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Sixth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

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Pradhan, Shri Amarnath (Sambalpur) ✓	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg) ✓
Pradhan, Shri Nityananda (Aska) ✓	Rao, Dr. K.S. (Eluru) ✓
Prasada, Shri Jitin (Dhaurhara) ✓	Rao, Shri K. Chandrasekhar (Mahbubnagar)
Premdas, Shri (Etawah) ✓	Rao, Shri K. Narayan (Machilipatnam)
Punia, Shri P. L. (Barabanki) ✓	Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara (Khammam) ✓
Purandeswari, Shrimati D. (Visakhapatnam)	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva (Guntur) ✓
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra (Silchar) ✓	Rathod, Shri Ramesh (Adilabad) ✓
Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajibhai (Porbandar) ✓	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh (Chhota Udaipur) ✓
Raghavan, Shri M.K. (Kozhikode) ✓	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar (Misrikh) ✓
Raghavendra, Shri B.Y. (Shimoga) ✓	Rawat, Shri Harish (Haridwar)
Rahman, Shri Abdul (Vellore) ✓	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) ✓
Rai, Shri Prem Das (Sikkim) ✓	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab (Kandhamal) ✓
Raja, Shri A. (Nilgiris)	Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami (Anantapur) ✓
Rajagopal, Shri L. (Vijayawada) ✓	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender (Nalgonda) ✓
Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar (Salempur) ✓	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P (Kurnool) ✓
Rajendran, Shri C. (Chennai South) ✓	Reddy, Shri K.R.G. (Bhongir) ✓
Rajesh, Shri M.B. (Palakkad) ✓	Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala (Narasaraopet)
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam (Kakinada)	Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan (Nellore) ✓
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh (Dhar) ✓	Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu (Ongole) ✓
Ram, Shri Purnmasi (Gopalganj) ✓	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Chelvella)
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Vadakara)	Reddy, Shri S.P.Y. (Nandyal)

- Reddy, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan (Kadapa) ✓
- Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)
- Roy, Prof. Saugata (Dum Dum)
- Roy, Shri Arjun (Sitamarhi) ✓
- Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar (Jalpaiguri) ✓
- Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath (Cooch Behar) ✓
- Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi (Birbhum)
- Ruala, Shri C. L. (Mizoram)
- Sachan, Shri Rakesh (Fatehpur)
- Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar (Bardhaman East) ✓
- Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant (Ranchi)
- Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal (Mahasamund) ✓
- Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev (Raigarh)
- Sai Prathap, Shri A. (Rajampet) ✓
- Sampath, Shri A. (Attingal)
- Sangma, Kumari Agatha (Tura)
- Sanjoy, Shri Takam (Arunachal West) ✓
- Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme (South Goa) ✓
- Saroj, Shri Tufani (Machhlishahr) ✓
- Saroj, Shrimati Sushila (Mohanlalganj) ✓
- Satpathy, Shri Tathagata (Dhenkanal) ✓
- Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey (Malkajgiri) ✓
- Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah (Lakshadweep) ✓
- Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)
- Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee (Gwalior)
- Selja, Kumari (Ambala)
- Semmalai, Shri S. (Salem) ✓
- Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak) ✓
- Shanavas, Shri M.I. (Wayanad) ✓
- Shantha, Shrimati J. (Bellary) ✓
- Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar (Karnal) ✓
- Shariq, Shri S.D. (Baramulla)
- Sharma, Shri Jagdish (Jahanabad) ✓
- Sharma, Shri Madan Lal (Jammu)
- Shekhar, Shri Neeraj (Ballia) ✓
- Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar (Zaheerabad) ✓
- Shetti, Shri Raju (Hatkanangle) ✓
- Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar (Solapur)
- Shivaji, Shri Adhalrao Patil (Shirur) ✓
- Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh (Ramanathapuram) ✓
- Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao (Vadodara) ✓
- Sibal, Shri Kapil (Chandni Chowk)
- Siddeshwara, Shri G.M. (Davangere) ✓
- Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh (Amritsar) ✓
- Singh, Chaudhary Lal (Udhampur) ✓
- Singh, Dr. Bhola (Nawada) ✓
- Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali) ✓
- Singh, Dr. Sanjay (Sultanpur) ✓
- Singh, Kunwar R.P.N. (Kushinagar)
- Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon) ✓
- Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)
- Singh, Shri Bhoopendra (Sagar) ✓
- Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Kaiserganj) ✓

- Singh, Shri Dhananjay (Jaunpur) ✓
 Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar) ✓
 Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna) ✓
 Singh, Shri Gopal (Rajsamand) ✓
 Singh, Shri Ilyaraj (Kota) ✓
 Singh, Shri Jagdanand (Buxar) ✓
 Singh, Shri Jaswant (Darjeeling)
 Singh, Shri Jitendra (Alwar)
 Singh, Shri Kalyan (Etah)
 Singh, Shri Mahabali (Karakat)
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal (Sarguja) ✓
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam (Bidar)
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath (Dhanbad)
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Araria) ✓
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Purvi Champaran) ✓
 Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan (Ghazipur) ✓
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan (Munger) ✓
 Singh, Shri Rajnath (Ghaziabad)
 Singh, Shri Rakesh (Jabalpur) ✓
 Singh, Shri Ratan (Bharatpur) ✓
 Singh, Shri Ravneet (Anandpur Sahib) ✓
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman (Allahabad) ✓
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev (Fatehgarh Sahib) ✓
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar (Aurangabad)
 Singh, Shri Uday (Purnea) ✓
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Hoshangabad) ✓
 Singh, Shri Umashankar (Maharajanj, Bihar) ✓
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur (Hamirpur, U.P.) ✓
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra (Mandi)
- Singh, Shri Yashvir (Nagina) ✓
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna (Pratapgarh) ✓
 Singh, Shrimati Meena (Arrah) ✓
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini (Shahdol)
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan (Bolangir) ✓
 Singla, Shri Vijay Inder (Sangrur)
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Patna Sahib) ✓
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant (Hazaribagh) ✓
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah (Warangal) ✓
 Sivaprasad, Dr. N. (Chittoor)
 Sivasami, Shri C. (Tiruppur) ✓
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai (Ahmedabad West) ✓
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh (Anand)
 Solanki, Shri Dinubhai (Junagarh)
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh (Khargone)
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
 Sudhakaran, Shri K. (Kannur) ✓
 Sugavanam, Shri E. G. (Krishnagiri) ✓
 Sugumar, Shri K. (Pollachi) ✓
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan (Karimganj) ✓
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya (Baramati) ✓
 Suman, Shri Kabir (Jadavpur)
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil (Mavelikkara) ✓
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan (Kangra) ✓
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana (Chitradurga)
 Swamy, Shri N. Cheluvaraya (Mandya) ✓
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma (Vidisha) ✓
 Tagore, Shri Manicka (Virudhunagar) ✓
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep (Almora)

Tandon, Shri Lalji (Lucknow)	Venugopal, Shri K.C. (Alappuzha)
Tandon, Shrimati Annu (Unnao)	Verma, Shri Sajjan (Dewas)
Tanwar, Shri Ashok (Sirsa)	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Gonda)
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad (Jagatsinghpur)	Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardoi)
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor (Dahod)	Vijaya Shanthi, Shrimati M. (Medak)
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath (Bhiwandi)	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)
Tewari, Shri Manish (Ludhiana)	Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H. (Mysore)
Thakor, Shri Jagdish (Patan)	Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh (Chikkodi)
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh (Hamirpur, H.P.)	Viswanathan, Shri P. (Kancheepuram)
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R. (Dharmapuri)	Vivekanand, Dr. G. (Peddapally)
Thambidurai, Dr. M. (Karur)	Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar (Rajahmundry)
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi (Thiruvananthapuram)	Vyas, Dr. Girija (Chittorgarh)
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol (Chidambaram)	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram (Shirdi)
Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)	Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao (Hingoli)
Thomas, Shri P.T. (Idukki)	Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Ramtek)
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna (North West Delhi)	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad (Pataliputra)
Tirkey, Shri Manohar (Alipurduar)	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)
Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal (Sant Kabir Nagar)	Yadav, Shri Arun (Khandwa)
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh (Morena)	Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Badaun)
Toppo, Shri Joseph (Tezpur)	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Khagaria)
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh (Barrackpur)	Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan (Madhubani)
Tudu, Shri Laxman (Mayurbhanj)	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M. (Secundrabad)
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar (Haveri)	Yadav, Shri Madhusudan (Rajnandgaon)
Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema (Fatehpur Sikri)	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Mainpuri)
Vardhan, Shri Harsh (Maharajganj, U.P.)	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash (Siwan)
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)	Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)
Venugopal, Dr. P. (Tiruvallur)	Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)
Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruvannamalai)	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud (Nizamabad)

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shrimati Meira Kumar

The Deputy Speaker

Shri Karia Munda

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

Secretary General

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CABINET MINISTERS

Dr. Manmohan Singh	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:
	(i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
	(ii) Ministry of Planning;
	(iii) Department of Atomic Energy;
	(iv) Department of Space; and
	(v) Ministry of Culture;
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	The Minister of Finance
Shri Sharad Pawar	The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri A.K. Antony	The Minister of Defence
Shri P. Chidambaram	The Minister of Home Affairs
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	The Minister of Railways
Shri S.M. Krishna	The Minister of External Affairs
Shri Virbhadra Singh	The Minister of Steel
Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde	The Minister of Power
Shri M. Veerappa Moily	The Minister of Law and Justice
Dr. Farooq Abdullah	The Minister of New and Renewable Energy
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	The Minister of Urban Development
Shri Kamal Nath	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Vayalar Ravi	The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs
Shri Dayanidhi Maran	The Minister of Textiles
Shri A. Raja	The Minister of Communications and Information Technology

Shri Murli Deora	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shrimati Ambika Soni	The Minister of Information and Broadcasting
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	The Minister of Labour and Employment
Shri Kapil Sibal	The Minister of Human Resource Development
Shri B.K. Handique	The Minister of Mines and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
Shri Anand Sharma	The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Dr. C.P. Joshi	The Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj
Kumari Selja	The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	The Minister of Food Processing Industries
Dr. M.S. Gill	The Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri G.K. Vasani	The Minister of Shipping
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources
Shri Mukul Wasnik	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Kantilal Bhuria	The Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shri M.K. Alagiri	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Prithviraj Chavan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of State of the Ministry of coal and Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Shri Salman Khursheed	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Minister of State of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

Shri Dinsha Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Shrimati Krishna Tirath	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Jairam Ramesh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Srikant Jena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri V. Narayanasamy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Smt. D. Purandeswari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Ajay Maken	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles
Shri Namo Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Prof. Saugata Ray	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri Jitin Prasada	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri A. Sai Prathap	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
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Shri Gurudas Kamat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Harish Rawat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

Prof. K.V. Thomas	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Bharatsinh Solanki	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power
Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Dinesh Trivedi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Sisir Adhikari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shri Sultan Ahmed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Shri Mukul Roy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping
Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri D. Napoleon	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri S. Gandhiselvan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Tushar Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shri Sachin Pilot	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Arun Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Pratik Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Kunwar R.P.N. Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Vincent H. Pala	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources
Shri Pradeep Jain	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Kumari Agatha Sangma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol.XIII

First day of the Sixth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 9, 2010/Kartika 18, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

(The National Anthem was played)

11.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of six of our former colleagues, Shri N.K. Somani, Shri Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri Lalji Bhai, Shri Shankarrao Mane, Shri Onkar Lal and Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

Shri N.K. Somani was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1970, representing the Nagaur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Somani was a Member of the Estimates Committee during the Fourth Lok Sabha. Shri Somani was actively associated with a number of civic, cultural and students organisations. He served as the Honorary Secretary of the Mayor's Council of International Relations, Mumbai and as the President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mumbai.

A sports enthusiast, Shri Somani was life Member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Mumbai and a member of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Shri N.K. Somani passed away on 1 August, 2010 at Mumbai, Maharashtra at the age of 78.

Shri Ganga Bhakt Singh was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979, representing Shahabad Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Singh was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for four terms. He also served as the Minister for Cooperation and Public Works Department and as Minister of Agriculture and Horticulture in the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Singh was a Member of Committee on Estimates and Committee on Petitions during the Sixth Lok Sabha.

An active social and political worker, Shri Singh was associated with the organizational work of a number of societies in his constituency and worked for the uplift of the rural people. He was also associated with the management of Bhartiya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Ganga Bhakt Singh passed away on 15 August, 2010 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 88.

Shri Lalji Bhai was a member of the Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabhas from 1971 to 1979, representing the Udaipur and the Salumber Parliamentary Constituencies of Rajasthan, respectively.

Shri Lalji Bhai was a member of the Committee on Absence of members from sittings of the House during the Fifth Lok Sabha and a Member of the Committee on Petitions during the Sixth Lok Sabha.

In his demise the country has lost a true friend of the masses who fought for social, political and economic equality.

Shri Lalji Bhai passed away on 5 September, 2010 at Udaipur, Rajasthan at the age of 66.

Shri Shankarrao Mane was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1970 representing the Kolhapur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra.

Earlier, Shri Mane was a member of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1949 to 1952.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mane played an active role in the freedom movement of the country and was imprisoned on several occasions.

Shri Mane strove for the welfare of the deprived and backward sections of the society. He served as a member of the Rural Broadcasting Programmes Advisory Committee of the All India Radio, Poona Station from 1962 to 1966 and Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1972 to 1977.

Shri Shankarrao Mane passed away on 8 October, 2010 at Kolhapur, Maharashtra at the age of 90.

Shri Onkar Lal was a member of the Second Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1962, representing the Kota Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Lal was a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1980 for two terms. He also served as a Minister in the Departments of Food, Panchayat and Cooperative Affairs; Social Welfare, Rehabilitation and Labour; and Planning in the Government of Rajasthan.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Lal worked for the welfare of the poor, downtrodden and the deprived sections of the society. He was a member, Kota District Social Welfare Board from 1954 to 1957 and served as the Municipal Commissioner, Kota during 1956. He also served as the General Secretary, Kota District Depressed Classes League.

Shri Onkar Lal passed away on 10 October, 2010 at Kota, Rajasthan at the age of 68.

Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1972 representing the Raiganj Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal. An able administrator, Shri Ray served as the Minister of Education and Social Welfare in the Union Cabinet from

1971 to 1972. He was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1971, 1972 to 1977 and 1991 to 1992. Shri Ray served as Chief Minister of West Bengal from 1972 to 1977. He also served as Minister for Law and Tribal Welfare in the Government of West Bengal from 1957 to 1958.

Shri Ray adorned the Office of the Governor of Punjab from 1986 to 1989. He was ambassador of India in USA from 1992 to 1996.

A prominent barrister, Shri Ray was associated with various social welfare and youth organizations during his long and illustrious political career. In his passing away the country has lost an able administrator and seasoned political personality who endeared himself to the masses.

A sports enthusiast, Shri Ray was a member of Kalighat Club, Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta Club and West Bengal Sports Council. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray passed away at Kolkata on 6 November, 2010 at the age of 90.

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

Hon. Members the House expresses its heartfelt condolences to the Government, Parliament and people of Indonesia for the tragic loss of life and damage to property due to the Tsunami in the Mentawai Islands off Sumatra and the eruption of Mount Merapi in Java.

Hon'ble Members, on 20 September, 2010, in a train accident, at least 34 people were killed and over 160 injured when a goods train hit the stationary Indore-Gwalior Intercity Express at Badarwas station in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh.

On 30 October, 2010, in another tragic accident a trawler capsized in the Hooghly river near Kakdwip in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal drowning about 69 persons.

Hon. Members, as you are aware cyclone 'Jal' struck the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the last weekend, causing unprecedented rains and resulting in loss of about thirty lives besides causing large scale destruction of property and rendering a large number of persons homeless.

I am sure the House would join me in expressing grief over these tragic incidents.

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

11.10 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

Now, the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received your notice. You may kindly raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice on an important issue and I am informing you that China is fully prepared to attack on India. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji, you may kindly raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. Let us go on; let us proceed with the Question Hour now.

[Translation]

Mr. Mulayam Singh Ji, please listen to me. Kindly raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are informing all the leaders that China has made all the preparation to attack India in all areas from Arunachal Pradesh to Himachal Pradesh and Laddakh. I am informing you. This information is not incorrect, so, the whole House should be concerned about it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao Ji, Please take your seats. Why are you standing?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If we can not speak on this subject then on which subject should we speak? China is fully prepared to attack. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Ramkishun Ji, please sit down. Neeraj Ji, please sit down. Shailendra Ji please take your seat, let the question hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mulayam Singh Ji, Kindly raise it in 'Zero Hour'. Shailendra Kumar Ji, please take your seat.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

Q. No. 1, Shri Yashwant Sinha. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia Ji, kindly raise it in 'Zero Hour'. Rewati Raman Singh Ji, please take your seat. Shailendra Kumar Ji, you also please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise it in 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

Q. No. 1, Shri Yashwant Sinha. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You may kindly speak on this in 'Zero Hour'. Everybody will listen to you in 'Zero Hour'. Now please take your seat. Please speak in 'Zero Hour', then everybody will listen to you, at present no one is listening to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, please take your seat. Today on the first day of winter session, it is the first hour, kindly let it go on smoothly.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji says.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.14 hrs.

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

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise it in 'Zero Hour'. Now please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a matter of only one hour, after that you may stand up to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji, please put your Supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will listen to this in 'Zero Hour', at present let the question hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinha Ji will put the question, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I request you that you must raise this issue in 'Zero Hour'. Let the question hour go on, only

45 minutes are left you can raise this matter after 45 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise this issue in Zero Hour. It is the matter of only 45 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal Ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, the reply that was given by hon. Minister was very dissatisfactory. He said that a target of twenty kilometer was set, but. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): No notice has been received in this regard...(Interruptions) We should follow some ...(Interruptions). There are some rules governing moving a notice...(Interruptions) Madam, I would like to request

honourable Mulayam Singh Ji and his friends that notice is given under some rules and first of all notice is sent to the Government, then time is fixed for debate. ...(Interruptions) Madam, the Government is ready for a debate on all the issues and whatever time they want may be allotted to them. ...(Interruptions) Madam, you may decide right now as to when you want it to be debated it may be tomorrow or any other time. But notice should be received for this and if you wish, you can fix it for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions) How can he speak directly? It is not mentioned even in the notice. You may put it for tomorrow but there should be some schedule. ...(Interruptions) You may give your notice. You can give your notice under Rule 193. ...(Interruptions) I do not know from where you got this news. ...(Interruptions) Your information will work in the interest of the country. ...(Interruptions) If you have information, you share it and it will work in the interest of the country but creating a situation of pandemonium will not work. ...(Interruptions) If you have any issue, it will be in the interest of the country to debate that but you can always give notice for this. ...(Interruptions) Madam, you may fix any time. ...(Interruptions) The commander did not say like that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice has been received but it is time barred as it come late but there is the name of Dharmendra Yadavji for Zero Hour. I had said that Mulayam Singh Yadavji should raise this issue during the Zero Hour. You may raise it and then there will be a full fledged discussion in this regard on whatever date you decide but now let the question hour be run. It is my submission.

11.20 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

11.21 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 1 - Shri Yashwant Sinha.

11-19

Construction of National Highways

*1. ⁺ SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India have been able to achieve the target of constructing 20 kilometres of National Highways (NHs) per day;

(b) if so, the details of the targets set and achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, State and NH-wise;

(c) whether there have been slippages in achieving the said targets;

(d) if so, the reasons for such shortfall; and

(e) the details of the measures being taken to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The target achieved on an average from June, 2009 to September, 2010 is 12.01 km per day. In Order to meet the target of constructing 20 km of Highways per day, it is essential that at any given point of time approximately 20,000 km of works are under way. Presently, National Highways development works are under implementation in a length of around 14,500 km. It is further targeted to award additional works in a length of around 10,000 km before end of 2010-2011.

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

Statement

(b) The target of 20 km/day was set in June, 2009. This was an overall target. No State-wise or national highway-wise target had been set.

(c) to (e) Shortfall in achieving the targets are due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower and economic slowdown, as well as lesser number of projects having been awarded in the earlier years. In order to revamp National Highways Development Project and to expedite award of projects, the Government implemented the recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report, wherein a number of measures were suggested relating to changes in bidding process, documentation, mode of delivery, etc. These measures are expected to generate increased investor interest. In order to expedite implementation of projects, regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will expedite forest/environment clearances and monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal officers to expedite NHDP projects by removing bottlenecks, if any. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Head Quarter as well as field units.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, I have seen the reply of the Minister. I will only say that I am dissatisfied with the answer. The Hon'ble Minister has stated that a target of constructing 20 kilometer of national highway per day was set in June 2009 but is not being met because there is a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled manpower. There was Economic slow-down. He has also said that the number of projects approved in previous years was very less. Previous years means the last six and half years when this Government was in power. He did not tell us as to how many kilometers of national highway is being constructed daily at present. Through you, I would like to tell you that recently I saw a Government document in which it was mentioned that during the four months,

between April-July, 2010 National Highway Authority of India has either upgraded or broadened 572.21 kilometers of roads. 572.21 kilometers in four months means it is less than five kilometers a day. Target of 20 kilometer was started with much funfare, when Minister took the charge of that department he had said that 20 kilometer of new National Highway will be constructed daily. His predecessor is also sitting here. Today situation is such that less than 5 kilometer daily is being constructed.

