as well as basic tourist facilities at the site

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): The world famous Mausoleum of Madarshah is located at Makanpur under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, district Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. A large number of devotees from India and abroad visit this place. It is a world famous 596 years old Mausoleum. Several thousand people from this country and abroad visit this place daily to have a darshan. Ursh is held here in the month of May in which several lakh people participate and one month long fair is held here during the month of January and February. But there is acute shortage of basic amenities for the devotees despite it being a world famous Mausoleum.

It is my request from the government that in view of the above proper steps should be taken to develop this area as a tourist place, to set up an interstate bus terminal here, to connect Makanpur by rail and by road through national highways, to beautify the Silhaur railway station located near Makanpur apart from providing basic amenities there.

(xv) Need to provide hygienic food in trains passing through the Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The quality of food served to the passengers of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Superfast trains are not as per the laid down norms. There is absence of cleanliness in the trains' pantry. There is a need to ascertain, whether these foods are healthy or not. Please ensure that passengers get healthy food and in right quantity in these trains.

I demand that the government should ensure that passengers in these trains get right kind of food.

(xvi) Need to waive education loan of educated unemployed youth in the country

[*English*]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government that today the education has become very expensive and out of reach of poor students. However, without a professional qualification getting an employment has become a daunting task. Therefore, it has become necessary for every student to go in for higher education whether he/she belongs to rich or poorer sections of the society. For the economically poor students, the bank loan is the only source to attain a higher qualification. Even after obtaining higher educational qualification through bank loan, the job is not guaranteed and there are several lakhs of educated youths who are running from pillar to post for employment to support their families and to repay the bank loan taken by them for their education. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to waive the bank loan of the educated unemployed youth taken for education purpose as is being done in the case of farmers.

(xvii) Need to widen the Kunthipuzha Bridge on NH 213 between Kozhikode and Palakkad in Kerala

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): The Kunthipuzha bridge is an important bridge in the NH 213 Kozhikode-Palakkad highway. The existing bridge is having a carriage way of only 4 metres width. Because of this only single line traffic is possible on the bridge and traffic Jam and accidents frequently occur in this area. Since traffic has increased manifold over the last few years the number of accidents has also gone up alarmingly. Thus in this context that a proposal was submitted for widening the existing bridge across Kunthipuzha. An estimate of Rs. 7

crore was submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the work was included in the annual plan 2011-12 but the estimated was returned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways unapproved stating that the said Ministry has decided to include the proposed work under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-IV B Programme. As the NHDP Phase IV B programme will take many more years to implement, the work will not be taken for execution in the near future. Under NHDP Phase IV B programme, a Bye pass road is proposed in this area and it will evade Mannarkkad Town. Hence it will not be useful for decongesting the traffic through the existing Kunthipuzha Bridge at Mannarkkad Town. So I urge upon the concerned Minister for Road Transport and Highways to get the approval for widening of Kunthipuzha Bridge at the earliest.

(xviii) Need to set up a bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court between Guntur and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): The Government of India is well aware of the historical fact that the main seat of High Court was at Guntur during 1954-56, when Andhra State functioned with its capital at Kurnool. The capital as well as the seat of High Court was shifted to Hyderabad on the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. At that time, an assurance was given to people of Andhra that a bench of High Court would be constituted at Guntur.

As the assurance remained unfulfilled, the advocates as well as the public represented the issue to the Government on various occasions. The Government must be equally well aware of another important fact that more than 70 per cent of litigation in the High Court have been from the Costal and Rayalaseema districts. The litigant public are put to great suffering as they spend huge money and face hardship because of the long distance they are made to travel all the way from Srikakulam and/or Chittoor to fight out their grievances at Hyderabad. This is against the accepted and vociferously professed principle of delivering justice at the door steps of the people in a democratic set up.

It is to be further noted that there are several benches functioning in several States which are smaller than the State of Andhra Pradesh.

We urge the Government of India, to take an urgent and positive stand and to initiate immediate steps for

constituting Bench of High Court at a place between Guntur and Vijayawada as per the agreement of 1956, which is in tune with the aspirations and requirements of the people of Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalseema.

(xix) Need to refer issue of distribution of allocation of water and electricity generated in Punjab among Rajasthan and Haryana to Supreme Court for adjudication

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Rajasthan had filed claims regarding share of electricity in about 5 power generation projects of Punjab as per Indus water treaty and the subsequent agreements with regard to share in the waters of Sutlej, Beas and Ravi rivers. On 10.5.1984, an agreement had taken place between the Power Minister of the Government of India and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan according to which the Government of India will refer the claim of Rajasthan and Haryana to the Supreme court seeking its opinion with regard to the electricity generated through their dam set up by Punjab on Ravi and Beas rivers, Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian, UBDC Phase II and Shahpur Kandi hydro power projects and the Government of India will taken into consideration the claims of Rajasthan and Haryana regarding additional power distribution from their allocated share from the unallocated share of central power plants.

Both the decisions have not been complied with so far whereas Punjab has started utilizing the electricity by making Anandpur sahib, Mukerian, UBDC Phase II and their dam hydro power projects functional. A committee was constituted in Feb. 1999 under Central Electricity Authority for preparing a background note for fixing the share of states in the electricity generated from the hydropower projects of Punjab. On the basis of the observation received from the states, the committee was of the view that it would be in the interest of all the concerned states to comply with the agreement signed by Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the Government of India. The Government of India has not taken any action so far in this regard.

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan through his letter dated 31 August, 2007 requested the Union Power Minister to refer this issue to the Supreme Court for its opinion and urged to provide Rajasthan additional allocation from the unallocated quota of Central Power Plants as per the provisions of the agreement. Union

Power Minister through his letter dated 11.10.2007 informed that a unanimous decision was taken during the meetings held on 29-30.07.1992 and 6.08.2007 not to refer this issue to the apex court for its opinion. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan through his letter dated 19.03.2008 made it clear to the Union Power Minister that no such decision had been taken during the said meetings of Chief Ministers. Due to no consensus building among the concerned states during the scheduled time period, Rajasthan has been constantly making requests to refer this issue to the Supreme Court for its opinion as per the provisions of the agreement. Under the agreement of 1984, all the partner states have to comply with all the conditions of the agreement of 10.05.1984.

As per the agreement signed on 10.5.1984, it is the moral duty of the Government of India to refer the issue related to claims of share of the states of Rajasthan and Haryana in various hydro-power projects to the Supreme Court for its opinion.

As per the provisions of the agreement of 1984, the Government of India has to provide additional electricity to the Rajasthan and Haryana from the unallocated quota of Central power plants in case of opinion of the Judge of the Supreme Court remaining pending.

The Government of India is requested to increase the share of state from the unallocated quota of Central power plants to atleast 3.5%.

12.10 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up the next item of business, that is Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I have an announcement to make.

You are aware that as per the established procedure, amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address are moved after the Secunder to the motion has concluded his speech. In this regard an announcement requesting the Members to hand over at the Table slips indicating the serial numbers of the amendments to be moved by Members is made immediately after the speech of the Secunder.

It was brought to my notice that approximately 2000 amendments were tabled by 1515 hours on 12th March, 2012. Hon. Members would appreciate that it was not possible to process such a large number of amendments, get them printed and circulated to the Members by today morning. I, therefore, discussed this issue with the Members of the Business Advisory Committee at their meeting held yesterday. It was decided in the BAC that notices of all amendments which would be tabled by 11 a.m. today would be considered.

I may inform the House that 2667 amendments in all have been received till 11 a.m. today. All these amendments are being processed, and will be printed and circulated to the Members in due course. Members whose amendments are admitted and circulated would be permitted to move them on 14th March, 2012 when further discussion on the Motion of Thanks will be resumed.

Now, Dr. Girija Vyas.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Madam Speaker, thank you. I beg to move - "that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in the session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 12th March, 2012'.

Madam, before I start discussion on the President's Address I would definitely like to refer to the speech of the hon'ble President wherein he himself has accepted and displayed in his conduct what we all were very anxious for the reason that the last year was full of turmoil and challenges not only for India but for the entire world. But the country has been blessed to get such a person as Prime Minister who is totally committed to serve the nation. I would like to thank our National Chairperson Sonia Gandhi ji under whose able guidance and sensible personality we are able to achieve the goals which otherwise were impossible to achieve. We have faced those challenges in a sensible manner.

Madam, I need not say that Congress has produced such leaders which have served the nation with foresightedness. I would like to make a reference to the hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee for maintaining inclusive growth

despite the adverse effect of recession particularly Euro recession suffered by the country. I can only submit that hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi ji have inherent qualities of our erstwhile leaders. I would like to quote Allama Iqbal-Nigah Buland, Sukhan Dilnawaz Jaan Pursoje-Yahi hai Rakht-E-Safar Mir-E-Karwan Ke Liye. A person with foresight, melodious voice that touches the hearts of people and a complete personality filled with energy and tolerance. These are the qualities of a leader which leads the Karwan and this is the reason that we are moving ahead to achieve set goals while overcoming the various obstacles in the way.

Madam, I would once again like to thank the hon'ble President. The practice to pass the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is followed by each Member of the House and the political parties. There are cut motions moved by opposition parties as well as suggestions put forth by us and then the same is adopted. I will not use the word condition, because it is our duty to maintain such dignity. It is also our duty to maintain dignity during the Address and today I am compelled to say that each one of us should practice self regulation. Yesterday, various hon'ble Members raised issues during the Address. I am not saying that those issues were not relevant. Definitely, there are a number of issues of them which should be discussed but there was no logic or time to discuss those issues during that particular period. Therefore, I would like to request that since the time was not appropriate, hence, these issues should be raised in the House and we should maintain dignity during President's Address.

Last year has been full of various events. We are proud of our parliamentary democracy and the responsibility to maintain such system lies on us. But we should not forget the basic characteristics and objectives of parliamentary democracy. The function of the House is to enact law. Individuals and institutions are not above the House. All the political parties have realized the challenge regarding the matters raised by certain hon'ble Members and taken initiative in this regard and through you, I would like to thank the entire House for this.

Madam, we have not got the parliamentary democracy system for free, we have adopted it after hardships and sacrifices. The countries like Pakistan, India and Bangladesh have adopted parliamentary democracy system but India is the only country where such system has not only been adopted in letter and spirit but the system has been followed in its true spirit. This culture, this aspiration, this approach, this tradition and practice

is the heart and soul of democracy besides legislation and rules. Parliament is such an institution whose role and function is to enact law, conduct open discussion on laws and issues of public interest as well as constitution of inquiry commission in a dignified manner. But the parliamentary democracy has faced various kinds of threats during the last few years. It is our major responsibility and the hon. President also referred to this yesterday that we should find out these shortcomings and faults and make efforts to remove these.

Madam, the apparent and major threat to the parliamentary democracy is causing obstruction to the parliamentary procedure. I am hopeful that we all understand the dignity of parliament, therefore, I have raised this issue that two and a half years have passed and the same period is remaining. There are a number of issues before us. On one hand, we have to tackle the issue of economic slowdown and on the other hand, we have to maintain economic inclusive growth. We have to provide services to the common people as per the wish and aspiration of people. We have to present various such Bills towards which indication was made yesterday and the hon'ble President has given five dimensions for which I would like to request all of you to let the parliament function.

Madam, not a single neighbouring country which achieved independence from colonial rule during the same period has been able to maintain democratic system. It is due to the firm resolve of the Congress leadership and the result of the faith of Indians in that leadership that India has become the largest democracy of the world today. We have committed ourselves to become not only a democracy, but also a secular nation. This country should not forget that we were handed down such a Constitution by our Constitution makers which is the basic motto of success of our democracy. The Constitution makers divided the administration in three independent pillars *i.e.* Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These are independent yet exercise a check on each other. None of the persons representing these three institutions is larger than these institutions. I wish to submit it very categorically that holding any person above Parliament would belittle the respect and dignity of the country and the constitution of India and display lack of understanding towards it which is dear to all. Let us contribute again to Nation building and fulfill the expectation expressed by H.E. President.

Madam, there are several challenges before the country beginning with poverty, starvation, illiteracy and

providing gainful employment to all which was presented in the form of livelihood security by H.E. President yesterday. These are followed by financial security, saving energy, environment safety and ensuring internal and external security.

Madam, as I said earlier last year was beset with upheavals. We witnessed economic recession and suffered the jolts of terrorist violence. We also witnessed the ripple effects of political upheaval in certain nations. India was also not an exception. However, India emerged as a mature democracy. We have no qualms about democratic stability which got manifested in the recent elections in five states wherein the procedure was completed peacefully indicating a mature democracy. While saluting the youth force at this place I would quote Rahul Ji that it is a dynamic world. There are evolutions and one has to change with time. Whatever is taking place in our world is the result of this evolution. This will remain a perpetual truth. Evolution challenges status quo situation and I think this challenge got manifestation. I would congratulate the State Governments that have been formed and would submit that Congress is the party which has gifted democracy to the country. It is the party which has made several sacrifices in the struggle for freedom. So we contest elections not only to win or loose. We contest election to serve the common man. We work day and night to make financial, social and political progress to bring equality and develop our country as was envisaged in the Constitution. And even when we lose elections as preached by Geeta our expression of lament or sorrow is not in excess. We acknowledge our defeat. And we extend our full cooperation in the role of a positive opposition. We Again contest to serve the people. So, this election's result does not make us excessively disappointed or happy. However, the election result has allowed us to form Governments in two states. The government formation took place in other states also. I would extend my best wishes to all.

I had submitted during the last session about a lot of events and here it reminds me of it. I had no intention to refer to it here but the double standards of Bhartiya Janata Party compels me to say that last year, they showed their true colours to the country and in my opinion it requires some discussion. This is not the topic for discussion today, however, when I get an opportunity to speak, you should listen and when you get an opportunity you should also raise the matter.

While talking of democracy, any political party has the right to contest and win in any state. The party has

the right to form the Government if the people give it their mandate. The Bhartiya Janta Party has formed Government also in other states, it cannot be denied. However, the entire country is pointing fingers at the party for the true colours shown by it. Which region should I talk about? You have set an example by including all the corrupt leaders expelled from BSP. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: ...(*Interruptions*) Please inculcate the habit of listening. The change in Chief Minister's office was a fall out of the naked dance of corruption in Uttarakhand. However, it did not matter much ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak when your turn comes. Please sit down. Let her speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Corruption is rampant in Karnataka ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen. Is there any reply when your Members of Legislative Assembly start watching pornography in the House and then what is left for the democracy? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please do not stand up. Please sit down.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I came to know that the media, which showed them watching pornography, initiative is being taken to take action against it. I think it is excessive corruption ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. When your turn will come, you may speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Your party is in power in Madhya Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*) Hon. President has mentioned about it and has said that we will have to frame laws for Mines very soon. This should be formulated and we are bringing it. Put, the manner in which the mines mafia has emerged and the police officer has been murdered in Madhya Pradesh, I think nothing more than this can take place anywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Alongwith this? I would also like to request that when we talk of corruption, but ...* they had gone to the Court against the appointment of Lokayukta ...(*Interruptions*) Madam I take his name back ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: She has taken your name back.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: When the Chief Minister of a state does not appoint Lokayukta and the Governor of the States do so then they go to the court against it then how we shall be able to protect our democracy? ...(*Interruptions*) One must be strong enough to face the truth. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I have taken his name back. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you sit down?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, she has already withdrawn the name.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Madam, I am talking this only because the responsibility which this democracy has conferred on us, the power to govern which power this democracy has given to us, as per that all the political parties have the power to rule. But, the states where Bhartiya Janata Party is in power, its real face has come into light. They are least bothered about democracy or

*Not recorded.

secularism, they are not concerned about anything or about the country itself. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, I am coming to President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, the economic reforms took a big jump in the year 1991. Liberalisation came in the areas of industry, trade and economic sectors. In this era of reform we always aimed to achieve high growth rate and to convert this growth into inclusive growth, the aim of the Government is to develop the common man especially the poor.

Madam Speaker, UPA Government of the centre has taken several steps for the progress of the country and to make it strong during the last eight years. The rate of our economic growth has been quite good. The resources which we get due to this, have been earmarked for the big programmes of the social sector. We have employed these resources in education, medicine, providing loan to the people and upgrading agriculture. We have tried to ensure that the common man and the weaker section get relief. The objective of the 11 Plan was rapid inclusive growth. The target for each year was fixed at 9 per cent economic growth. The last year was also good. With 8.2 per cent growth rate, but we cannot term it very good.

Madam Speaker, I would like to quote the hon'ble Prime Minister. During these days the world economy is passing through a phase of recession. As the economic condition of Europe is not good, it is affecting the entire world. Political instability countries in several countries of the Middle East, but in such difficult circumstances only the UPA government can work and it is doing its job. During the 56th meeting of the National Development Council which was held to consider the 12th Plan approach paper, the hon. Prime Minister laid down objectives to fulfil four commitments. First was to create a policy environment so as to benefit the common man. The second point was that the government should develop infrastructure needed in both rural and urban areas to support inclusive growth. The third point was that the Government must have special programmes for extending livelihood support and the forth one was that the Government must ensure commitment for providing education, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and skill development ...*(Interruptions)* We are financially capable ...*(Interruptions)* however, one must not forget that India has carved out a niche despite the global economic recession among the four other countries of BRICS ...*(Interruptions)* that is why I submitted that we finish our tasks as and when we get an opportunity ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, hon. Pranab Mukherjee is present in the House, he had drawn out a comparative analysis of our economic growth rate during the last six years and the preceding six years in this very House. The crux of the matter is that we remained at 8.5 per cent growth rate during these last six years notwithstanding the difficult situations ...*(Interruptions)* The rate of our present economic growth is 7 per cent, despite so much recession ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Please speak on your turn ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: You will have to listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak when your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: The development agenda put forth by His Excellency President ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I need protection, I am being threatened in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Madam Speaker, here I would like to quote hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He said:

[English]

"To me growth is just not merely a statistical satisfaction. To me growth means empowerment to the Government."

[Translation]

Then he further added that this is was the reason for providing benefits of growth. The financial benefit of

worth Rs. 65 thousand crore is the result of this growth. You will have to show the courage to listen to it ...*(Interruptions)* Higher growth means growing more employment opportunities or making provision for it and our Government is committed for it ...*(Interruptions)* So our inclusive growth is the basis of the strong fundamentalism of our economy.

India has earned huge fame in the manufacturing sector. We have made huge development in the automobile industry. Alongwith this, the pharmaceutical, textile, steel, I.T sectors have also witnessed massive growth in tandem with our GDP growth ...*(Interruptions)* I wish to submit that we show our respect to all the Governments formed after the year 1991 that they maintained this growth and our concept due to which we have been able to maintain that growth rate and keep it high. However, the human face given by the UPA Government to inclusive growth is unparalleled. We are also grateful to all the states for participating in this growth which has accentuated their growth ...*(Interruptions)* However, the basis of the U.P.A Government is our economical development on one hand and inclusive growth on the other. Here I would like to refer to the flagship programme which is the basis of the forth coming Twelfth Plan, be they MNREGA, Indira Awas Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, PMG to SMI, ICDS, NRHM, Mid-day Meal Scheme, JNNURM, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Scheme, I would make a special mention of it which would hugely benefit the states. All these programmes are centrally sponsored but the State Governments are not able to pay full attention to these.

There is widespread poverty in the country even today and this concern was raised by His Excellency the President in his address that the problem of poverty can be addressed through the rapidly growing economic infrastructure. The essential element of inclusive growth is to remove poverty and succeed in maintaining saving and investment growth rate. I wish to submit that the year 2010-11 and the latter half were definitely hit by recession and the reason can mainly be attributed to Euro crisis. When Shri Pranab Mukherjee will address the conference of Finance Minister of G-20 countries then he will make a reference in this regard, but I would like to submit that he had suggested a two point programme for states to face the economic slowdown. First, there should be adequate money in the market and secondly loan should be provided at low interest rate. The Government has made efforts in this regard.

As far as BRICS countries are concerned, these countries have made their impression and as a result our annual growth rate has reduced to some extent. Today it is seven percent and I am sure that it is not going to be any bad. But I would like to state that growth rate of Brazil has declined from 8 to 6 percent, China from 12 to 9 percent, South Africa from 7.5 to 5.5 percent and the said growth rate registered a decline from 8.5 to 7.1 percent in our country and our target is to raise the growth rate upto 9 percent. As far as countries like America, Canada and Japan and concerned these countries are unable to improve their economic growth from 1.2, 2.2 and 3 percent. In a country where you have no service tax and the Government has to provided subsidy also and at the same time Government is expected to provide services to the common man in a sensitive manner. I would say that to strive for inclusive growth while maintaining economic growth is a big achievement of the Government.

Madam, through you, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Government. It is just a minor hurdle. Definitely the Government is under economic pressure but it has not affected our efforts to achieve the target of inclusive growth and economic growth. I would like to convey my point through a couplet-

“Ek Mod Aayega Jab Simatein Bhanwar Ban Jayengi,
Isse Age Safar Main Kai Pech-O-Kham hai”.

The situation would not have worsened so and no other Government than the UPA Government has the ability to bailout from such difficult circumstance. No one can done this.

Madam, inflation is a major issue. Efforts should be made for alleviation of poverty. Yesterday the hon'ble President emphasized on two-three points, namely the kind of progress achieved in education and health care sectors due to inclusive growth and the Government has chosen agriculture sector as a resource and a weapon to fight against inflation. The same point has been discussed during Zero Hour today. Education and health care sectors have been provided priority in our inclusive strategy. Today the Right to Education has been enforced. Adequate funds are being provided to State Governments. The disparity between the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other communities is being bridged. The ratio of boys and girls is reducing. The basic objective of our education is to enable the educated persons get employment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I challenge this as you may check while obtaining data of any state, besides such data should be obtained from state government as to what percentage of amount has been incurred on Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan or other central schemes or what percentage of fund has been diverted or kept under their own state head. It is quite necessary to find out the actual position in this regard. In my opinion the issue of education is a matter of great concern and the hon'ble Prime Minister has expressed his concern and we all have also expressed our concern in this regard. The concept of private schools is being switched over to private higher education. There is need to pay attention towards the quality of school education.

Through you, I impress upon the hon'ble Prime Minister that a student of class IX is unable to write two sentences either in English or in Hindi properly. There is a need to pay attention towards quality of school education and the Government has made efforts in this direction. I have gone through this year's report, and a number of efforts have been made. The manner in which percentage of research work is declining, is a matter of great concern not only for Asia but for the entire world since easy access to employment has ended the scope for research work. I congratulate the Government for declaring the year as Mathematics Year since students are losing interest in Maths. The Government need to work hard to promote research work.

Madam, as I said that inflation is a major problem. India and all the countries of the world have gone through difficult times during the recent years by facing somewhere left wing extremism, terrorism, violence and somewhere drought, flood and natural calamities. His Highness the President had enumerated five important priorities for the UPA Government during the previous year wherein inflation was the first priority. The prices of crude oil registered a constant increase due to international pressure. The status of foodgrain has deteriorated at international level. The prices of vegetable oil are increasing in the international market which the country imports. I would definitely like to quote the reply given by the hon'ble Prime Minister on the President's Address despite these hardships.

*Not recorded.

"Food corporation of India and other government procurement agencies have adequate quantity of foodgrain available with them. The Government is committed to control inflation. Inflation rate will decline to seven percent at the end of this year."

The hon'ble Prime Minister had made an accurate prediction. Inflation rate has definitely declined from 7.47 to 7 percent. As far as foodgrains and edible oil is concerned it has reached upto 8 percent. As far as wholesale price index is concerned, inflation rate was 7.47 percent during December which has declined to 6.55 percent. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur):
Foodgrains are rotting ...(Interruptions)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Therefore, we are making efforts in this direction, but we should not forget that price rise. ...(Interruptions) When you get an opportunity to speak then raise your points. ...(Interruptions) The Government has opted for supply response and promotion of agriculture sector for this purpose. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Foodgrains are eaten away by rats. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Girija ji, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: There are two major reasons for such constraint. All are well aware that the first is demand constraint and the second is supply constraint and we have to pass through both these constraints. Today prices of vegetables are fluctuating. There are huge fluctuations in prices of milk and other items, infact prices are increasing. The Government is concerned. Therefore, the Government has formulated a three point programme for the common man. Option to import goods is open, production zones have been identified for production of pulses etc. including oil. The Government has made efforts to provide these goods to the poor at reasonable prices.

*Not recorded.

The Government has made efforts to provide pulses at Rs. 10/ Kg and oil at Rs. 15/ liter. But we have to accept the fact that distribution system in the country is not very good. Hence, the Government had constituted a group of Chief Ministers to study the said problems and the said group has submitted its report. The entire world is going through economic slowdown wherein inflation rate in almost all the countries has registered an increase.