I would like to place one more figure before you. He said that due to economic slow down 13 projects were approved during September, 2009 to March, 2010 per month. After that, since March they have done 15 projects in total. 13 projects per month and 15 projects in four-five months, such is the situation. This scheme is twelve years old, which was started by our hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee. If the biggest success of the then Government was the construction of highway then it can be safely concluded, after viewing the figures that the biggest failure of this Government also boils down to the failure in the construction of National Highway. Condition of the entire country is no secret to anybody. Whichever region we go, the condition of National Highway construction is, the same. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether even after twelve years there is shortage of skilled and semi-skilled manpower in the country, economic slow down is far behind, we are marching ahead swiftly for which even when Obama showered praise on us to deal with this and to increase pace of development what would the hon'ble Minister intend to do, please give the statement in this regard.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, hon'ble member has asked how many kilometers of National Highway was constructed daily, it is true that I had said in June or July that our target will be to construct 20 kilometers daily and we will try to achieve this after one year. Hon'ble member very well know road are not made by setting target or by preparing scheme alone...(Interruptions) hon'ble Member know that alongwith this...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen the reply of Minister. Minister please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: For achieving the target, there is a requirement of engineering, feasibility study, land acquisition removal of utility etc. I am happy to inform and I have said in my reply also. Regarding what you have asked, I did not get the opportunity to read reply that from June, 2009 to September, 2010 we have constructed 12.01 kilometer road daily. What I had said that in one year...(Interruptions) I know all ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Let the Minister complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am not talking of repair. When we talk about constructing road, it requires land to be constructed upon. Roads are constructed in stretches. All these figures are on internet that how much road has been constructed at which place. We have taken many steps to expedite it. If we want to construct 20 kilometers per day, it means 7 thousand kilometer per year. For constructing 7 thousand kilometer per year we have to keep 20 thousand kilometer work in progress. For having 20 thousand kilometer work in progress we have to award projects for this purpose. For awarding projects its land acquisition, feasibility study etc. work has to done...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Everybody knows this. You please give the reply...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshiji sit down, let him complete his reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to inform the Hon. Member that necessary steps have been taken. We are moving towards the target of 20 kilometer per day ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to repeat

once again that you have not achieved the targets ...*(Interruptions)*, the pace at which you are moving, you will never be able to achieve the targets ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you explicitly that you have not achieved the targets...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has said that mere setting targets does not ensure that roads will be constructed. It is not clear that whether he was indicating towards us or the left party or Mulayam Singh. Who fixed this target of 20 kilometer? Was it fixed by the Opposition or by you? When you became minister of this department and fixed the target of 20 kilometer in June, 2009, was every information not available to you? Whether you worked with due diligence or not you set a false target before country to win applause and today you are giving excuses for not completing the target. I would like to say that he has blamed his own Government by saying that less number of roads were planned to be constructed earlier. This is written in the reply. Mr. Balu, please note this.

I would like to raise another matter through a question. He said that when he would get the contract of 20 thousand kilometre then he will be able to construct 7 thousand kilometre in one year and it will be able to achieve the target of 20 kilometre per day. I have information that today he is not having scheme of more than 10 thousand kilometres. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Whether he is having staff. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If he sticks to 10 thousand kilometre then they will be able to construct 2,500 to 3,000 kilometre per year and 10-12 kilometre road will be constructed every day. I would like to ask that what is wrong with his ministry. Earlier, there was some conflict with the planning commission. I think now it is over, we should confirm this on the floor of the house that there is now no conflict with planning commission and the dispute is with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. After

accepting the report of B.K. Chaturvedi of Planning Commission by the Government, I think the dispute with planning commission is over. Both of the ministers keep on quarrelling with planning commission over the agreements. I would like to ask you about the time by when you will be able to achieve the target of constructing 20,000 km. roads every year. Please reply very explicitly that by what time you will complete the work?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, first of all I would like to clarify that I never made any such announcement that we will make 20 kilometre road every day in the same year...*(Interruptions)* I said that and I want to repeat, I want to repeat it very clearly that after one year ...*(Interruptions)* I never talked about 100 days. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: let him speak

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except what Hon. Minister is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is quite impossible to construct 20 km. road per day in 100 days. I said that after one year we will move towards this target...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say to Hon. Member, what he said that today ten thousand or say 14704 km. is under implementation...*(Interruptions)* We expect that we will award contract of 8-10 thousand km. more this year. Till 31 March, 2011, approximately 21 thousand km. work will be in progress.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam, Hon. Minister represent Madhya Pradesh. I would like to say to Hon. Minister that all the National highways in Madhya Pradesh are in bad condition, although this applies to the whole country...*(Interruptions)* The National highways of Madhya Pradesh are in bad condition. Earlier State Government

*Not recorded.

would maintain these highways, you asked to discontinue this practice and said that now Government of India will maintain them. You did not give even a penny for the maintenance of the national highways in Madhya Pradesh. State Government has constructed very good roads in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Government has also said that if Government of India is unwilling to construct national highway then it should denotify all the national highways crossing through Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Government is ready to construct all the national highways. The Chief Minister has written a letter to you regarding denotifying these national highways by you. I would like to ask. Hon Minister as to what action has been taken by your ministry for the maintenance of national highways, the time by which this maintenance work will be completed and if you are unable to do so, will you denotify them?

¹⁷
SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, any such proposal from State Government to denotify the national highways has not been received. This is the question of maintenance, it is true that at few stretches we delegated this responsibility to PWD, but Madhya Pradesh is covering these national highways in National Highway development programme, which is converting two lane roads into four lane roads. That is why its maintenance has been taken over by NHAI. I would like to tell the House that condition of roads is very bad not only in Madhya Pradesh, excessive rain in this year is responsible for it....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Hon. Minister complete his reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Excessive rain has caused more damage to the condition of roads. We have requested the Ministry of Finance about this matter to enhance the allocation that has to be given for the maintenance of repair and flood damage. I hope that Ministry of Finance will consider it in this very session, when supplementary demand of general budget will come. As far as repair work is concerned, the bad condition of roads in Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I discussed this issue with the Chief

Minister of that State last week. We are commencing the repair work of roads of Madhya Pradesh in this week only.

¹⁸
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, the villages situated at the border of Uttarakhand are connected to national highways. Particularly Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath are connected to national highway. Landsliding frequently occurs on the national highway of Rishikesh and Badrinath, for example at Kaliasod and Serabgarh. I would like to know from Hon. Minister whether he has any plan to construct any tunnel there to make the movement smooth. Landsliding obstructs, the way and people get struck in on the roads for many days.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We don't have any such plan. If the State Government will send any such proposal to Central Government then we will consider that. One more thing I would like to say to Hon. Member that I discussed this matter with the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand in detail last week. A scheme is being formulated to improve the terrible conditions of roads in Uttarakhand caused due to the floods.

¹⁸
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Minister that the Government has a plan for building a vast network of roads throughout the country, but how many roads are proposed to be constructed in the biggest State of the country, Uttar Pradesh and the number of roads which have been constructed there? China has constructed motorable roads adjacent to our border whereas the roads which are being constructed are either incomplete or it takes much time in reaching the China border. I would like to know from you what work have you started in Uttar Pradesh and North-Eastern States adjacent to China border and the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): Madam, We have awarded many projects of roads in Uttar Pradesh. First of all the main road from Ghaziabad

to Aligarh has been awarded and work on it is likely to start very soon. Then, Bareilly to Moradabad road has been awarded. Further, Moradabad to Sitapur road has also been awarded. Besides, three projects Raebareli to Allahabad, Aligarh to Agra and Kanpur to Kabrai- are on awarding stage. DPR for four projects for which some hon'ble Members have been demanding for converting it into four lane has been completed. Formalities have been completed for sending PPAC to them...(Interruptions). Preparation has been made to send PPAC for converting the Lucknow to Raebareli road into four lane and for the road from Lucknow to Banaras via Sultanpur. Work relating to construction of Banaras to Gorakhpur road is on awarding stage. Construction of Aligarh to Kanpur road is also on awarding stage. You can understand that in these years we have focused on whole of Uttar Pradesh for construction of roads. I am confident that roads which will be constructed during these five years, during the tenure of UPA-II regime will be a historic step...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I know this is a subject on which everybody is very concerned. I have a very long list of those who want to ask questions. I think it is a fit case for Half-an-Hour discussion.

[Translation]

19-26
Irregularities in PDS

*2. ⁺ SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether cases/complaints of alleged corruption/irregularities in the Public Distribution System (PDS) including allocation and supply to the States have been reported in the recent past;

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

(c) whether punitive action has been taken against the erring persons/officials for such irregularities during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken to curb corruption in the Public Distribution System?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the State/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Complaints have been received from individuals and organizations, as well as through press reports, regarding irregularities in implementation of TPDS.

The number of such complaints reported during last three years and the current year is as below:

Year	No. of complaints
2007	99
2008	94
2009	169
2010 (upto Sept., 2010)	142

(c) and (d) Complaints received by the Central Government about implementation of TPDS are sent to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for inquiry and necessary action. Further action against officials/persons is taken by the respective State Government/UT Administration. Action has been taken by States/UTs against persons/officials for contravention of the provisions of PDS (Control) Order, 2001. The number of such persons/officials reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations in last three years and the current year is as below:

Year	No. of Persons/ Officials against whom punitive action taken
2007	6006
2008	6310
2009	3824
2010 (upto Sept., 2010)	2263

(e) Government has issued directions to State Governments to streamline functioning of TPDS by enforcing provisions PDS (Control) Order, 2001. Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to State/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, my question is regarding irregularities and corruption in public distribution system. Union Government have not taken its full responsibility and has imposed the responsibility on State Governments. For the information

of Union Government I would like to tell that Government have failed completely in their aim to provide foodgrains to poor families under public distribution system. In fact poor people do not have ration cards and those who are not poor, are having ration cards which are only meant for the people living below poverty line. Sir, about one crore 94 lakh bogus ration cards have been detected till 30th June 2010. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to issue ration cards to poor people against detected bogus ration cards and provide food grains to the poor as per the policy.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, as far as supply is concerned, it is clear in my reply that there is no shortage of it. Government of India is responsible for three things i.e. procurement, storage and allocation and we have looked after these things. Whereas selection, distribution, selection of shops is concerned, this is the responsibility of State Government that is why we bring these issues before them repeatedly. I accept that improvement is required in this system. We have conducted three meeting of food ministers at my level for giving required instructions to improve this system. We saw the outcome of the meeting that State Governments, took initiative to cancel more than one crore bogus ration cards and they also paid attention towards the irregularities being committed in this system and now these things are helping to streamline the distribution system.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Honourable Madam Speaker, Government have formulated law but we know that poor people are not getting ration and when they are getting, the full quota of ration is not given to them, besides, inferior quality of ration is being given to them. Somehow it is the responsibility of Union Government that they are getting inferior quality ration. Inferior quality foodgrains which Union Government supply to the State Government are given to the people by the State Government. I want to ask whether Union Government want to give good quality of foodgrains to the States or not? All of you know that

Kerosene is diverted to petrol pumps, factories and foodgrains to flour mills. Government is aware of this but no efforts have been made to check it. I want to know about the measures being adopted by the Government to check it?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Regarding kerosene and other things, it does not come under the purview of my Ministry. It will require a separate Question to Petroleum Ministry.

[Translation]

Hon. Member has asked about the quality of foodgrains supplied to States. I would like to say one thing clearly that we have instructed the Food Corporation of India to call the officer of State Governments at the time of allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments and the get a letter from them regarding their approval of the quality of foodgrains. After that, allocation should be made, there is nothing wrong in this.

One other point has also been raised that whether we give full quantity or not, I would like to say only one thing that Group of Ministers have decided to give additional quota of 25 lakh tonnes foodgrains. We look this decision on 7th September, 2010.

[English]

Till today the total lifting is hardly six per cent from States. Food grains which have been earmarked only for BPL, even that have also not been lifted by the States. Hardly six per cent has been lifted. I contacted each and every State and most of the States have told me that they have got enough stock. They will definitely lift it, but at an appropriate time.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH: We discuss about Public Distribution System and lacunas of this system in almost all sessions of the Parliament. The Government of India

spends crores of rupees on this and whenever any question arises, we held State Governments responsible for this and save our skin. Hon'ble Minister is an efficient administrator. He has given his reply about the number of complaints received and the number of employees and officers punished. Despite this, no fullproof system has been formulated so far so that this problem can be addressed properly. Many times it is published in the newspapers that 40-45 per cent ration meant for PDS reaches in the open market. The Supreme Court has also said that ration was reaching in black market.

I would like to know from Hon. Minister that whether any technical measures will be adopted to make the system fullproof. Whether the Government is formulating any system so that the concrete steps can be taken to overcome all these shortcomings?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Action which has so far been taken by the Government just to improve the system has been communicated to the States. There is a nine point action plan to curb the leakage and diversion of food grains under TPDS. Action against those with bogus ration card has been implemented. Greater involvement of the Panchayati Raj institutions has been started. Alongwith these, use of ICT tools and computerisation of the TPDS have also been started by some States. As a pilot scheme we have taken up the Smart Card based operation in Haryana and Chandigarh. Practically we will be able to complete the scheme in a month or two. [Translation] Government should be informed about the whereabouts of the foodgrains. [English] Global positioning system for tracking movement of the vehicles transported for TDPS has also been introduced in some of the States. Plus, for the doorstep delivery of the food grains and timely availability of the food grains a number of steps have been taken and States are cooperating to implement them through these actions.

24
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Now-a-days we distribute through the PDS mainly rice, wheat and sugar. At the

same time, in order to control the price rise and also in order to intervene in the market, I think it is advisable to include the pulses, edible oil and other items. States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been effectively strengthening the PDS by introducing other essential commodities also.

But the States have to meet the financial burden, if these items are to be included. So, may I know through you, Madam Speaker, whether the Government would consider including other essential items, and if States are taking such steps, whether the Government will compensate the financial burden on this issue?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I would like to accept that some of the States, like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, have taken the initiative to include additional items to what we are supplying. It is also correct that on certain occasions, the Government of India has imported pulses and edible oil and these have been provided to the State Governments with subsidy. That is not a regular affair, but whenever there is a gap between demand and supply, we do import and do supply, but in respect of other items, the Government of India has not taken any responsibility. It is a good thing that the States themselves are taking this responsibility and they themselves are taking the financial burden on their shoulders.

25-26
SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Madam, this question on the issue of PDS is most vital and important because price rise is totally related to the distribution system of this great country. Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, while replying to the debate on last Budget, had also said that PDS has to be further strengthened and this can only reduce the price up to a certain extent.

I am happy to hear that Tamil Nadu and Kerala are going to take certain steps, but there are certain other State Governments which are ruling for a long period of 20, 30 or 35 years, but they have not yet succeeded to include many such items in the PDS List.

In respect of the same issue, I want to raise a question. I would like to know whether few more items - except rice, wheat and pulses - like match-boxes, breads, vegetables, salt, sugar, tea, which were once very much part of 14 to 18 items forming a popular slogan, can be included in the PDS for distribution among the BPL listed people. I would like to know whether the Government is considering this issue, by which the price rise can actually be reduced up to a certain extent. It can be done through the positive steps of the Government.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, today the Government of India has taken the responsibility to allot wheat and rice and certain percentage of sugar and, as I said, on certain occasions, edible oils and pulses also. Beyond that, the Government of India has not taken the responsibility.

There are about 15 States which have taken the responsibility. They have started adding certain items and they themselves have taken the financial burden. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Puducherry. These States are purchasing some of the items from the open market, providing certain percentage of subsidy and making them available through the PDS.

26-32
Distribution of Foodgrains

*3. †
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains damaged during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has expressed its concern over the rotting of foodgrains and directed the Union Government to distribute foodgrains to the poor free

of cost or at low prices instead of letting them rot in the godowns;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government;

(d) the steps taken thereon, indicating the quantum of foodgrains distributed under the Public Distribution System during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the manner in which the damaged foodgrains have been disposed of/are proposed to be disposed of?

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

Statement

(a) Details of foodgrains accrued as damaged with FCI and State Government agencies in Punjab and Haryana are given in the Annexure.

(b) to (d) In view of reports of damaged to Central Pool stocks of foodgrains in some godowns of FCI and State agencies during last monsoon season, Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed concern and suggested to Government to take some long term and short-term measures. While adequate storage facilities be created in the long term, increase in quantum of food supply to BPL population and distribution of foodgrains to deserving population at very low cost or no cost may be taken up in the short term.

In view of surplus stocks of foodgrains available in the Central Pool, constraints faced in storage capacity and above suggestions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government has been made additional ad-hoc allocation of 25 lakh tons of foodgrains at BPL prices for distribution to BPL families in States/UTs.

Out of allocations of foodgrains made under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during last three years and current year, the offtake has been as follows:

Year	Quantity (in lakh tons)
2007-08	332.9
2008-09	346.0
2009-10	424.0
2010-11 (Upto Aug. 2010)	179.87

(e) For disposal of damaged Central Pool foodgrains, there is a standard procedure to be followed. After identifying the damaged foodgrains, they are grouped into various categories of possible use such as animal, feed, industrial use, manure and unfit for any use. While the damaged quantities unfit for any use are destroyed, those of other categories are sold by auction.

Annexure

Foodgrains accrued as damaged in Food Corporation of India (FCI)

Year	(Quantity in tons)				
	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse-grains	Total
2007-08	924	32615	887	0	34426
2008-09	947	19163	0	4	20114
2009-10	2010	3680	1012	0	6702
2010-11* (upto Sept. 2010)	665	1720	0	2441	4826

Details of wheat accrued as damaged with State Government Agencies of Punjab and Haryana

(Quantity in tons)

Year	Punjab	Haryana
2007-08	28681	0
2008-09	64218	5929
2009-10	26583	3682
2010-11	28199	4621
(upto Oct. 10)		
Total	147681	14232

In addition, 412 tons of bajra were damaged in Haryana during 2008-09.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Minister. Of course, there has been a lot of debate in the last few months on the status of food grains in the warehouses of FCI. I am not going into the condition of the food grains. Of course, some say that they are rotten while some others say that they are in good condition. But the most important and worrying factor is that the godowns are full with food grains and farmers are very much worried because it is the harvest period. What would happen to the procurement of food grains in this season? All the godowns are full. There are certain States which are procuring the food grains from the open market and providing them at subsidized price, especially Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is giving rice at Rs. 2 per kilogram for 90 per cent of the population, buying it from the open market.

A lot of States are willing to lift more grains. I have seen a statement of the Minister where he said that additional 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been given to various States. What the States are saying is that FCI

is levying warehouse charges and transportation charges on top of cost of the food grains. So, I would like to know whether the Government is agreeing to reduce the warehouse charges and transportation charges so that the States can lift the food grains.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to ask the question. We have very little time left now.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : I also appreciate the UPA Government and the UPA Chairperson for the initiative they have taken in drafting the Food Security Policy, wherein 75 per cent of our population will be getting food grains at subsidised prices. Until the Food Security Policy is implemented, at least the Government of India can reduce warehouse charges and transportation charges.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : It is to certify 25 lakh additional quantum which has been allotted to the State for BPL category at BPL rates. So, we are not charging any more money or any other charges but we are charging only BPL rates.

Another question which hon. Member has said is if the warehouses are full, and he said that it is a worrisome situation. I am not worried. It is a good thing that our warehouses are full. We have got ample storage today. As far as buffer norms are concerned, practically we have got double material in our various storages. It is true that there is a shortage of warehouses. Some massive programmes have been taken up by the Government of India to construct new godowns and simultaneously we have also instructed the FCI officials that they can hire godowns, whether it is from societies or any Government agencies or private parties and a number of godowns had to be hired and the same should be made available for the use of FCI. There will not be any problem for procurement; we would procure. We would not create a situation where the farmer would face a sort of difficult situation, that will not be allowed. We would procure and would give MSP to the farmers and we would store.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : But in Andhra Pradesh, the entire farming community is up in arms. They are so much worried because in the entire Andhra Pradesh, all the godowns are full. Recently, when Kerala wanted rice, rice was moved from Punjab but not from Andhra Pradesh, thus, created a heartburn among the farming community in Andhra Pradesh. We are talking about rice. All the godowns of Andhra Pradesh are full with rice and wheat also. I was told that the Government of India is drafting a new policy for warehousing where they are trying to contract more private godowns with a longer period of ten years. That is going to take a long time. How well are they prepared? Ultimately, what we want is that, no farmer should suffer for want of lifting of procurement.

³¹
SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This issue concerning, particularly, the paddy farmers of Andhra Pradesh is a cause for worry. But I would like to assure them through this House that we would procure each and every produce that they are going to bring to the procurement centre. There will not be any problem. ...*(Interruptions)* Whatever stock we got today in Andhra, we are shifting to other Southern States, particularly, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. We would shift to these two States. As I said, we are also hiring additional godowns. There will not be any problem. We would see that procurement would be there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the question of Shri Purnmasi Ram.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Purnmasi Ram Ji, you please speak.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker through you I would like to know from Hon. Minister that Food Corporation of India in Jaipur...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You also take your seat. Please give time to Hon. Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: The Food Corporation of India has rented out its godown in Jaipur and stored its our foodgrains in open. I would like to know from Hon. Minister as to why Food Corporation of India has rented out its godown and as to why they kept their own foodgrains in the open?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I did not understand. Will the hon. Member please repeat the question?

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

32-46
Natural Calamities

*4. [SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of the country were hit by natural calamities including heavy rains, cloud burst, floods and cyclonic storms;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loss of lives, livestock and damages to crops, public and private property/infrastructure during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Central teams have visited the affected States;

(d) if so, the details of the findings of such teams; and

(e) the details of assistance sought by the affected States including Andhra Pradesh alongwith the funds released thereon during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, details of loss of lives, livestock and damage to crops as well as houses due to natural calamities during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

2. State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural

calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional financial assistance for supplementing their efforts, in the wake of floods, cyclonic storm etc., visit of the Inter Ministerial Central Teams during the year 2010-11, their findings and approval of High Level Committee (HLC) for central assistance to the States including Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

3. Details of allocation and release from SDRF including NDRF on the basis of approval given by HLC during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/
flash floods/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2010*

(Provisional)

As on 03.11.2010

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	112	9419	35,014	5.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	—	82	—
3.	Assam	57	3,623	3,83,408	1.87
4.	Bihar	93	142	1,38,092	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	1	1	101	—
6.	Gujarat	232	541	4,735	0.67
7.	Haryana	38	67	5,362	1.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62	5889	6656	0.2
9.	Jharkhand	22	74	4726	0.0014
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	1805	2901	0.14
11.	Karnataka	82	215	14,400	0.10
12.	Kerala	103	87	11,160	0.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	38	5	143	—
14.	Maharashtra	8	5	9	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	6	—
16.	Mizoram	4	—	10,127	0.02
17.	Orissa	10	258	5,421	0.30
18.	Punjab	38	108	2,040	0.84
19.	Sikkim	—	—	36	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	473	669	64,722	8.15
21.	Uttarakhand	214	1771	23,851	5.02
22.	West Bengal	112	7	1,80,374	0.30
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	—	—	—
24.	Puducherry	—	—	346	0.01
Total		1952	24686	893712	24.89

Statement-II

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during 2010-11.

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 NCCF by High Level Committee (HLC).
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of May 2010)	1357.42	6-8th July 2010	175.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 74.78 crore has been approved from NCCF/NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 6.26 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Bihar (Thunderstorm/ storm of April 2010)	126.00	16-17th June 2010	26.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 26.926 crore has been approved from NCCF/NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account for instant calamity.
Mizoram (Cyclonic storm/hailstorms of March/April 2010)	150.81	2-5th June 2010	9.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 6.249 crore has been approved from NCCF/NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account for instant calamity.
West Bengal (Thunderstorm/storm of April 2010)	112.76	20-21st May 2010	111.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.107.59 crore has been approved from NCCF/NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs.0.07 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry (Cyclonic storms 'Laila' of May 2010)	8.04	8-9 July 2010	0.607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.0.607 crore has been approved for instant calamity.
Haryana and	1022.94	19-21st July 2010	65.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.65.91 crore has been approved from NCCF/NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account for instant calamity. Rs.0.90 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Punjab (floods of July-August 2010)	Nil			No assistance was approved, since, State has not submitted any memorandum and sought any assistance. However, Team based on the information furnished by the State during the visit and subsequently, assessed the amount Rs. 66.318 crore for immediate relief operations and repair of damaged infrastructure works.
Jammu and Kashmir (Cloudburst of August 2010)	342.13	14-17 Sept. 2010	—	Report of the Central Team is awaited.
Uttarakhand (flash flood/landslide etc. of monsoon 2010)	3932.87	30 Sept. – 2 Oct. 2010	801.53	Report of the Central Team has been received and is being processed for HLC's consideration.
Uttar Pradesh (flood of 2010)	2351.51	19-21 Oct. 2010 and 29 Oct. – 1st Nov. 2010	—	Report of the Central Team is awaited.
Himachal Pradesh (flash flood/landslide etc. of monsoon 2010)	1793.37	7-11 Nov. 2010 (proposed)	—	Yet to visit

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh (floods of monsoon 2010)	5093.88	1-4th Nov. 2010	—	Report the Central Team is awaited.
Assam (floods and storms of 2010)	485.82	17-19 Nov. 2010 (proposed)	—	Yet to visit

Statement-III*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2010-2011*

As on 15.10.2010

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.82	—	74.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	16.535	—
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	—	—
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	125.44	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	—	—
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	—	—
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	—	—
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.840	58.840	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	97.295	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	-	-
13.	Kerala	98.31	32.77	131.08	49.155	-	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	-	127.06
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	-	-
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	-	4.566
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	-	-
20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	-	-
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	-	-
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	-	-
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	144.520	-
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	52.945	500.00#
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	114.310	35.44
Total		4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	609.88	754.626

#Released 'on account' basis for flood/landslide-10.

Cold Storage Units

*5. [SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cold storage facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation provides financial assistance to the State

Governments for establishment of precooling and cold storage units for storage of potatoes and other fruits and vegetables under the co-operative sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the physical and financial targets set for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the achievements made thereunder during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) In view of growth in production of perishable agricultural products, there is a need for creation of additional cold storage facilities in the country. Assistance is provided to entrepreneurs in setting up of new cold storage facilities in the country through the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI).

(c) National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) provides financial assistance to the cooperative societies to the extent of 90% of the cost to the State Governments for establishment, modernization, rehabilitation and modification of cold storages for perishables. The beneficiary cooperatives are provided 40% loan and 50% as share capital from the State Government. Balance 10% of the cost is met by way of members contribution. In case of direct funding, assistance to the extent of 75% of the cost is provided.

NCDC has also dovetailed its cold storage programme with National Horticulture Board (NHB) and acts as a nodal agency to route subsidy to State Governments/Cooperatives for cold storage projects. In such cases quantum of

assistance provided by NCDC is reduced by the subsidy available under the Capital Investment Scheme (CIS) under NHB. The scheme provides back-ended subsidy @ 40% of the project cost for general and 55% in case of hilly and scheduled areas for maximum storage capacity upto 5,000 ton project.

(d) NCDC does not set physical and financial targets, State-wise. However, year-wise details of physical and financial targets for the country are as under:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakh)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
2007-08	2	10,000	300.00
2008-09	3	15,000	1000.00
2009-10	2	10,000	350.00

(e) During the above period, NCDC has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs.989.44 lakh and released an amount of Rs.1532.63 lakh.

[Translation]

Naxalism
Naxal Violence
46-50

*6. [SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of naxal violence in different parts of the country;

(b) the number of naxalites arrested and killed during the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of civilians and security personnel injured and killed and the amount of compensation paid to the next of kin of such personnel;

(d) the details of the schemes launched for the development of naxal affected areas in the country including the details of districts affected by naxal violence, State-wise; and

(e) the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise alongwith the other measures taken by the Government to deal with the naxal problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of naxal violence, naxals arrested, naxals killed, civilians killed and security personnel killed for the current year (upto 31st October, 2010) are given in the enclosed Statement. Central Government reimburses an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3 lakh to the Next-of-Kin of Security Forces killed in the naxal affected areas and Rs. 1 lakh to civilians killed in the naxal attacks under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. Rs. 3 lakhs compensation is also provided under the Central Scheme for Assistance to civilian victims of naxal violence. An ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is given to the families of personnel of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) killed in action.

In addition, State Governments have their own policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

(d) and (e) Sixty nine development schemes of various Ministries of Government of India are being implemented for comprehensive development of naxal affected areas in the country. The implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as well as of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, strengthening of governance structures and more effective implementation of major schemes are some of the initiatives to counter naxalism. Planning Commission has been monitoring progress of the development initiatives in 35 LWE affected districts of the Central Government's flagship programmes. State-wise financial performance-cumulative expenditure as percentage of total funds released is available at <http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe>. Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparing Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) for Left Wing Extremism affected districts, which envisage comprehensive and rapid development of affected areas.

Statement

State-wise details of naxal violence, naxalites arrested, naxalites killed, civilians killed and security personnel killed, for the current year (upto 31st October, 2010)

Sl. No.	State	Incidents	Naxalites arrested	Naxalites killed	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71	211	7	14	0
2.	Bihar	246	294	4	48	19
3.	Chhattisgarh	522	758	72	143	163
4.	Jharkhand	424	309	12	112	22
5.	Maharashtra	75	66	2	28	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	0	1
7.	Orissa	178	153	2	46	16
8.	Uttar Pradesh	5	77	0	1	0
9.	West Bengal	310	487	37	185	34
10.	Others	4	61	1	0	0
Total		1842	2416	137	577	264

[English]

49-51

XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010

*7. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Irregularity

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

(a) whether a high level probe panel has been constituted to investigate the alleged cases of corruption and irregularities connected with the XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010;

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

(c) the role of the other investigative agencies in the matter; and

(d) the time by which the report of the investigation is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The High Level Committee consists of Shri V.K. Shunglu, Chairman and Shri Shantanu Consul, Member.

The Terms of Reference of the High Level Committee

are as below:

- (i) The role and responsibilities of the signatories to the Host City Contract and the overall implications of the obligations entered into through the Host City Contract;
- (ii) The planning and execution of development projects related to the Games, and contracts for service delivery, with reference to time, cost and quality.
- (iii) The issues relating to the effectiveness of the organizational structure and governance for organization, preparation and conduct of the Games at all levels, including the Organizing Committee and its Key Functional Areas:
- (iv) Examination of weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrong doing in the conduct of the Games, and recommending action on the same;
- (v) The issues relating to financing the Games, including estimates of revenue and expenditure;
- (vi) The issues concerning coordination between various agencies involved in the development of infrastructure and conduct of Games;

- (vii) The role of international/national advisors/consultants/officials of Organizing Committee in the conduct of the Games;
- (viii) The overall impact of the Games including legacy for city infrastructure, sports infrastructure and sports development;
- (ix) The lessons learnt for the future on each of the above, including establishment of a mechanism for laying down timeframes and effective monitoring, creation of a legally sustainable framework for hosting similar international sporting events, appropriate financial management and internal audit, media interaction and communication;
- (x) Any other areas considered relevant by the Committee.

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG); Central Vigilance Commission (CVC); and other agencies will independently carry out their audit and investigations, in accordance with their respective mandates. All complaints referred to various agencies will be looked into and action taken immediately by the agency concerned. The High Level Committee will recommend action on any matter that comes to its notice involving alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure or wrongdoing, and, they will take immediate action as warranted under the law.

(d) The High Level Committee is to submit its report in three months.

51-52
Conversion of State Highways into
National Highways

*8. [SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to convert 10000 km of State Highways into National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such highways proposed to be converted, State-wise and length-wise alongwith the criteria adopted for the identification of the same;

(d) whether the State Governments have requested conversion of the entire State Highway network into National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry has, so far, received proposals for declaration of various State Roads as National Highways (NHs) from various State Governments and Union Territories for a total length of about 59,000 km. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 17.3.2010, inter-alia, approved "In-Principle", declaration of about 10,000 km of State Roads as new National Highways (NHs). The principles/criteria for identification of stretches will be finalized after discussion with the Planning Commission. The State-wise and length-wise details of these 10,000 km of State roads have not yet been identified.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Harassment by BSF Personnel

*9. [SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of harassment caused to people/women by personnel of the Border Security Force (BSF) in the areas of their deployment including Panchgani in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to probe the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the findings and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (e) The people of Panchgani village of District Kanker in Chhattisgarh lodged a complaint with the District Magistrate against the BSF personnel alleging harassment and misbehavior with women. The district Magistrate, Kanker has ordered a magisterial inquiry into the matter. A Court of Inquiry has also been ordered by BSF to inquire into the allegations levelled against BSF personnel. The Inquiries ordered by the District Magistrate, Kanker District, Chhattisgarh as well as BSF are under progress. Further course of action in the matter will be determined by the outcome of these inquiries.

53-56
Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

*10. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the outbreak of violent incidents in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of civilians, security personnel killed and injured, compensation paid to the affected persons and steps taken to identify and neutralise the elements responsible for fermenting such violence in the State including hostile foreign intelligence agencies;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken steps to restore normalcy in the State including facilitating the visit of an all party delegation to the State and appointment of interlocutors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The law and order situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was near normal till May, 2010. However, beginning June 11, 2010, the situation took a serious turn and a cycle of violence engulfed the Valley threatening law and order and public peace. As per the report of State Government, there have been 2213 incidents of stone pelting during the period from June to 29th October, 2010. The number of civilians and security personnel killed and injured are:

Category	Killed	Injured
Civilians	101	832
Jammu and Kashmir Police	1	2938
CPMF	Nil	1552

As on 02/10/2010, the State Government has sanctioned ex-gratia relief of Rs.5 Lakh to the Next-of-Kin of 102 persons killed in the civil disturbances since June 11, 2010. The State Government have arrested 2266 individuals. Among the arrested, 81 persons responsible for fomenting and leading the agitation have been booked under Public Safety Act. As regards neutralizing hostile foreign intelligence agencies, there is no report of the State Government relating to arrest of foreign intelligence persons. However, infiltration attempts from across the border are being neutralized effectively.

(d) and (e) Law and Order is a State subject. Central Government have supported the Government of Jammu and Kashmir by deployment of additional Central Para-Military Forces to tackle law and order situation from time to time. The Central and State Governments made several appeals for dialogue and peace to resolve the situation. The seriousness of the situation leading to an unending cycle of violence was reported to the Parliament and a statement was made by the Home Minister on 04.08.2010. Further, the Prime Minister, as a sequel to the resolution

of the All Party Meeting convened by the Chief Minister of the State, met the All Party Delegation from the State on 10.08.2010 and appealed for peace, dialogue and reconciliation. The Prime Minister also convened an All Party Meeting of Jammu and Kashmir on 15th September, 2010 and sought the guidance of various political parties represented in Parliament on the complex issues facing the State. In the light of the decision taken at the meeting, an All Parties Delegation visited Jammu and Kashmir on 21st and 22nd September, 2010 and met all sections of the people. On the basis of the inputs received from the All Parties Delegation and the State Government, the Government approved an 8 point programme which included the appointment of a group of Interlocutors to bring the process of a sustained and uninterrupted dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The details of the 8 Point Plan approved by the Central Government are enclosed as Statement.

The interlocutors visited Jammu and Kashmir from 23rd to 26th October, 2010 and have met a cross section of the people in the State.

Statement

Details of the 8-Point plan approved by the Central Government

1. Appoint a group of interlocutors under the Chairmanship of an Eminent person to begin the process of a sustained dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, including political parties/groups, youth and student organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.
2. Advise the State Government to immediately release all students and youth detained or arrested for stone pelting or similar violations of law and to withdraw the charges against such students and youth.
3. Advise the State Government to immediately

review the cases of all PSA detainees and withdraw the detention orders in appropriate cases.

4. Request the State Government to immediately convene a meeting of the Unified Command and to review the deployment of security forces in the Kashmir Valley, especially Srinagar, with particular reference to de-scaling the number of bunkers, check-points etc. in Srinagar and other towns, and to review the notification of areas as 'disturbed areas'.
5. Grant ex-gratia relief to the families of the deceased persons at Rs. 5.00 lakh per person killed in the civil disturbances since June 11, 2010.
6. Appoint two Special Task Forces, one each for Jammu region and Laddakh region, to examine the developmental needs of the two regions, with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations.
7. Request State Government to take steps to immediately reopen all schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions; hold special classes/lectures, if necessary; and to ensure that the examinations for the current academic year (2010-11) are conducted.
8. Provide to the State Government a sum of Rs. 100.00 crores as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in order to make grants to schools and colleges for improvements and addition to the existing infrastructure such as class rooms, auditorium, laboratory, library, play ground, toilet complex etc.

Natural Calamity
Drought Affected States
56-60

- *11 { SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country including West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand have been declared as drought affected during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the affected districts in such States;

(c) whether in view of the drought condition in some parts of the country, the Government proposes to provide subsidy on diesel to farmers on the basis of landholding records;

(d) if so, the details and the time by which it is likely to be provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (e) In view of deficit rainfall during South-West Monsoon (June-September), 2010, the Governments of Bihar Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal declared drought in 38 districts, 24 districts, 15 districts and 11 districts, respectively. The names of districts declared as drought affected by these States are indicated below:

S. No.	State	Name of Districts declared as drought affected
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada,

1	2	3
		Patna, Purnea, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali and West Champaran.
2.	Jharkhan	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Koderma, Khunti, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamau, Ranchi, Ramgarh, Sahebganj, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Simdega and West Singhbhum.
3.	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh.
4.	West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Malda, Medinapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24-Parganas, Paschim Purulia and South 24-Parganas.

It has been decided to implement the scheme of Diesel Subsidy during Kharif 2010 (14.7.2010 to 30.9.2010) in the drought/deficit rainfall affected areas on the pattern adopted during Kharif 2009. The scheme will be applicable in the following cases.

- (i) Districts where the rainfall deficit was more than 50% as on 14th July 2010, as reported by the India Meteorological Department (MD);
- (ii) Talukas/districts which were declared as drought affected areas by the respective State Governments; and
- (iii) Areas with prolonged dry spell continuously for

15 days, i.e., scanty rainfall (deficit of 60% or more of normal) for any continuous 15 days period, starting from 14th July 2010 onwards, as per reports of IMD.

The scheme was intended to provide financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations which decided to introduce diesel subsidy for the farmers to enable the farmers to provide supplementary irrigation through diesel pump-sets in drought/deficit rainfall affected areas to protect the standing crops and also with a view to mitigate the adverse impact of drought/deficit rainfall conditions on foodgrains production.

The scheme was to cover farmers in the affected regions between 14th July, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 and provide 50% subsidy to the affected farmers on the cost of diesel for upto three protective irrigations subject to a maximum total subsidy of Rs. 1250/- per ha., limited to a maximum of 2 ha. per farmer, irrespective of the size of holding. The assistance so provided through subsidy was to be shared between the Government of India and the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned on 50:50 basis and subject to the participating States/UTs willing to contribute their share of subsidy. It was the responsibility of State Governments/UT administrations concerned to initially extend the full subsidy amount to the farmers in the drought/deficit rainfall affected areas and claim reimbursement as special grants-in-aid for getting the Government of India's share of subsidy so paid after full disbursement of subsidy amount to the farmers. In case the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned decide on a higher percentage of subsidy, the Government of India's 50% contribution would be capped to a maximum of 50% cost of diesel, subject further to a cap at Rs. 10/- per litre. In case, the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned offer a lower subsidy, then Government of India's share will be limited to 50% of the said lower subsidy amount. In no case, the Government of India's share would be more than Rs.10/- per litre of diesel and Rs. 625/- per ha.

The guidelines regarding the scheme and modalities of disbursement of subsidy to the farmers were intimated to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

[Translation]

Buffer stock

Storage for Foodgrains

*12. [SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

60-72

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

(a) whether foodgrains stocked with Government agencies were got damaged/rotted due to improper storage, stocking in excess of buffer norms and delay in loading and unloading;

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

(c) the requirement and availability of storage space, procurement, buffer norms and stocks of foodgrains during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the remedial steps taken to check such wastage including the action taken against the persons held responsible for such losses, State-wise; and

(e) the manner in which such stocks were disposed of alongwith the storage capacity proposed to be created for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Some quantities of foodgrains stored in godowns of FCI and State Government agencies get damaged during storage due to different reasons. Details of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI and some of the State Government agencies during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details of procurement, buffer norms and

actual stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool during last three years and current year as well as existing availability of storage capacity are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In order to prevent damages to foodgrains stocks, FCI and State Government agencies have to follow a number of steps. These are listed in the enclosed Statement-III. For damages to or wastage of foodgrains in FCI godowns, disciplinary action has been taken as per details given below:-

Year	No. of officials proceeded against
2007-08	31
2008-09	50
2009-10	28
Total	109

(e) For disposal of damaged Central Pool foodgrains, there is a standard procedure to be followed. After identification, depending upon fitness damaged foodgrains are grouped into various categories such as fit for animal feed, industrial use, manure and unfit for any use. While the quantities found unfit for any other use are destroyed, those of other categories are sold by auction. To meet the storage requirements, construction of additional storage capacity is being taken up.