I would like to give certain examples of what transpired in January. These are data of different countries like 14.7 per cent in Argentina, 9.8 percent in Bangladesh, 9.21 percent in Brazil, 11.7 percent in China, 17.3 percent in Egypt, 15.6 percent in Indonesia, 18.9 percent in Iran, 20.4 percent in Pakistan and 30.1 percent in Ukraine. The Government has identified agriculture zone to tackle this problem as iterated by HE, the President yesterday that we will have to struggle with poverty till we enhance growth rate in agriculture sector although there are difficulties in that sector also. The Government has started working on it. More than 60,000 villages have been identified for this purpose. Three lakh tonne palm oil is estimated to be generated during the next five years from these villages. There are several difficulties. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Increasing population pressure on agriculture, increasing fragmentation of land resources ...*(Interruptions)* for enhancing the production of palm oil also. ...*(Interruptions)* As I stated we want to become independent in both pulses and oil. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Girija Vyas, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: We are moving ahead in the agriculture based village industry. We have also moved ahead in education and other sectors. A reference was also made to corruption. The recommendations of the

Anti Corruption working Group have been accepted by our UPA Government. The only way out against corruption was Lokpal Bill, which was brought in the House. It was our commitment. It was decided upon by the Congress Chief in its Burari Session. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Government constantly and diligently worked on it. ...*(Interruptions)* I distinctly remember when our Government was struggling against corruption, we did not get desired cooperation from the Opposition and we could not award it the desired Constitutional status. I know ...*(Interruptions)* a couplet was cited in the House ...*(Interruptions)* "Na idhar-udhar ki tu baat kar, yen bata ki karwan kyun luta, hamein rahjano kifirk nahin, teri rahbari ka sawal hai". However, responding to the question of leadership hon. Prime Minister told that there was transparency in his life and he was against corruption in the past and would remain so in future also. Our Government shall continue to work against corruption with a commitment. Here, I would like to submit that the Council of Ministers or Members of the party, all of us are committed to bring the bill against Corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Persons Making the Disclosure Bill; the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, Citizens Right to Grievance Redress Bill, the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill and the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.

[Translation]

All these bills are included in it and we are committed to fight corruption. However, I would request the House that this chronic global disease cannot be eradicated in a day. We need cooperation from all corners. So, all the political parties, states and the Union Government will have to make concerted efforts to eradicate this vice or free ourselves from this scourge. So, most important for all is that the Bill brought by the Government should be passed by the Parliament.

Madam, there are five elements - first, law and provision of a stringent law. Enforcement of law ...*(Interruptions)* contribution of the civil society for the law, support of the media for the law and commitment of political parties for the law ...*(Interruptions)* we can obviate corruption after qualifying these five elements. There is no doubt that the Government is not only concerned but committed ...*(Interruptions)* if I refer to Congress Party,

then an anti-corruption bill was brought by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi during the year 1986 and a roadmap to obviate corruption was envisaged.

Madam, H.E. President of India referred to corruption during his address yesterday. Similarly, there is communalism. I will conclude by making the observation that terrorism has become a scourge on the society and the incidence of terrorist activities is growing. *...(Interruptions)* It is not only true of India but happening across the world. Terrorism and *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening?

...(Interruptions)

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: There is a need to tackle the terrorist incidents rather setting up an integrated command for it *...(Interruptions)* we are across two major challenges terrorism and leftist extremism. Our country is repeatedly falling prey to terrorist violence. I will conclude by submitting that I would make an appeal that apart from the existing anti corruption laws the role of State and Union Government is important. Several time the State Governments level allegations that they do not get assistance from the Union Government. They get neither the support of Police nor any assistance from any other source. There is Article 355 which indicates that it is state Government's subject, however, it is the concern of the Union Government of the country, of Parliament and everyone's concern and the child who is born in the country, wants to live. The youth who is marching ahead wants to grow. We should not only unitedly oppose terrorism but stand in unison against terrorism and terrorist forces so that no mother loses her son, no sister should lose her brother. *...(Interruptions)* No wife should lose her husband.

Madam, our country has such a tradition in which secularism has not been imported, it is there in our blood, in us, in our identity and where we talk of oneness of spirit that all of us have one spirit then why should we look for a different one in others. H.E. President referred to secularism and secular state in his address. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Today Article 355 is being discussed here. Please give its details also. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, listen to her.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: We, for this the House. *...(Interruptions)* I am sorry to say that if the youths who should be more concerned about terrorism, oppose it, then it is a matter of shame. *...(Interruptions)* We have never divided the Hindus and the Muslims. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHISH RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): I know that you are a learned person. I know that you are the chairman, but it is not right to speak like this. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Olaji please sit down.

SHRI SHISH RAM OLA: Please tell them not to disturb me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: When a Hindu passes by a temple, he pays obeisance to it. The voice of Aajan from a mosque also inspires him to bow his head in respect. The sound of Sabad from a gurudwara also inspires him to bow his head. Wherever he passes by he goes with a new dimension. We may follow any religion all of the inspire us to bow our head in respect. When a muslim sees his right and his left and then towards downward, he carries the quality of prayer for all the people. Whether it is Anekatawada of Jainism or Sanghavad of Budhism and their commentaries on religion all indicate towards this fact that at last all people are one. This secularism should be strictly adhered to and with this commitment we have to take this House ahead unanimously. I would like to quote hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard.

"Today the entire world is eagerly looking at India. I have full faith that the entire world is looking at us with goodwill. The interest of the world lies in the success of India because a peaceful, democratic India is a power which will stabilize the world, therefore we have to start the journey of the 12th five year plan with ambition and determination with all politeness and confidence. We have to exhibit before the world that a democratic India is able to construct a prosperous, inclusive, secular and plural nation which could develop sustainability. The interest of the world lies in the success of this Indian model of development."

Hence, hon'ble Prime Minister, chairperson of UPA, the House, the leader of opposition in the House and hon'ble Speaker, I would like to say through you:

"Tufano se darna kaisa, hawa par Chadkar war karo,
Are mallahon ki chodo baten, tairkar dariya par karo"

12.58 hrs.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the
Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): The Government has expressed earlier in the day that the External Affairs Minister would come and clarify the stand of the Government of India pertaining to the issue of supporting the Resolution moved by the USA in the UN Human

Rights Council against Sri Lanka for human rights violation. *...(Interruptions)*

14.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The hon. External Affairs Minister, I am told, is expected to return to Delhi later today or early tomorrow morning. We think he will be in a position to make a statement tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)*

14.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Let the Minister come and make the statement. Now, we want a categorical statement from the Government as to whether they are going to support the Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government on human rights violation issue or not. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the hon. External Affairs Minister comes, he would reply.

...(Interruptions)

14.04¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

14.05 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

...(Interruptions)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Motion moved by my friend, and hon. colleague, Dr. Girija Vyas that the Address be presented to the President in the following terms - that the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in the Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this month, in fact, by the end of this month, India will be determined to be, by the International Monetary Fund, the third largest economy in the world in purchasing power parity terms. This is because though our economy, in absolute terms, is indeed 1.3 trillion dollars by comparison with Japan's figure of 4.3. Our economy, in terms of the strength of what we are able to buy with our money, has grown to the equivalent of 4.06 trillion dollars. And whereas Japan will not grow in this fiscal year thanks sadly to the tsunami, earthquake and the after effects of the nuclear disaster and so on, our economy, even in the most pessimistic projections, will grow at 6.9 per cent which means that India will formally overtake Japan when the numbers are in on the 31st of March this year. Now this is a major accomplishment for our Government and for our economy. But it is not a ground for complacency. Rather, it points to the serious and responsible stewardship of the country's economy in the hands of the UPA Government.

Sir, as you know, we are about to launch into the 12th Five Year Plan. We are already projecting an estimated growth rate of 9 per cent in that Five Year Plan starting on the 1st of April. It so happens that in the course of the current Five Year Plan we will, in fact, be averaging something like 8.2 per cent when the numbers are finally in. So, we are looking at a track record that we can be proud of as a Government and as a nation and we intend to be able to continue in that direction.

But whether we are growing at 9 per cent or whether we are growing at 6 per cent or any other per cent, our real focus must be on the bottom 25 per cent of our society and that is where the strength of the UPA Government lies. We are interested in inclusive growth. You have heard this already being mentioned by my hon. colleague. The difference between the UPA Government and some of its distinguished predecessors is that while it believes in growth, it believes in an India that must shine for everyone and an India in which growth is accompanied by redistributive justice.

Sir, one example which the President herself highlighted in her Address was the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As she mentioned, this has created 1,100 crore man days of employment. The expression 'man days' is a bit old fashioned. But I can tell you from my visits to many of these projects in my home district that many of the workers are women and they are women whose lives have been transformed by the existence of this scheme introduced by the UPA Government. I have spoken to many of these women workers. I can tell you moving stories of, for example, one woman who said that without this opportunity to work for 100 days even at a minimum wage, she would have had to give up her handicapped child for adoption to an orphanage and she said, 'what has enabled me to look after this child in my own home is the fact that this Government has given me the means to be able to earn a decent livelihood to support my child'.

These are the kinds of stories one hears day after day if one talks to the men and women who are benefiting from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and what is more, as you know, this has transformed the countryside. We are now seeing bank accounts being opened because the Government rightly insists that the wages for this scheme should be paid directly into the bank accounts of the workers and not through a middle man or a contractor. The result is that 90 lakh new bank accounts have been opened in this country in the last two years for people who, previously, did not know the advantages of banking in our rural areas.

These are the kinds of transformations that are taking place because the basic idea is not just to hand out money. The idea is to empower our people. By giving them, in their own hands, the right to work, the right to gain from their work, the right to support and look after their own families, the UPA Government has been able

to bring about a transformation in the lives of ordinary people in our country. Day after day, these are the stories we are hearing, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. This is what inclusive growth is all about: the empowerment of the poor, giving them the purchasing power that has transformed in many ways our rural economy, and taking the country forward in a way that no longer leaves behind so many of our underprivileged rural residents.

The same logic lies behind the telecom revolution that the President mentioned. There is also a logic of empowerment. Yes, the numbers speak for themselves. We are already the world's second largest telecommunications market. We have overtaken the United States. Today, as the President mentioned, 76 telephone connections exist per 100 people. Just 30 years ago, before Shri Rajiv Gandhi first initiated the communication revolution in our country, we had one telephone connection for every 300 Indians. And, from there, we have gone today to 76 for every 100 Indians. These are the kinds of changes we have brought about. But, second largest is not even going to be enough. This year, it is estimated, we will overtake China to become the largest telephone communications market in the world. But, as I said, it is about empowerment; it is not about numbers alone.

Who is carrying these mobile telephones? Let me tell you, from my own Constituency, I know fishermen are taking mobile phones out to sea. And what are they doing? The Government gives them, through the GPS system, a way of finding out where the best shoals of fish lie. So, they can catch them. And then, when they come back, they start dialling on their mobile phones all the market towns along the coast to find out where they can get the best price for the fish they have caught. Why only speak of Kerala? Farmers anywhere in India; just 10 years ago, you would find that the farmer at harvest time would have to harvest his crop, then send an able-bodied male relative, maybe a 10 year old boy, walking 10-12 kilometres to the nearest market to find out if the market was open, whether he could sell the crop he had just harvested, what price he could sell it for, what the competition was. Then that little boy would walk back again 10-12 kilometres in the hot sun and would come back to the farmer. Then they will load their carts and head off to market. Half a day's back breaking labour, that is today saved by one-two minute phone call. That is what the revolution has been that has been brought about in this country by the UPA Government.

We are talking about the empowerment of the underclass. This is the real meaning, the real content of the concepts of socialism that have been bandied about for so many years in this House. We have begun to bring about real change. That change is in the lives of ordinary people in our country. This is why the President mentioned that the Government is now going to create a national optical fibre network spending Rs.20,000 crore. It is again about empowerment. It is about bringing broadband connectivity to our villages, to our panchayats. Because today it is not enough for us to give lectures about the poverty line. We also have to understand the fibre optic line. The truth is that today's information revolution which our Government has seized upon is very unlike the French Revolution because it has a lot of liberty, some fraternity and no equality. We want to bring equality to our rural areas. We want to connect the unconnected. And that is an activity of this Government that I know the President highlighted because she wants this House to support it strongly. This is all part of building up the unseen infrastructure of India, the rural infrastructure of our country. If you can connect every panchayat by road, which we have not yet been able to do, but we are doing to the best of our ability through a number of very important schemes including one from the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana; if in addition to connecting every panchayat by road, by good, all-weather motorable roads, we can also bring in connectivity by broadband, we will be able to find our villages prospering because jobs that today can only be done in the cities, because they have the internet connections, will now be able to be done in the villages. You can actually sit and run a call centre in a village if you have enough fibre optic cable and enough broadband connectivity.

Similarly with health, you may have noticed that the President mentioned that we will try and increase our health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of our GDP. That would be a very significant development because it will then finally ensure an objective of the UPA Government, in its two terms, that nobody should have to walk more than 10 kilometres from their place of residence to get to a health centre that is fully staffed, that has all the medicines, that has doctors and nurses to look after people. We are getting there. We have made progress and with the increase in outlay, we will make further progress.

Similarly, the hon. President highlighted that 15 per cent of outlays of certain identified Government schemes would be spent on specifically disadvantaged sections of

our minority communities. Mahatma Gandhiji had always exhorted us to look at the most vulnerable sections of our society, to see whether our programmes were having any impact on their lives.

Today, Mr. Deputy Speaker, with this, we are going to be in a position to ensure that the most disadvantaged of the disadvantaged—the poorest, the most vulnerable amongst the minorities—are themselves targeted beneficiaries of Government action. This attempt to reach out to the most vulnerable is the key to inclusive growth, because empowerment does not come from empowering only those who are already in a position to seize power. It comes from empowering those at the bottom of our socio-economic ladder and there the national Food Security Bill, which we are looking forward to receiving in this House and which the hon. President also mentioned, is going to bring forward an important assurance to every Indian that he or she will never need to go hungry. With the computerisation of the public distribution system we can also ensure those who need subsidised food grain will get it. With all this you will see true empowerment, because a hungry person is going to find it very difficult to be an empowered person. A hungry person cannot take advantage of what our country has to offer as it marches on in development and this hungry person will benefit today from the efforts and the programmes of our UPA Government.

The needs of our national infrastructure, of course, go beyond the rural areas. There is no question that our coming Five Year Plan, the Twelfth Five Year Plan, anticipates that we will spend about a trillion dollars that is Rs. 50 lakh crores of rupees in building up our infrastructure. This is an extraordinarily large target. The Government is very conscious that it cannot raise all this money by itself. So, the opening to 'public-private partnership' is a part of this approach. If we have the credibility by doing the kind of things that I have described to you today then outside investors will also come and will also join us as we build our nation.

Eighty per cent of the infrastructure of the India of 2030 is yet to be built and we must think 20 years ahead. If we want to envisage the kind of India that our children should live in 2030, we have to start building it today. There is a famous story about the emperor Jahangir and a gardener where he asked the gardener to plant a particular plant, which was going to give a very beautiful flower in blossom. The gardener said: '*Jahanpanah*, this plant would only blossom in hundred years'. Emperor Jahangir said: 'All the more reason why you should plant

it today, let us not wait till tomorrow'. That is our approach in this Government. We want to see the India of 2030 not just on the paper, not just as a dream, but beginning on the ground today.

The fact is that these opportunities to help build the infrastructure of India are opportunities that we want the private sector to seize both in India and abroad and for that I would urge this House to send a strong signal to the world that India is ready for investment. Under the stewardship of the UPA Government we have done the basics, we have done what is necessary and we are in a position to open up in order to attract investment and grow our country, build the structures on which our children's future will then be built.

Energy is another area flagged by the hon. President. We actually need to increase by a multiple of seven times in the next 25 years. From 2009, when we came back to power to 2034 in 25 years, we expect to see a seven times multiple increase in power generation. The resources for that again cannot only come from the Government. It has to be a partnership with the private sector; with investors from inside and outside.

We in turn are able to hold our own with the world. As the hon. President pointed out, our exports grew at 34 per cent last year in 2011, that means we are able to make goods that the rest of the world wants and needs to buy. We are, therefore, dealing with the rest of the world on our own terms just as we seek their involvement in our growth and development on our terms.

The fact is that the hon. President announced yesterday a new National Manufacturing Policy. Manufacturing is important. We need to employ our young people. Let us face it. For some time now we have been speaking of a possible demographic dividend, a great demographic advantage for our country. That is, 65 per cent of our population is under 35, which means that for the next 30 years we should have a youthful, dynamic, productive workforce when the rest of the world including China, is ageing. But that workforce will only materialise and be successful and even only be possible if we are able to educate these young people before they enter the workforce. Not everyone is going to come out of a college, we need to find vocational training skills for those who are not going to get a conventional college education, but we should do that. It seems to me a disgrace that as a result of past policies which we are changing in this Government, that we have a situation wherein a country of 1.2 billion people we have a nationwide shortage of

maisons; that you only become a plumber or a carpenter if your father was a plumber or a carpenter and he taught you the skills. We do not have the skills imparted through official effective vocational training establishments, and the UPA Government is committed to setting those up so that we can make sure that our young people are equipped to take advantage of the opportunities of the new economy that we in India are building in the Century. The truth is that the alternative is too awful to contemplate if we do not get this right. If this House does not support the Government in introducing the educational reforms that it has presented to the House, the vocational training plans it is presenting to the House, the alternative is going to be that instead of a demographic dividend, we will have a demographic disaster. Because if these young people do not have the training and the education to take work, they will do what Maoists have done in 165 districts of our country's 602 districts. They will pick up the gun. Because they will feel that they have no stake in the future of our society and they have nothing to lose if they are simply going to rebel in this fashion. And, I can tell you from having lived around the world, there is nothing more dangerous to any country in the world than large numbers of unemployed young men. The policies of this Government are absolutely aiming to ensure that our young men will find employment; they will be educated and trained to be skilled to find their employment and that we will grow our economy in a way that makes it possible for them to find meaningful work. That is why the National Manufacturing Policy was mentioned. And that is why we are trying to move forward across the board in so many areas of effective action so that our young people will have the stake in our economy that is going to give them and India the future we all deserve.

We are also, of course, going beyond manufacturing and the kind of vocational training I have mentioned to something also more aspiration at the development of India as a knowledge economy.

The President mentioned, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we would increase the amount of money that our Government is devoting to Research and Development from one per cent to two per cent of our GDP. That is no small matter. There are a very few countries in the world that are spending two per cent of their GDP. But I remember when our hon. Prime Minister made that announcement at the Indian Science Congress it was an extraordinarily important decision because it shows that we are going to take advantage of what is perhaps the India's biggest asset, and that is, our brains. We are a land perhaps of greater brain than brawn but our brains

can be applied effectively to the creation of a 21st Century knowledge economy.

Already multinational giants like GE or Phillips employ more researchers in India than they do in their parent country headquarters. This is also a reflection of the environment that has been created by the UPA Government. The high quality intellectual output that we are able to give through the kind of work we do in Research actually augurs extremely well for our country. Innovation is becoming the major theme now coming out of India and it is innovation at a sensible cost. In fact, if you were to google the expression 'frugal innovation', you will find that the first 20 answers all relate to India because we have found a way of innovating inexpensively, of cutting out the frills because our country cannot afford them. And that is why, we have become the country that has invented the world's cheapest electrocardiogram machine, for example, at one-twentieth cost of foreign countries; the country which has after all produced the world's cheapest automobile, Tata Nano. Our Human Resource Development Minister has very recently introduced a Tablet, the Akash Tablet, which, in many ways, is like the iPad and the iPad, which all of you know costs Rs.40,000 or Rs. 50,000 in the market but in some ways it is better than the iPad because it has two USB ports. It needs only a two volt battery, ion and lithium battery, which can be charged using solar power because we want this tablet to be used in places where electricity supply may not be regular. This innovation has come out of India at what price? It is less at less than 50 dollars. In fact, the Government is going to subsidize it for students; and an Indian student in a village will be able to get this tablet for 25 dollars. So, a thousand rupees and change, will give an ordinary poor Indian village student, a piece of equipment comparable in every useful respect to the luxurious I-Pad.

This is the kind of change that is happening! I was not surprised, therefore, when I was invited by the University of Toronto to inaugurate an India Innovation Centre. The outside world is noticing our innovations. The buzzword now in the international community is 'Indovation', Indian Innovation. All this has been made possible because of the enabling environment created by the UPA Government; and it is something, which I believe, we should applaud in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is also India's great strength in providing services, services to the rest of the world, especially during the recession. My hon. colleague Dr. Girija Vyas also mentioned how we have resisted the

recession. The fact is that while our merchandise export did go down during the recession, our services export actually went up; and they went up during the global recession because of the strength we have given to the business of services in India. There are Indian Radiologists reading MRIs from the most prestigious American hospitals. We have medical transcription services so that a doctor in the western world can dictate medical notes at night into a machine. They will arrive when he goes to sleep; they are transcribed in India while we are awake. They get back to him in the next morning. That is kind of service that India is able to provide that no one else can. We have young Indian lawyers writing briefs now for international cases. These are changes that this House is perhaps not sufficiently conscious of. But it is part of the services revolution that India is leading in the world today.

Coming to Hospitality, the President mentioned tourism as an important area. People must recognise that tourism actually creates more jobs than industry does; and it creates jobs often for relatively unskilled or semi-skilled young people, who do not have perhaps the education to do other things but who can work in hotels, who can be waiters, who can assist cooks and who can learn on the job. Tourism, for us, therefore, is something that is a development priority. It is not just something for the comfort and convenience of foreigners in 5-Star Hotels. If we promote tourism, we help poor Indians; and this is something this Government is committed to doing. The President mentioned 12 per cent growth target in tourism in the next five years, and I assure you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that this is one more indication of the Government's consciousness of how to move forward in meeting the demands and needs of the 21st Century.

Sir, Foreign Direct Investment has been mentioned. We do know that there was a proposal made by the Government, which for the moment has been suspended. But the truth is that in the global climate today, Foreign Direct Investment overall has been down in our country. We have received only 19 billion dollars in the last fiscal year. But let me tell you the other side of that story. The remittances we have been getting from our own Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) have gone up every single year of the global recession. When the world started a recession in 2008-2009, our NRIs, our diaspora, sent home 46.4 billion dollars. In the next year, they sent home 55.75 billion dollars. In the third year, that is, last year, they sent home 57.6 billion dollars. So, Indians abroad believe in India; they believe in the work of the UPA Government; they have faith that their money will

be put to good use in this country; and that is the message I would like this House to send to the world. If our own diaspora who perhaps believe in our country; if they — very often, hardworking blue collar workers from places like my District working in countries in the Gulf — can send money back to India, certainly this House ought to show greater confidence in the economic management of the UPA Government and send a signal to the rest of the world: "Come and invest in us. We are doing well with your money." But I also want to pay a brief tribute to these NRIs. Years ago in a book that I wrote, I asked a question: "Should NRI stand for 'Not Really Indian', or 'Never Relinquished India' because there is a little bit of both in our NRIs. They have left our country but they have not given up on us. In many ways, people have not relinquished India. Today, we can add, having seen these numbers of NRI remittances, they are also the 'Now Required Indians', the NRIs of our country. We require them.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Please advise the Finance Minister to give them relief.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Since I am no longer an NRI, I can speak of them objectively with a great deal of admiration for their dedication and their patriotism to our country.

My hon. colleague also mentioned the strength of our democracy which I am proud to say our Government has safeguarded with a tremendous amount of conviction. The pluralism of India is something the UPA stands for. We do not accept narrower definitions of Indian-ness, bigoted definitions of what makes India what it is. We are a land, we believe in the UPA, that is the land of everyone whosoever has contributed to our civilization, a land of people who have over millennia helped build India into the India we have today. This role of our UPA Government in sustaining through conscious Governmental policy, the diversity of our country, rests on a profound understanding that India is a land that experiences divisions but can overcome these divisions, divisions of caste, of creed, of colour, of culture, of consonant, of conviction, of costume and custom because we can still rally around a consensus, and that consensus, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is on a very simple principle, that in a rich and diverse democracy like us, you do not really need to agree all the time so long as you can agree on the ground rules of how you will disagree.

We have seen political disagreements in our country. We have seen them being resolved with the ballot box

and we, in the UPA, have taken victory and defeat in stride because we accept that this is how democracy works. In the same spirit we should say to our friends on the other side that democracy is also about respectfully listening to arguments and making counter arguments, not about disrupting the work of this august House. Let us join hands together to make this House an effective instrument of our people. Let us make it together a House where we will actually discuss policies, including in the remarks that will follow in response to the Motion that has been moved. Let us in a constructive way look at how India can move forward because at the end of the day every Member of this House surely shares the same objective, an India that is an India we all wish to be proud of.