Statement-I

*Foodgrains accrued as damaged in
Food Corporation of India (FCI)*

Year	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse-grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	924	32615	887	0	34426

1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	947	19163	0	4	20114
2009-10	2010	3680	1012	0	6702
2010-11* (Upto Sept. 2010)	665	1720	0	2441	4826

*Details of wheat accrued as damaged with State
Government Agencies of Punjab and Haryana*

(Quantity in tons)

Year	Punjab	Haryana
2007-08	28681	0
2008-09	64218	5929
2009-10	26583	3682
2010-11 (upto Oct. 10)	28199	4621
Total	147681	14232

In addition, 412 tons of bajra were damaged in Haryana during 2008-09.

Statement-II

*State-wise and Marketing season-wise (April-March)
procurement of wheat*

(in '000 tons)

State/U.T.	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	8	500	497	183
Chandigarh	0	10	12	9

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	6	0	10
Gujarat	0	415	75	1
Haryana	3350	5237	6924	6335
Himachal Pradesh	0	Neg.	1	Neg.
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	0
Jharkhand	0	2	Neg.	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	57	2410	1968	3538
Maharashtra	0	10	0	0
Punjab	6781	9941	10725	10205
Rajasthan	383	935	1152	476
Uttar Pradesh	546	3137	3882	1673
Uttarakhand	2	85	145	86
West Bengal	0	0	0	9
Total	11128	22689	25382	22525

Neg. Below 500 tons.

*Position as on 30.7.10

*State-wise and Marketing Season-wise
(Oct.-Sept.) Procurement of Rice*

(in '000 tons)

States/U.T.	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11**
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7597	9061	7278	-
Assam	-	3	8	-

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	556	1083	890	-
Chandigarh	9	10	14	8
Chhattisgarh	2743	2848	3332	-
Gujarat	23	0	-	-
Haryana	1574	1425	1819	1414
Himachal Pradesh	-	0	-	Neg.
Jammu and Kashmir	-	6	-	-
Jharkhand	19	135	23	Neg
Karnataka	19	107	86	
Kerala	168	237	261	39
Madhya Pradesh	69	245	214	Neg.
Maharashtra	160	261	220	Neg.
Orissa	2357	2790	2495	-
Puducherry	6	8	8	-
Punjab	7981	8553	9275	7037
Rajasthan	19	11	-	-
Tamil Nadu	969	1199	1216	63
Uttar Pradesh	2891	3687	2726	6
Uttarakhand	147	349	375	2
West Bengal	1429	1667	1240	-
All India Total	28736	33685	31480	8569

Neg. - Below 500 tons.

*Position as on 18.10.10.

**Position as on 04.11.2010.

State-wise and Marketing season-wise
procurement of Coarsegrains

(in '000 tons)

States/U.T.	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	61	178	7	-
Chhattisgarh	2	9	1	-
Haryana	123	310	77	71

	1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka		14	712	316	-
Madhya Pradesh		1	60	Neg.	Neg.
Maharashtra		2	107	6	-
Rajasthan		-	-	-	Neg.
Total		203	1376	407	71

Neg. - Below 500 tons.

*Position as on 22.10.10.

Stock position of Wheat and Rice in the central pool vis-a-vis
Minimum Buffer Norms

(in lakh tons)

As on	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1.2007	54.28	82	119.77	118	174.05	200
1.4.2007	47.03	40	131.72	122	178.75	162
1.7.2007	129.26	171	109.77	98	239.03	269
1.10.2007	101.21	110	54.89	52	156.1	162
1.1.2008	77.12	82	114.75	118	191.87	200
1.4.2008	58.03	40	138.35	122	196.38	162
1.7.2008#	249.12	201	112.49	98	361.61	299
1.10.2008	220.25	140	78.63	52	298.88	192
1.1.2009\$	182.12	112	175.76	138	357.88	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.4.2009	134.29	70	216.04	142	350.33	212
1.7.2009	329.22	201	196.16	118	525.38	319
1.10.2009	284.57	140	153.49	72	438.06	212
1.1.2010	230.92	112	243.53	138	474.45	250
1.4.2010	161.25	70	267.13	142	428.38	212
1.7.2010	335.84	201	242.66	118	578.5	319
1.10.2010	277.77	140	184.44	72	462.21	212

#Buffer norms for wheat includes Food Security Reserve of 30 lakh tons from 1.7.2008 onwards.

\$Buffer norms for rice includes Food Security Reserve of 20 lakh tons from 1.1.2009 onwards.

State-wise storage capacity - FCI, CWC & SWC as on 1.10.2010

(in lakh Mts)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	FCI	CWC	SWC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	6.94	1.31	2.57	10.82
2.	Orissa	6.47	3.67	4.09	14.23
3.	West Bengal	11.08	6.50	2.16	19.74
4.	Sikkim	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11
5.	Jharkhand	1.26	0.35	0.00	1.61
6.	Assam	2.75	0.65	2.55	5.95
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22
8.	Tripura	0.52	0.24	0.00	0.76
9.	Manipur	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21
10.	Nagaland	0.33	0.13	0.00	0.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Mizoram	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23
12.	Meghalaya	0.26	0.00	0.14	0.40
13.	Delhi	3.67	1.51	0.00	5.18
14.	Haryana	26.00	5.31	16.74	48.05
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.33
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.31	0.00	0.00	1.31
17.	Punjab	79.38	6.79	58.63	144.80
18.	Chandigarh	3.55	0.13	0.00	3.68
19.	Rajasthan	18.31	3.99	7.67	29.97
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30.12	11.63	32.19	73.94
21.	Uttarakhand	2.42	0.71	0.00	3.13
22.	Andhra Pradesh	42.44	14.09	21.96	78.49
23.	Kerala	5.37	1.23	2.11	8.71
24.	Karnataka	8.40	5.75	10.65	24.80
25.	Tamil Nadu	9.79	6.31	6.41	22.51
26.	Puducherry	0.62	0.07	0.00	0.69
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.10
28.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Gujarat	7.01	7.72	1.49	16.22
30.	Maharashtra	20.97	16.37	12.48	49.82
31.	Goa	0.15	0.41	0.00	0.56
32.	Madhya Pradesh	9.04	5.35	30.98	45.37
33.	Chhattisgarh	8.54	2.91	10.04	21.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		307.80	103.23	222.86	633.89*

*While the storage capacity with FCI is utilized for Central Pool foodstocks, only part of the capacity of CWC and SWCs becomes available for storage of Central Pool foodstocks.

Statement-III

Steps to be taken for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with

specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water - proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/ nets.

- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/ godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

[English]

*Bill, Foodgrains
Commodity Futures*

12-73
*13. [SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to permit local and foreign institutional investors in commodity futures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to amend the relevant laws in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the common man therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present the legal framework of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, which regulates the functioning of the commodity futures market does not provide for registration and regulation of such entities.

(c) to (e) Government is considering introducing a Bill to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. However, currently there is no move to give permission to local and foreign institutional investors to enter the market.

[Translation]

Revenue and Expenditure
73-74
 Revenue from Commonwealth Games

*14. [SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the expected revenue generation from the Commonwealth Games have been achieved;

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

(c) the total amount of funds spent and the sources from which the funds were mobilised and obtained including those from external agencies for conducting the Commonwealth Games; and

(d) the details of revenue earned by the Organising Committee from advertisements, sale of tickets, sponsorships, international broadcasting rights, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. An amount

of Rs. 1708.00 crore was expected to be generated through revenue by the Organizing Committee (OC) which has not been achieved.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1669.42 crore have been given by the Government of India to the Organizing Committee (OC) as loan for the Conduct of the Games, against the total approved amount of Rs. 1813.42 crore. In additions, Rs. 687 crore for Overlays (temporary Sittings and fixtures) had also been approved as a loan to the OC. Rs. 87.00 crore had been approved as grant for 'Timing, Scoring and Result System (TSR) and Games Times Equipment to the OC. Out of the above, Rs. 557.40 crore has been released for Overlays and Rs. 81.00 crore for TSR and Sports Equipment to OC. Funds from the external agencies have been received in respect of (i) Sale of tickets (ii) Sale of international Television Rights. From the sale of international Television rights, USD 37,764,101 (equivalent to Rs. 173.71 crores) have been received till date which does not include USD 5.05 million (equivalent to Rs. 23.23 crores) withheld as Tax deducted at source from the payments of Network Ten in Australia.

(d) There were no earnings from advertisements as such. The details, of revenue earned by the Organising Committee from sale of tickets, sponsorships, international broadcasting rights, etc., are as under:

- (i) Sale of Tickets — Rs. 39.17 crore.
- (ii) Sponsorship — Rs. 114.15 crore received against contracted value of Rs. 375.05 crore.
- (iii) International T.V. Rights — Rs. 173.71 crore received against contracted value of Rs. 213.45 crore.

Act

Withdrawal of AFSPA

74-75

*15. [SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to modify/withdraw the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of such measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) A proposal to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is under consideration of the Government. No decision has so far been taken on the proposal.

75 - 77
**Marketing Development Assistance
Scheme**

*16. [SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce a new scheme of rebate based on production under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) by withdrawing the existing rebate scheme;

Scheme
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the withdrawal of the rebate alongwith the salient features of the new scheme and the extent to which such scheme is likely to be beneficial; and

(c) the other steps taken for popularisation of khadi and modernisation of its sales centres and Gandhi ashrams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Based on the

recommendation of the High Power Committee headed by the then Prime Minister in 1994, Pant Committee Report of 2001, and the Expert Committee Report of 2005 followed by pilot projects, and consultations with stakeholders, the scheme of providing rebate on sales of khadi has been replaced with effect from 1 April 2010 with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs with a more flexible, growth stimulating and artisan-centric scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) on production of khadi for implementation by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during 2010-11 and 2011-12. The scheme provides for financial assistance to khadi institutions @ 20% of production value on khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. The guidelines of the scheme are available on the KVIC's website www.kvic.org.in. Under the new system of MDA, sales are expected to be evenly spread throughout the year, and the institutions will have the flexibility to use the assistance as per their actual needs and priorities to improve production and marketing infrastructure such as improving the outlets, designing products as per market demand or even giving incentive to customers, etc.

The newly introduced MDA scheme makes it mandatory for the institutions to pass on 25% of the total MDA to the spinners and weavers as incentive or bonus in addition to their wages through their bank accounts or post office accounts which facility did not exist under the rebate scheme. Sales are also expected to be spread across the year under MDA Scheme and would not get restricted to only 108 days as used to happen under rebate scheme. The erstwhile scheme of rebate on sales usually caused delay in release of rebate claimed by the institutions as they had to wait firstly till completion of sale and then wait further till the ensuing year to get the claims reimbursed after completion of audit, wherever required. Under MDA, incentive would be provided the same year, after the end of the quarter

of production and this is expected to ease the working capital situation of the institutions by ensuring immediate liquidity which would in turn ensure timely payment to the artisans.

(c) The steps taken for popularisation of khadi include organising exhibitions by KVIC at national and sub-national levels to promote sale of KVI products, issuing advertisements through the print and electronic media, participation in various trade fairs in the country and also abroad, and providing financial assistance to the institutions for participation in these trade fairs. These measures have proved to be a cost effective medium for increasing the popularity of khadi as well as opening new markets for khadi products. For the modernisation and renovation of identified sales outlets of KVIC, KVIBs as well as khadi institutions, the Government, through KVIC, has introduced a pilot scheme for 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure'. Besides, the recently launched Khadi Reforms and Development Programme with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank of around Rs.700 crore envisages revitalizing the khadi sector, through professional support in marketing of khadi products, opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and State capitals and renovation and modernization of institutional sales outlets.

[English]

77-79
Food Security

*17. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) the present status and salient features of the proposed National Food Security Bill;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in finalising the

said Bill alongwith the time by which it is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether suggestions/proposals have been received from various quarters regarding food security in the country;

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

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure food security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (e) As announced by the President in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 4-6-2009, the Government is committed to enact a National Food Security Act (NFSA) which, inter alia, envisages entitling every family below poverty line to a certain quantity of food grains each month at subsidized prices. A concept note on the proposed legislation was circulated and consultations have been held with State Governments, Central Ministries and other stakeholders regarding families to be covered, scale of distribution, food security allowance, BPL survey etc. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has since made certain recommendations on 23.10.2010 on the proposed National Food Security legislation, regarding coverage and legal entitlements to subsidised foodgrains. The recommendations of NAC and other stakeholders will be considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to consider various issues regarding the proposed law on food security. Based on directions of EGoM, the draft bill would be prepared and further action taken.

The Department is allocating foodgrains at highly subsidized prices under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes to ensure food security to the most vulnerable sections of the society. At present under TPDS, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line families,

including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains at subsidized rates is also made for 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line families ranging between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month in different States/UTs. Further, this Department has been making additional allocation of foodgrains depending upon availability of stocks and the requirement/requests received from States/UTs. During 2010-11 the Department has allocated a total quantity of 579.28 lakh tones of foodgrains under TPDS and other schemes.

Poverty
Foodgrains for BPL

*18. [SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

79-81

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

(a) whether there is variance in the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families estimated/identified by the Union and the State Governments;

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

(c) whether suggestions/requests have been received for change in the criteria based on the data of 2010 so as to ensure correct identification of BPL families and allocation of foodgrains;

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

(e) the criterion being followed presently for the purpose; and

(f) the steps taken for proper implementation of food security schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (f) 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 the Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. However, the State/UT Governments have reported (upto 30.9.2010) issue of 11.04 crore ration cards for BPL families, including 2.43 crore AAY families. The higher number of BPL ration cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of the poor households and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors.

Requests have been received from some State/UT Governments for increasing the accepted number of BPL families under TPDS, as given in the enclosed Statement. However, as Government of India has been adopting uniform criteria across all States/UTs, the requests from these States/UTs for increasing the accepted number of BPL families could not be agreed to. However, in September, 2010, Government has allocated to State/UT Governments an additional quantity of 25 lakh tones of wheat/rice on adhoc basis at BPL prices for the next six months.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

Statement

Requests received from State/UT Governments for accepting higher number of BPL families for TPDS allocations

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	No. of BPL families accepted by Government of India for TPDS allocations (in lakh)	No. of BPL families for whom allocations have been requested (in lakh)
1.	Bihar	65.23	140.00
2.	Gujarat	21.20	26.00
3.	Karnataka	31.29	63.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	60.00
5.	Maharashtra	65.34	71.34
6.	Punjab	4.68	14.50
7.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	117.39

**Oilseed
Groundnut Production**

81-83

*19. [SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut production in the country declined during the year 2009-10 leading to a surge in the price of groundnut oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) The estimated production of groundnut in the country during 2009-10 is lower at 5.51 million tonnes (4th Advance

Estimates) as compared to 7.17 million tonnes during 2008-09. The production of groundnut during 2009-10 declined due to drought in various parts including groundnut producing areas of the country. Despite decline in production, the average wholesale price of groundnut oil in the country during October, 2009 was lower at Rs.7780.15 per quintal as compared to Rs.8103.59 per quintal during October, 2008. However, the average wholesale price of groundnut oil October, 2010 is higher at Rs.8489.54 per quintal.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of oilseeds including groundnut in the country, the Government is implementing an Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) since 1.4.2004. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for production of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, crash programme for quality seed production, distribution of certified seed and Minikits, infrastructure development, Integrated Pest Management etc. Further, under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and All India Coordinated Research Programmes (AICRPs), several high yielding and trait specific varieties of groundnut suitable for different agro-ecologies have been developed and released in the country. The matching crop production and protection technologies suitable for these varieties have also been developed for enhancing the productivity. The varieties and production technologies are being demonstrated through front line demonstrations for dissemination and adoption by the farmers. Similarly, emphasis is being laid on balanced use of nutrients and micro-nutrients. Considering the high productivity during rabi/summer cultivation, raised bed planting with drip irrigation is also being promoted in some parts of the country.

In order to contain prices of edible oils in the country and hardship to consumers, especially the poorer sections of the society, the Government has taken a number of steps such as reduction in the import duty, ceiling on export of edible oils, liberalization on oil usage in vanaspati, imposition of stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds by States, distribution of subsidized edible

oils to the poorer sections of the society etc. Further, in order to encourage production of solvent extracted oils in the country and to promote export of extraction, excise duty on food grade hexane has been reduced to 14%.

[Translation]

83-97
Price Rise

*20. [SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the prices of the essential commodities including food items have been rising despite a favourable monsoon and steps taken to curb prices;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on price rise and its impact on the economy;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check prices and insulate the common man from the effect of price rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

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

(c) and (d) There is no specific survey/study conducted on price rise. The prices of essential commodities are continuously monitored by the Government. The Price Monitoring Cell in the Department of Consumer affairs monitors the prices of essential commodities based on the information received from the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to check prices and insulate die common man from the effect of price rise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Daily Retail Prices alongwith % Variation of Essential Commodities

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodity/ Centre	Current Date 03/11/2010	1 Month Back 03/10/2010	3 Month Back 03/08/2010	1 Year Back 03/11/2009	% Variation		
					over 1 Month	Over 3 Month	over 1 Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice							
Delhi	22.5	22.5	22	22	0	2.27	2.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mumbai	21	21	20	19	0	5	10.53
Kolkata	20	20	20	14	0	0	42.86
Chennai	22	21	20	20	4.76	10	10
Wheat							
Delhi	14	14	14	14	0	0	0
Mumbai	21	21	19	17.5	0	10.53	20
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NT	NR	NR	NT
Chennai	23	22	22	21	4.55	4.55	9.52
Atta							
Delhi	16	16	16	17	0	0	-5.88
Mumbai	24	25	21	18	-4	14.29	33.33
Kolkata	17	15	16	14	13.33	6.25	21.43
Chennai	24	23	23	20	4.35	4.35	20
Gram Dal							
Delhi	35	35	35	39	0	0	-10.26
Mumbai	38	38	34	37	0	11.76	2.70
Kolkata	34	32	32	36	6.25	6.25	-5.56
Chennai	36	34	34	36	5.88	5.88	0
Tur Dal							
Delhi	68.5	70	71	87	-2.14	-3.52	-21.26
Mumbai	70	70	66	82	0	6.06	-14.63
Kolkata	56	58	62	80	-3.45	-9.68	-30
Chennai	62	65	68	92	-4.62	-8.82	-32.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urad Dal							
Delhi	76	72.5	74	69	4.83	2.70	10.14
Mumbai	80	81	77	69	-1.23	3.90	15.94
Kolkata	62	72	68	55	-13.89	-8.82	12.73
Chennai	72	78	78	82	-7.69	-7.69	-12.20
Moong Dal							
Delhi	74.5	74	83	79	0.68	-10.24	-5.70
Mumbai	80	86	84	82.5	-6.98	-4.76	-3.03
Kolkata	70	75	85	80	-6.67	-17.65	-12.5
Chennai	65	72	78	82	-9.72	-16.67	-20.73
Masoor Dal							
Delhi	54	54	54.5	71	0	-0.92	-23.94
Mumbai	57	58	51	61	-1.72	11.76	-6.56
Kolkata	48	48	48	62	0	0	-22.58
Chennai	48	46	48	65	4.35	0	-26.15
Sugar							
Delhi	31	31	31	38	0	0	-18.42
Mumbai	30	30	30	33.5	0	0	-10.45
Kolkata	31	30	31	31	3.33	0	0
Chennai	29	28	29	33	3.57	0	-12.12
Groundnut Oil							
Delhi	122	122	114	102	0	7.02	19.61
Mumbai	80	80	81	100	0	-1.23	-20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolkata	110	110	100	95	0	10	15.79
Chennai	88	90	88	65	-2.22	0	35.38
Mustard Oil							
Delhi	69	71	68	61	-2.82	1.47	13.11
Mumbai	80	80	68	75	0	17.65	6.67
Kolkata	65	65	62	60	0	4.84	8.33
Chennai	73	71	68	65	2.82	7.35	12.31
Vanaspati							
Delhi	65	60	57	51	8.33	14.04	27.45
Mumbai	65	65	56	55	0	16.07	18.18
Kolkata	54	54	50	38	0	8	42.11
Chennai	64	60	58	54	6.67	10.34	18.52
Tea (Loose)							
Delhi	148	148	148	148	0	0	0
Mumbai	180	180	155	150	0	16.13	20
Kolkata	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
Chennai	240	240	240	310	0	0	-22.58
Salt (Packed)							
Delhi	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Mumbai	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Kolkata	8	8	8		0	0	14.29
Chennai	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Potato							
Delhi	16	16	12	23	0	33.33	-30.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mumbai	17	16	12	23	6.25	41.67	-26.09
Kolkata	9	10	6	20	-10	50	-55
Chennai	16	13	14	26	23.08	14.29	-38.46
Onion							
Delhi	26	25	14	28	4	85.71	-7.14
Mumbai	23	23	12	22	0	91.67	4.55
Kolkata	22	24	13	25	-8.33	69.23	-12
Chennai	25	20	14	22	25	78.57	13.64
Milk							
Delhi	24	24	24	21	0	0	14.29
Mumbai	28	28	26	22	0	7.69	27.27
Kolkata	21	21	21	20	0	0	5
Chennai	20.5	20.5	20.5	21	0	0	-2.38

Source: State/UTs Civil Supplies Department.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are briefly Stated below:

(A) Short term Measures:

I. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude); butter and ghee and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils;
- (ii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L.

- (iii) Allowed import of white/refined sugar. The facility has been extended upto 31.12.2010 without any quantitative cap.

II. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (at \$375 per

- tonne for November, 2010) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (iv) Maintaining 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.
- (v) Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2010-11. Sugar future were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009. (Suspension has not been extended beyond 30.9.2010).
- (vi) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfill export obligation on ton to ton basis.
- (vii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season.
- (viii) For the month of September, 2010, 16.72 lac tons of non levy sugar have been made available. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.28 lac tons also been released.
- (ix) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February, 2010 has been made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while the wheat will be allocated at MSP price; rice will be allotted at MSP derived price.
- (x) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010
- with validity for lifting upto 20.11.2010 @ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xi) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States v/here APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xii) 25 lakh tonnes of Food grains have been allocated on 7.9.2010 to States/UTs under special adhoc additional allocation for BPL families at BPL prices for distribution for the next six months.
- (xiii) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice for a further period upto 30 September, 2011, edible oil and edible oilseeds for a further period upto 31st March, 2011, sugar for a further period upto 31st December 2010.
- (xiv) Under OMSS interventions Allocation to State Governments under OMSS (Domestic) for release of 20.00 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of Rice was made to check inflationary trends in food economy from October 2009 to March 2010.
- (a) In addition to above, a quantity of 10 lakh MTs wheat was also allocated for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from October, 09 - March, 10. Another 10.81 lakh tonnes of wheat from the expected savings from retail allocations was allocated for bulk consumers through tender sale.

(b) On 18.1.2010, NAFED was allotted 37400 tonnes of wheat and 17000 tonnes of rice from the un-lifted quantity of OMSS allocations to State Governments. Similarly, NCCF was allocated 32684.23 tonnes wheat and 11000 tonnes rice for sale to retail consumers.

(c) On 16.2.2010, another allocation of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was made for tender sale to small processors by FCI. High Level Committee of FCI has formulated guidelines for tender sale to small processors. The reserve price fixed for tender sale of wheat to bulk consumers undertaken by FCI.

(xv) The Government is also contemplating bringing legislation on Food Security.

(xvi) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture. New initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in 6 eastern States is also focused towards enhancing agriculture production. Similarly, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed village" is being implemented in major pulses growing States to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production. Maize production is promoted through Integrated Scheme on Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

[English]

96-97
Ban on Foodgrains Export

1. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned the export of wheat, rice, pulses and sugar in view of its shortage and for implementation of the proposed Food Security law and has ruled out the lifting of the said ban;

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

(c) whether suggestions/recommendations have been received from the experts/States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has banned export of wheat and non-basmati rice with effect from 9.2.2007 and 1.4.2008 respectively. This is to stabilize prices of wheat and non-basmati rice in domestic market and to maintain sufficient stocks for ensuring food security in the country. However export of certain quantities of wheat and rice are being allowed for humanitarian aid to some countries. The export of pulses (except Kabuli Chana) is banned till 31.3.2011. But there is no ban on export of sugar, though, the exports are regulated.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Requests were received from the State Governments of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for export of non-basmati rice. Besides,

requests were also received from Rice Millers/Exporters Association of Punjab and Kerala. These requests were considered but not acceded to.

**Driving Licences and Vehicle
Registration**

97-98

2. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of preparation of National Registry on Driving Licences and Vehicles Registration is presently being planned/implemented;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be finalised/completed;

(d) whether steps were taken/being taken to check multiple licenses issued to vehicle drivers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) to (e) The Government has sanctioned a project for computerization of Regional Transport Offices (RTOs), their inter-connectivity as well as creation of National and State Registers of driving licence and registration certificate at a total cost of Rs.148 crores. Government has also provided assistance to the States in terms of hardware, networking and technical manpower. Establishment of State registers depends

upon the progress made by the States. This project would benefit the authorities to check issuance of multiple licences.

98-99
Funds for IWMP and TMC Scheme

3. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial outlays recommended by the Planning Commission for the 11th five year plan for the implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) scheme, scheme-wise;

(b) the allocations made in this regard so far, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the targeted objective of these schemes are achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) For the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.15,359.46 crores under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Rs.450 crores under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) Schemes has been made.

(b) The year-wise and scheme-wise allocation made in this regards are:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in crores)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	IWMP	1114.54	1825.00	1911.00	2458.00
2.	TMC (MM-II)	100.00	90.00	60.00	10.00

(c) to (e) The target for coverage under IWMP during 11th Plan is 22.65 million ha. So far, 2157 projects covering an area of 10.24 million ha. have been sanctioned for implementation of IWMP. These projects are under preparatory phase of implementation. Project objectives can be realized only on completion of projects. The implementation of the MM-II of TMC scheme has helped in increasing the production of cotton from 99.97 lakh bales (of 170 kg each) in 2001-02 to 335.00 lakh bales in 2010-12 (1st Advance Estimates).

*National Highway
Expressway Network in Gujarat*
99-100

4. [SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal submitted by the Government of Gujarat for inclusion of 2871 km of roads as National Expressway Network has not been accepted by the Union Government;

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

(c) the details of the total length of expressway network approved by the Union Government for Gujarat; and

(d) the details of the expressway network development approved for Saurashtra region of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) This Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services for Formulation of a Master Plan for a National Expressway Network in the country in December 2008. All the State Governments were requested to offer their views on the Draft Report submitted by the Consultants. The Government of Gujarat requested for inclusion of about 2,871 km stretches of roads in the proposed Master Plan. The Final Report submitted by the Consultants, duly considering the views/observations received from the State Governments (including Gujarat) and recommending inter-alia an Expressway Network of

about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the year 2022, has been accepted by the Government. However, from an overall perspective of broad integration of the Expressway Network in the country, the exact alignment proposed by various States could not be adhered to by the Consultants while proposing the National Expressway Master Plan in the Final Report.

The Master Plan includes the following segments of National Expressway Corridors passing through the State of Gujarat (i) Ahmedabad-Rajkot (215 km) (ii) Bamanbore-Kandla (210 km) (iii) Surat-Nagpur-Raipur-Kolkata (1760 km) and (iv) Ahmedabad-Ratlam (350 km).

100
National Consumer Policy

5. [SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the salient features of the National Consumer Policy presently in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : Presently, no National Consumer Policy is in force.

Food grains
Area under Rice Cultivation

100-101
6. [SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under rice cultivation has gone up during the current kharif season as compared to previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the area under rice cultivation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the production of rice suffered owing to drought in about 400 districts of the country;

1	2	3	4	5
2. Arunachal Pradesh		5	1	9
3. Assam		6	8	0
4. Bihar		10	2	0
5. Chhattisgarh		2	10	3
6. Goa		0	8	0
7. Gujarat		50	79	12
8. Haryana		9	10	15
9. Himachal Pradesh		4	7	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir		7	18	8
11. Jharkhand		0	7	1
12. Karnataka		4	354	6
13. Kerala		8	18	9
14. Madhya Pradesh		18	11	60
15. Maharashtra		45	139	46
16. Manipur		1	0	3
17. Meghalaya		3	0	8
18. Mizoram		10	0	7
19. Nagaland		2	1	0
20. Orissa		14	15	3
21. Punjab		7	13	11
22. Rajasthan		57	44	65
23. Sikkim		3	2	4
24. Tamil Nadu		18	73	16

1	2	3	4	5
25. Tripura		3	0	0
26. Uttarakhand		0	6	3
27. Uttar Pradesh		16	20	18
28. West Bengal		0	5	5

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

104-105
 8. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for Gujarat under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Modernisation of Police Force' is very low *vis-a-vis* the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Union Government for providing adequate funds for Modernisation of Police Force in view of Gujarat being a border State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) During the current financial year 2010-11, the State of Gujarat has been allocated an amount of Rs.41.45 crore under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). The year-wise details of Central funds released to Gujarat under MPF scheme during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount released
2007-08	51.90
2008-09	48.02
2009-10	52.18

The Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Government in modernizing its police forces through implementation of MPF Scheme. The Central assistance to States, including Gujarat, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, inter-alia, demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance. Since the financial year 2005-06, funds are also provided to Gujarat for meeting the specific policing requirements of desert areas and Mega city of Ahmedabad within the overall allocation made to the State under the MPF Scheme.

105-106
Telecasting of CG Programmes by
Private Channels
Television

9. [SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports that some private television channels had illegally telecast the Commonwealth Games (CG) programmes;

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

(c) the amount of losses suffered by the Government/Prasar Bharati therefrom; and

(d) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Prasar Bharati against the said channels involved in such activities under the Cable Network Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Hon'ble High Court had issued the Injunction Order prior to commencement of CWG 2010 for not telecasting the live coverage of CWG 2010 against the permitted duration of 9-minutes in a day. No major violation was noticed during the games. However, Doordarshan had engaged TAM

media Research Pvt. Ltd. for monitoring the telecast of Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010 on Private TV Channels. TAM has submitted the report based on each date beginning 3rd October to 14th October, 2010 for 60 Channels. The tabulated monitoring report is over 1600 pages. The report is being analysed for ascertaining the fact as to which channel has telecast in excess the live coverage of CWG-2010 against the permitted duration of 9 minutes a day as per the News Access Rules issued by the Organizing Committee CWG Delhi 2010.

(b) Will be ascertained after complete processing.

(c) No losses as such, because of marketing air-time for telecast of CWG 2010 was done in advance of each event by Marketing Division of Doordarshan, however no advertisements were telecast during the closing ceremony as per Government decision.

(d) Legal action will be initiated against the defaulters in continuation of the injunction order earlier issued by the Hon'ble High Court.

Industry
Lean Manufacturing Scheme

106-107

10. [SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Lean Manufacturing Scheme for micro, small and medium enterprises in the country; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith its objective and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The objective of the pilot scheme is to increase the competitiveness of the MSME sector through the adoption of Lean Manufacturing Techniques with the objective of reducing waste, increasing productivity, introducing innovative

practices for improving overall competitiveness, inculcating good management systems and imbibing a culture of continuous improvement.

The scheme provides for building awareness of lean manufacturing practices in MSME clusters as well as cost sharing of consultant's fee with MSME units who opt for such interventions. For effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme, the National Productivity Council (NPC) has been designated as the Nodal Agency.

[Translation]

Safety, Police,
Shortage of IPS Officers.
CML Services

107-109
11. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing strength/requirement of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is acute shortage of IPS officers to deal with the security challenges across the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the ratio between the population and the IPS officers including comparative figures of the neighbouring countries;
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of IPS officers as per the recommendations of the Kamal Kumar Committee; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c), (e) and (f) There is a shortage of IPS officers to deal with the security challenges across the country. As on 01.01.2010

the total in position strength of IPS officers was 3383 against the authorized strength of 4013. Cadre-wise details are enclosed as Statement. In order to increase the number of IPS officers, as per requirement and in the light of the recommendations of the Kamal Kumar Committee, the strength and composition of the State Cadres has been reviewed and the total cadre strength has been raised to 4730. The annual batch size of regular recruits has been increased to 150 from 130 earlier, from 2009 onwards.

(d) This information is not maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

State-cadre-wise authorized and imposition strength and shortage in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2010

State/Cadre	Auth. Strength	In-Position Strength	Shortage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	226	185	41
Agmu	196	168	28
Assam - Meghalaya	172	124	48
Bihar	193	153	40
Chhattisgarh	81	76	5
Gujarat	161	141	20
Haryana	117	109	8
Himachal Pradesh	75	64	11
Jammu and Kashmir	135	107	28
Jharkhand	110	102	8

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	172	132	40
Kerala	142	115	27
Madhya Pradesh	291	215	76
Maharashtra	236	208	28
Manipur - Tripura	121	102	19
Nagaland	60	37	23
Orissa	159	99	60
Punjab	144	112	32
Rajasthan	193	154	39
Sikkim	32	32	0
Tamil Nadu	236	196	40
Uttar Pradesh	404	346	58
Uttarakhand	60	58	2
West Bengal	297	226	71
IPS officers of 2009 Batch, presently under training in NPA.	NA	122	NA
Total	4013	3383	630

[English]

109-110
Recruitment Scam in Prasar Bharati

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

(a) whether recruitment scam has been unearthed in the Prasar Bharati;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has put a restriction on the process of the recruitment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials responsible for the recruitment scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

110-111
Restriction for Movement

13. [SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the movement of Indian and foreign nationals is banned on the National Highway-15 connecting the Indo-Pak Border;

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

(c) whether any proposal to provide relaxation on the said ban has been received from the Government of Rajasthan; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No. However, certain areas near the international border in the State of Rajasthan have been

declared as protected areas. As such, no foreigner can enter or stay without obtaining a Protected Area Permit (PAP) from the competent authority. Besides, Government have notified restriction in areas falling within the jurisdiction of 22 police stations in the district of Barmer (7), Jaisalmer (8), Bikaner (4) and Jalore (3). The permit issued by competent authority is required to enter these areas.

(c) and (d) The Government has relaxed protected area/restricted area permit regime in some identified areas after consultation with State Government of Rajasthan. Necessary communication was issued to the State Government on 25.2.2010, excluding certain areas from the PAP regime.

[English]

111-113 National
Conversion of Single Lane Highways
into Two Lane

14. [SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to convert all single lane highways into two lane;

(b) if so, the details of highways identified for the same, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sought the assistance of World Bank for this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above highways are likely to be converted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has identified various National Highways for rehabilitation and

upgrading of single lane/intermediate lane as per State-wise details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The World Bank loan assistance has been sought for an amount of US \$ 2.96 billion for conversion of single lane/intermediate lane to 2 lane/2 lane with paved shoulders configuration for 33 stretches of various National Highways in a length of about 3770 km. The tentative time for completion of these stretches is upto year 2014.

Statement

State-wise details of National Highways proposed for Improvement from Single Lane/Intermediate Lane

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Length (in Km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1940
3.	Assam	742
4.	Bihar	1738
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	401
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Goa	118
9.	Gujarat	163
10.	Haryana	31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	815
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	381
13.	Jharkhand	592

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	868
15.	Kerala	266
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1622
17.	Maharashtra	44
18.	Manipur	467
19.	Meghalaya	395
20.	Mizoram	770
21.	Nagaland	345
22.	Orissa	1255
23.	Puducherry	0
24.	Punjab	0
25.	Rajasthan	1208
26.	Sikkim	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	80
28.	Tripura	334
29.	Uttar Pradesh	677
30.	Uttarakhand	1437
31.	West Bengal	677
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300

New Consumer Law

15. [SHRI MILIND DEORA: 113-128
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a new law for safeguarding the interest of consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) the details and nature of the body proposed to be constituted under the new law for dispensing justice to the consumers;

(e) the number of consumer redressal commission in the country alongwith the number of cases registered, disposed and pending during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken to ensure speedy delivery of justice to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A proposal to set up a National Consumer Protection Regulatory Authority is under consideration in consultation all the stake holders.

(e) Details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(f) The important steps being taken by the Central Government to expedite disposal of complaints are as under:

(i) Financial assistance is being provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their infrastructure. 'CONFONET' scheme for computerization and networking of Consumer Fora across the country is also being implemented which is expected to bring about systematization of Consumer Fora and improve their efficiency.

- (ii) With an objective to facilitate the Fora in quicker disposal of cases, several provisions were made through Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002 which included enabling the Senior Most Member to preside over the Consumer Fora if the President is absent for any reasons, establishment of Circuit Benches of National Commission/State Commissions and providing for reappointment of President/Members of Consumer Fora.
- (iii) The Central Government has been requesting State Governments to take advance action for filling up expected vacancies of President and Members. They have also been advised that wherever required, adjacent Fora can be clubbed together. Benches can also be established in Consumer Fora, as required.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised that the Consumer Fora should also resort to Lok Adalat method for disposing off long pending complaints.
- (v) In addition the National Commission also takes the following steps for speedy disposal of cases in the Consumer Forum.
- (a) The Hon'ble President of the National Commission regularly writes letters to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of States to meet the short-comings in the Consumer Fora, Particularly with regard to appointment of President/Members in the State Commissions, Providing sufficient staff and infrastructure etc. as well as interacts with the presidents of the State Commissions to get the first hand information regarding functioning of the State Commissions and District Forums, pending of the cases and the difficulties faced by them.
- (b) The National Commission also advises the State Commissions and District Forums to adopt the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases. The National Commission also holds Circuit Bench sittings as per the provisions of section 22 C of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, for rendering speedy justice at the doorsteps of the consumers of that particular State. So far, the National Commission has held Circuit Bench sittings at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, and Kolkata.
- (c) In the following States Circuit Benches/ Additional Benches are functioning:
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (a) Gujarat | 03 Additional Benches |
| (b) Maharashtra | Circuit Bench at Nagpur and Aurangabad |
| (c) Uttar Pradesh | 01 Additional Bench |
| (d) West Bengal | 01 Additional Bench |
| (e) Madhya Pradesh | 01 Additional Bench |
| (f) Punjab | 01 Additional Bench |
- (d) In addition to the existing five Benches of the National Commission, the Central Government has recently sanctioned one additional bench for the National Commission for a period of five years for disposing off backlog of pending cases.

Statement-I

*Information Regarding Functional/non Functional Consumer Fora In addition to the National Commission
(State Commissions/District Forums)*

(Update on 01.11.2010)

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	30.06.2010
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1	0	31.3.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	16	16	0	30.06.2010
4.	Assam	Yes	27	27	0	30.09.2010
5.	Bihar	Yes	38	34	4	31.03.2010
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	16	16	0	30.09.2010
8.	Daman and Diu	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2008
10.	Delhi	Yes	10	10	0	30.09.2008
11.	Goa	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
12.	Gujarat	Yes	30	30	0	30.06.2010
13.	Haryana	Yes	19	0	30.09.2010	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	11	1	30.09.2010
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2009
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	22	22	0	31.03.2010
17.	Karnataka	Yes	30	30	0	30.09.2010
18.	Kerala	Yes	14	14	0	31.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2010
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	48	48	0	30.06.2010
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40	0	31.03.2010
22.	Manipur	Yes	9	9	0	31.12.2008
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	7	7	0	30.06.2009
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8	8	0	30.09.2009
25.	Nagaland	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2008
26.	Orissa	Yes	31	31	0	30.06.2010
27.	Puducherry	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2010
28.	Punjab	Yes	20	20	0	30.06.2010
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	34	33	1	30.09.2010
30.	Sikkim	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2009
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	30	30	0	30.06.2010
32.	Tripura	Yes	4	4	0	30.09.2010
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75	74	1	30.06.2010
34.	Uttarakhand	Yes	13	12	1	30.09.2010
35.	West Bengal	Yes	21	21	0	31.03.2010
Total			627	619	8	

Statement-II*Year-wise filing and disposal in National Commission and State Commissions*

(Upto 30.09.2010)

	2008		2009		2010		As on
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
National Commission	5873	5456	5399	7350	3333	3242	31.07.2010

States	2008		2009		2010		As on
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1785	268	1384	199	421	11	31.03.2010
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	0	0			
Assam	146	20	79	194			
Bihar	616	755	299	385			
Chandigarh	2376	1448	783	1127	286	640	30.06.2010
Chhattisgarh	962	451	891	1232	629	862	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0			
Delhi	1464	1859	1359	1129			
Goa	89	176	73	119			
Gujarat	2428	1739	2248	2516			
Haryana	2274	2134	1923	3906	989	1690	30.06.2010
Himachal Pradesh	1508	1521	1694	1789	1291	1369	30.09.2010
Jammu and Kashmir	187	234					
Jharkhand	583	515	448	418	105	69	31.03.2010
Karnataka	3149	3105	4610	2978	4385	3360	30.09.2010
Kerala	463	1632	834	1684			
Lakshadweep	0	0	2	2	0		
Madhya Pradesh	3250	3201	2764	1962			
Maharashtra	4673	3935	1221	1422			
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	22	4	11	6			
Mizoram	21	25					
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Orissa	1122	573	1216	1136	453	398	31.03.2010
Puducherry	48	34	19	25	4	9	
Punjab	1742	1926	2020	1791	1214	699	
Rajasthan	3196	4604	2887	3902	2800	2484	
Sikkim	0	2	3	1			
Tamil Nadu	1039	933	566	309			
Tripura	68	121	71	63	25	26	
Uttar Pradesh	2832	3569	2733	2161			
Uttarakhand	290	289	242	391	315	238	30.09.2010
West Bengal	502	694	769	825	220	211	31.03.2010
Total	36838	35771	31153	31672	13137	12066	

Year-wise filing and Disposal in District forums

(Upto 30.09.2010)

States	2008		2009		2010		As on
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	5644	6141	5032	2826	1578	311	31.03.2010
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Arunachal Pradesh	16	13					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	743	802	154	60			
Bihar	2873	2326	2007	1824			
Chandigarh	2908	2791	2600	2477	1255	1062	30.06.2010
Chhattisgarh	1976	2105	2064	2271	1585	1598	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Daman and Diu	6	0					
Delhi	11378	10358	11288	9411			
Goa	213	334	191	225			
Gujarat	9418	7895	9970	9636			
Haryana	10986	8751	12050	11732	6448	6615	30.06.2010
Himachal Pradesh	2153	2290	2387	2253	1771	1585	30.09.2010
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Jharkhand	1748	2308	1488	1802	384	376	31.03.2010
Karnataka	10073	10189	10041	9672	8727	8311	30.09.2010
Kerala	5119	5802	5608	6177			
Lakshadweep	2	3	5	0			
Madhya Pradesh	12267	11006	13889	11644			
Maharashtra	16956	16375	5932	3702			
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Orissa	4099	4108	4420	4250	2363	2051	31.03.2010
Puducherry	104	61	102	12	103	56	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	8684	8917	10559	10247	5331	5733	
Rajasthan	17690	15558	15543	10518	14556	12074	
Sikkim	5	2	8	11			
Tamil Nadu	3363	3354	3985	2520			
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Uttar Pradesh	24203	21993					
Uttarakhand	1073	939	1037	890	972	1256	30.09.2010
West Bengal	3907	3325	5207	4911	1002	1307	31.03.2010
Total	157607	147746	125567	109071	46075	42335	

Vehicle

Missing Trucks and Explosives

127-129

16. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that several trucks loaded with explosives sent from Madhya Pradesh to Rajasthan went missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of trucks and quantum of explosive recovered by security agencies;

(c) whether the Government has engaged the National Investigation Agency in this case;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the investigation;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard;

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

(g) the steps taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, The Rajasthan Police has informed that 57 trucks of explosives material sold by M/s. Rajasthan Explosives and Chemicals Ltd. (RECL), Dholpur, Rajasthan to M/s Ganesh Explosives, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh and 103 trucks sold to M/s Sangam Traders, Chanderi, District Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh did not reach the said firms. These explosives were diverted to various other places like Bhilwara, Rajasthan, Biaora, Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh and Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra. The Rajasthan Police has so far recovered 9126 Kg of explosives class second, 130623 meters of cord and safety fuse wire and 20305 electric and ordinary detonators. They have seized 16 explosive vans used to transport the explosives.