It is sad to see political divisions on the issue of terrorism. Our hon. Home Minister made the point today that terrorism is an issue that transcends quarrels between the Central Government and the State Governments. We do need to overcome these problems and I do not want to pre-judge the outcome of the consultations which, the Minister said, will take place with all the State Governments. But I do want to highlight one point that the President herself made which is that 18 terrorist modules had actually been dismantled by the UPA Government in 2011.

We always focus on the bad news. Whenever there is a bomb that goes off in a Mumbai bazaar, we will, of course, absolutely focus all our attention, our headlines, our television news on what happened. But we pay no attention at all to the terrorist bombings that did not happen because of our effective work. The dog that did not bark never makes the news but the fact is if the President of India can stand before the two Houses and tell you that 18 terrorist modules have been neutralized in 2011, that does go to the credit of the Government, and I appeal to this House to give credit where the credit is due.

I am conscious of the time, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I would like briefly to turn to the foreign policy as well since the President touched upon it. The effective stewardship of our nation's external interest in the hands of the UPA Government led by our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh has been widely applauded around the world. We have had, of course, to spend a fair amount of time on our immediate neighbourhood. We live, as the expression goes, in a tough neighbourhood. We had some serious challenges coming from across the borders of our country and it is extremely important that as the

Prime Minister has done that we devote the kind of time necessary to ensuring that the tranquility and peace of our neighbourhood is not disturbed and does not spill over into our country.

But in addition to that we have been serving for the last year-and-a-half in the United Nations Security Council as a Non-Permanent Member. We have been able to use that experience to demonstrate to the world how a responsible, emerging power has emerged on to the global stage. Today, we can proudly say that India is looked upon with respect in all the chancelleries of the world's capitals and the respect particularly felt for our hon. Prime Minister is one that has been widely acknowledged.

The Time Magazine poll on Global Leaders has said that the most single respected global leader in the world is India's Prime Minister. When President Obama of the United States was asked to name the global leaders in the world he respected, the first name he mentioned was again our Prime Minister of India. These are all matters that go beyond political parties; these are matters that all Indians should be proud of because our Prime Minister is your Prime Minister on the other side of the House as well as ours. But, let us also stress that it is not merely respect we are seeking, we in this UPA Government are determined to safeguard the national interest of India effectively and of Indian people wherever they may be found. Which is why, as the President mentioned, we had during the Civil War in Libya, during the outbreak that jeopardised the lives of 16,000 Indians there, we were able to effectively conduct Operation Safe Homecoming, that brought home 16,000 of our fellow citizens safe from disaster. This is the kind of tangible focus on Indian interests that you are seeing day after day and week after week from the UPA Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is fitting that I conclude. We have to acknowledge that there are still huge problems that we need to overcome. This Government has never pretended that everything is perfect. We know there are challenges. The Prime Minister quite recently in releasing a Report on Child Malnutrition even said, 'there are matters of which we should be ashamed and Child Malnutrition is one such matter'.

In our country, we cannot hide our heads in the sand. There are very serious problems of poverty that we need to overcome in our country. I earned some unfair notoriety a couple of years ago when some gentlemen from the other side of the House spoke of

India being a super power and I said, we cannot speak of being a super power, when we are still super poor. This is not a popular thing to say but it is true. We do have a large number of our people in whose service the UPA Government is working; the people, we are determined to pull out of poverty. We have been doing it every year. Every year of this Government's existence, we have pulled out approximately one per cent of our population from below the poverty line. Last year, it was 0.78 per cent. But, if we look at the Planning Commission figures, we are thinking about 10 million people a year who have been no longer under the poverty line under our Government. This is a bit slow. There is lot more that needs to be done. But, we are not China. China has grown at great-neck speed. If you grow at great-neck speed, you also break a few necks. We do not do that in India. We bring our people along with us in the process of growth and development.

I want to stress that the UPA Government is working – if I can use computer language – on both the hardware of development and on the software of development. The hardware – the roads, the airports, the railways, the infrastructural questions have not been neglected, as you note from the President's speech, but also the software of development – the human capital on which our nation rests, the human capital of our ordinary people, the Indian men and women in the poorest parts of this country. The objective of our Government is and must remain to ensure that they get three square meals a day; that they are able to send their children to a good school, a good Government school that teachers actually come to and teach; that they are able themselves to aspire to decent jobs – decent jobs that we train and equip them for and that we try and create in our economy so that they and their children can look to a better future. That is the purpose of Government. We must be conscious that we are building this country amongst our very very youthful population – I mentioned the number earlier as 65 per cent are below 35 years. But I can tell you that our Prime Minister when he addressed the newly elected Congress Members of Parliament, just two and half years ago, in the Central Hall, said, 'never forget that we got a lot of support of young voters in this election' and he said, 'we must never stop respecting the impatience of the young'. That is what the UPA Government is conscious of – the impatience of the young. Our young have a right to be impatient. They have a right to want change. They have a right to want to see progress and it is our job to provide that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we in the UPA have a sweeping vision for the future of this country and we are on course to bring about these changes. This is a vision which we have not heard from the other side of the House and I am not sure we will hear in the debates this afternoon. It is because it is a vision that sees a great adventure in this nation of bringing 1.2 billion people out into the forefront of the world of 21st Century, Century, connecting 600 million Indian villagers into the global village. of doing so by bringing 600 million poor Indians bringing them into the 21st

These are major challenges, but these are worthwhile ambitions and worthwhile aspirations for a country like ours. We in the UPA are doing this in an open society, in a democratic society where our policies will be challenged at the ballot box and also in the streets. We are trying to do this at the helm of a rich, diverse and plural civilization; but one, in our view, should be open to the contention of ideas and interests within it that should not be afraid of the prowess or the products of the outside world; that should be determined to liberate and fulfil the creative energies of the Indian people.

Such an India is the India that the President spoke of in her Address yesterday. It is an India that has grown and will grow. It is an India that stands ready to assume its global responsibilities in the 21st century. I call upon the House to vote for this Motion.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012.'

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad) Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the motion of thanks.

Sir, the entire House will agree that there is a healthy tradition in Parliamentary democracy that the Hon'ble President addresses both the Houses when the session

begins in a new year. After that a debate is held to express gratitude on the President's Address and in both the Houses of the Parliament whether it is Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha this motion is passed with consensus. I think when a debate is held on the motion of thanks or on any important motion or subject then it is expected that some suggestions will be put forward by the ruling party or the opposition which will be helpful in developing consensus on issues of national importance and when consensus evolves it naturally helps the Government in implementing its policies and programmes effectively. Earlier also several debates have been held. I do not like to discuss all those instances here when the opposition put forward its suggestions and the ruling party accepted it. The ruling Party and the country benefited from this.

So far as the opposition is concerned, even today it wants to extend its constructive cooperation specially on the issues of national importance. I feel, but I do not know, why the Government has got such mindset that it does not want to take the cooperation of the opposition even if the opposition wants to extend constructive cooperation on matters of national interest. Leave alone the opposition parties, I feel that this Government is not interested in the suggestions put forward by its coalition partners, we are witnessing such situation. I would like to illustrate it with an example.

India is a democratic country. We all know that its structure is federal. We have accepted federal structure in our Constitution and it is a kind of embellishment to our Indian Constitution. The Government on its part should try that mutual cooperation between the Union and the States not only continues but it continuously increases and becomes stronger. But the conditions are adverse. The attitude of this Government is that instead of cooperation between the Union and the States a competitive and confrontational situation has been created. Recently the Government decided to constitute NCTC. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also aware that the Chief Minister of several states of our country opposed it and told that the Union Government has taken this step without taking the State Governments into confidence.

I agree that when the Chief Minister raised this opposition, our Prime Minister assured them to take cooperation of the states and have consultation with them. But I felt surprised when the Hon. President's Address was taking place. His Address also had a mention that

the Government would constitute NCTC. What was its need? Till all the states were taken into confidence, what was the justification in mentioning the setting up of NCTC in the Hon. President's Address? I believe that the seriousness which this Government must show and the serious effort which is to be made on its part to rid the country of the crisis of terrorism is nowhere to be seen.

I would like to remind you of the Lok Sabha elections of the year 2004. POTA was an anti-terror law. This Congress Party fought elections on the issue of POTA. The alliance in existence at that time fought elections together. After the formation of the Government, the first thing they did was to remove a very strong and effective anti terror law called POTA. Several states of the country like Maharashtra, Gujarat had also formulated anti-terror laws. The Government of India has not given the required approval to the said anti-terror law. How can I believe that this Government is serious about ridding the country of the crisis of terrorism? The main conspirator behind the attack on the parliament in the year 2001 was also awarded punishment by the Supreme Court. However, that punishment has not been implemented so far. How can we presume that this Government is fully serious about ridding us of the crisis of terrorism.

Not only this, I feel more painful when I see the prominent people from the ruling party openly discussing the Batla House episode and trying to make fun of the martyrdom of the police inspector like Mohan Chand Sharma who got martyred. Sometimes, the Minister in this Government is found saying that their party President had tears in her eyes after watching the Batla House CD. I was expecting that at least some prominent person or spokesperson of the largest party from this ruling coalition will refute this or come out with an explanation that due to such and such reasons the prominent leader of the coalition had tears in her eyes or she became emotional. Has she got into tears after seeing the dead bodies of those terrorists or she had tears in her eyes on seeing the dead body of Mohan Chand Sharma who got martyred while fighting with the terrorists? But no explanation was given in this regard. I think that this Government constantly keeps on searching for some medium or means to interfere in the matter of the states only on the pretext of terrorism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding NCTC, through you I would like to say that the Prime Minister should take a step forward in this depiction only after taking all

the states into confidence. So far as fighting terrorism is concerned, the opposition is ready to extend full support. From the core of our heart, we want India to get rid of the problem of terrorism. But, if we are to get rid of the problem of terrorism, the Government should display a strong will power. We find the Government locking to some extent in having a strong will power and the effective network which is required to fight terrorism is not available with us even today. This is what I feel.

A big incident took place recently. The embassy of our friend country Israel is housed in the high security zone of New Delhi. Three or four persons of Israeli Embassy got injured in a terrorist incident. How can I presume that the Government of India has the kind of preparation as required, to fight terrorism or to accept the challenge of terrorism? The Government does keep on giving assurances in both the Houses of the Parliament and outside also, but we do not get to see the actual results in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. President's Address mentioned that 18 Sleeper modules were destroyed in the year 2011. This country will not get rid of the crisis of terrorism by destroying merely 18 Sleeper modules. Several news keep coming that 700, 900 or 1000 sleeper modules are effectively operating in our country at present. Can we remain satisfied after destroying 18 Sleeper modules only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to how many sleeper modules have increased recently as the people of the country should know about it. You have taken the step of setting up NCTC but you want to interfere with the rights of the states through this measure. It is not limited to NCTC only. In addition to it, you have also not taken the state Governments into confidence in case of Railway Protection Force. You are giving police power to this protection Force whereas this comes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Also, you brought the Protection of Communal and Targeted Violence Bill earlier without taking the State Governments into confidence. You took a decision on FDI without consulting the State Governments. You have seen as to what extent you had to face the opposition of one of your own allies. I condemn this approach and attitude of the Government and expect that this Government will make all round effort to have a progressive mutual cooperation between the Centre and the state. Secondly, some State Governments

have passed some bills in their legislation assemblies and sent them to the Union Government for approval. All these bills have been lying pending for years. The required approval has not been given by the Government till today. I would like to mention here a few bills sent by the State Governments to the Centre. There is Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill which is lying with the government since 2003 but has not been passed till date. Second, The Gujarat Local Authorities Amendment Bill has been lying with the government since 2009 but it not could be passed till date. The Kutch Bombay Inami Amendment Bill 2011 has not been passed till now. Although this amendment bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the state keeping the interests of the landless people in mind. The amendment of this law enacted in 1958 has been proposed so that the land scams that take place in Kutch area in the name of landless labourers could be stopped. Similarly, there are many bills in Gujarat Legislative Assembly such as the Gujarat Tenancy and Agriculture Land Law Amendment Bill, 2011, the Gujarat Land Fragmentation and Consolidation Bill and Gujarat Education Institute Services Bill, 2006 which have not been sanctioned by the Union Government so far.

Not only this, I want to give the example of Bihar also. The Bihar Legislative Assembly passed the Bihar State University Service Commission Bill, 2001 and forwarded it to the Union Government. Year 2011 passed and 2012 started but it has not been sanctioned yet. Why was the Bihar University Tribunal Bill not sanctioned? Similarly, the Bihar State School Teacher and Employees Dispute Redressal Tribunal Bill is also pending for more than one year. There are many such bills. The Patna University Amendment Bill has been lying since 2010 but has not got sanction from the Union Government. Similarly, the Madhya Pradesh government passed the Terrorism and Disruptive Activities and Control of Organised Crime Bill in March 2010 in the Legislative Assembly and sent it to the government but it has not been sanctioned till now. Similarly, the bills from the states of Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh have suffered from the 'keep it pending' policy of the Union Government. How can we then agree that the Centre respects the desires of the state when it is not willing to pass bills which are not disputed at all. What is the problem of the government? It is beyond understanding.

I would also like to discuss the special issue of Telangana state that has been raised. There are regional aspirations. The people of an area have their own emotions and requirements. The entire country acknowledges that Telangana state should be constituted. The entire Telangana area is agitated over this issue. But, I was surprised when I saw that there was no mention of Telangana in the President's Address. I would like to say with great respect, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir to you and the Prime Minister that the report of the committee formed for the constitution of Telangana has been submitted. Concrete steps should be taken for immediate constitution of Telangana state. The Bharatiya Janata Party will give complete cooperation over this issue.

This information has also been received about Telangana that the government is considering constitution of an autonomous council, *i.e.*, the government wants to adopt the model of a state within a state. But I feel that the aspirations regarding the people of the state about its development would not be fulfilled by the above mentioned council.

Now I come to the topic of North-Eastern states. I have got the chance of touring some North-Eastern states a number of times. I have also got the chance of talking to the people of the said states ... (*Interruptions*) North-East is also facing serious problems. The governments of those states are involved in large scale corruption to the extent that the basic needs of roads, water and power are also not being met. I feel that merely grant of special package is not the solution to their problems. In fact, the government should make special efforts for those states so that the people of North-East could feel that they are a part of India and they could walk with their head held high. Such situation needs to be created.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir there is a mention in the Address by His Excellency, The President and I would like to welcome the fact that the lapsable central pool has been converted into a non-lapsable pool so that any other central projects or other projects on which work is going on should not stop due to lack of funds. I appreciate this step.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I discuss North-East, naturally I am thinking of Arunachal Pradesh too. Not only I, but the entire country is concerned about the interference by China. Our Defence Minister had gone to Arunachal Pradesh. China registered its protest over that

visit too as to why the Indian Defence Minister had visited the state. Is Arunachal Pradesh not a part of India? Should India bend before China in fear? I believe that this government is not registering its protest in this regard at international forums in as forceful a manner as is the need of the hour. The diplomatic efforts needed on part of the government are also not being made. The issue of the dam being on the Brahmaputra river at the Indo-Tibetan border by China has been discussed many times. This news has also been published in newspapers. Chinese ambassador had also come to meet me. My statement had been published and when I talked to him about this he said that no such dam was being constructed. But ten days earlier the news that Brahmaputra had almost dried-up in Pasighat came from not only North-East but was published in all the newspapers in the country. Water has receded to this extent that it has dried-up almost completely. Imagine what would be the condition in future? If Brahmaputra dries-up North-East would be destroyed. I believe that the government needs to make a diplomatic effort so that China agrees to send delegates from both countries at all the places regarding which complaints are being received. A joint inspection committee of both countries should be constituted to go and verify the reports in this regard.

15.00 hrs.

How can we believe when they say that they are not constructing any new project there? think that we need to take it seriously. At the same time the government should make a diplomatic effort for getting an international tripartite water treaty regarding the Brahmaputra river signed by the three countries namely China, Bangladesh and India. The government should try its best for the said tripartite water treaty. This tripartite water treaty may be signed by the three countries namely China, Bangladesh and India as we have signed an international tripartite treaty in regard to the Indus river. Only the North-Eastern region is not problematic, we have Pak occupied Kashmir also. The United Nations has declared Pak occupied Kashmir a disputed area. China has entered into Gilgit-Baltistan.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Chinese soldiers have entered into the said region. Bigger Chinese companies have entered into the said region

but we are not registering our objections as effectively as we should have. Pak occupied Kashmir is a disputed area and China is constructing bunkers there. Chinese military is present there. China is a permanent member of the United Nation Security Council. Why can't we expose Pakistani designs on the said region in complicity with China in the security council? But Mr. Chairman Sir, the government is not making any efforts in this direction. The Presidential address refers to the need of better relations with China and we do agree with that. Why only China, India should have better relations with all its neighbouring countries. Whatever cooperation is required therefor, our party is ready to cooperate with the government. But I am concerned that the Presidential address refers to commercial relations but does not refer to the threats being caused by the neighbours from strategic point of view, Mr. Chairman Sir, once again through you, I would like to repeat and demand from the government, that this government should try to make an international opinion using its diplomatic skills against the designs of China and Pakistan. The Chinese military strength has increased manifold. I have just been informed and I read in the newspaper of yesterday that China has suddenly increased its defence budget by about 11.2 percent. We should not have any problem with this fact as any country has the right to increase its defence budget. But what are we doing? I think that we need to think about this. Here I would like to refer to a letter written by the Army Chief Mr. V.K. Singh to the Minister of Defence. Perhaps this letter has been written on 3rd March, 2012.

[English]

The Army Chief Shri V.K. Singh has written to the Defence Minister Shri A.K. Antony that the war-waging capability of the Army has been seriously degraded with the government dragging its feet on critical procurements and the policy measures.

[Translation]

It is evident that the government's poor military procurement policy has compelled the Army Chief to express his concern in this regard. Sir, which matter can be of greater concern? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I would like to know whether he is going to authenticate the letter ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: We have become more concerned after going through the media reports. Here I would also like to refer to the fact that keeping in view the rising fiscal deficit perhaps the government proposes to cut its defence budget. I would like to request very humbly that the country is going through a crisis at present. The government should not make any cut in the defence budget rather the government should increase it. The entire country is ready to forego its one meal and to cooperate in this regard but there should be no compromise with the pride and self-respect of our country through you. I would like to make this humble request to our Prime Minister.

So far as fiscal deficit is concerned, at the time of presenting the budget the hon'ble Finance Minister had assured both the Houses of Parliament that the fiscal deficit would not rise above 4.6 percent of GDP. But I have gone through a report of the World Bank just now. As per the said World Bank report the fiscal deficit is likely to reach 5.6 percent of GDP by the end of the year. Economic experts are now of the view that now the fiscal deficit is going beyond control. The fiscal deficit crisis is constantly worsening. The government has not been even able to cut down its own expenditure as much as expected from the government. I have got one more figure that the government has shown 6.1 percent growth rate in the figures issued by the government for the third quarter of financial year 2012-2013. As per Moody's, an international rating agency, the said growth rate is likely to go below even 6 percent in the first quarter of financial year 2012-2013. It means that the economy of our country is likely to face crisis on account of wrong economic policies and wrong economic planning of this government. Such is the situation in the country. But the hon'ble President has stated in her Presidential address the growth rate of GDP is likely to be more than 8 percent during the next financial year. But it is far from truth and reality. How are we going to achieve this target? ...*(Interruptions)* Achieving 8 to 9 percent is like building castles in the air. I would like to know as to what efforts are being made by the government to achieve this target. The House would like to know about this.

*Not recorded.

There is one more concern. Population of the country is rising constantly and almost 59 percent population of the country will be below 40 years by the year 2020 as per the data.

Unemployment is the major problem of our country. The challenge of unemployment problem cannot be met through MNREGA alone. For this, the Government should make efforts and formulate an effective policy in this regard so as to meet the challenge of unemployment problem.

As far as Mr. Prime Minister is concerned, I do not wish to raise any doubt about his abilities. But sometimes I do find the Prime Minister in a helpless position. I feel that the Government is being governed by some different centre as it is in the case of an Empowered Committee of Ministers. An unconstitutional authority has been set up. The Prime Minister is forced to comply with the decision taken by the said authority. In my opinion it is unfortunate. But, this is the situation. The NDA had been in power and Shri Atal ji was the Prime Minister. The country has seen the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when NDA Government had controlled the rate of inflation while maintaining growth rate. The country has witnessed the NDA regime. But, I find the economic principles of the UPA Government strange. There is no respite from price rise whether the economy is witnessing a boom or a slowdown. I am unable to understand the equation between the Government and price rise ...(*Interruptions*) There must be a long bonding because whenever UPA comes to power, prices of commodities increase.

Sir, in my opinion there should be balance between growth and inflation as it was during the NDA regime when hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India. I do remember the day when he made an announcement in respect of growth rate that we would achieve the target of 8 percent growth rate. That time opposition parties had termed it as day dreaming. How could the Government achieve the target of 8 percent growth rate? But the Government has successfully achieved the target of 8.4 percent growth rate. Now double digit growth is a distant dream and the country has experienced the brunt of price rise. It is a fact that rate of inflation has been reduced to some extent and it has declined to 7.65 percent. But there is no respite from price rise. How had the NDA Government managed to control price rise? The NDA Government had made heavy investment in the infrastructure sector to check

price rise and to increase growth rate and as a result there was a check on price rise during that period. The NDA Government had also made heavy investment in order to strengthen rural economy. Due to wrong policies of the Government such a situation has been created that poor farmers who are supposed to be self reliant are being largely dependent on the Government. All this is happening due to wrong policies of the Government.

Just now the issue of MNREGA has been discussed. Hon'ble Girija Vyas ji has also expressed her views in this regard in her speech and hon'ble Shashi Tharoor ji has appreciated the scheme. It is correct that certain people have been provided employment but what is the status of MNREGA? Corruption is plaguing MNREGA badly. How is corruption to be checked. I would like to put forth certain date in this regard. Upto December, 2011 total Rs. 1452 crore was spent. Such an amount was spent during the period of six years. There has been a sharp decline in per household work day during the last two years. The Government claims to provide hundred days employment. Sometimes the Government claim that minimum 75 percent employment is provided to each family whereas the actual situation is different. The number of work days have been reduced during the year 2009-10 wherein only 54 work days have been provided. The number of work days further reduced during the year 2010-11 wherein per household 47 work days have been provided. During the current financial year per household has been provided 32 days employment upto December. Fake Muster Rolls are being prepared. Even, fee is being changed for making Job Card. The Government should obtain information about the status of the poor. The labourers are being provided low wages to the tune of Rs. 50, 60 or 70. I am raising this point because I have interacted with these labourers. In view of the corruption prevalent in MNREGA, I feel that there is a need to check it on priority basis.

Sir, migration from villages to cities has increased tremendously. This is the main reason that benefits of MNREGA are not reaching the intended beneficiaries. I would like to raise points in respect of farmers. The status of farmers is deteriorating day by day. Last time, I raised the issue of crop Holiday in Andhra Pradesh during 'Zero Hour' in the House. It is a serious issue. The farmers...(*Interruptions*) are forced to take decision like crop Holiday. Why has such a situation been created? The Government is going to enforce the Food Security Bill. You may get this Bill passed in the House and make

it an Act, but how would you ensure providing benefits of the Act to 15 intended beneficiaries in case agricultural production does not increase. The Government should ponder over this.

The Government had imposed a ban on export of cotton, but now the said ban has been lifted. I am unable to understand as to why such a ban was imposed. Cotton growing farmers definitely get remunerative prices in the international market, but I am unable to understand as to why such a ban was imposed. Such a situation has been created that potato is being sold at Rs. 2/kg. A lot of distressed sales are taking place and the farmer are not even getting the production cost of potato, onion and tomato. I would like to discuss the agricultural loan disbursed by you. He said that an amount of 4 lakh 75 thousand crore rupees will be disbursed to the farmers during the year 2011-12 to increase production. Before this an amount of 4 lakh 60 thousand crore rupees had been disbursed to the farmers but you would be surprised to know that in Chandigarh and Delhi, I think a lot of land acquisition has taken place in Chandigarh and Delhi, loans to the tune of Rs. 32 thousand 400 crore has been disbursed there. But loans to the tune of 31 thousand crore rupees only has been disbursed as loan in four states *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, which is the biggest state of the country, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh taken together. How will farmers increase production? I think, there is a need to pay attention towards this fact by the Government. I fear there may be a scam in this. There is a need to look into this aspect also. Presently, the foodgrain production has completely stagnated. Though it was stated last year that 241.56 million ton foodgrains had been produced there is a need to increase this production further. Therefore, the Government should review its policies. During the last session also I had said and I meant to reiterate that a special session of the House should be held for 7 or 10 days to seriously discuss the changes which may be brought into the agriculture policy. The National Farmers Commission which is also known as Swaminathan Committee has submitted its report in 2005 but it has not been implemented till date. I want to know if any Special Session will be held then we shall also discuss the report of the Swaminathan Committee. The House may put forward its suggestions about the things which should be implemented and the steps to be taken for their implementation.