(c) to (f) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to get the matter investigated by a National Agency due to diversion of explosives in different States.

The cases has not been referred to National Investigating Agency (NIA) but they have presently been asked to co-ordinate the matter with the Police Department of concerned States.

(g) The petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation (PESO) under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), who administers the Explosives Act, 1884 and Explosives Rules, 2008 have suspended/cancelled the licences of firms involved in sale/purchase of explosives relating to this incidence. The PESO have issued detailed instructions to all the manufacturers and sellers of explosives to follow procedures for preventing recurrence of such incidents including, inter-alia, verification of licences and indents etc. DIPP has constituted a Working Group to regulate the manufacturing, distribution, sale and purchase of industrial explosives. The group is represented by concerned Ministries and representatives from explosive manufactures/associations/dealers.

129
Brain Mapping Units

17. **[SHRI JOSE K. MANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up state-of-the-art forensic labs/brain mapping units for helping investigating agencies in Kerala;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to set up an agency to monitor the working of brain mapping units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) There is no agency at Union Government level to monitor the brain mapping units in the country.

Rural Godowns

130

18. **[SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any physical target for construction of rural godowns during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received feedbacks from the various beneficiaries of rural godowns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) A target of 20 lakh MT of storage capacity (construction of rural godowns) has been set under Rural Godown Scheme during the current year i.e. 2010-11.

(c) to (e) A mid-term evaluation of the scheme was conducted by an independent agency during the year 2005-06. The major finding of the evaluation report is that Godown owners who are mainly farmers have benefited from the scheme through reducing post harvest losses and increasing income through higher price realization. The scheme has met most of its objectives.

130 - 131
Foodgrain Distribution

19. **[SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow some other institutions equipped with better capacity to handle food distribution in the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997. 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.

Under TPDS, foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family, per month are allocated to States/Union Territories for 6.52 crore BPL/AAY families for distribution at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops. Depending upon their availability in central pool, foodgrains are also allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families. Presently, the allocations for APL category range between 15 and 35 kg foodgrains per family per month.

There is no proposal before the Government to entrust TPDS to other institutions.

[Translation]

Industry
Employment in Small Scale Industries

20. [*131-135*
 SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:
 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of persons employed in agro, rural, cottage and small scale industries separately, State-wise;
 (b) whether a downward trend is being observed in the employment opportunities in such industries;
 (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
 (d) the steps taken by the Government to provide incentive and training to people for setting up of more such industries; and
 (e) the other steps taken by the Government to create more employment and setting up of such industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per 4th All India Census of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), around 594.61 lakh persons are employed in the MSME sector, including agro, rural, cottage and small scale industries. The State-wise details of employment created in rural non-farm sector under erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) implemented by the Government from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008 through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the present Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 and 2009-10, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There has been overall increase in employment under the khadi and village industries. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has reported that employment in agro-industries is growing with increase in agricultural production, processing, etc. With mechanization of agriculture and seed processing/treatment, the agro sector is providing enhanced employment opportunities as reported by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(d) and (e) Government of India imparts training to

persons employed or desirous of setting up of micro-enterprises through KVIC, a statutory organisation under this Ministry, through 39 departmental and non-departmental training centres. Under PMEGP, a credit-linked subsidy scheme of the Government, implemented from 2008-09 through KVIC for generation of additional employment opportunities by establishing micro enterprises, 690 Training Centres have been accredited by KVIC for providing Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training besides tie-up with national level entrepreneurship development institutions such as National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida; National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad; Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, etc.

Under PMEGP, financial assistance in the form of margin money subsidy ranging from 15% to 35% of the project cost is provided to first generation entrepreneurs for setting up new micro-enterprises.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise cumulative details of estimated employment opportunities generated under the khadi and village industries sector

Sl. No.	States/UT	Estimated employment Generated under REGP during 1994-95 to 2007-08 (No. of persons)	Estimated employment Generated under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1580	660
2.	Delhi	5275	860
3.	Haryana	239097	9153

1	2	3	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	113482	5053
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	144985	24620
6.	Punjab	237323	12390
7.	Rajasthan	511727	21266
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7809	1030
9.	Bihar	59601	68419
10.	Jharkhand	41674	8110
11.	Orissa	93636	35620
12.	West Bengal	370292	97596
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	12081	2720
14.	Assam	185197	36560
15.	Manipur	19157	1166
16.	Meghalaya	36450	1091
17.	Mizoram	70710	1560
18.	Nagaland	109532	289
19.	Tripura	40812	2597
20.	Sikkim	11730	269
21.	Andhra Pradesh	493070	82067
22.	Karnataka	304434	26080
23.	Kerala	260332	19620
24.	Lakshadweep	501	120
25.	Puducherry	15261	876
26.	Tamil Nadu	186344	57479

1	2	3	4
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		111	0
28. Goa		25183	1418
29. Gujarat		67386	11090
30. Maharashtra		302302	38881
31. Chhattisgarh		111335	9564
32. Madhya Pradesh		298681	16454
33. Uttarakhand		80954	12185
34. Uttar Pradesh		485968	68392
Total		4944012	675255

[English]

Industry
Hub for SSI Sector

21. [SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any growth target has been set for the small scale industries (SSI) during the current Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up hubs for the small scale industries sector under the existing Industrial Infrastructural Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The targets set for the Eleventh Plan for the Micro and small Enterprises (MSE)

sector provide for increasing the production (at current price) and employment from Rs.6,82,613 crore and 322.28 lakh persons in 2007-08 to Rs. 13,98,803 crore and 391.73 lakh persons in the terminal year (2011-12) of the Plan period, respectively. As per the provisional estimates of production and employment in MSE sector for the year 2008-09 (latest available), the targets for 2008-09 have been achieved.

(c) and (d) The Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) targets creation of quality infrastructure in existing industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential. Under the IIUS, central assistance is provided by way of one-time grant-in-aid to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by the cluster association for development of the infrastructure. However, funds are not provided to set up hubs for small enterprises sector under the scheme.

136-137
Pesticide Residue in Fruits and
Vegetables

22. [SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports regarding presence of high level pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables;

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

(c) whether any permissible limit has been prescribed for pesticides residues in fruits and vegetables; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities

including vegetables and fruits are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During the period April, 2007 to March, 2010, 14725 samples of fruits and vegetables were analyzed, of which 313 samples (2.1%) had pesticide residues above maximum Residue Limit prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954.

Government of India is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers Field Schools Focusing on safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for various pesticides in food articles, including fruits and vegetables have been prescribed.

137-138
Financial Assistance for Agriculture
Research Centres

23. [SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for establishing more agriculture research centres in various States including Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the outcome of various agriculture research centers running in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to provide financial assistance for establishing more agriculture research

centers in Kerala. However, Programmes agreed to during XI Five Year Plan for the Department of Agriculture Research and Education/Indian Council of Agriculture Research would be undertaken.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Performance of various agricultural research centres is assessed very regularly by the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) Institute Research Committee (IRC) and Quinquennial Review Team (QRT).

[Translation]

138-139
MSP against Input Cost

24. [SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers of Orissa are not getting remunerative prices in proportion to the input costs of their crops;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to give any package for improving the condition of farmers in Orissa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural produce on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, inter-alia, input and other costs of production etc. based on the data collected from different States including Orissa. The MSP, recommended by the CACP, is based on the all-India weighted average cost of production.

Research and Development

The MSPs are fixed with the objective to ensure remunerative prices to the growers. Government offers to produce the commodities if the prices fall below their respective MSPs. The farmers are, however, free to sell their produce in the open market, if the market offers higher price than the MSP.

(c) to (e) An allocation of Rs. 400 crore has been provided during 2010-11 to extend the green revolution in the eastern region of the country including Orissa. This, inter-alia, includes "Pulses and oilseeds villages" in rainfed areas, integrated intervention for water harvesting, watershed management and soil health to enhance the productivity of dry land farming etc.

[English]

Mine
Ban on Mining Activities

25. [SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining activities in Tosham Pahar area has been banned;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its effect on employment in such areas;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directive to the State Government to lift the ban from such mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the mining is lying closed on account of pendency of litigation before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court qua prior Environmental Clearances. The closure of mining operations in this area has resulted in loss of employment to the labourers working in the mines.

(c) to (e) In view of reply at (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Agriculture
**Functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendra
in Rajasthan**

26. [SHRI IYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Krishi Vigyan Kendra is functioning at Kota and Bundi in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the activities done by these Kendras during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) sanctioned by Indian Council of Agriculture Research are functioning at Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan.

(b) The activities done by these Kendras during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of activities done by Krishi Vigyan Kendras
functioning at Kota and Bundi in Rajasthan
during last three years*

Sl. No	Activities	KVK, Kota	KVK, Bundi
1	2	3	4
1.	On farm trials and demonstrations conducted (Number)	184	556
2.	Farmers and Rural youth trained (Number)	5484	8436

1	2	3	4
3.	Extension Personnel trained (Number)	1473	773
4.	Participants in extension activities (Number)	70524	24954
5.	Production of seed (quintal)	1443	585.2
6.	Planting material produced (Number)	38392	8500

[English]

141-142

**Use of Recycled Products during
Commonwealth Games**

27. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently concluded Commonwealth Games had been declared as green games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had issued any directive in this regard including the use of recycled products during the said games;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government ensured the conduct of green games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Keeping in view the threatening climate change, food security, water security and indiscriminate consumption of the natural resources, the Organizing Committee declared the XIX Commonwealth Games, Delhi as "Green Games".

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) OC worked with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), and various other agencies to proactively integrate the principles of sustainability and environment consciousness during the Games. In this connection, following steps were, inter-alia, taken:

(i) the construction and renovation of the venues was undertaken keeping in view the green vision of the Games;

(ii) the Games venues were made energy efficient by using efficient lighting systems such as CFLs, LED lamps and efficient air conditioning systems;

(iii) Solar energy (a renewable source of energy) was extensively used for water heating and outdoor lighting at many competition venues;

(iv) Almost all the venues had rain water harvesting and waste water recycling systems that helped in enhancing level of water efficiency at the venues and reducing dependency on fresh water supply.

[Translation]

142-160

Allocation of Foodgrains

28. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains allotted to the States and the quantum actually lifted by them under the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-

wise;

(b) the basis of such allocation during the said period;

(c) whether the States have requested the Union Government for any increase or additional allocation of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) State-wise and category-wise details of the allocations and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

The allocations of foodgrains for Below Poverty Line

(BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made @ 35 kg. per family per month on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on March 2000 population estimates of the Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. The allocations for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake.

Presently, allocations of foodgrains for the APL category range between 15 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

Requests have been received from time to time from different States/UTs for increase/additional allocation of foodgrains. Considering these requests and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made additional allocations.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2007-2008 Under TPDS

(in '000 tons)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,178.447	3884.823	1104.534	698.399	1835.017	3637.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	62.052	103.548	18.009	10.857	47.143	76.009
3.	Assam	475.470	295.44+6	574.611	1345.527	480.797	298.027	616.97	1395.794
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	28.239	2768.031	744.97	872.397	7.999	1625.366
5.	Chhattisgarh	472.688	301.944	50.784	825.416	438.525	308.14	33.956	780.621
6.	Delhi	125.874	45.906	576.401	748.181	128.706	39.361	533.522	701.589

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	20.614	32.182	5.431	5.037	19.392	29.86
8.	Gujarat	524.468	332.180	273.387	1130.035	486.161	293.573	102.757	882.491
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	120.525	451.917	197.852	116.987	1.333	316.172
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.138	82.740	261.618	477.496	123.533	80.022	252.51	456.065
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	514.511	823.595	201.488	107.711	436.854	746.053
12.	Jharkhand	653.401	352.091	52.244	1057.736	491.574	323.037	12.537	827.148
13.	Karnataka	770.384	503.892	1,372.755	2647.031	762.887	484.189	658.628	1905.704
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	531.999	1184.607	402.407	250.886	497.499	1150.792
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,028.814	652.662	125.550	1807.026	1024.311	629.096	101.325	1754.732
16.	Maharashtra	1,682.633	1,021.671	176.379	2880.683	1412.696	866	120.662	2399.358
17.	Manipur	47.166	22.566	37.925	107.657	45.265	21.447	34.433	101.145
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	63.557	140.417	46.049	28.978	59.732	134.759
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	56.487	85.047	19.489	11.62	54.003	85.112
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	78.807	130.887	32.488	21.434	77.18	131.102
21.	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	203.375	1900.067	1004.95	457.078	165.491	1627.519
22.	Punjab	131.123	65.413	83.489	280.025	70.511	37.805	50.865	159.181
23.	Rajasthan	592.532	391.488	290.948	1274.968	536.069	367.385	239.832	1143.286
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	27.552	45.792	11.3	6.94	28.109	46.349
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	2,805.505	4847.881	1265.54	794.61	1652.474	3712.624
26.	Tripura	77.962	45.938	139.311	263.211	81.585	41.252	127.097	249.934
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	65.510	4550.69	2495.95	1667.59	52.23	4215.77
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	132.369	341.541	133.14	55.633	95.277	284.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	847.940	3023.204	1339.998	531.52	780.491	2652.009
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.404	29.244	3.327	1.295	13.444	18.066
31.	Chandigarh	2.940	0.888	0.300	4.128	3.051	1.213	0.119	4.383
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	5.092	11.812	4.504	1.938	4.007	10.449
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	1.020	2.7	0.293	0.177	0.229	0.699
34.	Lakshadweep	0.713	0.464	3.660	4.837	0.971	0.632	3.76	5.363
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	30.690	65.802	10.612	6.54	5.524	22.676
Total		17,365.142	10,096.545	11,816.057	39,277.744	15,128.973	9,438.806	8,722.401	33,290.180

Statement-I*Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2008-2009 Under TPDS*

(in '000 tons)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,871.306	3577.682	1035.657	644.569	1852.54	3532.766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	25.309	15.86	49.889	91.058
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	635.340	1406.256	473.79	295.009	632.043	1400.842
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	218.330	2958.122	738.798	772.495	17.729	1529.022
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	150.066	937.698	472.694	301.944	31.117	805.755
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	88.359	53.161	420.295	561.815
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	24.787	36.355	5.46	5.356	23.142	33.958

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Gujarat	486.469	340.080	215.491	1042.04	445.348	340.753	70.865	856.966
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	272.101	603.493	197.589	112.235	77.792	387.616
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	247.296	463.176	125.083	83.703	251.615	460.401
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	467.720	776.804	204.558	111.223	454.501	770.282
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	60.438	1065.93	505.608	367.101	10.654	883.363
13.	Karnataka	798.864	503.892	730.586	2033.342	799.817	503.729	647.726	1951.272
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	511.996	1164.604	402.458	250.585	467.888	1120.931
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	353.207	2085.683	1147.915	655.125	182.422	1985.462
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	421.481	3165.785	1545.76	902.623	258.555	2706.938
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	36.684	106.416	37.272	22.905	37.861	98.038
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	67.416	144.276	48.021	29.739	67.973	145.733
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	15.44	10.07	49.788	75.298
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.375	21.246	83.423	139.044
21.	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	170.091	1866.783	1159.265	531.95	135.127	1826.342
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	466.384	662.92	104.231	46.533	354.574	505.338
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	343.604	1364.624	614.179	377.563	289.057	1280.799
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	12.123	6.936	25.54	44.599
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,640.456	3682.832	1349.833	827.174	1629.144	3806.151
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	151.104	275.004	77.797	48.879	141.336	268.012
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	440.674	4925.854	2456.513	1608.775	190.049	4255.337
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	153.080	362.252	125.746	55.065	127.307	308.118
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	856.678	3031.942	1381.671	512.809	824.037	2718.517

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.040	1.800	22.501	29.341	4.01	1.449	10.92	16.379
31.	Chandigarh	3.006	0.822	1.800	5.628	2.984	0.526	0	3.51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	1.434	8.154	4.524	2.196	1.368	8.088
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	0.690	2.37	0.235	0.1	0.088	0.423
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.492	3.360	4.608	0.756	0.492	2.455	3.703
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	3.237	38.349	12.605	4.759	1.564	18.928
Total		17,405.371	10,195.770	11,175.290	38,776.431	15,655.783	9,524.637	9,420.384	34,600.804

Statement-III*Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2009-2010 Under TPDS*

(in '000 tons)

SI No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,177.874	3884.25	1025.602	624.841	1876.249	3526.692
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	24.646	15.515	59.377	99.538
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	715.050	1485.966	472.792	294.94	632.501	1400.233
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	697.689	3437.481	1128.744	917.645	227.625	2274.014
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	304.320	1091.952	483.38	297.851	224.667	1005.898
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	83.294	51.464	442.517	577.275
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	35.140	46.708	5.461	5.584	34.263	45.308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Gujarat	481.968	340.080	796.440	1618.488	436.233	309.727	279.504	1025.464
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	649.080	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	281.586	497.466	125.307	81.899	254.606	461.812
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	198.378	100.636	459.84	758.854
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	306.300	1311.792	585.276	377.555	75.449	1038.28
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	853.216	2167.492	823.56	512.891	755.741	2092.192
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	648.996	1301.604	402.435	249.106	581.902	1233.443
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	1,298.394	3030.87	1326.159	743.101	884.166	2953.426
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,765.055	4509.359	1600.574	953.669	1021.774	3576.017
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	47.414	117.146	48.228	28.787	45.089	122.104
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	70.416	147.276	46.972	29.263	69.08	145.315
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	16.14	9.62	49.915	75.675
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	77.466	129.546	34.807	22.638	77.087	134.532
21.	Orissa	1,165.572	531.120	419.160	2115.852	1166.1	536.384	378.217	2080.701
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	1,017.384	1213.92	112.253	50.17	825.103	987.526
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1919.335
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.22	11.301	7	25.905	44.206
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,725.456	3767.832	1214.759	781.254	1955.099	3951.112
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.104	302.004	73.998	48.243	156.935	279.176
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,554.714	7039.894	2633.109	1664.269	2157.635	6455.013
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	226.830	436.002	147.666	62.885	197.921	408.472

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,141.280	3316.544	1469.782	509.152	1166.359	3145.293
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.115	1.800	25.044	31.956	3.012	1.352	14.125	18.489
31.	Chandigarh	3.572	0.624	21.600	25.796	3.445	0.194	21.637	25.276
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	2.160	8.88	1.508	0.732	0.733	2.973
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	2.640	4.32	0.489	0.268	0.589	1.346
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.498	3.360	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	18.600	53.712	16.893	8.943	6.481	32.317
Total		17,413.031	10,195.578	19,994.088	47,602.697	16,545.424	9,794.358	16,062.903	42,402.685