It has been said that agricultural loan will be provided at the rate of 7 percent interest. It has been mentioned

in President's address that a rebate of 3 percent will be provided to those who will timely repay their loans. It means they will have to pay 4 percent rate of interest. I also belong to farmer community, I would like to request to the Government that it should take a decision to with strong will power about providing loan to the actual farmers at one percent rate of interest for one year. If one does not repay the loan within one year's stipulated time period, then you may charge 3 percent rate of interest. But the rate of interest should not be more than three percent on agricultural loan in any circumstances.

What should we say about the credibility of the Government, the recent election result makes it clear what is the credibility of the Government at present. In 2G spectrum case, the manner in which the Government cancelled 122 licenses, I think it should not be looked at exclusively from legal point of view but from ethical and legal angle also. It may not be a case of criminal culpability but who can deny the fact that it is not a case of moral or ethical culpability? But, the Government has accepted the decision of the Supreme Court. But, the Government is also bound by some moral accountability. The Government is not seen only with rules and laws but it runs on credibility and moral power. What has happened about the allocation of S band. I will not discuss it here but I meant to say something about Devas multimedia. IT has a deal with Antrix. Whatever has been published in newspaper about that deal, I do not want to go into detail about that. But the question is regarding clearance given to Devas by the Ministry of Finance breaking rules repeatedly. It should be enquired into with the help of Ministry of Finance telecom ventures, LLC Columbia Capital made investment on 18th May 2006. Both these companies are subsidiary of Devas in America and as per rules investment of subsidiary is not possible in a holding company, and this fact is known even to a common man. Despite that relaxation in rules continues and all these things continued to take place. It is right that the deal has been cancelled. But, an enquiry should be conducted into the intention behind providing various facilities and concessions to Devas multimedia by twisting many rules. Therefore, through you I would like to request hon'ble Prime Minister that this House would like to know the reasons for providing so many facilities to Devas Multimedia by the Minister of Finance. I am confident that clarification would be given in this regard.

I was going through the President's Address. In the beginning of the Address corruption and black money

have been mentioned in the fourth paragraph. I think Lok Pal Bill should be passed in the House, but no claims may be made that the passage of Lok Pal Bill will minimise the corruption. I think many more effective mechanism would be required apart from this. The Government must think regarding that. But all the people in the country have been aggrieved by the political sabotage witnessed in the Rajya Sabha regarding 'Lok Pal Bill'. Our Party wanted Rajya Sabha to function even after 12 AM and pass the Lok Pal Bill, but it did not happen so.

Respected Advaniji is sitting beside me. He had raised the issue of black money in the House in the year 2000. I do not want to say more regarding it. I just want to say that Prime Minister or perhaps the Minister of Finance, had assured this House that a white paper will be issued on black money. Even today we are waiting for that white paper. I have full faith that hon'ble Prime Minister in his reply will clarify as to when the said white paper will be issued. We got more worried when the Director of CBI, the biggest investigating agency of this country, told that black money to the tune of 500 billion dollars is lying in various countries of the world. I think no other agency in the country is bigger than CBI.

All these things were going on when to reservation on the basis religion was announced to achieve electoral success. Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to clarify so far as my party is concerned, we are not such people who spread hatred among human being on the basis of caste, creed or religion. We are people who do politics on the basis of justice and humanity. But we saw that there is no provision of reservation on the basis of religion in the constitution of India and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehruji himself had said in the year 1961 that providing reservation on the community basis will not be a minor mistake but it will be disastrous and divisive for India. The same people inheriting the politics of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's legacy are giving reservation on the basis of religion against his wishes. Also what happened in the meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India? All the esteemed members like Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opposed this move.

India, our Motherland has got divided into two parts in the name of religion, therefore reservation should not be provided in the name of religion and permission cannot be given to redivide the independent India. So far as my opinion is concerned, any poor belonging to Hindu,

Muslim, Christian or Sikh community will be given the benefit of reservation and our Bhartiya Janta Party will support it. We have a provision in our Constitution that the persons who are socially and educationally backward should get the benefits of reservation. If the Prime Minister thinks that our Muslim brethren and the people of other religions cannot be provided the benefits of reservation on the basis of this provision, the norms regarding the socially and educationally backward can be changed or the social and educational backwardness can be redefined taking the House into confidence and why can't this happen? But it should not be on the basis of religion. Poverty is there in the whole country and without attributing it to any caste or religion, poverty should be removed. People from the Bharatiya Janta Party also want the same. If any obstacle arises in its way, we are ready to provide full support to address the same.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I don't have to say much but would only say that at present our country is going through a phase of crisis due to the wrong policies of the Government and we are fully ready to cooperate with this Government to rid the country of the crisis even being in the opposition. But the trust and the credibility of the Government is totally lost in the country at present. I think that there is a need to restore the same and if the Government cannot restore it, there is no justification of the Government remaining in power. With this submission, I conclude my speech supporting this vote of thanks.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, I have risen to speak on the vote of thanks to the Hon. President's Address. Thank you for giving me the time.

In the beginning of the vote of thanks, I attentively listened to the Hon. Girija Vyasji and Shashi Tharoorji. Hon. Girija Vyasji put forth her points elaborately and also used some poetry. Hon. Shashi Tharoorji's whole speech centred more on foreign policy. It was more about foreign etiquettes, foreign food and the system prevailing there. He did not bring forward any suggestion with regard to increasing our growth rate or repo rate. I was listening to the speech of Hon. Rajnath Singhji and it felt good. He invited the attention of the House towards the external and internal security of the country and put forth his viewpoint on various issues. I would continue my speech after associating myself with his speech. Yesterday, the Hon. President addressed both the Houses in Central

Hall and expressed her viewpoints, I saw the opinion and reactions of various parties in the evening on T.V in detail. The people from opposition parties said that the President's Address was in a way the document of the Government and it mentioned only the manners and policy of the Government. The opposition said that this address was indicating towards a midterm poll. Various reactions came and I would not like to go into detail but I would only say that the country is going through very adverse circumstances. Hon. President in her address said that the economic growth rate of the country was 8.4 percent in the year 2011-12. This year our growth fell down to 7 percent. The Government has said that in the coming times, we will increase the growth rate between 8 to 9%.

The tenure of the Hon. President is completing in the month of July. I saw in the previous years that she used to come, make a speech and used to leave but this time she left after meeting all the Hon. Members of both the Houses as a matter of decorum. I appreciated this gesture but comments were made five times during the address which was not a good thing. Central Hall has its own decorum. The speaker and the other Hon. Members must have felt bad. Those Members who had some grievance or grudge could have expressed their views in both the Houses just as Hon. Rajnath Singhji did. This is a platform where we can express ourselves. Hon. President in her address said that the Union Government has completed its half term in a very good manner. We would also like to convince that we won't go for midterm poll. In my opinion, BJP would want the midterm poll but other people won't like this to happen...*(Interruptions)* We don't want midterm elections. We would not like the Government to be toppled at any cost. The people have elected us and we have got mandate but you people are restless. Wait for some time. You have auspicious indications. Hon. Rajnath Singhji said that the results of five states elections are giving indications. This is true but still you have to work very hard. You don't get so excited with the results of the five states to presume that you are going to make the Government at the Centre.

So far as the achievements reflected in the booklet is concerned, I was going through it and it was thoroughly discussed in the House. We have discussed several issues and rules but I would like to draw your attention towards the problems of the farmers. Even today, 75% farmers live in villages. Today, agricultural labourers have developed an apathy towards farming as they are not

able to get remunerative prices and they are migrating from villages to cities. Our agricultural labourers are migrating to Delhi, Mumbai and other big mega cities of the country and also Gujarat and Bengal for earning their livelihood. We have to think seriously in this regard. The incidents of suicides by farmers have gone up. You have waived loans but that is not enough. I believe that loan waiver has led to a rise in the incidence of suicide. You will have to evaluate it be it South India or Bundelkhand. We should not hesitate in speaking the truth nor should we hide the truth. The situation of Bundelkhand has become deplorable. You have given it a package. You can give packages to various states, be it the North-Eastern States or Bundelkhand but it should also be evaluated whether the money is being utilised properly or not. But this evaluation is not done. It is left to the states. Whenever any discussion on any issue has occurred the Centre and the states have resorted to blame game. Whereas, the federal structure of the Constitution has devolved the right to deal with the issue of farmers, labourers, the youth, education and health upon the states. But after allocation of budget it is the responsibility of the Union Government also to evaluate the utilisation of funds. We should conduct research. The biggest problem before the country is the ever increasing population. I think the the Address has not touched upon the issue of curbing this rise in population. There should have been mention of ways to fight poverty in future keeping in view the rising population. The problems of farmers and labourers, of teaching children, particularly girls, of improving the health facilities should have been addressed. We would have to think about it. We would not be able to move ahead till a check is put on the rise in population. We cannot progress merely on the basis of repo rate or growth rate.

My second point is about farmers. It is true that I stood for elections after seeing the problems being faced by farmers. I have gone from village to village. Shri Vijay Bahadurji is sitting here. He has closely observed the problems of Bundelkhand. The farmer of the region has given up completely. The farmers are not able to get the production cost of his produce today. Bansalji, in fact, the Swaminathan Committee has gone so far as to say that the situation of farmers cannot be improved till we do not reimburse them one and a half times the cost of production per acre. I would like to say that they should be paid one and a half times the cost of production seeing the rise in inflation. As far as support price is concerned, it has been fixed but the State Governments

and the middlemen are not able to ensure the payment of that price. Be it the issue of wheat or paddy or support price the farmer sells it at throwaway rates but it is not even weighed properly. There is no arrangement of weights and measures by the government. Now this blame will be laid on the door of the State Government. But the Union Government should also take care of this issue. Weighing machines should be installed at FCI godowns. Weighing machines should be put up there through central agencies. Weighing machines should be put up at cooperatives. Now, cooperatives would be deemed to be the responsibility of the states. But some arrangement would have to be made. When the farmers get loan, agricultural equipment or seeds. When he takes in produce to the market he is not given the price as per weight because the vagaries of weather spoil his produce and it is not considered up-to-the-mark. Then he sells it to the middlemen at throwaway prices. So he sells it at 700 to 800 rupees per quintal, even today paddy is lying in selling centres but is not being bought. We have to call-up the district magistrate to tell him to buy produce of farmers by name. How many phone calls can I make? Every farmer is not a large farmer. Most are marginal farmers. He keeps foodgrains to last him the entire year and some for sowing the next year's crop. But we are not even able to make arrangements for them. We should give serious consideration to this issue.

Now let us take up the issue of loan. The farmer is not able to get electricity, water and manure in time. During the previous session the issue of manure being smuggled to Nepal or Bangladesh was taken up. The farmers are not able to get water or manure in time. He stands in queues, bears the lathi of the police but the manure is blackmarketed. We will have to make proper arrangements in this regard. Till such arrangements are made the situation of farmers will not improve and the country will not progress. We talk about unemployment. Whenever this issue is raised the government says it has started Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Do not link unemployment with MGNREGS. What arrangements have you made for the educated unemployed youth? The Address of His Excellency the President talks of employment for lakhs. But I would like to ask you about those educated unemployed youth who pass the age limit for getting jobs. Nowadays the multinationals offer jobs on contract basis, on the basis of annual packages. They have to work extremely hard to earn that package. The Samajwadi Party has said a number of times, through this House,

that the educated unemployed whose parents have given them adequate education but who are not able to get a job, should be provided unemployment allowance. My party advocates this suggestion and Hon. Chairman, we want to tell the government, through you, that the government should make arrangement for employment of the educated unemployed or provide them unemployment allowance. Each person should be provided at least five thousand rupees dearness allowance only then can we move forward and stop the migration of labourers, farmers and agricultural labourers.

Hon. Rajnath Singhji was saying just now that he is against provision of reservation on the basis of religion and on the other hand also said that the said provision is written in the Constitution. The Constitution says that any category which is weak on economic, social or educational parameters should be given reservation. Why does the government constitute committees, it could be any government - yours or some other. Swaminathan Committee was constituted for farmers for which the government wanted the House to run for one week. Similarly, if Rangnath and Sachar Committee was constituted, which recommended reservations on the basis of educational, economic and social basis, why is the government reluctant to discuss it. Quota within quota has been given which was strongly opposed and the government has borne the repercussions. I would like the government to lay the guidelines and recommendations of the committee constituted by it on the Table of the House and hold a discussion on it and provide for reservation in proportion with the population. Samajwadi Party has always raised this issue that only four percent has been given although nine percent should have been given. If it is a question of reservation then 18 percent quota should be given even if you have to make amendment to the Constitution. The Samajwadi Party will take this matter from the floor of the House to the streets. I reiterate that there should be no quota within quota. If the backwards have got quota it is after so many sacrifices. So, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to take this matter seriously. Otherwise, you will get defeated in year 2014 mission, so you should be ready for it ... (*Interruptions*). They are not ready to tolerate it.

Sir, I was reading about livelihood security in the Address of H.E. President of India. The Supreme Court of India has also issued orders in regard to food safety. As our production increases we take our foodgrains on

weighing scale, thereafter transport it to godowns and elsewhere through trains and trucks. Currently you would have noticed that lakhs of tones of our foodgrains get wasted during rainy season. The foodgrains which were imported through parts were also found to be rotten. Finally, the Supreme Court had to give directions to the Union Government to distribute the foodgrains free of cost to the poor and to persons living below poverty line. However, no one got foodgrains. It is alright that the Government is bringing Food Security Bill. Your assurances of distributing foodgrains to the BPL category is a different issue, but you should fulfill your promises. You have not complied with even the Supreme Court order. You are bringing Food Security Bill and giving assurance of distributing foodgrains. However, you should have distributed it when our lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains was getting destroyed. Not even that if you could work under 'food for work' scheme you could have made progress, there could have been development in villages and you could have brought development and the wastage of lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains could have been prevented. However, you did not work for development. We talk of 'food for work' programme during a natural calamity. You should have acted in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court.

Besides, you have referred to energy security. All the hon. Members opposed the Ernakulam proposal in the South. Today, when issue of energy security is raised, it is said all the NGOs are opposing it at the behest of the U.S. However, we should seriously contemplate the huge difference between demand and supply. We are far lagging behind in the energy sector. I feel that our growth rate will not increase till we preserve our energy, enhance its capacity, its production be it thermal power, nuclear energy, coal energy, hydel energy. We will have to conserve energy. Only then our country can develop. Our country has all kinds of resources, industries, agricultural resources which run on power. If there is no power then the poor farmers run the pumping set on diesel. But the prices have sky rocketed and the price of diesel has increased 10-15 times in two and a half years. We will have to consider all these conditions seriously.

Talking of environmental safety we will have to strike a balance between environmental safety and development. Both of them are juxtaposed. This is the reason you have entrusted the office of Ministry of Rural Development to hon. Shri Jai Ram Ramesh. When he stressed on environment, development got impeded. You will have to

strike a balance somewhere in public interest. You will have to see the utility of something, where there is raw material, resources. You can set up industries on an unutilized barren land. Rajnath Singh Ji was referring to North Eastern states a while ago. I went on tour to North East as part of Public Undertaking Committee. I saw there that wide roads were being constructed cutting through the mountains. When those mountains were cut red soil was found. It appeared that the mountains were crying, they were bleeding. This is the actual situation. Please conserve the environment also. You will have to bring an action plan to strike a balance with development.

Hon. Rajnath Singh ji deliberated upon external and internal security a while ago. Hon. Chairman, through you, I would like to remind the Government what was submitted by hon. Mulayam Singh Ji on this floor that among the neighbouring countries India faced maximum threat from China. He discussed in detail about Arunachal Pradesh. We frequently come across reports from Ladakh in newspaper and T.V. that China captured some area. I believe this illegal occupation is taking place on daily basis. Our defence Minister mustered up courage and when he went there China ledged protest of interference by India. At least you will have to give some befitting reply. You will have to take a firm stand on your foreign policy. River Brahmaputra's issue was raised. Rivers give momentum to our development. Rivers were our heritage which paved the way of our development. Today, that issue has been kept on the backburner. There is a statement from the Minister of External Affairs about conducting talks or taking up the matter. All these issues will have serious repercussion. You should look into these problems so that the next generation does not face problems.

There was discussion on NCTC during Question Hour in the morning, however, it was not sufficient. There in Opposition on NCTC from several states. A meeting was convened only yesterday in which Chief Secretaries of States and DCPs also participated. Six states out of those have opposed NCTC. I want that a threadbare discussion should be held on NCTC, under rule 193. Members from all states and parties are sitting here, let us also have their views. You can also hold talks with their Chief Ministers, Officers and leaders of all parties. And let us respect the general consensus. I don't understand the reason of your confusion. You have many challenges. There are several bills which should have been brought. You bring a bill and we are placed in a quandary. You

do not get support. All the parties in opposition and we are also prepared to extend you support on issues of public interest. But do not bring a Bill which should trigger controversy and on which the time of the House is wasted.

Black money and corruption have been referred to here. Shri Rajnath Ji submitted a while ago that more than equal to black money five hundred billion dollars is stashed abroad. The hon. Finance Minister averred from this Chair that the black money stashed abroad would be brought back. You are doing research over it, taking action on it, holding talks with foreign countries, however, we want you to table a white paper of the names that you have. At least there should be some kind of check on the opposition which talks of corruptions and black money. You should at least do something about it, but there does not seem to be a ray of hope. You will have to take it seriously.

Sir, the government should issue a white paper and make the names of the people, agencies, NGOs, officers, politicians public only then it can be checked. Such a type of action will create fear among people otherwise the same situation will continue and the country will be pushed to the verge of bankruptcy. Now I would like to talk about rising prices. As the elections started, Subarmanyam Swamiji issued a statement that the prices of petrol will increase after elections. After that all the TV channels started showing that prices may increase up to four-five rupees. They increased the prices of CNG gas. They have made preparations, they say that they have left it on the companies. You have petroleum department with you, monitoring should be done of the companies as to what is the price of crude oil abroad, however they bring it how it is refined. They may talk to the states and tell the Chief Ministers to decrease the taxes in their respective states, and the state governments may also reduce the taxes and provide some relief to the masses. When the prices of petrol and diesel are increased, transportation charges also increase leading to inflation which further creates difficulties for the people. Specially the poor, the daily wagers are hit hard by this. Therefore, the Government will have to take it seriously. They removed the term 'rural' from National Rural Health Mission and it is going to be introduced in both the urban and rural areas. Scams to the tune of crores of rupees have been committed in the name of National Rural Health Mission. I would not like to go into the details, CBI is conducting inquiry in this regard. Large

scale scams have also been committed in Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewable Mission, scams have also been reported from MNREGA, serious inquiry should be conducted into all these scams. The government must deploy an agency to find out where billions and trillions of rupees and meant for development are going, whether developments taking place? The Government must take action in this regard. I want to talk about Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and education. Recently a delegation of teachers from Allahabad University had come. There are vacancies of teachers, professors, lecturers and even of those recruited on contract basis. There are some vacancies for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, there are some vacancies for the backward classes, but these vacancies have been put the backlog and vacancy you have cleared the backlog by making recruitment from general category. As a result the SCs and STs lag behind and candidates of general category are recruited against these vacancies. The rights of the lecturers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are being hit hard. They get regularized after working on contract. The Government must look into all these things there is discontentment among teachers also and the government should change the system of education. The Government will have to implement uniform education system. We cannot talk of uniformity in education unless the children of a rickshaw puller, labourers and IAS officers study in the same school. Regarding education Tharoor Ji was saying that we have devised tablet etc., it is right that they are doing something. We should compete in computer, electronics, but we should also pay attention as to how Kerala has increased its literacy and literacy is 101 per cent there. The government must evaluate the reasons as to why the rate of literacy is not increasing in other states, people are not getting literate, evaluation in this regard is required to be done. The implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been mentioned but states are not cooperating in this. You should convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers, Education Ministers of the state and try to find out the hurdles and make arrangement to provide economic package to them. Only then the backward states, whether it is northeast or Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh could be taken ahead on the path of developments. With these words reaffirming the President's Address I concluded. Many many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Sir, I seek your permission to speak from here.

Sir, I am thankful to you as you gave me an opportunity to speak on the thanksgiving motion on Hon. President's Address. I was listening attentively to Hon. Girija Vyasji, hon. Shashi Tharoorji, hon. Rajnath Singh ji and hon. Shailendraji's discussion in the course of debate which is going on since morning.

I would like to attract your attention towards certain points. It is a agriculture based country and its soul lives in villages, it is also the biggest democratic country of the world. Unity in diversity is visible in its culture and its system. The natural resources are heritage of the country. Hon. President in her Address drawing the attention towards five points accepted them as challenges and the axis of development of this country are security of livelihood, economic security, energy security, environment security and internal and external security on these points she delved into detail and I listened, read and studied that. Along with this I also listened to my senior colleagues.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, 75 per cent people of this country live in villages and their main livelihood, enterprise and business is agriculture. Today inflation is increasing and growth rate is decreasing. Discussing the growth rate hon. President stated this fact and also said that there was a need to increase on which hon. Rajnath Singh expressed his views in detail. Where the growth rate has decreased to 7 percent, he told that there is a need to increase it up to eight to nine percent. But I have to say with regret that there are many problems in agriculture in this agricultural country in which we live. In the morning there was anger in the House during Question Hour regarding the price of agricultural produce, problems of farmers, storage of goods their sale and other related problems and hon. Speaker also allotted time for discussion in this regard. I belong to village and I am a farmer by profession. Though I have also been a teacher by profession. I have knowledge of the ground reality of this country.

Sir, our country is known as an agricultural country but the farmers here are not getting fertilizers on time. The subsidy on fertilizers is being discontinued. The prices of dye, urea, potash and NPK are increasing but these are not provided to farmer on time. There is shortage of such fertilizetfas farmers have to stand in long queus to get 2-4 sacks. If requirement of farmers in 20 sacks, how will he manage with 4-5 sacks? The production in reducing. The farmers are not provided electricity and

fertilizers when required, hence, they are unable to irrigate their fields. Once their crop in ready then another problem arises. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has submitted in reply to a question that a committee decides the prices of agriculture produces and farmers are provided prices of their produces accordingly. I hail from village. I am aware that farmers work very hard to produce foodgrain but ultimately he is forced to see his produces at very low prices. The price decided by the committee are not being compiled by cooperative committees. As speakers speaking before me have stated that people are waiting in queue but their paddy is not being procured.

Sir, Her Excellency, the President has stated in her Address that target of agriculture growth here been fixed as four percent. How will the said target could be achieved? The farmers are in pitiable state and they are not even getting production cost of their produces. They are facing problem to get their produces sold and they are forced to sale their produces to middlemen at considerable lower rates. There is need to pay attention towards this aspect. Arrangements should be made to check incidents of suicides by farmers and their exploitation. Discussion are being held to provided loan to farmers at 3-4 percent interest rate, but as hon. Rajnath Singh Ji has submitted that farmers should be provided loan at one percent interest rate and I strongly support the point raised by him and would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to include this particular point in his reply.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, a dream project for weavers has been drafted with much fanfare. Shri Rahul Gandhi had visited Bhadohi, Mau from where Shri Dara Singh Ji has been elected *i.e.* Poorvanchal region which in the weaver dominated area and publicize the said project. I am proud to say that once Bhadohi, from where I have been elected, was known as carpet city and these people had earned thousands crores of foreign exchange. The previous Government had provided subsidy for development of carpet industry. But our own people have destroyed the industry in the name of child labour. These people have maligned the image worldwide and the industry is on the verge of closure. There is need to revive the said industry. On one hand we feel proud of world renowned Banarasi Sarees but on the other hand we are imposing export duty on their material. The Government should not impose any duty or tax on such raw materials in order to revive the industry.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI I NDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

Sir, the issue of tourism has been included in the Address. His Excellency the President has stated that industry will be developed, people will be provided employment and thus rural areas will be developed. I support this point. I hail from village and I have earlier raised the point in this august House that there is need to develop rural areas from tourism point of view after formation of Uttaranchal. It is required for the entire country not only for Uttar Pradesh. If rural areas of the country will be developed, since there are a number of potential locations which could be connected. I am aware of such locations because I hail from this place, then the point required by His Excellency in its Address will be materialized.

Sir, the entire country suffers natural calamity each year in the form of heavy rainfall scanty rainfall, earthquake and flood. In certain areas of the country these calamities occurs each year. I am talking about North India. Epidemic and diseases are followed by these calamities. Then we make efforts to prevent after effects of calamities. Once the trauma is over no action is taken. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to consider and take certain measures while formulating scheme for ensuing safety and security during such natural calamities. We should not let these people to suffer brunt of natural calamity each year. There are a number of areas in the country including Poorvanchal where such natural calamity occur.

Sir, the entire country, society and community require electricity. All system are dependent on electricity. But as far as development through generation of electricity in concerned, it is on the paper which is being reflected in the Address as well, but condition of villages remains the same. The farmers require electricity for agriculture, minor industry, cottage industry and certain small ventures but they are not being provided electricity. Sources of electricity should be increased in rural areas be it in the form solar energy, hydro power or electricity produced from coal sources. Until electricity is not provided to villages, the country will remain backward from the point of development.

Sir, internal security has been mentioned. There is no need to say, all of us are witnessing two types of

mismanagement in the country. First is internal security and other is terrorism. Our people, people residing in this country be are hell-bent on shedding the blood of fellow countryman. Why? We have to include them in the main stream. We have to associate ourselves with their problems, it is required today. It has figured in the Address of hon. President. But its real picture should be visible.

The external situation is in the form of crisis before us. Earlier speakers said a lot of things about China, we are required to be watchful and cautious regarding our borders, strategic system and foreign policy. Similarly there is no need to speak anything more about Pakistan. Making Kashmir a issue they have created such a kind of internal unrest that we much certainly be alert in this respect.

Sir, the most important issue is black money. Now a days at times Ramdeoji starts agitation at times Anna Hazare launches movement on this issue, at times it becomes an issue of discussion in villages. After all what is this black money? Where is it put, how it is generated, where is comes from. This is the biggest problem at present. The same question is asked from the Government also. Debates are also held on this issue in the House. In the Address also Hon. President presented her views very seriously, but I, through you, want to ask the Government that the black money regarding which so many discussions have been held, agitations launched, the entire country is so much conscious, why not strict rules are framed and a system is put in place to bring black money back? Why are we proving ourselves guilty in the eyes of the people by repeating the same thing. We should pay attention in this direction also. Strict law should be enacted in this regard and black money should be brought back and the persons involved in it required to be given rigorous punishment.

Sir, price rise is related to this. Today prices are increasing across the country. I am witnessing the third budget session in as many years and every time debate is held on this issue. At times Minister of Agriculture says something, and at times the Prime Minister issues such statement that a agitation like situation is created among the people. Our Prime Minister says that there is no magic wand. The Minister of Agriculture says that festivals are coming the prices of sugar may go up. The price of sugar goes up overnight. When our farmer produces, we have no resources to buy them. But the

price of things which he wants to buy are very high. Their plates are empty. I the son of a farmer wants a loan for education. Sir, we talk about banks. Hon. President mentioned the capital infusion in 40 regional rural banks. There are such people in villages today. I also belong to a village. If they need loans for small cottage industry, small industries and medium size industries then they visit banks. The mediators strike a deal with them the mediators want something more in lieu of arranging loans for them. There are no resources for getting higher education in villages they go to banks from villages to take loans but they get nothing. They have to visit banks again and again and at last they get tired and frustrated and sit in their homes.

Sir, there is a need to formulate strict rules to give effect to the sides put forward in this Address. Sir, we live in villages. There has been debate on MNREGA several times. There has been debate on this subject even today. It has also been mentioned in the Address. The people are unemployed in village. Election was held in Uttar Pradesh. In that our Netaji of Samajwadi Party asked that they would provide unemployment allowance. Now you can watch on television that thousands of people are in the queue to get unemployment allowance. Every day people are falling down, getting unconscious, or someone is being beaten. Why there is such a situation? Had we formulated such policies and made arrangement to provide employment to such unemployed then lakhs of people would not have come in the queue expecting to get unemployment allowance. For that a basic system has to be evolved. Today an educated unemployed person is forced to do manual work in villages. When a vacancy is advertised whether it for sweepers or other lower grade posts, even Ph.D holders apply concealing their actual qualification. They want to be appointed as sweepers because they do not have any means of livelihood.

Today the situation in the country is such that we are striving to be included in the category of developed countries in the 21st century. We are patting our back and we say that the entire world is looking towards India hopefully. Hon. Prime Minister said this in his speech and hon. President also mentioned it in her Address. Where graduates, post graduates, Ph.D. D.lit degree holder stand in the queue to get employment under MNREGA, where thousands of people are ready to be lathi charged to get unemployment allowance, how will be the picture of that country, there is no need to say anything in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to attract attention towards one-two more issues. The most basic problem is related to education, medical care, safe drinking water and food. We are spending crores of rupees through education. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan but if you go to the villages you will find that the children of persons living in villages are still deprived of education. They go to school with plates and glasses in the hope of getting food. They do not have books, copies and pencils in their bags. What kind of system we want to provide them? If they pass high school, they have no facility to continue their education further. The State Government is providing several facilities to them, but they are deprived of the facility of education which should have been provided to them. There are facilities of medical treatment, health care, but good doctors do not want to go to villages. If anyone has some problem they go to the doctor in helplessness. They do not get proper medicines there and their ailments get deteriorated. They cannot come here to AIIMS to get themselves medically treated as they do not have any sources and any arrangement. After coming here they do not get themselves admitted and cannot get proper treatment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after so many years of independence the biggest problem of villages is safe drinking water. We also live in villages, and the biggest problem is safe drinking water here. Hence they came to us and demand hand pumps from us. They do not have safe drinking water, there is no facility of drinking water. We are unable to provide them safe water, safe food, good education and medical facility. They are victims of malnutrition. Hon. Prime Minister had also said a few days ago that it is a matter of shame that the number of children dying of malnutrition in the country is highest in the world. Where do we stand, how do we want to take ourselves to the category of development nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Hon. Prime Minister that whenever he rises to make a reply on the Hon. President's address, he should consider our basic problems of villages, farmers, labourers and those poor people who don't have means of livelihood and whose source of income is MNREGA. Fake muster rolls are being prepared. They are not getting wages and we are saying that 100 days of employment in a year will be created whereas they are unable to get wages for even 40 days. Such graduate people should not do manual labour but get jobs as per their qualification. Their energies should be used in such sectors in the country where they can get employment.

With these words conclude my speech by saying that the Prime Minister has an image in the development of the country. Even today, in villages when the talks about Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji take place, the people say that he is an honest Prime Minister. But simultaneously, they also say that he is a helpless and weak Prime Minister. This country should be a developed country as it is the biggest democratic country in the world having a huge population which no other country of the world has. We have energy power, renewable reserves and natural resources. We have everything. But however efficient can be the vehicle driving the country, if the driver is not competent, what will be the direction of the country? We are proud of the image of honesty of our Hon. Prime Minister. We sit in such a House whose leader is an honest Prime Minister. But when the same people say that he is helpless, weak and cannot do anything, the whole excitement vanishes.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Prime Minister that when such situations are prevailing within the country and where such figures have come up, he will have to take strong decisions to streamline and strengthen the democracy so as to develop the villages. You will have to take strong decisions to bring agricultural sector in proper order. You will have to take strong decisions to bring back black money and check the same. We will have to take strong decisions regarding the internal and external security which has become a problem for our country whether be it China, Pakistan or any other countries and simultaneously, rising above the political affairs, we will have to take strong decisions to annihilate terrorism.

With these words, I conclude my speech supporting the Hon. President's Address, Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pandeyji, you made an extempore speech today.

Shri Sharad Yadavji

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. President for beginning her speech Indian languages. I am saying that she started in Indian languages and I am not referring to Hindi. A number of problems would not have existed had we run this country in our Indian languages. Translation does not run the country. China is ahead because it works in its own language. Japan is also leading because it has

run the affairs of its country in its own language. The countries under the British rule remained the same. The knowledge of language is not a bad thing but becoming a slave of its language or surrendering to its civilization creates the same circumstances as exist in this country, Bangladesh, Pakistan or Srilanka. I see no ray of hope in the Hon. President's address.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, I wanted to give you a piece of information. One institution has brought out figures and told that the usage of English has increased manifold in the last eight years in India. People have got attracted towards English more.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This time two crore children have been recruited which I have also read. Not two crores but the population is one hundred twenty crore. Hon. Chairman, Sir, two crores have been recruited because this language is connected with employment. This has not been mentioned in the Hon. President's Speech. Those children who are educated in English language have access to employment but as Gorakhnathji was saying those studying in Indian languages are awaiting in the queue for jobs. No jobs are available for them in the country. Since the coming of the new policy, it has no place. Here in the Parliament as well as Vidhan Sabha it is indeed required. More knowledgeable people are here than those who are well versed in this language outside. Mahatmaji used to say that education is not the mother of intelligence rather intelligence is the mother of education. The whole world has evolved through intelligence. Knowledge has come out through intelligence, science has evolved through intelligence, that is why he has said that everyone should get vote. He asked as to how can we say that the farmers and labourers of India are uneducated. They have the experience of farming. This country has artisans. The hon. President's address mentions child labour. Hon. Chairman, Sir, you are a very knowledgeable person in many things. India does not have any other thing. India has handicraft and farming only. Handicraft is the number two profession after farming. One can become carpenter at an early age. One cannot become the same in some school or college. If an ironsmith will not sit beside furnace, he can neither bend iron nor break it. If Pt. Ravishankarji will not learn playing the sitar from Baba Alauddin at the age of five years, he could not have played the sitar. One who makes the fine silk of Dhaka will not be able to do so if he doesn't learn it in his childhood. How is it not knowledge? Why can't it be called knowledge, only letters are not

knowledge. ...*(Interruptions)* I had only touched upon the language topic. What further I am speaking is about the handicraft of Dhaka and Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and more importantly Bengal as I have been Textile Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* I got encouraged by your way of talking. You reminded me of handicraft of Bengal. The Britishers had set up their base there only. The thumb and the fingers were chopped off there only. If there is any biggest source of livelihood after agriculture, it is handicraft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, the artisans who make the idols for Durga Puja and Saraswati Puja in our Bihar and Jharkhand come from Bengal.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am saying suppose that the person who makes the Durga idol, if he doesn't learn the craft from childhood ...*(Interruptions)* I can assure you that such a person would not be able to make the idol at Acharyaji's age. God knows what he would sculpt. The child who learns artisanship, who sculpts the hard stones of Khajuraho ...Patelji belongs to Banda near Khajuraho and if you visit Khajuraho early in the morning you would find foreigners thronging the place. People of this country do not know its value. They would know that the Tajmahal was built by Shahjahan. There is a contribution but actually it was built by Badruddin, by Ram-Lakhan in Rajasthan whose fingers have created this most beautiful monument in the world. There is no mention of these artisans. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the President's Address, I would not mention the child labourers above the age of 14. There are a number of shops which exploit child labour here. I was Minister of Textiles. Twenty five percent of the foreign exchange in the country doesn't come due to any scientific invention or discovery. No discovery has been made in Hindustan for the last thousand-two thousand years. No discovery apart from the zero or the numericals has been made for the last two-three thousand years due to this language. No inventions have been done from Jerusalem to the Bay of Bengal. There is only a multitude of Gods. There is only prayer. There is no other work other than calling of Azaan from the Masjid. From Jerusalem to the Bay of Bengal, now Libya has fallen, Iraq has fallen, Afghanistan which did not bend even before the British it is suffering devastation. Unmanned aircrafts called drones hit targets there. It is run not by man but machine. I have just got to know. My friend has just come from America. He used to study engineering with me. He told me that those people are constructing a five inch aircraft. Those people are engaged in inventions and here people are lost in

organising fairs. People have opened shops here. Gorakhnathji was saying that people said they would not buy the carpets from Bhadohi. When I was Textile Minister, I had to invite people from around the world. I spoke for one hour. I spoke in my language and got translators to put across my points. Only then, with great effort, did I get business. They said there is child labour in the country. If a person does not learn to weave carpets from childhood how would he be able to learn the craft. Suppose there is a tabla. If a child doesn't learn it from childhood how would he learn to play it. We are all children of India. But our minds are not working properly. We will have to categorise child labour. Ours is a country of artisanship. Artisanship cannot be included under child labour. This would kill the music of India, the artisanship of India. The world would not come to see the beautiful monument of Tajmahal. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not talking of sculptures. Who is talking of idols, you think about idols. If anything is happening regarding idols in the country tell me about it. ...*(Interruptions)* We have 33 crore Gods and Goddesses. There is one God for every three Hindus. Why were we not blessed, why has America progressed? If anyone tells me that he would take me to God, I would give him a quintal of sweets and tell him with folded hands that he should have been born in America. Where there is no God there is happiness and there is sorrow in the land of God. We bow before God because we don't want to invent anything. We bow before Allah because we don't want to make inventions. ...*(Interruptions)* All the people have faith that there is God. Man wants two things-God and woman. He cannot live without these. I agree. But what kind of rituals of prayer do you follow, what is your belief in religion, superstition has destroyed you. Even the Mahatma believed in God. No bigger human being than him has taken birth in the world. Please have faith, I have no objection to it. ...*(Interruptions)* This makes no difference ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Chairman, Sir, then it would be no fun. When you sat down I thought it would brighten up this gathering. I do not need to know the numbers. I would simply leave after making my point in the House. When you are sitting here I do not need anything else. I need a listener, and if I have got a listener like you, I will look here and there also.

...(Interruptions) Gorakhnath ji has said just now that people want to hide their PhD degree in order to get petty job such as labourers. It is true. But look at the constitution of the people of India. He is an MP. We look down at labour in our country. A mother is a mother because she keeps her child in her womb for nine months and also cleans the child in all ways for four or five years. The person who cleans is looked upon with utmost disgust. That is why people look upon us with disgust. Who respects us? Which country in the world is friends with us? Shri Tharoorji has gone. He is not present here. Otherwise I would have shown him his place. This country has the highest population of the poor, beggars, penurious people. Historically too it has received a lot of bashing, it has never been able to win. It has lost every time ... (Interruptions). When have I said that he is not an MP ... (Interruptions) I am only saying that he is talking in a shallow manner. He doesn't know anything. He has only superficial knowledge. He has no idea of the ground reality. ... (Interruptions) I am saying that the poorest are part of this country. We do not treat the people who work hard and labour with respect, we insult them and consider them to be below our notice. We have formed a culture where we salute the powerful and kick the weak. When we meet a strong person we bow before him and when we see a poor rickshaw-puller we curse him. This is our culture. If I keep a name for our culture it would be a culture of backstabbing. I am speaking the truth. Hon. Chairman, sir, I am telling you the truth. We are here to represent the people and we are slaves of our culture. We are slaves otherwise why would Gorakhnathji have said this. ... (Interruptions) No, it is not his fault. You would also have spoken like this. This is our mindset. It has not become in a year, that is why we were defeated in the world and made slave. That is why we could not win any war. It is said that the elephant crushed, so he was defeated. Jaichand was born here. Was no such person born in the world? Is such a person born only here? People are talking about China. Do you know where China does stand at present. Even if a wrestler challenges a train, he is bound to die. China is far ahead. We need to work hard.

Sir, so far as the Presidential address is concerned, I would like to say that the address is without any attributes. What can the President do? The government will do this, will do that, etc. we have been hearing this for the last 63 years *i.e.* a child has become old and is going to die listening to all this. During this period of 63 years the Parliament and our independence have become

older and the atrocities and injustice have been rising. This Presidential address has no reference to Uttar Pradesh, press and media.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this address refers to the House and Judiciary. The Election Commission is an institution which commands respect not only in this country but all over the world. I am perplexed to see what kind of respect the Election Commission got during the elections in Uttar Pradesh. Every minister, who participated in the election campaign, spat venom. The Election Commission filed five cases against me too. You must have faced the same situation any time in your political career.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also faced it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Members are sitting in this House and each of them has had to face these things. We accept it gracefully and move forward. After all it is an institution.

Shri Salman Khurshid Sahab is not sitting here at present. I considered him to be a gentleman but I am amazed to see what kind of venom he spat this time in the course of election. I wonder what happened to him? Shri Beni Prasad Verma Ji has been associated with us for long. I did not know that he could speak like this. He has spent a lot of time with us. We have collected donations and given to him. But what has this person done? ... (Interruptions) Shri Digvijay Ji was a gentleman till the time he remained in Madhya Pradesh but Delhi has a great influence. Any person coming to Delhi goes through a change. Shri Jai Prakash Ji had asked me to come to Delhi. I came to Delhi when I was 25 years and 24 days-old. Pardon, not Shri Jai Prakash Ji rather Shri Morarji Bhai had asked me to come to Delhi. He told me that he should not have given a ticket to me, he had committed a mistake. It was not a freedom struggle. There were so many things. Only we know how we spent 45 minutes together. In the last he told me that I should avoid so many things in Delhi as Delhi was such a tempting place and anyone is tempted in no time. That is why I seldom go here and there in Delhi and I am not much influenced by Delhi. So this Presidential address is uninteresting. The President's address is not bhajan or kirtan. The government will do this and do that, it should not be so. What is the outcome? What happened during the last seven years of your rule? There has been rise

in poverty, unemployment and corruption. Corruption is not only in Delhi it has reached the villages. Large scale corruption is rampant everywhere in the country. Each and every person, who has access to public funds, is misusing the said public funds. Whatever treatment is being meted out to the said persons, we need to think as to why it is so. Why do we Hindustanis behave in such a manner? Mr. Chairman Sir, this is because we have enslaved our mother and we have to continue the caste system. If we have to enslave someone for continuing with the caste system, the final outcome of grinding mill of slavery and caste system is the family. There is a saying that when mind is happy everything is fine. When a person's family is happy, everything is fine in this world. Every Indian, be a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian keeps loyalty to his family on top priority. The caste system has become a disease for our society. We are going into election and corruption is being projected as a main issue. But corruption is just an excuse for publicity. It may be seen in Uttar Pradesh election that nobody is voting on the issue of corruption. 25 to 30 castes have formed their parties. They demand benefits for their respective castes. The persons belonging to every caste are abusing their fellow brothers for not being united. There is so much bitterness in the society. Everything is clearly visible. Has the government or the House taken pains to discuss these issues even a single day? All the Presidents read the same thing even if they may belong to different parties. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Residential address is prepared by the Cabinet.

Shri Sharad Yadav: Yes Sir, that is what I am saying. It does not matter whether the President belongs to our party or the other parties, the speech is prepared by the cabinet. The Presidential Address contains only promises—it would be done or it has been done. The address states that the government has implemented Health Mission, MNREGA, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan etc but we are not bothered to think about the outcome or actual performance of the said schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): If the schemes are not implemented properly, who is responsible for that?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are right. I am referring to all the people. Why do you think that I am pointing finger at you only? I am not talking about you only.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): It is the responsibility of the state governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Yes, now speak. I could not get what you said. You speak very good Hindi now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samy Ji is saying that implementation of the schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is right. We are all responsible for the state of the country. Everything has been submitted here, everything has been voiced here including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and drinking water through the President's 939 Address, nothing has been left for assurance. However, all promises cannot be fulfilled, you will be able to do only what you can. Once it happened, and exceptions could be anywhere. Shri Pratap Singh Kairon was the Chief Minister of Punjab. There was discussion on the first five year plan and Chief Ministers of all the states were sitting there. After much research and reading, I realised that he asked only for one thing in that meeting and that was Bhakra Nangal Dam, which later on generated electricity in the country. As a result there was not a single village in Punjab which did not have drinking water, water tank or water tap. There is not even a single village in Punjab which doesn't have a school or a road. Hon. Chairman, you know it very well, every single village is electrified, it is another issue now it is facing electricity crisis, but it wasn't so before. Fields are deeply connected with water and water was made available in the fields there. When this became the scenario, the lives of people changed, there was a metamorphosis. There were hospitals, drinking water in every village, the wage of the labourers went upto Rs. 200-250/-. The labourers from Bihar migrates to Punjab, and their habits of hard work have changed.

Hon. Chairman, I will not take much of your time. I will make only one more submission and conclude, because you have started looking at me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking in such a free manner that I forgot the time limit.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGAT ROY): Is there any time limit for him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He himself is quite responsible. If I look here and there he would understand what I mean.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are an old colleague. I will conclude by making only one more submission. There was much discussion here, mainly the Congress party became quite nervous particularly in Uttar Pradesh after Vidhan Sabha Elections recently. Things go awry out of nervousness and the blood pressure also shoots up. They played a unique card of social justice in Uttar Pradesh elections. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was well aware of social justice, Gandhiji, Indira Gandhi and Dr. Lohia knew it above all. The Constitution makers used the term backward class in India, they deliberately avoided the term 'Caste' because they knew we have a plethora of castes which cannot be subdivided however if these could be regrouped into bigger groups it would be better. If you go through the discussion of the Constituent Assembly, you would realise that they were highly experienced people. They used the term backward class and not caste. There was threadbare discussion on the issue. Bansalji, you and your Government should go through the debate of the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution says backward class and not backward caste, Narayan Samiji is sitting adjacent to you. He knows somewhat about the issue because he belongs to South, there are backward classes and I can tell you with conviction not a single Muslim, Christian or a Sikh asked for reservation or launched any agitation for it. Karpuri Thakur, Chaudhary Brahm Prakash of Delhi, Ram Avdhesh Singh and all the people from South, be it Anbumani Ramadoss, Karunanidhi etal all these people launched an agitation for other backward classes. Hon. Chairman, I sorted out the names of Muslims of other backward classes at my home with Dr. Ansari of Jabalpur. I had a colleague named Jeewan Maseeh, I called him and we sorted out the names of lower castes among Christians and the entire process took us three months. Mandal Saheb was alive and I got all those names included in the list. He said the other backward classes also included Muslims, Christians, he sorted out certain backward castes also, which he described as backward classes. But you divided them further. I was listening to hon. Rajnath Singhji. He said very strange things. He was supporting economic reservation. You should make four groups of all the castes and provide them reservation on the basis

of their number. Why don't you give that or abolish castes. On behalf of all the weaker sections I propose that the day you will abolish castes we will withdraw reservation, you start contracting inter caste marriage. Why don't you break away from castes? You thrive on the basis of caste, in the film industry, in bureaucracy, in judiciary and in the entire industry sector. That is why I wish to submit that they should be educated on reservation.

I wish to submit in detail on this issue that they need to educate themselves. Indira ji was aware of the social policy, but these Congressmen have forgotten everything that is why they lost election in U.P. The DNA of Samajwadi Party and my party JD(U) is alike and they know it and played a gimmick. But the Congress partymen do not know it. That is why they lost in U.P.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: There the DNA is alike, here it is not so, that is why they have forged an alliance there.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Our opposition is united for the last 63 years, you have decreased in size now, earlier you were so strong that if we were not united we could not have overthrown you. We are technically united. It is a strategy. You are talking of 9 percent and considering Rangnath Mishra an expert. He has given all decisions against reservation. He opines that reservation should be provided on the basis of population or 4.5 percent. You may hold a discussion on Sachar Committee and on Rangnath Mishra Committee also. I will tell you the related facts. Sachar Saheb has been an associate of Dr. Lohia, his report has several positive points, however the Rangnath Mishra report is quite weird, it gives you options, if you cannot do one thing you may do other, does he consider it a sport? So half of 52 percent has been given by the Supreme Court of India, 52 percent should have been provided but right now only half is being given to Hindus, so Muslims would get only half, but they are saying they will make it 9 percent.

You should know that riots stopped after the implementation of Mandal Commissions recommendations in U.P. and Bihar. You may find out the current and earlier statistics. I will get complete statistics, when there would be a discussion on the issue. Both these parties want and particularly the Congress Party has taken initiatives and wants that there should be riots again and they should get Muslim votes. That is why they have

made such an effort which is not in good taste. The Address by His Excellency President had only one thing good about it that she spoke in Hindi. Otherwise the Address contained nothing else besides it would be done, this shall be done, so it will be done. I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, during this discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, our Party led by our great leader Mamata Banerjee wishes to raise some issues which merit discussion. We wish that an answer, in whichever form, must come from the hon. Prime Minister.

Just nine months ago the new Government led by our leader Mamata Banerjee took over the charge of the State of Bengal, after 34 years of the Left Front regime in the State. When the new Government took charge, it was saddled with a total accumulated debt of more than Rs. 2,03,000 crore. In other words, the people of the State carry a per capita debt of about Rs. 21,000.

During the term of UPA-I, between 2004 and 2006, the debt of the State increased by up to 497 percent. This was a debt trap created by the then Left Front Government. Today the Finance Commission has declared three States in the country as Debt Stressed States. West Bengal is at number one in the list, and the other two are Kerala and Punjab.

The annual payment towards debt servicing, by way of repayment of interest and principal, is to the tune of Rs. 22,000 crore which is almost equal to the State's own tax collection which is about Rs. 21,000 crore. We have approached the Union Government with our request for providing relief to the State to help it reduce its annual financial outgo on account of debt servicing.

Although the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act came into force long back in different States, the Left Front Government in West Bengal introduced it only in the year 2010. As a result of that, there was a huge accumulation of debt. The UPA-I Government allowed that debt to be accumulated to this level.

The Government of West Bengal has already requested the hon. Prime Minister and we again request

him that an interest and repayment moratorium in the form of an annual grant for a period of three consecutive years be given. Also, we request for a long-term financial debt restructuring programme for the State. Otherwise, it is impossible for the State Government to make certain improvements in the State of West Bengal.