Statement-IV

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under various welfare schemes during
the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010*

(in '000 tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306.540	310.970	416.207	325.673	439.134	415.510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.510	10.040	12.390	1.793	17.431	1.053
3.	Assam	192.270	168.290	115.553	49.693	80.244	63.522
4.	Bihar	309.590	166.820	247.502	161.419	287.447	234.715
5.	Chhattisgarh	176.670	153.170	192.984	64.427	180.719	21.161
6.	Delhi	23.830	16.470	37.360	15.901	42.927	26.167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	2.610	1.190	4.365	1.365	5.799	3.301
8.	Gujarat	171.590	148.070	177.987	169.701	176.499	166.179
9.	Haryana	74.690	50.400	35.913	26.339	56.927	31.930
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34.980	27.090	34.115	28.774	32.684	30.169
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.490	25.570	31.618	22.914	32.034	28.967
12.	Jharkhand	108.780	73.060	112.792	75.005	97.622	93.023
13.	Karnataka	296.110	277.250	284.917	174.954	272.466	179.914
14.	Kerala	87.060	114.850	82.074	70.311	98.195	125.022
15.	Madhya Pradesh	363.660	292.190	329.750	285.190	370.545	348.544
16.	Maharashtra	341.670	356.230	364.920	272.121	427.230	349.064
17.	Manipur	18.150	9.790	8.709	4.852	19.379	8.779
18.	Meghalaya	18.070	17.720	13.852	13.527	14.258	19.780
19.	Mizoram	12.770	4.680	7.062	5.013	5.940	4.805
20.	Nagaland	17.410	19.110	26.249	24.299	30.486	31.983
21.	Orissa	244.690	217.540	267.924	250.651	307.031	282.155
22.	Punjab	66.000	62.410	67.139	50.833	51.176	43.128
23.	Rajasthan	267.500	360.520	145.453	146.453	151.415	145.238
24.	Sikkim	3.370	2.730	2.674	2.442	2.925	2.737
25.	Tamil Nadu	228.820	229.660	198.107	191.477	152.875	184.209
26.	Tripura	19.610	18.980	23.729	17.029	19.695	10.722
27.	Uttar Pradesh	838.260	467.820	570.513	442.004	508.149	478.493
28.	Uttarakhand	53.010	45.410	41.594	23.043	39.966	21.408
29.	West Bengal	207.340	172.010	273.088	168.689	280.730	178.361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.700	1.820	1.828	1.200	2.228	1.486
31.	Chandigarh	1.380	2.030	2.331	1.150	2.071	0.896
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.840	0.050	1.580	0.000	1.509	0.022
33.	Daman and Diu	0.260	0.070	0.388	0.081	0.448	0.092
34.	Lakshadweep	0.190	0.180	0.206	0.033	0.269	0.066
35.	Puducherry	1.400	0.960	2.871	2.152	2.675	1.632
Total		4545.820	3825.090	4135.743	3090.508	4211.101	3524.233

[English]

159-161
Quality of Seeds

29. [SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Seeds Bill, 2004 to curb the sale of spurious and poor quality seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed amendments and likely benefits to the farmers as a result thereof;

(c) whether the proposed amendments are likely to include a provision for price regulation of seeds;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which amending the Seeds Bill, 2004 is likely to regulate the quality of seeds and act as

a deterrent against the sale of spurious and poor quality seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Seeds Bill contains several provisions to curb the sale of spurious seeds which are proposed to be further strengthened through official amendments.

(b) Following provisions deal with sale of spurious seeds:

- (1) Registration of seeds of kind or varieties.
- (2) Special provision for registration of transgenic varieties.
- (3) Cancellation of registration of seeds of kinds or varieties.
- (4) Compensation to farmers in case of seeds failure.
- (5) Seed producer, seed processing unit, seed dealer and horticultural nursery to be registered.

- (6) Regulation of sale of seeds of registered kinds and varieties.
- (7) Seed Analysts and Seed Inspectors: powers and functions.
- (8) Import of seeds.
- (9) Offences and punishment for violations.
- (10) Forfeiture of property.
- (11) Offences by companies.

(c) and (d) There is no provision in the Seeds Act, 1966 for price regulation. Seed is an essential commodity in terms of Seed (Control) Order 1983 issued in exercise of powers available under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 but the same is for purpose of quality control only. Price regulation is not provided for. In a situation when most of the sectors of the economy are opening up it will not serve public purpose to exercise control over seed industry except in matters of quality. Further, it is the policy of the Government to encourage public-private partnership and create a conducive environment for growth of seed industry. Imposition of price control will undermine the conducive environment that exists now and will bureaucratize the seed industry. A free and competitive market environment will spur the growth of the seed industry. There is, therefore, no provision or amendment proposed for price control in the Seed Bill 2004.

(e) As replied to at (a) above.

161-162
FDI in Retail Sector

30. [SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an inter-ministerial panel to decide on the issue of opening up the organised retail sector to foreign investment;

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

(c) the time by which the panel is likely to give its recommendations to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal to constitute an inter-ministerial panel to decide on the issue of opening up the organised retail sector to foreign investment. However, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has released a discussion paper on permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi Brand Retail Trading, inviting comments from the public and stakeholders. The comments received thereon are presently being examined by an Inter-Ministerial Committee set up by them.

[Translation]

Expansion of Broadcasting Services

31. [Prasar Bharti
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the targets set for expanding broadcasting services during the 11th Five Year plan have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the constraints being faced in achieving the said targets;

(c) whether the Government is evolving a new policy for expansion and strengthening broadcasting services in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets set in this regard; and

(e) the details of the areas in the country deprived of broadcasting services and the steps taken

to bring them under the broadcasting network of the country?

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

(a) and (b) As informed by Prasar Bharati, the 11th Plan schemes of Doordarshan are at different stages of implementation and are expected to be completed in phases by 2013. No constraint is presently being faced in implementation of the above schemes. The details of Doordarshan schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As regards All India Radio, 11th Plan New Schemes are being implemented as per the timelines drawn. Due to delay in allocation of sites by concerned State Governments in some cases and litigation in procurement proposal of 42 Nos. of 10 kW FM Transmitters, there is some delay in completion of such projects. The details of AIR schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Proposals for 12th Plan have not yet been formulated.

(e) At present there are 1415 TV Transmitters in Doordarshan network. These transmitters provide coverage to about 92% population of the country spread over about 81% area. The areas uncovered by the terrestrial transmitters alongwith rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus", signals of which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receive units.

As regards All India Radio, at present programmes broadcast by them on terrestrial network are not available in 8.15 % area of the country. In this area, 21 Radio Channels (Programmes) of AIR are available through Doordarshan's Direct Plus DTH platform (Ku-band). These programmes can be received through a set top box. The

uncovered areas are mostly thinly populated, high altitude hilly and desert areas comprising some border areas of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and North-Eastern States. However, AIR programmes through terrestrial transmission in some of the uncovered areas will be available after completion of the schemes approved in the 11th Plan.

Statement-I

11th Plan schemes of Doordarshan

(a) Major Continuing schemes

(i)	New Transmitters	-	29
(ii)	Studio projects	-	08
(iii)	Earth station projects	-	03

Out of the above projects, 27 transmitters, 3 Studios and all 3 Earth station projects have been completed. Remaining projects are expected to be completed by end of 11th Plan period.

(b) New 11th Plan schemes

- (i) Full digitalization of 39 Studio centers.
- (ii) Establishment of 40 digital HPTs.
- (iii) HDTV Satellite uplink (completed)
- (iv) HDTV Studios at Delhi and Mumbai
- (v) HDTV post production, field production and preview facilities at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- (vi) New Satellite Earth stations at 5 places.
- (vii) Upgradation of 10 existing Earth stations.

The above schemes are expected to be completed, in phases, by 2013.

Statement-II*List of New AIR Transmitters being setup in 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
2.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
3.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
4.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5 kW FM
5.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
6.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
8.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
9.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
10.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
11.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
12.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
13.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	200 kW MW
14.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
15.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	100 kW MW
16.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	20 kW MW
17.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM
18.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
19.	Guwahati 'B'	Assam	20 kW MW
20.	Karimganj	Assam	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
21.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
22.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
23.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM
24.	Patna	Bihar	10 kW FM
25.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 kW FM
26.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM
27.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	10 kW FM
28.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM
29.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
30.	Surat	Gujarat	10 kW FM
31.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	10 kW FM
32.	Rohtak	Haryana	10 kW FM
33.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	10 kW FM
34.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
35.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	5 kW FM
36.	Greenridge (Uri Tehsil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
37.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
38.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
39.	Naushera (Mangladevi Fort)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
40.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
41.	Khalsi (Laddakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
42.	Drass (Laddakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
43.	Tiesuru (Laddakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
44.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
45.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
46.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
47.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW FM
48.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	10 kW FM
49.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 kW FM
50.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM
51.	Cochin	Kerala	10 kW FM
52.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
53.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
54.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
55.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
56.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
57.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM
58.	Oras	Maharashtra	5 kW FM
59.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
60.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
61.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
62.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
63.	Pune	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
64.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
65.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
66.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
67.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
68.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
69.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
70.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
71.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
72.	Kohima	Nagaland	10 kW FM
73.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
74.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
75.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
76.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	5 kW FM
77.	Jeypore	Orissa	1 kW FM
78.	Sambalpur	Orissa	5 kW FM
79.	Rairangpur	Orissa	1 kW FM
80.	Cuttack	Orissa	10 kW FM
81.	Keonjhar	Orissa	10 kW FM
82.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
83.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
84.	Jalandhar	Punjab	10 kW FM
85.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM
86.	Alwar	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
87.	Banswara	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
88.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
89.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
90.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
91.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
92.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM
93.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
94.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW
95.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM
96.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM
97.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM
98.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM
99.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
100.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
101.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
102.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM
103.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
104.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
105.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
106.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
107.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
108.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
109.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
110.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM
111.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
112.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
113.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
114.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
115.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
116.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
117.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
118.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
119.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
120.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM
121.	Kooch Bihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM
122.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 kW FM
123.	Puducherry	Puducherry (UT)	10 kW FM
124.	Kavarati	Lakshadweep	10 kW MW
125-224.	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 Nos.)		100 Watt FM
225-324.	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (100 Nos.)		100 Watt FM
325-367.	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (43 Nos.)		100 Watt FM

[English]

Taxation**Utilisation of Cess****National Highway**

32. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: 175-188
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total petroleum cess collected during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals received, approved and funds disbursed from the cess collected during the above period, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the entire amount has been utilised for the earmarked and targeted schemes during the said period;

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

(e) the details of the ongoing projects for widening, repairing, construction of bridges/elevated highways from the Central Road Fund (CRF), State-wise and NH-wise alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) This Ministry is not responsible for collection of cess or additional excise duty levied on petrol and high speed diesel (HSD) oil as per the provisions of Central

Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 and no such information is available with this Ministry. However, Year-wise and Ministry-wise details of distribution of cess as per the CRF Act, 2000 during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs in crore)

Year	Ministry of Railways	Ministry of Rural Development	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Total	Break-up for Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			
					NHs	CRF (States)	CRF (UTs)	EI and ISC
2007-08	724.69	3825.00	8280.31	12830.00	6541.06	1510.77	54.55	173.93
2008-09	773.90	4046.25	8829.85	13650.00	6972.47	1605.82	65.82	185.74
2009-10	827.11	4183.13	9389.76	14400.00	7404.70	1716.21	70.35	198.50
2010-11	876.73	4434.12	9953.15	15264.00	7848.98	1819.17	74.58	210.42

(b) to (e) The portion of cess earmarked for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) as per CRF Act, 2000 is presently being fully mobilized for development of NHs under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). However, State-wise and NH-wise details of projects being taken up under NHDP from this earmarked fund under CRF are not maintained separately. The funds earmarked for NHs have been fully released for NHDP during last three years. During 2010-11, out of an allocation of Rs 7848.98 crore for NHs under CRF, an amount of Rs 3924.00 crore has been released upto 30-9-2010. The State-wise and year-wise number of proposals received and approved under CRF schemes and EI and ISC-schemes for development of State Roads and funds released during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The details of funds allocated to the States and funds released during the last three years and current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	CRF		EI and ISC	
	Accrual	Release	Allocation	Release
2007-08	1565.32	1322.19	173.93	131.30
2008-09	1671.64	2122.00	185.74	175.65
2009-10	1786.56	1344.98	198.50	104.35
2010-11	1893.75	1024.52*	210.42	40.32*

*As on 30-9-2010

The funds for development of State Roads under CRF are released to the States based on receipt of Utilization Certificates from the State Governments. The funds under CRF are, however, non-lapsable. The State-wise details of on-going projects for development of State Roads under CRF and EI and ISC schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise number of proposals received and approved under CRF and funds disbursed during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year 2010-11 (as on 30-09-2010)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (upto 30-09-2010)		
		Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	104	135.61	447	447	273.63	373	0	175.05	0	0	161.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	18.13	1	1	25.96	9	9	18.44	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	6	6	26.13	8	8	15.09	0	0	32.87	0	0	19.14
4.	Bihar	10	10	16.14	2	2	32.03	0	0	50.49	0	0	21.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	2	40.35	15	10	26.52	23	3	22.19	0	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0	4.17	13	8	8.99	11	0	2.82	5	0	5.87
7.	Gujarat	50	50	97.07	79	79	177.14	25	12	0.00	0	0	55.17
8.	Haryana	9	9	54.76	10	10	91.18	15	15	18.16	0	0	50.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	15.48	7	7	4.36	4	4	12.06	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	50.85	25	18	84.62	8	8	86.81	0	0	60.65
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	17.02	7	7	38.47	1	1	32.64	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	4	102.42	354	354	148.87	6	6	120.30	0	0	75.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala		8	8	29.45	18	18	43.60	13	9	49.27	10	4	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh		30	18	93.85	40	11	87.45	83	60	45.76	29	22	144.45
15. Maharashtra		45	45	96.68	167	139	222.85	195	46	72.97	334	0	159.01
16. Manipur		1	1	3.86	6	0	0.60	14	3	2.20	0	0	0.00
17. Meghalaya		3	3	4.06	3	0	9.93	8	8	3.04	1	0	0.00
18. Mizoram		10	10	4.74	0	0	5.67	8	7	6.73	0	0	0.00
19. Nagaland		2	2	4.42	1	1	3.55	3	0	4.63	0	0	0.00
20. Orissa		14	14	31.66	20	15	83.49	10	3	70.56	6	0	40.91
21. Punjab		7	7	52.92	15	13	72.18	15	11	68.69	0	0	34.31
22. Rajasthan		59	57	132.45	48	44	180.60	65	65	158.91	0	0	96.66
23. Sikkim		3	3	2.07	2	2	2.54	6	4	3.41	0	0	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		18	18	68.84	73	73	142.10	39	16	54.89	0	0	0.00
25. Tripura		3	3	0.00	0	0	3.78	1	0	5.27	1	0	0.00
26. Uttarakhand		1	0	14.02	16	6	10.54	8	3	8.01	0	0	27.35
27. Uttar Pradesh		22	16	159.34	50	20	234.55	65	18	161.07	22	0	0.00
28. West Bengal		3	0	35.70	9	5	42.69	11	5	53.02	0	0	16.62

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise number of proposals received and approved under EI and ISC and funds disbursed during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year 2010-11 (as on 30-09-2010)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (upto 30-09-2010)		
		Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Funds released (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	0.00	8	4	5.29	163	5	9.55	0	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	5.20	0	0	6.53	3	0	11.36	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.40	1	0	1.00	0	0	1.33
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	2	2	0.00	0	0	3.36	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0.00	2	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	3	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	11	5	14.06	0	0	1.46	9	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
8.	Haryana	0	0	6.62	4	4	4.60	4	3	0.00	2	1	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	1.89	1	1	9.91	7	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	0.00	5	5	1.99	0	0	6.36	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	5	1	22.64	1	1	20.36	10	4	9.06	4	1	6.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala		3	3	0.00	0	0	1.25	2	0	10.84	4	0	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh		6	3	6.89	8	1	0.00	17	4	0.00	0	0	0.00
15. Maharashtra		4	4	18.84	1	1	0.00	2	0	0.00	2	1	0.00
16. Manipur		0	0	0.00	2	2	0.00	1	0	2.80	1	1	3.51
17. Mizoram		1	1	4.41	0	0	13.39	0	0	0.00	1	0	2.81
18. Nagaland		2	2	5.20	0	0	4.75	1	0	1.50	1	1	6.00
19. Orissa		6	6	1.90	1	1	35.04	6	0	10.20	5	0	0.00
20. Punjab		0	0	2.52	0	0	8.47	1	1	8.68	0	0	2.78
21. Rajasthan		3	3	10.97	5	0	20.81	13	2	0.00	9	3	3.67
22. Sikkim		2	2	15.72	1	1	16.80	3	3	9.00	1	0	13.96
23. Tamil Nadu		2	2	0.00	3	3	4.19	2	2	12.39	3	0	0.00
24. Tripura		0	0	1.70	0	0	1.29	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
25. Uttar Pradesh		1	1	0.00	0	0	17.82	3	1	6.15	0	1	0.00
26. Uttarakhand		0	0	5.50	0	0	0.00	3	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
27. West Bengal		0	0	5.00	0	0	1.30	1	0	2.10	2	0	0.00

Statement-III

State-wise details of number of on-going projects for development of State Roads under CRF and EI and ISC schemes as on 30-09-2010

Sl.No.	State	CRF	EI and ISC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	6
3.	Assam	14	2
4.	Bihar	13	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	1
6.	Goa	7	0
7.	Gujarat	42	3
8.	Haryana	20	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	1
11.	Jharkhand	15	6
12.	Karnataka	87	2
13.	Kerala	17	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91	5
15.	Maharashtra	222	5
16.	Manipur	10	2
17.	Meghalaya	11	3
18.	Mizoram	17	2
19.	Nagaland	3	2

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	12	3
21.	Punjab	19	1
22.	Rajasthan	77	9
23.	Sikkim	9	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	5
25.	Tripura	3	0
26.	Uttarakhand	8	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44	2
28.	West Bengal	11	0

~~188-190~~
Incentives to Medal Winners

33. [SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Award

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

(a) whether the Union Government/State Governments proposes to grant any incentives/other financial facilities to sports persons who participated in the Commonwealth Games and won various medals for India;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) to (c) Winners of medals in the Commonwealth Games-2010 are eligible for award money as given below, under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports' Scheme of Special Awards to Winners of medals in International Sports Events and their Coaches:

Sl.No.	Medal	Amount of Award money
1.	Gold	Rs.20 lakhs
2.	Silver	Rs.10 lakhs
3.	Bronze	Rs.6 lakhs

For winners of medals in Team events, the amount of award money will be determined as under:

- (i) A Team of 2 Persons 1½ times of individual award money
- (ii) A Team of 3 or 4 persons 2 times of individual award money
- (iii) A Team of 5 to 10 persons 3 times of individual award money
- (iv) A Team of more than 10 persons 5 times of individual award money

The actual prize money is shared equally among team members. However, no member of the team gets less than 50% of the award money of individual medalist.

Discipline-wise details of medals won in Commonwealth Games-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry does not maintain data about the award money given or proposed to be given by State Government to medal winners of Commonwealth Games-2010.

Statement

Discipline-wise Medals won in Commonwealth Games-2010

S.No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archery	03	01	04	08

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Athletics	02	03	07	12
3.	Badminton	02	01	01	04
4.	Boxing	03	—	04	07
5.	Gymnastics	—	01	01	02
6.	Hockey (Men)	—	01	—	01
7.	Shooting	14	11	05	30
8.	Table Tennis	01	01	03	05
9.	Tennis	01	01	02	04
10.	Weightlifting	02	02	04	08
11.	Wrestling	10	05	04	19
12.	Paralympic-Aquatics	—	—	01	01
Total		38	27	36	101

[Translation]

190-191

Black Marketing of Foodgrains

34. [SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consignment of Wheat for the Public Distribution System lying unclaimed/unattended was seized from the Agriculture Market Committee at Nandurbar in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State Government of Maharashtra has reported that 81.55 Quintal of Wheat lying unclaimed was seized from Agriculture Market Committee, Nandurbar on 13.10.2010.

(b) The seized 81.55 Quintal of wheat has been confiscated vide order dated 15.10.2010 and F.I.R. has been lodged on 15.10.2010 at City police station.