Out of the total amount of taxes collected by the Central Government from different States, 32 percent goes to various States. And a meager 7.25 per cent of the total tax collection of the Union Government goes to West Bengal. The nation wants an answer on this issue today. The State must be provided with the benefit of financial structuring. When 100 per cent taxes are being collected from the States, why should such a meagre amount be given to the States? A lion's share of the taxes collected from the States should be allocated to the States.

CST is collected and appropriated by the State Governments under the Constitution, as per the Inter-State sale of goods. It was decided collectively by the Government of India and the State Governments that this tax would be gradually reduced from four per cent to zero per cent, starting from 1st April 2007, in the interest of developing India as a common market. Since the States were getting substantial revenue from CST, it was decided that the Government of India would adequately compensate the States for the revenue loss. ...(*Interruptions*) The CST rate was reduced to two per cent from 1st April 2008 and it remained at two per cent since then. The Government of India has recently decided unilaterally not to compensate the States for 2011-12 and partially to compensate the States for the preceding years. This has resulted in loss of revenue for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crore. This loss would be much higher in the coming years. The Government of India may be requested to restore in full, the CST compensation to the States.

The Government of India has recently allowed the private airline companies to import Aviation Turbine Fuel, ATF, on which the States had earlier communicated their objections. The Government of India had gone ahead with its decision, despite the objections from all the States. We collect sales tax to the tune of Rs. 250 crore every year on the sale of ATF – I am talking this only about the State of West Bengal. We fear that the revenue from this tax would substantially reduce, on account of the import permission granted by the Government of India. The Government of India may be requested to restore the earlier position.

Special grants for the development of border areas should be extended. In West Bengal, five districts of Cooch Behar, Uttar Chaubis Paraganas, Darjeeling, Malda and Murshidabad, should be declared as backward districts for the purpose of funding under the Backward Region Grand Fund, BRGF.

The implementation of Right to Education Act would put an additional burden on the State, as the Government of India has decided to have the 65:35 as the sharing pattern between the States and the Centre. Similarly, many other flagship programmes of the Government of India, like JNNURM and others have a similar sharing agreement between them. In view of the critical financial position of the States, it becomes difficult to allocate sufficient share of the State for the Centrally-sponsored programmes. We therefore request the Government of India to consider our State as a special case for 80:20 funding pattern.

The Government of India has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, RIDF in 1995-96, with the objective of supporting the State Governments in channeling bank credit to the priority sector areas of agriculture, rural development and infrastructure development. The RIDF funds were available to the States through NABARD, at the rate of 6.5 per cent. The rate of interest has remained 6.5 per cent since November 2003. The RBI has recently increased the bank rate to 9.5 per cent; this means, the RIDF funds would be available at the rate of 10 per cent. Such a high rate of interest would deter the States from availing the RIDF funds for critical development of rural areas. We may request the Government of India to keep the rate at 6 per cent for loans available under RIDF.

Regarding NCTC, we raised our objections on different occasions. Today also we raised our objections in the morning. Now also I may enjoy that privilege – the NCTC has been formed by the Central Government by exercising powers conferred under article 73 of the Constitution of India and all other powers enabling thereto.

17.00 hrs.

From a combined reading of the clauses 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2 and 3.5 of the said Order, it emerges that the NCTC is designed to discharge powers, which are attributes of police forces, like those of arrest, intelligence gathering, coordination with existing investigation in the

field of counter terrorism. The power, with regard to law and order, vests with the State Government. Under the Constitution this power cannot be taken away. By exercising power under Article 73, the Central Government cannot encroach upon the power of the State legislature. There is no denial that terrorism is a threat to our democratic texture. The Supreme Court in its judgement, as passed in *Prakash Singh vs Union of India* on 22nd September, 2006, has also directed to usher in appropriate reforms in police so that police force of the States would be able to address such a menace. Admittedly, the Union Government in discharge of its constitutional responsibility should formulate appropriate policy, strategy organisation to guide the States in dealing with such threats. But this cannot be extended to a position where the Central Government would discharge police functions, making inroads into the functions of the State Government towards public order as assigned to it by the Constitution itself.

Since the NCTC in the proposed version would jeopardise the sanctity of the federal structure of the governance and would be repugnant to the existing laws of the country and may be susceptible of judicial scrutiny, I would request the Government, through you Sir, that NCTC should be withdrawn immediately. There should not be any debate on that. It can be discussed later on. It should be withdrawn immediately. The Central Government does not enjoy any power under Article 73 to indirectly interfere with the States police function.

I would now refer in brief to the fertiliser prices. There are four major issues with regard to this. Run away increase in non Urea fertiliser prices, as discussed, is resulting in a major damage to the soil. The farmers' propensity to use Urea instead of P&K fertilisers is resulting in abnormal NPK use ratio.

The Government of India's intention to decontrol the price of Urea would have an impact on the MRP, unless the Government of India indicates a neutralisation of increase in prices through appropriate indexing of subsidy.

Recent reports indicate that the Government of India contemplates a reduction in the subsidy to the tune of 30 per cent. This shall be another reason for increase in the price of fertilisers.

The Government of India has now indicated that the Secondary Freight Subsidy shall be done away with, ostensibly to allow for fixing up of appropriate margins

for retailers. But this shall have the immediate effect of increasing the prices of fertilizers for the farmers.

With regard to jute, I would request that subsidy for jute should be increased. The MSP of jute may be fixed appropriately for the crop year 2011. The cost of production for 2012 has been estimated to be Rs. 2,500 per quintal and the MSP recommended to the Government of India is Rs. 3,700 per quintal. Therefore, Sir, this should be implemented immediately.

I would now talk about the NHAI roads. It is really impossible to travel the way NHAI is functioning. Roads have been constructed long back. Toll tax is being collected but there is no maintenance of the roads. A car will have to pay Rs. 100 and a truck or a bus will have to pay Rs. 500 as toll tax but the condition of the roads is very bad. In West Bengal NHAI roads are totally out of order. The entrance to Kolkata from one side is through Nivedita Setu. If you go there you will find at least five feet deep potholes and you cannot travel in the evening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we can well understand that why *Mamtaji* said that nobody will purchase West Bengal even in auction.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: You are right, Sir. The NH 34 is starting from NSC Bose Airport to Dalkhola, which is of around 452 kilometres. It was transferred to NHAI from PWD of West Bengal Government for developing it into a four lane road in 2005. However, NHAI has made plans to make it four lane road from 31 to 452 kilometres. Accordingly, they have selected the agencies. The Barasat bypass - 11.90 to 31 kilometres - was conceptualized and consulted by NHAI to make the project report but nothing has been done. In NHAI, nothing has been done. It needs an immediate interference by the Government of India. We request the hon. Prime Minister to interfere.

After long years, our Chief Minister has resolved the problem of the Gorkhaland of Darjeeling. This is only because of our hon. Chief Minister that the GTA Agreement has come. It has recently signed by the hon. President of India. We give thanks to the hon. President of India for signing this.

You have given me enough time to speak. I must express my most respect and regard to you. I will earnestly request the hon. Prime Minister to look into the

matter, kindly apply your mind, kindly give the financial assistance and kindly look to a State, which is having Rs. 2 lakh 3 crore debts. It has been inherited by this new Government. I will request the hon. Prime Minister to give answer and to say something on this. Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Thank you, Sir. *Rashtrapatiji* has referred to inclusive growth while dealing with the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was indeed inclusive growth. I would like to know whether during these five years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan we have an inclusive growth or not. That is the question.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharia Ji you speak very good Hindi.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will speak in Hindi in between my speech and I shall conclude it with a couplet of Faiz Ahmed Faiz.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharia Ji you have increased our curiosity and we will be waiting for your shayari.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I request you to give me sufficient time.

[English]

The disparity has been increased between the poor and rich. The country has now divided. India is a divided country. One is rich India and the other one is poor India. You can say that IPL India and BPL India. It is the fallout of the policy, which is being pursued by this Government. We have seen during this period that farmers are committing suicides. We have seen during this period that workers were on strikes. We have seen during this period the growth in unemployment. We have seen during this period the increase in the poverty, starvation, death, corruption and proliferation of black money. These are the fallouts of the neo-liberal economic policy, which is being followed by this Government or Government of India during these two decades since 1991.

Rashtrapatiji has said:

"My Government has remained committed to providing honest and more efficient Government."

This is the greatest joke of the year. You have seen one Winter Session could not function because the Government was bent upon that there was no corruption and the entire Opposition was demanding that in order to inquire into the massive and mega-scam of 2G spectrum, a Joint Parliament Committee should be constituted. We demanded that in 2010 Monsoon Session. Sir, you must be remembering that. But ultimately the Government agreed. What was the statement of the new Minister who took over? Just after taking over the Ministry, he held a Press Conference and said that there was no scam, no corruption and that there is zero corruption. If that was the case, then why a Cabinet Minister is in jail for more than two years now?

When the Supreme Court gave verdict canceling 122 licences, what is the crux of the judgement? We have been telling continuously on the floor of this House that the natural resources belong to the people of our country. These natural resources are being allowed to be looted and plundered because of the liberal economic policy being pursued by this Government. We have seen what happened in Karnataka, Goa, Odisha and Jharkhand where there is iron ore. The natural resources are the public asset. Spectrum is also public asset. After the judgement, they are not accepting the judgement. Now the Government has gone for review of the judgement of the Supreme Court. Why can they not accept the judgement? Why can they not implement the judgement and cancel 122 licences as they were not auctioned? The country lost Rs. 1.76 crore because of that. There has not been such a corrupt Government ever in this country. This Government is the most corrupt Government we ever had.

The Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the earlier Finance Minister have said they were not aware of it. We sent two letters to the Prime Minister informing him what was happening at that time in the month of January, 2008, when we were supporting this Government. Sixty-one Members belonging to Left Parties extended external support on the basis of Common Minimum Programme. Today, UPA—II Government has no programme at all. The UPA-I Government had the National Minimum Programme.

Sir, many things have been mentioned by the hon. Rashtrapatiji in his Address with regard to agriculture as if there is growth in agriculture, as if there are no problems in the agriculture sector. The agricultural crisis

is deepening day by day. Recently, the Standing Committee on Agriculture visited Yavatmal in the State of Maharashtra. What were our findings there? Around 500 widows of farmers who have committed suicide met us. About 2,56,000 farmers from different States have committed suicide, even there are case of suicide by farmers from States where there was no incidence of farmer's suicides before, but during these last four to five months, after the change, after the *parivartan*, there have been instances of farmers committing suicides. Forty-five farmers have committed suicide in the State of West Bengal ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, this is a false statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why the farmers have to commit suicide? ...(*Interruptions*) The farmers, who made our country self-reliant in foodgrain production, are none compelled to commit suicide. Why the farmers of our country are forced to commit suicide? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Sir, he is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you are all gentlemen. I am standing now and therefore, you should sit down. I would like to request the hon. Members that let him speak. You got your chance and they all listened peacefully.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, it is a State subject. When once we wanted to raise such matters in the House they did not allow us saying that these were State subjects...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Suicide by farmers is not a State subject...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, he is misleading the House. Can he mislead the House?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, no such incidents of farmer's suicide has taken place in the State of West Bengal as he has mentioned. There has been one case of suicide and we accept that and admit that. The others are rich farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I can submit the list of farmers who have committed suicide in the State...*(Interruptions)* Why are farmers committing suicide? ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, there has been an increase in the cost of inputs to the extent of 100 per cent. What was the price of one bag of DAP in January, 2011? It was Rs. 450 per bag. What is its price today? It is Rs. 950 per bag. The farmers are not even able to get a bag of DAP at the rate of Rs. 950. They have to pay Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1400 per bag of DAP. ...*(Interruptions)* It is being sold in the black market. Fertilizers are being sold in the market Fertilizer is not available. ...*(Interruptions)* I have the figures ...*(Interruptions)*

In 2008-09 it was Rs. 76,602 crore. Can they challenge it? They cannot challenge it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, I am waiting for your *shayari*.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In 2009-10, it was Rs. 61,274 crore. It got reduced. In 2010-11, it came down to Rs. 54,976 crore. In 2011-12, it further came down to Rs. 49,998 crore. This is the situation regarding the availability of subsidy to fertilizer. Now, this subsidy regime has been changed. Previously, what was the system? It was 'fixed price and variable subsidy'. But now they have changed to 'variable price and fixed subsidy'. The Government will not increase a single paisa more than Rs. 49,998 crore.

We have to depend on import of DAP to the extent of forty per cent or rather fifty per cent. In the case of urea, the dependence is 35 per cent because six urea manufacturing units, starting from Gorakhpur, Barauli, Sindri, Durgapur, Haldia, Talcher to Namrup have been closed.

Mr. Chairman, Sindri is in your State. Sindri was the first public sector undertaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been closed since more than a decade.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I know. It was closed in 2002. I fought for that in this House but I could not stop that unit from being closed down. Pandit Nehru, while inaugurating Fertilizer Corporation of India's unit at Sindri had said: "I am not inaugurating a factory, but I am inaugurating a temple of modern India." I still remember that.

What about the MSP? They are saying that they are increasing the MSP year after year. The increase in the input cost is by 100 per cent, but the increase in the MSP is only ten to fifteen per cent. What is the MSP for one quintal of paddy? It is Rs. 1080 for common varieties. What is the production cost? It does not even meet the production cost. The farmers are not getting even this subsidy of Rs. 1,080. They are forced to sell their produce at Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 per quintal. We have seen it in the rural India. We have that experience in the rural India. That is the situation. What will the farmers do? They have no other alternative but to commit suicide. I have seen their indebtedness.

I wanted to just find out what impact the Prime Minister's special package to the farmers of Maharashtra, particularly to the farmers of Vidarbha, has made. I had been to Yavatmal. Many of the widows said that the Prime Minister's special package has made no difference to their poor economic condition. Cattle have died and there is no water. Only eleven per cent of the land is irrigated. Now, they have sent a proposal for Rs. 15,000 crore. The Principal Secretary wanted my assistance to get it approved. I told him, with the help of all the Members belonging to Maharashtra, particularly with the help of Shri Geete, we will definitely get it approved. We know pretty well the condition of the farmers of Vidarbha region.

So, Sir, such is the crisis and the Government has failed to take any concrete measures to overcome the crisis. As a result of this, prices are increasing.

Sir, yesterday, you must have seen, the Ministry of Agriculture have Tabled a Report on the status of Indian agriculture. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar has already admitted about the reduction in the

availability of food grains. What was the availability of food grains in 1991? It was 510 grams and what is today? It has come down to 444 grams within a period of 15 years. The availability of food grains has been reduced to such an extent. He has also admitted that there is a problem in reducing the rising prices of essential commodities, particularly foodgrains, if speculative future trade continues. If speculative trade continues, how can Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, will be able to control and contain inflationary effect on the prices of essential commodities? How can you control if you decontrol the price of petrol? During the last two years how much is the increase under the UPA-II? I am not talking of UPA-I because you were depending on us. You could not disinvestment any of the public sector undertakings. You decided to disinvest Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, NALCO, Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Our Tamil Nadu friends are present here in the House. We opposed it and you had to reverse the decision of the Cabinet because of the opposition of 61 Left Parties Members. You had to reverse the decision. Today, you have decontrolled the price of petrol. Now, you will be decontrolling the price of diesel. You could not increase the price of kerosene. Shri Bansalji, you must be remembering that during the five years regime of UPA-I, you could not increase the price and now you have increased the price by Rs. 3.50 a litre. How can the Government will be able to control or moderate the inflation, if you allow speculative trade? Sir, you will be surprised that within one year how much is the increase in the commodity trade. In 2007-08, it was Rs. 14,67,000 crore and within one year it increased to Rs. 24 lakh crore in the commodity trade.

Sir, farmers are getting price. What is the variation between the farm gate price and the consumer price? I have seen it in my constituency. Sir, farmers have grown tomatoes. Tomatoes are not being harvested as because the cost of harvesting and carrying the tomatoes to the market and the price they will get, it will not meet even the production cost. I am talking of cost of harvesting and carrying tomatoes to the market. Tomatoes are lying without harvesting. Similar is the case with potatoes. In West Bengal, it is being sold for one rupee a kilo. Last year, we could export potatoes to Singapore. From Sonamukhi in Bankura District of West Bengal, potatoes were exported to Singapore. We got one rupee transport subsidy for one kg of potato. That is the situation in agrarian sector. Crisis is accentuating and you have allowed Monsanto. Ninety-three per cent cotton is Bt.

cotton. Cost has been increased. Now, they are ready to allow Bt brinjal. You will be surprised to know as to what I worked out. According to my calculation, during the last nine years – in 2002 Monsanto was allowed commercialisation of Bt cotton – from 2002-211, one multinational company got Rs. 25,000 crore by fleecing our farmers; exploiting the farmers. That is the situation in agricultural sector. ...(*Interruptions*) You organize an orientation course for some Members as to how to behave inside the House. Some Members do not know as to how to behave inside the House.

There was an historic strike on 20th February, 2011.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am seeing a sea change. When you were in power in West Bengal, they were more furious. Now a days, they have become so clam. I am just finding a change.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Automatically, he has become furious.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not furious.

There had been two strikes during these two years of UPA-II regime and this strike is historic because all the trade unions, not a single trade union is outside the strike. Why workers had to go on strike? They have to because the labour laws are being blatantly violated. Rights of the workers even to form the unions are being taken away. The constitutional right under Article 19 to form the union, association is taken away. This is the fundamental right of the workers and employee and that fundamental right is being taken away. Even some State Governments are planning to bring legislation to take away the right of the workers and employees. That is the situation. Attack is going on the workers; prices are rising; inflation is rising. Outsourcing of contractual workers is increased; the number of contract workers are increasing but they are not even getting the minimum wages. All the Labour Acts – the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act - are being violated.

In the case of the State transport employees, the Payment of Wages Act is being violated in West Bengal. Within two years of global economic slowdown, they were claiming that there would not be any impact in our country. There had not been any impact in our financial sector, in banks and LIC. That is because of the Left Parties. We did not allow the share of banks to be handed over to the private sector.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bansalji you are not listening that is why Achariji is continually speaking. Otherwise he must has spoken in short.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We did not allow FDI in insurance being raised from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. That is why, there was no impact on our financial sector.

But there is impact on working class. According to International Labour Organisation, almost 35 lakh workers have lost their jobs in our country? Now the Government has spent Rs. 1,87,000 crore as a bail out package. For whom have they spent? They have spent it for the industrialists, for the automobile sector and for the exporters. How much has the UPA Government spent on bail out package for the workers? Not a single paise. Bansalji, you also get the support of employees of Chandigarh. I know that because we were together in a rally of workers and employees. I think you have forgotten that. You admitted that employees have supported you. Is it not a fact?

Sir, I am talking of a bail out package for the corporate houses. Now a new class has come and that is corporate house. This Government is of the corporates, by the corporates and for the corporates. Whenever a bail out package is provided for the corporate houses, for the industrialists, for the automobile industry and for the exporters, one condition should be incorporate in that and that is, no worker should be retrenched, no worker should lose his job. That condition should be attached. That is the demand of the entire working class. Their main demand is that this Government should change its policy.

[Translation]

This policy was war against change. These are not five or eleven demands. The demand is in regard to policy.

[English]

What is the neo liberal policy followed by this Government? Sharad Yadavji also referred to it. The problems that the country is confronted with are

unemployment and poverty. You will be surprised to know that one-fourth of the population of this country go to bed with empty stomach. This is the situation in the country after 64 years of our Independence. You have landed this country in such a situation. Bansalji, you should realise that. The verdict of the people of at least two States in the recently held elections to Assemblies, in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, is against your policies and it is against corruption. You should learn a lesson from that. The European countries and America who are following this neo liberal economic policy are confronted with economic crises and you are not learning a lesson from those countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharyaji, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I now come to a very important point relating to reservation for the minorities.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait for a minute. Today I am in problem. All the veterans have to speak today and I would like to respect all of them, but it is too much.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have two reports; one is Sachar Committee Report and another is Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee Report. The Ranganath Mishra Committee Report was not submitted even after the expiry of six months of the Government received the Report. When we raised the issue here in this House then they were compelled to lay the Report on the Table of the House, but without Action Taken Report.

I would like to know what action the Government has taken on these two Reports, the Sachar Committee Report and Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee Report...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government has not acted upon the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee Report. But the Left Front Government of West Bengal have implemented ten per cent reservation for socially, educationally, economically backwards and Muslims...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell you.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, West Bengal is the first State which implemented the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee Report, but the Central Government have not acted upon the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee Report...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. I am just thinking that the House will be deprived of a good *shayari* before I announce the name of the next speaker.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the nation cannot be saved unless they change their new liberal economic policy; they will neither be able to save the country nor will they be able to save themselves.

Now I will conclude with a couplet from Faiz Ahemad Faiz. Sir, you know the 2011 is the Birth Centenary of the famous Poet Faiz Ahamad Faiz. He is called the greatest poet of the Century.

[Translation]

Gulon mein rang bharen, bad-ae-navbahar chale
Chale bhi aao, aao ke gulshan ke karobar chale
...(*Interruptions*)

Now please translate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have recited perfatthy.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Urdu poets have two meanings, one is outer and the other is inner.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give an equivalent sher.

zindagi ek chaman hai, chaman hai magar
Is chaman ki baharon mein fiza kuchh nahin
Wo na aaye to samjo khizan ke hain din
Wo aayn to samjho bahar aa gayi.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have stood up to speak on hon'ble President's Address. I have got opportunities to listen to several Presidential addresses earlier but for the first time I have felt and almost all the Members must have felt the same that hon'ble President has repeated the words—my government time and again and I felt every time that this UPA Government has failed completely. This government is a failure and the government's failure has been reflected in the Presidential address again and again.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to refer to the first para of the Presidential address. Hon'ble President said, "The current year has been a difficult one for the world economy. Economic uncertainties have had an adverse impact across the globe. There is increased political uncertainty and turbulence in the international system and the environment in which we operate has become more challenging over the last one year." I feel that the government has tried to cover up its failure by putting these sentences into the mouth of the President. So we did not find any enthusiasm in the President's address this year and we neither ever heard the House thumping the table. I am referring to this point just because unfortunately the farmers of our country are in a troubled state even today. Even today suicides are being committed. The farmers are agitated. All the efforts made by the government to check the said suicides have failed. I will give an example of today. Today in the morning a question was asked in regard to the unemployed people living below poverty line in the cities. When I was given an opportunity by the hon'ble Speaker Madam to ask questions in this regard I tried to bring this fact to the notice of the government through the Chair that that the farmers were troubled. They have started giving up agriculture gradually. Today the first Question was relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Andhra Pradesh. The people of a region of Andhra Pradesh have declared crop holiday. If this trend continues, perhaps the farmers of the entire country would be compelled to declare crop holiday. The actual picture of 70 percent of population of our country living in the rural areas and depending on agriculture has been reflected in the first question in this House today. Repeating the said question I tried to bring the fact to the notice of the government that this is why the farmers are migrating to the cities from the rural areas. Due to this migration the number of unemployed persons living below poverty line has been rising.

Today, when I drew the attention of the government towards this fact during the Question Hour, the hon'ble Minister who stood up for reply, is not present in the House now. I would like to put forth the information provided by the said Minister before this House- He told that he agreed with the hon'ble Member in this regard. As per the figures provided by him the number of poor persons living in the cities was 763 lakhs during the year 1993-1994. This number has increased upto 808 lakhs during the year 2004-2005 *i.e.* 45 lakh poor persons have increased in number in the cities. But this figure is of the year 2004-2005. Now we are in the year 2012. Today if you would like to know the real figures in this regard, as on date the number of poor persons in the cities has increased by more than 16 crore. More than 16 crore poor people are living below poverty line in the cities. As per the norm for poverty line fixed by us if a person earns less than 32 rupees in a day then he is deemed to be poor. If this norm is accepted then 16 crore people are earning less than 32 rupees in a day. From this, you can make an estimate of the kind of poverty prevailing in our country even 64 years after independence. I feel that this failure is what was the emphasis of the President's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually this government is a complete failure in every sector. Be it any sector, this government has proved to be a failure. When Basudeb Acharyaji was speaking he had quoted one sentence from the Address of His Excellency The President that his government was honest and committed to providing a more effective governance system...*(Interruptions)* I agree with Basudeb Acharyaji that the most corrupt government of all in the country in all these years has been the UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is completely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* Geeteji is a very senior member of the Parliament. He has remained a minister himself. It does not behove you to say such a thing. A lot can be said but it is not justified to say such a thing. You have a right to say what you feel but to give such a baseless judgement is not your right. I did not say this earlier. But if you keep on repeating this, it would not be justified. I only want to say ...*(Interruptions)*. If you feel something you should say only that. If you see any irregularity somewhere, you have a right to point it out. If you see corruption, you have a right to say something. But to say something

when you know what is happening everywhere, it is not the right time to say this. I only want to say this much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bansalji, if you had, spoken earlier it would have been better because Maunam Sweekar Lakshanam. When you became quiet people said that you agreed to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not necessary to see whether it is unparliamentary. But what to say, what is seemly, what can we say keeping within the boundary of propriety, it is necessary to see this.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I respect the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has acknowledged my seniority for which I thank him.

I have been part of the House from the eleventh Lok Sabha and this is the 15th Lok Sabha. The number of matters of corruptions that have come before this House from the 11th Lok Sabha to the 15th Lok Sabha..If I am right you should accept it and if I am wrong you can reject my contention. But the 2G spectrum scam took place. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. A scam of 1,76,000 crore rupees took place in which. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this is not today's topic and to say that there was a scam of 1,76,000 crore rupees, is wrong. I am saying this with full respect and responsibility. The matter is sub-judice. If you talk about the policy and the details thereof it is a different thing. But if you call it corruption and say that a scam of 1,76,000 crore rupees took place then it is wrong. You should not say this. This matter is sub-judice. This matter is before the standing committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

This is a point of order also. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you know the rule. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this matter is before the JPC and also before the PAC

[Translation]

and you are making such an announcement about the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geeteji, the hon. Minister says that this matter is pending before the JPC also and before the Supreme Court also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geeteji, please go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If you make a sweeping statement that so much corruption has taken place. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raised this issue because His Excellency the President has called his government honest. ...(Interruptions) I have only quoted the figure of 1,76,000 crore rupees reported in newspapers. This figure came up on the very first day of the discussion on corruption. But what is surprising is that after that, when the then Telecom Minister A. Raja who is still in jail. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That trial is taking place in court. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions) I am not speaking about the merits of the case. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking about the merits of the case. The matter is pending before the court. I do not have to say anything about it. I am only saying that a Minister, the erstwhile Minister for Telecom is in jail even now and the other Minister who took over that portfolio and is the Minister even now said that there was no corruption in that matter and that there is zero corruption. There is no corruption, he used the term zero corruption. He had given this 964 certificate. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, may I correct him?

[Translation]

He did not say zero corruption. I only want to say this. We are discussing the issue seriously in the Parliament. On the one hand, it is a matter of policy. All the Members would agree about the details of the policy, how it was

followed and the second point is the implementation of the policy.

18.00 hrs.

The matter of implementation is also before the courts and decision is awaited. You are saying this, but this policy was formulated by your Government. You have formulated this policy and that very policy is continuing. ...(Interruptions) You have sown the seeds, what are you saying. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are also transgressing the limit because I am on my legs. Please keep quiet. I want to tell Geeteji to conclude now.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not got opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 6 O'clock. Three-four more hon'ble members will be speaking on the issue. After that Zero Hour will be taken up. I would seek the permission of the House to extend the time of the house till that time.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Alright.

18.02 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman Sir, after that complaints were filed by the CBI. Only then CBI accepted that there was a scam involving Rs. 60,000 crore. I don't want to go into the figures. I also know that the case is pending in the court and the truth will certainly come before the country, and the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another scam was Commonwealth Game Scam, the Member of this House Suresh Kalmadiji was present here but now he is in jail. He came out of jail and he attended the Session. He was put in jail, but Suresh Kalmadiji is serving the punishment alone. Hon'ble Member of Parliamentary Affairs, do not take it otherwise, I am not doubting you honesty nor have I any doubt about the honesty of

Hon'ble Prime Minister. Gorakhnath Pandeyji was expressing his point of view, I do not want to repeat that the highest institution of Democracy is this Parliament in which Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just begun. There was so much interruptions that I did not get opportunity to speak. I want to raise two-three issues only. Today, there are so many cases of corruption and it has been reflected in recently concluded elections in five states. Those who were to be punished by the people have been punished. There is need to take lessons from this.

Today, poverty is increasing day by day, inflation is also going up, farmers are committing suicide. Hon'ble President has mentioned a scheme. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this. I would like to quote what Hon'ble President said in the Address. "My Government has started a unique scheme namely Aadhaar to reach out to lakhs of deprived people of the country which will be helpful in improving the availability, accountability and transparency in programmes of social sector." This scheme which was announced by the Government is not going on at present, but I would like to know from the Government what happened to this scheme? The scheme which has been mentioned in Hon'ble President's Address and she is saying that "it will increase financial inclusion of the people." Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no direct benefit to the people from this scheme, these are only identity cards. The identity card which are to be issued in the form of Aadhaar card will be helpful for the Government in identifying the actual number of the poor, the unemployed and the people who are deprived of even one square meal. All this information will be available through this card and on the basis of this identity card the Government of India may continue any scheme in future. But the Scheme mentioned by the hon'ble President in her Address is not continuing at present. Therefore, when the Government will reply it must clarify the status of Aadhaar scheme at present.?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am counting the failures of the government. The Government has failed totally and its impact is visible on the Address of hon'ble President.

Hon'ble President also mentioned malnutrition. Unfortunately, malnutrition is a big problem of our country. Children are dying of malnutrition in tribal areas and forest areas, mothers are dying during delivery, and this number is so big that Hon'ble President has to mention it in her Address. She said, "malnutrition seriously affects children which further affects their education and opportunities of earning livelihood. Apart from ICDS, multi-sectoral nutrition programme will also be launched in 200 districts affected with this problem."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are 200 such districts where there is problem of malnutrition and the Government is flaunting its success. The Government considers itself successful but there are 200 districts where there is problem of malnutrition. When children are dying at the time of birth and we are unable to check malnutrition., this is the status of our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of corruption, hon'ble President expressed her views about the minorities we are not against them. Minorities are also the citizens of this country, we accept this fact whatever facilities government wants to provide, it may. But while providing these facilities to the minorities the Government has done injustice to the OBC, the backward class who are in large number. The Government has provided four and half percent quota to the minorities out of 27 percent quota reserved for the OBC which was accorded to them by the Constitution. A dispute has been created through it. You had Seed the consequences of the same in UPs elections also. The reservation of four and a half percent to the minorities has been given from the 27 per cent OBC quota. It needs reconsideration. Today, a large number of people belonging to backward class of the country are facing problems as you have violated their rights. This Government has failed on every front be it the external security or internal security of the country or the issue of terrorism. Unfortunately, I am compelled to say that the Government has not shown the courage of giving capital punishment to Afzal Guru who is guilty of attacking the Parliament of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude your speech.

MR. ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Kasab who attacked our country was a Pakistani soldier. The Government of India has accepted that Pakistani Army

has attacked our country in which hundreds of people have been killed. We have been unable to give capital punishment to the same Kasab till today. Every today, the terrorist attacks are continuously taking place. UPA Government has turned out to be a complete failure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude your speech.

Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I am going to conclude my speech. Poverty is rising and so is price rise. Farmers are committing suicides and unemployment is also rising. All the labourers of the country staged a bandh on 28th of last month.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I am concluding my speech. I would like to thank for the Hon. President's Address but the Government should accept its failure and the Government has no right to remain at the centre.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion is taking place on the Hon. President's Address. It is true that the Schemes are very good and the Government has got these schemes mentioned through the Hon. President but as to what is the provision for implementation of these schemes finds no mention in the entire speech. The relation between the centre and the states is increasingly becoming sour and in my opinion, implementation agency are the states and until the Union Government takes the states into confidence and unless the State Governments implement the schemes while respecting the sentiments of the Union Government, the schemes will not be a complete success howsoever good schemes are formulated. Language changes in our country at every ten kilometres and the taste of water changes at every twenty kilometres, therefore, success will not be achieved by formulating one type of scheme for all areas. Whether it is MGNREGA or Mid-day-Meal Scheme, if the Government has formulated any scheme, it should never feel offended in reviewing these schemes. The intended benefits of these schemes are not reaching to some people. Education is the backbone of any country. Such an inequality exists

there that on the one hand a fifth class child does not know even to write his name, on the other hand eight or ten lakh rupees are given for admission in nursery class. In my opinion, formulating the schemes only will not serve the purpose, and unless the ruling party or the opposition sit together to decide on the policy for implementation, no scheme can be a success. It is unfortunate that every year of course we make provisions for protection from the floods but till today we have not been able to formulate any concrete plan to remain unaffected by Floods. Some schemes are visible on papers only. There is a shortage of eight and a half lakh doctors in the whole country. I would particularly like to tell about Uttar Pradesh that all the Primary Health Centres are desolated and even not a single compounder has been deployed there and as a result the quacks there are playing with the lives of the people. In such a situation, the first requirement is to have better relations between the centre and the states. Ego is coming in the way, which needs to be removed. I have seen in several states that when some scheme after formulation at the centre assigned to the states for implementation, its structure underwent a sea change. The biggest problem before the whole country today is the BPL list. No commitment about BPL list seemed visible in the Hon. Presidents' Address. We have been continuously waiting for the last 12 years, and people are desperately waiting to get their name enrolled in BPL list. This is my submission to the Government that until we set right our basic infrastructure and maintain a healthy approach, we will not be able to make progress because the formulae of success for any person is to ask himself whether he is self-contented with his work or not. Being a member of Parliament, I want to say that I am able to fulfil the dreams which I cherished before electing as the Member of Parliament. The Government and the Opposition should understand their role. We have to make concerted efforts that whatever policy is formulated, it has to be properly implemented.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. While going to support the Motion, I must express my views with regard to the opinion expressed by the Government of the day.

It is revealed that the Government has failed in almost all the aspects. This Government followed the line of

economic liberalization. What is the outcome of this liberalization? It is known to everybody. But the point is that the Government is not recognizing all this. Who will deny that due to the liberalization the disparity within the population, disparity within the States, disparity with the society is revealed and is widening day by day? There is nothing to deny; whatever may be the figures that have been propounded by the Planning Commission. The ground reality is that the BPL number is increasing day by day.

As per the report of the ILO, not less than 75 lakhs of the working people have been thrown out of their jobs. Nobody can deny that around three lakh farmers have committed suicides. Almost all the media have published that even West Bengal is not out of this list. So, this is the situation. It was the aspiration and imagination of some poets that India will occupy the best seat in the world and they had said in Bangla:

"Bharat amar jagat shabhay shreshtha ashon lawbe"

In our country, we are having the largest number of poor people in the world. Somebody is claiming that India is going to be one of the Super Powers. India is a country which can now be attributed the status of a super poor country in the world! The largest number of unemployed youths is in India. In case of corruption, nobody can beat us. So, we are occupying these seats in the international arena now-a-days.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am not going to touch upon other points, but I shall touch the problems with regard to the agriculture and the agrarian situation. Bapuji had remarked that 'India lives in the villages'. The first Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had made a remark that 'everything else can wait, but not agriculture'. Agriculture should be given priority, but what is the situation? Investment in the field of agriculture is getting reduced since 1991, the day of introduction of neo economic liberalisation.

We are talking about the Minimum Support Price. Under MSP, minimum means minimum and minimum does not mean the actual price for support of the farmer. Even the National Commission on Farmers, NCF, had suggested that Minimum Support Price should be based on total cost of production plus 50 per cent, but it is not being followed.

Almost from every corner of our country, almost all the kisan organisations, irrespective of their colour and whether they are political or non-political, have demanded that the MSP should be at least Rs. 1,500 per quintal, but it has been ignored by the Government. On the other hand, the Government is claiming that it has been increased.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I have just started. Please give me at least three minutes more.

So far as the credit is concerned, it is told that the Government announced the interest rate of four per cent in case the timely repayment of loan is made. When the Government declared the waiver of loans, it was known to everyone that the farmers were not in a position to repay those loans. It was not a small amount. Nearly Rs. 70,000 crore was the credit which was waived by the Government. Knowing this, why did the Government confine the four per cent interest on loans only to those farmers who are making timely payments? Why was it not made applicable to all the farmers?

I support the point raised by one hon. Member here that credit should be extended to the marginal and poor farmers without any interest, as is the case in Kerala where the paddy producers are providing loans without any interest.

Coming to MNREGA, the Government has to revisit this Scheme. This Scheme provides employment to a household, but not to all the persons in the household who are willing to work. Therefore, the Government has to revisit this Scheme.

On the issue of federalism, the genuine demands of the States should be considered in the prevailing scenario. I do agree with the Member from the Trinamool Congress who raised pertinent questions with regard to Centre-State relations. I want to compliment them for that. We have been raising this demand for decades together, but the Union Government has no time to look at it. Now that they are raising all these things, I think the Government should consider them and honour the federal polity of our country.

What has happened to the issue relating to reservation for women? Every year, the issue of reservation for women was mentioned in the Speech of the Respected President. But what has happened this year? The President of our country is a woman; the Speaker of our country is a woman; the Leader of Opposition is a woman; and the UPA Chairperson, for whom I have great respect, is a woman. But what has happened to that issue this time? The Government has forgotten it this time.

What about augmentation of irrigation? In fact, in the last five years, this sector failed as no real augmentation has happened with regard to irrigation. It has been neglected. Whatever may be the scheme or whatever may be the flagship programme, this sector has been neglected.

The last point which has already been touched by several Members is that the Government should not claim to be a very honest and efficient Government. That is the understanding of the people. Lakhs and lakhs of people are marching on the streets accusing this Government in terms of lack of transparency, efficiency and proper governance. In terms of governance, you have failed. Please do not repeat all these things.

This year is going to be the first year of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, but there is nothing new in the Speech, except reiteration of some things.

I have nothing to object the motion. Particularly, in principle, I am not objecting to this.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARAO (Khammam): Sir, the position of this Government is such that after listening to President's Address it appears that the Government continued to commit mistakes throughout the year and to cover it up the Government said many things through the President. This is quite unfortunate and it should never be like this. The mistakes which are committed in one year should at least be corrected in other year. For that policy should change. The entire country and all of us were expecting that major policy changes will figure in the President's Address. We were expecting that the problems which cropped up during one year the problems

related to performance and labour problems, problems related to SCs and STs will be covered and a policy direction will be issued but the way these things have been dealt in the President's Address is unfortunate. At first black money was mentioned and it has been tried to drive home that we are quite honest. After Independence of India the way corruption became rampant during the rule of UPA-I and UPA-II is unprecedented and the country is being looted. Despite loot on such a large scale no correct measures have been taken to address the problem of corruption. The manner in which corruption is spreading not only in the centre but in states also, in congress ruled states, the Government must at least think about it. If we look at the Andhra Pradesh then we find that a person's father was the Chief Minister and he indulged in corruption involving an amount of one lakh crore rupees ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him speak. When your turn comes you may speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARAO: The mining mafia has indulged in a lot of corruption cases. All these corruption took place during UPA-I and UPA-II rule ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly a lot of corruption has been taken place in the Government mainly in the Congress Government ...*(Interruptions)* No action has been taken to reduce these corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not stand up and speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARAO: ...*(Interruptions)** You must be ashamed of speaking from here ...*(Interruptions)* The country never witnessed such corruption ...*(Interruptions)* the manner corruption became rampant in UPA-I and UPA-II ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARAO: Still you are speaking laughingly. You should be of
...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: You should be ...* of ...*(Interruptions)* The country never witnessed such corruption ...*(Interruptions)* Andhra Pradesh has been looted fully ...*(Interruptions)* The manner in which fertilizer has been mentioned at page no. 8 clause no. 34 ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO: The Minister is working on a comprehensive fertilizer monitoring system which would present information of fertilizer availability to the farmers through SMS, internet and telephone.

[Translation]

How wrong is it? The farmers would be informed through SMS that fertilizer is available. They are saying that farmers are monitoring the availability of fertilizers through Internet.

Sir, in our Andhra Pradesh when farmers want to take fertilizers they were lathicharged. The farmers who had gone to buy fertilizers were put in jails. The farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency Khammam went to buy fertilizers but they were lathicharged and put behind the bars. This is shameful ...*(Interruptions)* During speech they say that information will be given through SMS that fertilizer is available ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except his speech.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO: It will be informed through Internet that fertilizer is available ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very bad method incorporated in it... Similarly it has been said about NREGA. The Government says it has spent Rs. 1 lakh 48 thousand crore on it. There is

so much corruption in NREGA in Andhra Pradesh and also throughout the country. I just want to ask how much the poor got out of the Rs. 1,48,000 crore spent by the government. The poor have not got even 25 per cent of that the rest 75 per cent is being looted. It has become a hotbed of corruption. Nothing has been said about controlling it.

Sir, e-governance has been mentioned in President's Address. 15 years ago our leader Chandra Babu Naidu Ji had started the concept of e-governance. But they are speaking about e-governance after 15 years. The way they are talking, corruption is not being controlled that way. Mines and Minerals have been mentioned, Bill regarding mining has also been mentioned. The natural resources are being looted across the country iron and sand have been looted in every possible way in Andhra Pradesh during the last eight years. These people are looting not only the natural resources of Andhra Pradesh but also of the entire country. The government says that the Bill has been introduced. What will they do by introducing the Bill? They are unable to check and control this loot. The Government is responsible for the loot of natural resources across the country. In the same way I want to talk about the issue of agriculture ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your point.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I will conclude in two minutes. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suicides of farmers have not taken place on this scale so far. The maximum number of suicides in India have taken place during the UPA-1 I and UPA-2 Governments. In Andhra Pradesh it is happening for the first time that the farmers are refusing to carry out farming. It is not an ordinary matter. It is happening because of the Government policies ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please sit down. When you get the opportunity, then you express your view point.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: In our Andhra Pradesh, the farmers have said that they will not carry out farming on about three lakh acres of land. The farmers are not getting M.S.P., they are facing a lot of difficulties. Because of this they are committing suicides ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except for the speech of Nama Nageswara Rao nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The way these people are talking, they should feel some pain for the farmers. This Government is wholly responsible for the suicides of the farmers today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude your point.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: With these words, I would like to say about NCDC ...(*Interruptions*) the big scams ranging from 2G to other scams happened in India have taken place during UPA-1 and UPA-2. They should atleast now realise as to how corruption can be controlled. The Government should also think as to how to control the loot of common man's money. Right now, Tharoor Sahab is not sitting. He belongs to IPL, what does he know about BPL? ...(*Interruptions*) Has he ever gone to a village? Today, there is no drinking water and electricity in the villages. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had promised to supply electricity for nine hours but they are not able to supply it even for five hours. The free electricity which the Government has talked about is related to fluctuation related to current and infrastructure. Similarly, there is no drinking water. These people are not meant to go to village. They live in foreign countries. I really felt sad by manner in which Tharoor Sahab mentioned the whole thing. He is talking on a superficial level ...(*Interruptions*)

I want the Government to realise as to what is the real problem of the people. By controlling corruption, more focus should be given on village development and infrastructure. With these words, I oppose the amendment put forth in this regard. Three Presidents Address have been delivered three times in the last three years. I came as a Member of Parliament for the first time in the 15th Lok Sabha. I thought that the Government will surely implement each point mentioned in the President's Address, but it turned out ...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This word is unparliamentary. It should be expunged. Atleast don't do

*Not recorded.

this with the people of this country. Correcting this word, we oppose whatever has been mentioned in the speech of the President.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I wholeheartedly support the Motion.

Today, India is standing on the pedestal of economic growth. With the untiring efforts of respected Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, India has traveled a long way and has reached a stage where no country - developed, developing or under-developed - can ignore the significance of India. India has become one of the strongest economies in the world.

I clearly remember the words of Mr. Barack Obama, President of the United States of America when he said in this very Parliament House that India was not emerging but had already emerged as an economic power. Given our country's high savings rate, a dynamic entrepreneurial class, increasing young population, and highly open trade and foreign investment regime, I have no doubt that India will march forward on the path of economic growth in the coming years.

I agree with the hon. President when she said that the long-term fundamentals of our economy are robust. Because of these fundamentals our economy did not suffer adversely during the period of economic downturn which was witnessed in other major economic powers of the world. According to Prof. Roubini of the New York University, India is placed better amongst Brazil, China and Russia. This is because our fundamentals are strong.

The UPA Government has faced many challenges and has faced them with a resounding success. It is the UPA Government which brought the Lok Pal and the Lokayukta Bills to curb corruption, to bring transparency and accountability in the governance. Many more Bills have been introduced which are forward-looking in this direction, passing of which will bring the much needed relief to the common man who is at the core of our hearts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the UPA Government has taken tough measures against corrupt bureaucrats and has not spared the high and mighty of this land. This

was unthinkable before. A number of initiatives have been taken to tackle the menace of black money. We have opened channels of communication with other countries to share information on black money. Our Government is actively negotiating with different countries to sign Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements and revisiting the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements signed earlier with some countries. All these efforts will start showing fruitful results in the near future.

The UPA Government, led by our esteemed Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, has been successful in containing the communal forces and has given the much-needed political stability at the Centre. All these factors are essential for a country to move forward on the path of progress and prosperity. There is not a single incident where the country has witnessed communal violence.

It is a matter of pride that the country is going to witness a record production of food grains this year. It is estimated that food grains production will be around 250 million tonnes and exceed the projected targets. I congratulate the Government and our farmers for producing record food grains.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Opposition has targeted the UPA Government for rising prices. I do not remember exactly how many times this House and the other House had to be adjourned on this issue. I do not know how many times the Parliament had discussed this issue under various rules. The food inflation is now in the negative zone. So, the Member from the Opposition may not have any opportunity to disrupt the proceedings of the House on this issue.

Education is one area where the Government has shown deep concern for all the communities. I am proud to say that under the able leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, we have achieved many milestones. The Government is deeply concerned about the welfare of minorities in the country. Recently, the hon. Minister had set up five sub-committees on minority education issues. He has been keenly monitoring the issues of minority education. This Government does not believe in slogans, but in actions.

Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission Report has been pending for implementation since 2007. This Commission went into the question of various issues

relating to linguistic and religious minorities in the country and made several forward looking recommendations like reserving 15 per cent of jobs in Government service and seats in educational institutions, giving 8.4 per cent reservation out of the existing OBC quota of 27 per cent. These recommendations should be implemented at the earliest.

I would like to bring one of the major concerns to the notice of the Government. This is regarding increasing incidents of collision of fishing boats off the Kerala coast. Recently a fishing boat was hit by a ship in which some fishermen lost their lives. I strongly demand that the next of kin of these fishermen may be paid adequate compensation, and a high level inquiry must be constituted to go into this incident.

Kuttanad is one of the most fertile regions of the world, spread over three districts of Alapuzha, Kottayam and PathanamthitTa. It is also called the rice bowl of Kerala. In the year 2008, the Central Government gave in principle approval for providing financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1840 crore for implementing various programmes for the development of Kuttanad wetland ecosystem. But the implementation of this project is very slow and needs to be put on fast track.

Thousands of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain vacant for very long, though the Government has made it clear that these vacancies should be filled in time. Recently, the Government of India had decided to fill up 50,000 vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government. I humbly request the Government to take immediate steps to fill up those vacancies in the Government of India as well as in the public sector undertakings.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of landless people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the absence of their own land, these poor people have to work as labourers. The Government should bring in a law to provide land to these landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in urban and rural areas are without houses. The financial assistance provided for new construction in the form of full grant is Rs. 45,000 per unit in plain areas and Rs. 48,500 for hilly and difficult areas. This amount is very meager and needs to be enhanced to Rs.3 lakh per unit. I would

request the Government of India to bring a scheme to compensate them in order to address the housing problem being faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They belong to the poor sections and the cost of medical treatment has risen very sharply over the years. Because of lack of adequate medical facilities, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not get proper medical treatment. I would request the Government to look into this and take suitable steps in this direction.

The nurses working in private hospitals are being paid very meager salary. You will appreciate that nurses are doing a great job and most of them come from Kerala. The Government should bring in a law in order to ensure adequate pay and allowances, including the facilities of EPF and ESIC. Thousands of teachers are working in CBSE and ICSE affiliated schools. These schools charge astronomical fees from students but do not pay their teachers proper salary. There is a need to look into this and a law should be enacted in this regard.

A large number of cases of compassionate appointment are pending with different departments and public sector undertakings. The dependents of employees who die in harness do not get employment in the concerned departments on one pretext or the other. The system should be corrected and departments and public sector undertakings should be directed to give employment to all eligible dependents at the earliest.

Recently, the Supreme Court has cleared interlinking of rivers in Kerala. The interlinking of Pampa-Achencovil in Kerala with Vaipar river will adversely affect the interest of Kerala. The issue has already generated a lot of heat in political circle. I have also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to drop this project. I earnestly request the Government to reconsider this Pampa-Achencovil-Vaipar interlinking project.

There is a long pending proposal before the Government of India to set up a Cashew Board. Lakhs and lakhs of cashew workers who work in the cashew sector live below poverty line. They do not get proper attention from the Government of India. I would request the Government of India to set up a Cashew Board for the welfare of poor cashew workers.

I would like to bring to your notice another important issue with regard to setting up of a Rubber Park in Kerala.

A Rubber Park is located in Ernakulam, Irapuram Rubber Park, near Perumbavoor. The same rubber park has to be set up near Pathanapuram in Kollam district.

Sasthamkotta Lake is the largest fresh water lake in Kerala. It is designated as a Ramsagar Site in November 2002. Sir, the Sasthamkotta Lake which has been listed by the Government of India as a wetland of national importance has started shrinking at an alarming rate. If initiatives are not taken, the State will lose this lake. I would request the Government of India, Ministry of Forest and Environment to take measures to extend financial assistance to Kerala to protect this Lake.

Sir, our State Government has started a unique scheme for extending education loan to students who are poor and wish to pursue higher education. This scheme has proved very successful and more and more students belonging to poor families have benefited. But there are instances where students, who got education loans, after completion of their higher studies could not get jobs. Under such circumstances they have not been able to pay back education loan with interest. The banks have started legal action against such students for defaulting on payment of education loan. I would like the Government to consider the peculiar situation in which these students and their families find themselves and waive interest on education loans. The Government should reduce the interest on education loan and stop legal action against them.

With these words, Sir, I once again support the Motion moved by Ms. Girija Vyas.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Rajnath Singhji has given them a very heavy dose from our side but the disease of UPA is such that whatever dose is given to them, it does not impact them at all. Their disease has gone beyond treatment. They were referred to various doctors but their disease has come to a stage where treatment is not possible. The biggest problem is that only a few people in the country know that the Address of the President is written by them and approved by the Cabinet. But, they made the President to give them the certificate of honesty through his speech. My Government is honest and more effective ... (*Interruptions*) 'Kargar' seemed to be "Karagaar"

to us ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, mostly they are not effective.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be allowed to continue tomorrow, we will take up zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some Members of Parliament are present here and some other people are also here who come from outside. Several people are sitting beside them and when we look at them Gavit Sahib appears to be the symbol of honesty. When allegations were made against him even the opposition said that it had no doubt about the honesty of Shri Gavit Ji but such people are also sitting whose honesty is doubtful even when they are taking the certificate of honesty for themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will continue your speech tomorrow.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue is so important that if I continue my speech tomorrow as well on your orders, they will also enjoy it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER SIR: Now, we will take up zero hour.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak during the zero hour.

As per the orders of the then Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat Balaghat, the work of reviving ponds in 19 Panchayats of Katangi Vikas Khand in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh was carried out in June, 2011 under MGNREGA and the Sarpanchas even got the work finished. But the payment of approximately Rupees 83 lakh rupees has not been made to the labourers till today as the present Collector, Balaghat did not give administrative approval so it has resulted in the non-payment of the labourers. The labourers of these 19 panchayats are facing difficulties due to payment not being made to them for the last 10 months. The labourers are

on the brink of starvation due to the obstinate behaviour of the Collector, Balaghat.

Therefore through you, I would like to demand from the Hon. Rural Development Minister of expedite the payment of wages to the labourers for the works carried out in about 19 panchayats of Balaghat district under MGNREGA.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the issue related to the obstacles being posed by the Union Government in laying the gas grid in Gujarat. Gujarat is one of the foremost states in making domestic and commercial use of gas in the country. Gujarat is fast moving towards gas based economy but the policies of the centre are proving detrimental to it. Gujarat has its own gas and lands but its progress towards a gas based economy is being hindered. If we take the example of coal, then, for coal producing states the rules are different for supply of coal and similarly for gas producing states different rules apply for supply of gas. In this scenario, where coal producing states are benefited by availability of cheap coal due to their domestic resources, the gas producing state of Gujarat has to buy coal at expensive rates.

Gujarat government has laid a 2400 km long gas pipeline in Gujarat. The Union Government says in this context that the state does not have the right to lay a gas grid. The Gujarat government has also challenged this contention. I would like to tell the House that the Union Government does not have the right to decide whether any state can lay a gas grid or not. Will the state government not decide this issue? Will the Union Government lay a water line in any municipal area? I say with great sorrow that if the Union Government had not stopped the project of laying the gas grid, Gujarat would have advanced further on the road to development. I believe that the negative attitude of the Union Government is unjust and harmful not only for Gujarat but also for the entire country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, it is my humble request that the Union Government co-operates with Gujarat in laying the gas grid.

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bishnu Pad Ray, please speak in brief.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would say that this is a story regarding kala pani, so, I need some time. It is the story of Partapur village in Port Blair in South Andaman.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not tell a story. Speak on the topic.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: This is a sad incident. This is a sorrowful charge against the government. As per this charge nearly 80 years ago, people from India, Afghanistan and Pakistan were settled as per panel settlement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and they were known as the pre-42 settlers. At that time there was no Patwari. They were told that the jungles and the hills belonged to them. They settled there. When the government prepared lease and records it was found that the land shown in records was less than the land occupied. Therefore excess land was shown. The Union Government formulated a demand scheme on their demand. The Chief Commissioner of the Andamans said on 28.05.1966 that the excess land occupied by persons belonging to such families, *i.e.*, those related to the pre-42 settlers on 31.12.1961 would be regularised. But, it is regrettable that these people were left out. Thereafter, on 17 August, 1990 the government again decided that some land was left out. For those families the cut-off date was decided as December, 1978. The people of the Andamans did not know how much to bribe the officials of the revenue department. They did not know about these things. They used to say they were sons of the soil. They believed that they would get lease and licence for the land. They did not pay bribe so they did not get the lease for land. After that the people of Partapur village filed an application on 17 July, 1995. Then a committee was constituted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the government?

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, just a moment. The government should listen but the government has become deaf. After that no action was taken on their demand. I will read out the name of the villagers - Smt. Prem Kumari, Shri Jeewan Lal, Shri Harish Datt, Shri Philip Samuel. The Andamans is a prototype of India. The Atal Bihari Vajpayee government came, the NDA government came, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee showed direction to the

government for the first time. The excess land of pre-panel settlers in urban areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was regularised without charging any premium. This government resorts to discrimination. 1078 cases were settled in Andaman Nicobar it was decided to grant lease to the people who were in urban areas in the Andamans before the survey of 1961. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not tell your story, be brief.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, I will take just a minute. The Congress government decided who came before 1942 and who came later. Out of 1078 cases, they disposed only 500 cases. Now discrimination has gone. The law passed by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government for urban areas should be implemented. My last demand is that the pre-42 families, East Bengal refugees from 1950, Tamil Sri Lankans, Kachal Sri Lankans who settled in the Andaman Nicobar Islands who have excess land should also be provided the facility of regularisation of their excess land without payment of premium. This is my demand from the Government.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Buxar district in Bihar is an agricultural area. The farmers have made plans for large scale production of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits. It is their destiny now to bear the brunt of adversities, floods and drought. The farmers living alongside the banks of the river Ganga in Diara area are struggling to eke out a living while bearing the fury of nature. The farmers are facing the menace of the rising population of wild animals, blue bulls and deer which are a threat to their crops/The wild animals destroy crops and horticultural plants. The destruction of their crops has become unbearable for the farmers now. Hence the farmers are either discontinuing farming or making such comprehensive plans for crop safety that farming is becoming unprofitable. The farmers have run from the local administration to the government to resolve the problem posed by blue bulls. But no solution seems in sight since taking action against wild animals is considered illegal. The diara area in Buxar is not forest land. In this situation it is the responsibility of the forest department to take care of the wild animals *i.e.* relocate them to other areas to prevent them from destroying crops or compensate the farmers for their losses. It is the responsibility of the government to protect the crops of farmers or compensate them for damages

because this damage is caused by wild animals wandering out of forest areas. Hence I demand that the crops and farmers should be safeguarded from this terrible problem.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Meerut is the biggest and the most important city of Western Uttar Pradesh out of those cities that come under the National Capital Region (NCR). It is situated at a distance of merely 80 km from Delhi. When the NCR was constituted, plans were made to connect the entire area with the Rapid Transit System. But nothing like this was done in Meerut. Even now the distance of 80 km takes three, four or more hours to cover. National Highway No. 58 is congested and takes a long time to traverse. A scheme to construct an Express Highway between Meerut and Delhi was prepared but its progress is so slow that it is invisible. When I inquired about the status of that Express Highway under Question No. 329 on 07 July 2009, I was told it would be completed by December, 2014 ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What are you demanding from the government?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: I am telling you. After that, on 08 August, 2011 when I asked the same question I was told that the work of this Express Highway would be completed by December, 2015 which means that the government is dragging its feet. The tenure of completion of the project has been extended by one year. I am concerned that if the government keeps on these delaying tactics then this Expressway would not be built. It is taking too much time. I request that the work on Meerut-Delhi Express Highway should be taken up at a fast pace so that the people are facilitated and could travel the distance in a shorter time.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also associate with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You belong to Rajasthan, how can you talk about UP.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associates himself with Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the government towards an extremely tragic incident which is being reported in all the national channels and newspapers for the last six days. This incident occurred in Morena district in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the day when the entire country was celebrating Holi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want, be clear.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am doing that. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very serious incident and they will not let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, do not look at anyone while speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, please complete you point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a young IPS officer is murdered and on the day when the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, please say what you want to say.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please listen to what I have to say ...*(Interruptions)* the day on which the entire country was celebrating Holi, the entire country was engrossed in the festival of colours ...*(Interruptions)* the day it was celebrating its self respect, it was a black day in the history of Madhya Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please complete your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please complete your point. Do not give a speech, complete what you have to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they will not let me speak. ...(Interruptions) I am speaking and this is not a speech. ...(Interruptions) An IPS officer is murdered and that too ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, what do you want from the government, say that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: That is what I am going to say but tell them to quiet down first. ...(Interruptions) On the day of Holi when the entire country was playing with colours, on that day the people of BJP were playing holi with blood. A young IPS officer was murdered. ...(Interruptions) Taking this incident lightly when all the channels in the country are carrying this story is injustice ...(Interruptions). This is injustice with the entire police ...(Interruptions)* ...(Interruptions) Justice should be done. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been speaking for five minutes although I gave you two minutes time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you sit down. Now nothing that Shri Verma says will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ajay Kumarji, now you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, your speech has come on record so please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Vermaji, your speech has come on record, so please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not a single point raised by Shri Verma Ji will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Verma Ji, your point has been recorded, so please sit down. You are not allowed to speak for an hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No speech of any hon. Member will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Verma Ji, please take your seat. Shri Ajay Kumar now it is your turn to speak.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of hon'ble Minister towards NH. 33. It is the most important NH in Jharkhand State. It passes through my parliamentary constituency. Now condition of NH 33 has deteriorated to such an extent that it took atleast five hours to cover a distance of seven kilometer. The operation of bus service particularly between Jamshedpur and Baharagora has been stopped. As a result the people of my parliamentary constituency are facing many difficulties in reaching Jamshedpur and about four people have died during the last fifteen days as a result thereof. ...(Interruptions)

SHIR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I am submitting my point briefly. Four persons have died there as the car in which they were travelling overturned. I am making efforts in this regard for the past many day so that NHAI can be persuaded to repair that road, but NHAI as stated that they have assigned the said work to one Simplex company and the work will start awsfy after Diwali. But the festival of Diwali is still six months away. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you expect from the Government?

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: That road should be repaired at the earliest because atleast two persons are losing their lives every week.

Second problem is also related to NHAI that a new water project is being set up at Mango region of Jamshedpur which has a population of three lakh people. For it 'No objection certificate' of NHAI is pending for the last six months. As a result no further progress is being made in the project. Therefore I request that both these works *i.e.* repair of NH 33 and 'No objection certificate' may be provided at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

Shri Prahlad Joshi.

SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI (Dharwad): I will make my point in brief.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one is following the instruction hence I have to repeat it.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much. The Government of India had introduced a scheme which is incentive to the seed growers for growing the certified seeds of pulses with effect from 2008-09 under the Village Scheme as a component of the National Food Security Mission. Accordingly, farmers, who are growing in six districts of Karnataka including my own district, Dharwad, were not paid this incentive after growing, procurement and all those things. After agitation of the farmers, I brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Agriculture that Rs. 250 lakh was not paid to the farmers of these six districts. After that, the Union Agriculture Minister intervened and he has released the money. But after his intervention, money was released and paid to them. But a cap of 35 quintals to each farmer is introduced retrospectively. In 2008-09 when this scheme was introduced, this restriction was not there, but in 2011-12, this restriction is imposed. However, they cannot do it retrospectively. Farmers have grown 50 quintals, 60 quintals to 100 quintals. So, whatever seed they have grown under the National Food Security Mission, all the incentives have to be paid to them without taking into account the quantity because

when the Scheme was introduced, there was no quantity cap or limitation.

So, Sir, this is my demand to the Government.

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the farmers and paddy growers who are facing severe problems in my Constituency, *i.e.*, Chamarajanagar and parts of Mysore District as well as Shimoga District in Karnataka State. The farmers have grown Jyothi variety of paddy which covers about 25,000 hectares of area and they produced 1,250 MT of grains. The local traders are giving Rs. 850 to Rs. 900 per quintal.

So, my request would be to include this Jyothi variety of paddy under the list of the Food Corporation of India. Right now, a lot of agitation is going on in my Constituency, Chamarajanagar and in parts of Mysore District as well as in the Shimoga District. So, please extend Minimum Support Price to Jyothi variety of paddy also. The Government of India should take necessary steps for procurement of Jyothi variety of paddy.

Thank you.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Sir, please allow me to associate with this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are allowed to be associated with this matter.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakyady): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to raise a very important issue before this august House.

There are several incidents of attacks against women in trains by passengers and even by the railway staff. Three such cases were reported in Kerala recently wherein in one case, a girl was raped and killed. Violence against women in trains is increasing in the recent times. No proper security measures are adopted by the Railways to ensure the protection and safe journey of women passengers. Especially in long distance trains, security measures are completely lacking for women. Moreover, cases of theft in long distance trains are also increasing. Several such cases are reported and in some cases, valuable belongings of the passengers like cash, jewellery and certificates are lost. Railways have also not increased

the number of police personnel for duty in trains for nearly 30 years. State police have to get entry pass from the Railway Protection Force to enter train compartments. Out of 254 trains passing through Kerala, no security is provided in 144 trains. Security of passengers is a matter of concern for everyone.

Therefore, I would request the Government to initiate measures to improve the safety conditions of women in trains. The Government may start a special force to ensure this. Special compartments for ladies should be provided in long distance trains to ensure their protection and measures should also be taken to stop the incidents of theft in trains.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, kindly allow me to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dhanapalan on attacks against women in trains.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the Government of India towards Madhuban in Jharkhand where one of the most important pilgrimage centre of Jains is located and people from across the world come here. The survey work for laying a rail line was carried out eight years ago. The survey work was carried out from Parasnath to Madhuban via Giridih. But, unfortunately no action has been taken so far in this regard. The Minister of Railways will present the Railway Budget tomorrow. I would request that laying of rail line after conducting survey should be stated for the world renowned tourist place of Jain community, where people from across the world come. Besides I would also like to submit that work of Giridih-Kodarma rail line was started during the regime of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government. It is still lying pending and should be completed.

A Rajdhani Express train was introduced after formation of Jharkhand state but the coaches of the train are still in dilapidated state. I have written a number of letters to the officials of Ministry of Railways in this regard but the coach has not been replaced due to which people travelling in the coach face lot of inconvenience. Shaktipunj Express train passes through Giridih Lok Sabha Constituency and connects three states.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not given notice for this purpose. You have given notice regarding the issue of new train which you wished to raise during 'Zero Hour'. Hence, it is requested to raise that particular issue for which notice was given.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: I have urged upon the Minister in respect of Shaktipunj Express train that a pantry car should be attached to this train. These issues should be included in the Railway Budget which will be presented tomorrow and a new EMU train between Barkakana to Gomoh should be provided in the budget.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit in respect of a criminal conspiracy hatched by the Director General and other officers of Ministry of Civil Aviation in connivance with 28 flying clubs due to which Government suffers loss of crores of rupees. The Civil Aviation Authority of India has laid down a rule in the year 2007 that flying clubs registered as educational society and operating in 'no-profit-no-loss' mode will have to pay only ten per cent fee. For this purpose, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation sought list of flying clubs which were meeting the norms for seeking the said benefit. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has submitted a list of 28 flying clubs to the Airports Authority of India. The list was prepared with the approval of Deputy-Director General. None of these 28 listed flying clubs were registered as an educational society and the list was prepared to provide benefits to these clubs in illegal manner. The Government had suffered a loss of Rs. 190 crores due to the fake list provided by Deputy Director General of Directorate General of Civil Aviation. I want that an enquiry should be conducted into the matter. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that scams have taken place in various Government Departments. It seems that inappropriate deal has been committed in this matter also. Therefore, an enquiry should be conducted into the matter and action should be taken against the persons found guilty.

SHRI GORAKHANTH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards roads being constructed under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh. The Lok Sabha Constituency Bhadohi, from where I have been elected, is famous for carpet making and its export not only in the state but in the world also. I had demanded, repeatedly in the past funds from the Government under PMGSY for the

construction of roads in Purvanchal Pradesh and Bhadohi during the Parliament session. After that the Government had sanctioned funds and hon'ble Minister had also given assurance to this effect, but no funds have been released under PMGSY till date due to which people of Bhadohi and the buyers coming from outside have to face many difficulties. Accidents have become a common feature and business of carpet gets affected due to bad condition of roads. Not only traffic but school going children and common man have to face many difficulties.

Hence, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and demand that funds for the construction of roads under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh, Purvanchal and Bhadohi be released at the earliest so that the problem of traffic and problems related to the carpet manufacturing are solved and buyers also get facilities.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the plight of farmers in this country. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a country of farmers and ghagh, the poet has said "Uttam kheti madhyam ban, Nikhad chakari bhikh nidan". Earlier our agriculture was considered good and service was looked down upon but now the situation has reversed. Today service sector is considered good and agriculture as a profession is looked down upon. Today the farmers in the country are suffering a lot. The prices of DAP and other fertilizers are doubled at the time of sourcing the price of diesel is also doubled and minimum support price is reduced by fifty percent. Hon'ble deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government that Hon'ble Minister of Finance had announced in the last budget that subsidy on chemical fertilizers would be directly transferred to the bank accounts of farmers through the provision of smart cards to them. But the Government has not taken any concrete step in this regard even after one year and farmers are buying fertilizers and diesel at a very high rate and carrying out sourcing of crops. I demand from hon'ble Prime Minister that a concrete action plan be prepared and implemented in the interest of farmers and one and half times of the production cost of crops be paid to the farmers and a commission be set up to fix the Minimum Support price for farmers which carry out timely revision of production cost and one and half times of this cost is paid to the farmers as minimum support price. Through you, this is my demand from the Government. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, as all the hon'be Members expressed their concerns in the morning today on the President's Address, I want to say something about that. It is in fact a matter of national shame that 42 per cent children are underweight in this country which is the second fastest growing economy of the world. Women are also malnourished in many respects. Now the Prime Minister himself, while releasing a report on hunger and malnutrition has said that the sub-normal level of nutrition is not acceptable for a country developing rapidly. We cannot depend on programmes like ICDS for the solution of problems like malnutrition. ICDC is bringing down the level of malnutrition at an annual rate of only 2.7 per cent. During the last 7 years it has only been able to bring down the number of malnutrition children only by 11 per cent. The measures taken to deal with this problem are quite insufficient. It would be better if the Government become aware of this problem sooner because Human Development Index of United Nations is continuously saying that the malnutrition among children and women of India is worse than several poor African countries.

I just want to say that the State Governments must show more alertness and follow the Gujarat pattern where fight against malnutrition has been launched. The main reason of malnutrition is certainly lack of knowledge regarding health and shortage of nutritious food for the poor and the deprived class is also one of the reasons for this. Various sources are corroborating this fact that the condition of malnutrition continues to be serious in the country. On the other hand lack of storage capacity is clear. We cannot face the problem of starvation and malnutrition unless all weak points are strengthened. The people who are running the Mid-day-Meal, and PDS, are taking the Government to formulate efficient policy and to take convert steps to eradicate mal-nutrition in the country.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Smt. Jayshreeben Patel.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we believe that water is life but in my parliamentary constituency Jalaur-Sirohi this water seems to have become sweet poison. The flouride content in water has become excessive and there is a steady decline in the water level. In my parliamentary constituency, flouride content is now 5 to 6 ppm and the sareras(?) remains

2 to 3 ppm which should be 1 to 1.5. Water level is also falling very fast. The water level was 23.82 meters in the year 2001 before the rains and after the rains it became 22.5 but in the year 2011 after ten years that water level has reduced 33.82. Water level fell to ten meters but even today the government is not paying any attention towards this and the project through which water level could be raised is being discontinued. The only reason being offered is that there was no money. For example, there is the Saal Gaon project in Mount Abu, the Mai project and the Narmada river project in Sanchole. The influential people who owned land in Saal village got the project discontinued under the pretext of lack of funds and the rise in the cost of the project. People are facing problems due to excessive fluoride in water and are becoming hunchbacked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Sir, everyone agrees that water is life. You should give at least two minutes for this topic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, but two minutes should not be so long.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Sir, I am demanding that the Saal village project should be started. If this project is started and Narmada water is taken to both districts then this problem can be resolved. I have been making this demand for the last three years. I have spoken at least twice about the Saal village project but to no avail. An inspection committee had also gone there but the report of the committee seems to have had no effect. I demand that special package for water should be given so that the needs of the people is met. The farmers in my area produce a good yield of crops but the government did not pay any compensation for the damages incurred due to frost. Hence, through you, I request that special package is granted and this work is completed. Thank you.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on a burning issue. NH 57 which passes through my parliamentary constituency and is four laned is being renovated. This is a welcome move but four roads intersect at the largest commercial centre Simrahi market and no approach road or drainage system is available there. It remains waterlogged during the rainy season. The procedure for

land acquisition for widening of road was started during the year 2005 but no payment was made to the owners of the land acquired for the purpose till 2012. The cost of land has risen manifold hence compensation should not be made at the rates prevailing in 2005. Compensation for acquired land should be made at the current rates. Through you, I would like to urge the transport Minister that approach road and drainage should be constructed at Simrahi market and other places keeping in view the safety of the people. Also, compensation should be made for acquired land at the current rates. NHAI should be instructed to take expeditious action in this regard. Drain should be constructed along NH57 as accidents have become a regular occurrence here. Action should be taken in this regard before the advent of the monsoons.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue. I belong to parliamentary constituency of Bikaner in Rajasthan. It is alleged that a person called Kishan Lal died in police custody on 17 February, 2012. A provision to provide relief to SC/ST categories who are subjected to atrocities has been made by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This provision was made in 1995. When rise in incidence of atrocities against SC/ST communities came to light, the issue was discussed in the House for two days and the government raised the amount of compensation to a certain extent. This raise took place after 17 years. This government talks of being with the common man but when the issue of SC/ST comes up, it seems to become blind to the problems of the common man. A provision was made and the amount of compensation was raised to five lakhs from two lakhs after a period of 17 years. The provision has 1 fill 6 been made that out of the five lakhs 75 percent may be given after the postmortem report. In the case that I am quoting here, an amount of only Rs. two lakhs was sanctioned. I told them that this circular was issued on 23 December. Why are you paying the compensation at old rates? I want to say that the circulars issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment do not reach the offices concerned in time. The compensation for atrocities against dalits should be paid in time. I demand through you, that the provision of five lakh rupees should be raised to ten lakh rupees. This person was the only earning member of his family. The provision for earning member in Item No. 20 is five lakh rupees. If a 60 year old man dies then five lakh rupees is acceptable and understandable. But if a 30 year old man dies then how can five lakh rupees compensation be understandable. There should

be a minimum compensation of ten lakh rupees, his family should be given pension and one member of the family should be given government job immediately. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (Organisation, Functions, Powers and Duties) Order, 2012 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on February 3, 2012 with the proposal to set up a National Counter-Terrorism Centre. Considering that 'Public Order' and 'Police' is a State subject under the Constitution of India, this action of the Ministry of Home Affairs amounts to encroachment upon the powers of the States. What is surprising is that the very Order has been issued without any consultation with the State Governments. It is needless to mention, all of us are fully committed to counter the menace of terrorism in the country. The need of the hour is that the Centre and the States work together to effectively counter terrorism and other divisive forces. The unilateral order issued by the MHA will defeat the very purpose for which it has been issued.

The federal structure of our country is the basic feature of the Constitution of India and it is the responsibility of the Central Government to preserve the same. But, of late, it is seen and there has been a trend to violate this basic structure of the Constitution which is dangerous for the country.

I would, therefore, strongly demand to the Government of India to withdraw the 'NCTC' Order immediately and to initiate a process of wider consultation with all the State Governments to evolve an appropriate mechanism for effectively dealing with the menace of the terrorism in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 14th March, 2012 at 1100 a.m.

19.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 2012/Phalguna 24, 1933 (Saka).

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