[English]

Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue from Commonwealth Games Advertisements

35. [SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

191

(a) the total revenue earned by the Government/ Prasar Bharati on account of telecasting/broadcasting of advertisements on Doordarshan channels/All India Radio during the coverage of Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether the accrued revenue has been distributed amongst the various agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) The gross revenue earned by Prasar Bharati on account of telecasting/broadcasting of advertisements on Doordarshan channels/All India Radio during the coverage of Commonwealth Games, 2010 Rs. 58.17 crore viz. Rs. 2.18 crore from AIR and Rs. 55.99 crore from Doordarshan;

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

191-192 Police

Marine Police Academy

36. [SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set-up Marine Police Academy in the country;

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

(c) if so, the time by which such Academy is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The suggestion to set up National Marine Police Training Institute is under examination in the Government of India.

[Translation]

Delay in Verification for Passports

37. [SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether there are reports of instances of delay in verification process for issue of passports;

(b) if so, whether such delays are caused due to corruption in the police department, which is responsible for verification;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

192-206

Crime against Women and Children

38. [SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crimes against women and sexual abuse of children are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise and State-wise, separately;
- (c) the action taken against the people involved in such crimes;
- (d) the steps taken to ascertain the reasons behind such cases;
- (e) the reasons for not enforcing the existing laws related to such crimes effectively; and
- (f) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,85,312, 1,95,856 and 2,03,804 cases of crime against women have been registered during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Similarly a total of 5045, 5446 and 5368 cases of crime of rape against Children were registered during 2007-2009. States/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, persons arrested, and person convicted in reference to crime against women and children are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The data for current year is not available.

(d) to (f) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State's 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. The Central Government has been constantly reviewing and strengthening the existing

legislations. Amendments have recently been carried out in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and 2008 and the Indian Penal Code to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and children.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein they have been advised, inter-alia, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of crime against women and children.

The advisory to combat crime against women, inter-alia, advise the States Governments/Union Territory administrations on gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations and improving the quality of investigations, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist, improving the safety conditions on road and Special steps for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.

The advisory to combat crime against children, inter-alia advise for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. 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.

There is also a 24-hour toll free emergency helpline service for children in need of care and protection in several cities under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	185	128	16	203	155	20	175	122	18	180	139	25	164	147	25	182	158	25
3.	Assam	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892
4.	Bihar	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822
5.	Chhattisgarh	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866
6.	Goa	80	48	10	145	88	14	130	89	22	176	144	49	164	97	20	235	158	27
7.	Gujarat	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825
8.	Haryana	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76	979	796	86	1494	1462	143	954	899	65	1428	1527	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362
11.	Jharkhand	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645
12.	Karnataka	6569	5576	685	1132	11049	1412	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833
13.	Kerala	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430
15.	Maharashtra	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116
16.	Manipur	188	3	1	133	3	1	211	6	0	147	6	0	194	8	0	183	10	0
17.	Meghalaya	172	67	16	130	71	30	208	75	25	161	90	24	237	130	12	178	190	12
18.	Mizoram	151	142	84	152	163	95	162	147	125	177	159	134	150	160	117	165	235	123
19.	Nagaland	32	25	38	58	40	49	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54
20.	Orissa	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742
21.	Punjab	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034
22.	Rajasthan	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006
23.	Sikkim	55	33	2	63	44	2	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977
25.	Tripura	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471
27.	Uttarakhand	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974
28.	West Bengal	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651
Total State:		180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	36	3	80	50	6	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	230	128	28	290	232	40	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	14	1	21	17	1	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4
32.	Daman and Diu	11	7	1	57	30	1	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	1	38	22	0
33.	Delhi UT	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800
34.	Lakshadweep	5	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1
35.	Puducherry	179	178	32	337	351	69	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47
Total UT		5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	691	3247	3827	923
Total All India		185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27978	335334	306116	56667

Source: Crime in India.

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

Data is Provisional.

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

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape of children (Section 376 IPC) during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	375	24	403	423	34	412	396	33	484	485	48	416	344	25	492	426	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	1	1	0	11	7	0	9	7	0	16	16	0	15	16	0
3.	Assam	34	16	10	34	16	10	27	11	1	14	19	1	10	7	1	11	17	0
4.	Bihar	110	38	3	129	44	0	91	92	5	96	109	5	63	67	3	66	75	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	368	357	75	376	375	99	411	401	71	436	434	87	394	396	96	431	426	87
6.	Goa	15	11	1	16	12	1	18	15	5	33	15	5	30	18	6	38	33	6
7.	Gujarat	98	90	12	160	158	13	99	90	8	141	144	25	91	88	4	118	114	5
8.	Haryana	122	39	17	148	150	42	70	72	23	110	109	30	116	107	32	115	116	57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48	35	2	40	34	1	68	47	11	65	51	13	83	80	11	90	83	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	10	0	9	9	0	5	3	2	3	3	2	4	6	0	6	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	23	30	5	24	24	22	8	11	1	11	15	1	8	8	3	23	11	14
12.	Karnataka	84	68	7	86	82	6	97	87	10	127	104	8	104	105	7	135	141	5
13.	Kerala	183	176	19	204	208	22	215	168	12	259	242	14	235	243	16	315	305	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1043	1012	308	1304	1335	352	892	877	209	1109	1104	254	1071	1040	223	1331	1394	304
15.	Maharashtra	615	562	23	762	696	31	690	624	35	905	826	37	612	617	44	797	819	49
16.	Manipur	4	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	41	24	0	30	11	0	34	24	0	32	28	0	60	22	0	48	25	0
18.	Mizoram	60	60	60	60	60	60	18	18	0	18	18	0	11	9	0	11	9	0
19.	Nagaland	2	3	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	92	90	4	98	105	5	65	57	18	68	62	18	87	78	3	88	90	3
21.	Punjab	135	101	19	127	100	24	106	90	35	130	105	39	210	135	47	259	207	56
22.	Rajasthan	406	340	23	349	354	24	420	324	47	362	361	46	371	279	60	318	316	44
23.	Sikkim	17	5	0	17	6	0	12	7	3	12	7	3	14	18	2	14	20	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	141	106	17	159	119	25	187	134	49	176	149	44	182	182	10	199	193	16
25.	Tripura	33	36	3	14	17	4	104	83	10	97	72	5	83	51	11	52	38	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	471	384	222	694	567	343	900	681	272	1179	934	386	625	506	242	817	724	369
27.	Uttarakhand	17	16	10	22	17	4	9	10	6	12	15	11	7	6	5	5	7	17
28.	West Bengal	92	36	2	43	30	1	129	70	2	129	73	5	109	44	3	68	61	6
TOTAL STATE:		4630	4022	868	5312	4957	1126	5120	4399	868	6021	5491	1087	5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1116
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	1	3	3	1	8	2	0	10	2	0	12	10	1	28	21	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	6	11	8	6	10	5	4	12	13	5	21	8	5	20	9	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	4	3	0	2	3	1	3	4	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	398	371	67	423	408	77	301	292	72	312	359	84	307	263	80	387	385	104
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	8	0	5	14	0	4	2	1	4	2	1	1	5	3	1	4	6
Total UT		415	396	74	444	436	84	326	304	77	342	379	90	344	290	90	440	424	119
Total All India		5045	4418	942	5756	5393	1210	5446	4703	945	6363	5870	1177	5368	4763	944	6308	6026	1235

Source: Crime in India.

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

*Data is Provisional.

[Translation]

**Development Package for
Jammu and Kashmir**

39. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any package for the development of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure thereon;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the outcome of the said package;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has launched a scheme named Pradhan Mantri Special Zone Package to provide employment to the youth of the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Prime Minister during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir in 2004 announced Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for Jammu and Kashmir which includes 67 Projects/Schemes in different sectors. Ministry of Home Affairs monitors the implementation of projects being implemented by different Ministries under PMRP on monthly basis. Details of projects, expenditure and their present status are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

PM's Reconstruction Plan, 2004

Announced in 2004-05

(Rs. in crore)

Item No.	Name of the Project	Cost	Time frame for completion	Amount utilized	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

EXPANDING ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

A-1	A thousand micro hydro-electric projects throughout the State	20.00	—	20.00	The Army has completed construction of 1000 micro-hydel projects.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
A-2	Completing ongoing NHPC power projects in the Central sector (Dulhasti, Sewa-II and Baglihar) on schedule to add power generation capacity of 1,302 MW)				
	Dulhasti	5228.00	—	5095.78	Dulhasti Project has been commissioned. Commercial operation started w.e.f. 07.04.2007.
	Sewa-II	905.88	2009-10	984.95	Complete project has started commercial generation w.e.f. 24.07.2010.
	Baglihar (Additional Central Assistance)	5200.00	—	5517.60	Baglihar Project has been commissioned. Commercial operation started w.e.f. 10.10.2008
A-3	Electrification of all villages across the State by 2007, and electrification for all households desiring a connection by 2009.	636.00 (Revised)	March, 2012	410.48	NHPC and Power Development Department (PDD) have been assigned 7 districts each and all the contracts have awarded. NHPC has electrified 1560 villages and electricity connections to 25611 BPL households have been provided.
A-4 A-8	Strengthening Power transmission and distribution network	1350.00	2009-10	785.97	17 grid stations and 29 transmission lines would be completed by March, 2011 and balance projects will spill over to 2011-12.
A-5	(i) Construction of access road to Sawalkot hydro-electric power project (600 MW)	119.00	March, 2011	75.74	Out of 18.5 Kms, 10.74 Kms road opened up. Remaining works are under progress.
	(ii) Ramban-Dhamkund section (first 22 kms)	94.53	March, 2011	22.27	Physical progress is 19.60%.
A-6	Pakal Dul project (1,000 MW), subject to environmental clearance	5088.88	—	111.03	Wildlife clearance given for 386 hac. and for another 310 hac. forest clearance is awaited. Once approved the project is expected to be completed in 4 years.

1	2	3	4	5	6
A-7	Bursar (multi-purpose project, including 1,020 MW power generation), subject to environmental clearance	4378.00	—	76.23	The survey and investigation is held up due to administrative reasons. Once survey and investigation is completed the DPR would be prepared by NHPC.
A-9	Uri-II hydro-electric power project (240 MW)	1778.00	February, 2011	1211.77	River Bed, HRT and Power house excavation completed.
A-10	Kishanganga hydro-electric power project (330 MW)	3642.04	January, 2016	472.88	208 mtr excavation of diversion tunnel completed.
A-11	Srinagar-Leh 220 KV transmission line	—	Deffered	—	The 375 Km long Srinagar-Leh 220KV Transmission line has been kept on hold and indicative allocation is utilized for Nimoo-Bazgo and Chutak HE project. Planning Commission has convened a meeting on 14.5.2010 wherein CEA advised for 220 KV S/c line initially charged at 66 KV for Kargil-Khalsi section. CEA has carried out reactive compensation study to identify the type and size of reactive compensation devices and accordingly the revised DPR considering above changes in scope of works is to be submitted to MoP shortly.
	Nimoo-Bazgo	611.00	December, 2010	443.54	Excavation of Dam, Power House and Tail Pool completed. Concreting of Barrage works, HRT and Power House are in progress.
	Chutak	621.00	February, 2011	421.41	Excavation of Barrage and Power House completed. Excavation of Head Rest Tunnel (HRT) and concreting of Power House are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ROADS					
B-1	Construction of Mughal Road to connect Poonch region with Jammu	639.85	2012-13	368.00	84 kms of single lane and 79 kms of double lane completed.
B-2	Widening of Domel-Katra Road	35.00	Dec, 2010	34.31	Road completed except one minor bridge.
B-3	Completing the double-laning of Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B) from the end of 2013 to the end of 2010	855.42	March, 2011	544.57	Remaining works are under progress. Physical progress is 63.66%.
B-4	Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LoC road	312.41	December, 2010	300.69	Physical progress is 87.16%. Remaining works are under progress.
B-5	Construction of Khanabal-Pahalgam Road	110.00	—	110.00	Road is completed.
B-6	Construction of, Narbal-Tangmarg Road	116.00	July, 2010 likely to delayed	107.07	Physical progress is 86.00%. Remaining works are under progress.
B-7	Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil	919.75	March, 2012	377.45	Physical progress is 41.04%. Remaining works are under progress.
B-8	Construction of Nimoo-Padam-Darcha Road	594.79	March, 2011	122.04	Physical progress is 18.14%. 88 kms. of road completed, remaining works are under progress.
B-9	Conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a 12 km tunnel to bypass the Zojila Pass.	30.60	October, 2010	—	Contract awarded on 29.04.09. Work is on schedule.
B-10	Examining the feasibility of opening of Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla Pass to connect Leh with Shimla	—	—	—	Border Road Organization (BRO) has found that part of the road (from Thaktote to Kibar) is very difficult to construct being glacier prone and lack of oxygen.

1	2	3	4	5	6
B-11	Exploring the feasibility of opening Laddakh-Mansarovar route	—	—	—	Government of India has proposed to the Chinese side several times in recent years for alternate route to Kailash Mansarovar through Demchok in Jammu and Kashmir. The Chinese side has cited difficulty in opening the route on the ground of longer distance through difficult terrain, lack of proper infrastructure.
B-12	Exploring the feasibility of a bus service between Kargil and Skardu	—	—	—	Pakistan's acceptance is awaited.

ASSISTANCE FOR EXTERNAL BORROWINGS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

C-1	Counterpart funding of State share (30%) for external infrastructure loan				
	Loan No. 2151-IND	1611.00	30.6.11	1015.43	Physical progress is 62%.
	Loan NO. 2331-IND	242.00	30.10.12	31.42	Physical progress is 10%.

EXPANDING PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

EDUCATION

D-1	Extending the Total Literacy Campaign to the remaining 3 districts (Kargil, Poonch and Doda)	1.00	—	1.15	Completed.
D-2	Full salary support for over 8,000 teachers (till the end of the Tenth Plan period) for the State Government's initiative of teaching English in primary schools across the State from pre-school stage	54.00	—	54.00	Full amount has been spent and project completed.
D-3	Training to enhance skills of youth for the IT/BPO sector at Jammu and Srinagar.	7.70	—	7.70	Project completed. 2582 students completed the training and 625 students got placement till December, 2008.

1	2	3	4	5	6
D-4 and D-6	Starting 14 new degree colleges	71.60	—	70.50	All 14 Colleges are functional and action completed.
D-5 & D-7	Setting up of 9 new Women's (ITIs)	33.19	March, 2011	28.32	All the ITIs are functional and action completed.
HEALTH					
E-1	Anganwadis in every habitation (approx. 6,817 anganwadi centres), opening employment opportunities for around 14,000 women	20.00	—	20.00	6682 anganwadis are operational. 135 are likely to be functional shortly.
E-2	Covering the State under a new Central initiative on the anvil for States needing better healthcare	465.00	2005-12 (under NRHM)	282.80	State covered under NRHM, action completed.
E-3	Construction of health center buildings across the State through external assistance	208.88		182.67	Construction of 17 district/sub-district hospitals have been taken up. The project is in progress.
E-4	Upgrading health facilities at the Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS.	120.00	December, 2009	49.43	93% of the civil works completed and remaining under progress.
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CIVIC AMENITIES					
F-1	Development of one model village in each block in the State with adequate rural infrastructure and civic amenities	142.80	—	134.15	Substantially completed.
F-2 and F-4	Sewerage and drainage for Greater Jammu and Srinagar	262.15	December, 2009	58.99	Works are under progress.
F-3	Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu	396.50	—	—	Project could not taken up due to non-availability of funds under JNNURM. State Govt. has sent a fresh DPR regarding Sewerage Project for left out portion of Jammu which is under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5	6
F-5	Untied grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh and Kargil	80.00	—	80.00	Project completed.
F-6	Increasing frequency of flights between Kargil and Srinagar	—	—	—	Two flights per week have started. Action completed.

THRUST TO EMPLOYMENT and INCOME GENERATION

TOURISM

G-1	Setting up of 50 tourist villages across the State	31.50	—	3.06	Projects for infrastructure development of 23 villages have been sanctioned. Works at 6 villages completed.
G-2, G-6 G-11	Financial support for 12 Tourism Development and Authorities.	153.82	—	76.98	Works are under progress.
G-3	Establishing a new tourist circuit covering Lakhanpur-Basoli - Bani - Bhaderwah -Kishtwar - Sinthan -Srinagar	21.97	—	9.86	Works are under progress.
G-4	Conservation of Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.00	2013-14	0.43	Works are under progress.
G-5	Conservation of Dal Lake under the National Lake Conservation Plan	298.76	March, 2012	159.62	Physical progress is 53.43%. Works are under progress. State Government has rehabilitated Dal dwellers in 8 colonies with the basic facilities. State Govt. has submitted another proposal costing Rs. 356 crore for rehabilitation. Planning Commission has conveyed in principle approval of Rs. 353 crore.

1	2	3	4	5	6
G-7	Assistance to travel agents for marketing in the form of support for sales-cum-study tours and participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad, printing of brochures, organizing seminars/presentations abroad, participation in trade fairs etc., and joint advertising under existing Central Sector schemes	4.07	—	4.07	Project completed.
G-8	Conservation of Wullar Lake (Baramulla district) under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.18	—	0.33	State Government would revise the MAP of Wullar Lake as per the comments of Ministry of Environment and Forest.
G-9	Training to tourism industry personnel for building their capacities through the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering, Srinagar	1.06	—	1.06	Project completed.
G-10	Developing skills of youth for employment/self-employment in tourism industry through one-year courses imparted by the Institute of Hotel Management, Srinagar	1.21	"	1.21	Project completed.
G-12	Conservation of Tsomoriri under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	4.20	2013-14	0.22	Work is on schedule.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING					
H-1	Rehabilitation of horticulture industry	100.00	—	104.64	Project completed.
H-2	Assistance to agriculture graduates under the agri-clinic scheme for self-employment	1.35		1.35	Project completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
H-3	Construction of food storage facilities at Leh and Kargil	As required	—	—	Proposal awaited from State Government
H-4	50% subsidy support from ongoing scheme for setting up of solar driers.	As required	—	—	

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION RELATED MEASURES

I-1	Compensation to industries whose units have been used for security forces	2.82	—	2.82	Full amount released to State Government, State Government disbursed Rs. 78.52 lakhs only so far. State Government is being pursued to complete assessment of remaining industrial units.
I-2	An expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh	0.00	—	0.00	Report of the Expert Group has since been finalized and submitted to PMO. Project completed.
I-3	Creation of moderns passenger handling, flight infrastructure and security facilities at Srinagar airport and upgradation to international airport.	78.00	—	86.97	Project completed.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT MEASURES

J-1	Removal of Government of India restrictions on recruitment by the State Government.	0.00	—	0.00	Restrictions have since been removed. Action completed.
J-2	Provision of self-employment opportunities for urban unemployed persons under programmes of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.	9.44	—	9.63	Project completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
J-3	Raising 5 more India Reserve (IR) battalions for the State police affording employment opportunities for about 5,000 youth, and raising several CRPF and other security force battalions, opening employment opportunities for several thousand more youth	150.00		104.09	Most of the recruitment for 5 IR battalions has been completed.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR THE DISLOCATED AND BEREAVED

ASSISTANCE TO THE DISLOCATED AND THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS OF MILITANCY

K-1	Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, and repair and restoration of damaged houses for people on the international border/LOC affected by cross-border shelling in the Jammu region	59.18	December, 2009	58.99	Project substantially completed.
K-2	2-room tenements for Kashmiri migrants to be provided for all Kashmiri migrant families residing in the camps in the Jammu region and at Delhi; inter-ministerial team to prepare plan for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants after discussion with them and taking into account, among others, means of livelihood, education, health and the security of women	345.00	October 2010	247.78	Out of 5242, constructions of 1024 flats have been completed. Remaining flats are under progress.
K-3	Measures to be taken to facilitate rehabilitation of persons coming from Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, who resettled in the State in 1947.	49.00	—	17.43	State Government has disbursed an amount of Rs. 17.43 crore to the families verified and eligible claimants.
K-4	Enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council	3.00	—	3.00	Project completed.

[English]

224-229
Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate
Scheme

40. [SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched a Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has failed to achieve the objectives;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study on the functioning of the said scheme;

(f) if so, the details and recommendations made therein alongwith the steps taken thereon; and

(g) the time by which a steady credit flow from banks to the implementing agencies of KVIC is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme since 1977-78 to mobilize funds from banks at subsidized cost to meet the working capital requirement of the registered khadi and village industries institutions producing khadi and polyvastra items. Under the ISEC scheme loans at the concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum on the working capital assessed are made available by banks to registered institutions producing khadi and polyvastra items. The difference between the actual interest rate of

the bank and 4 per cent is paid by the Central Government through KVIC to the lending bank. Initially, the entire khadi and village industries sector was covered under the ISEC Scheme, but with effect from 01.04.1995, the ISEC scheme generally supports only the khadi and the polyvastra sector with the exception that the village industry institutions/units (VI) which were availing the credit facilities under the ISEC scheme as on 31 March 1995, have been allowed to avail of this facility for the amount of bank finance availed as on that date or actuals, whichever is less. New VI units are provided benefits under other credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, Rural Employment Generation Programme (implemented during 1995-96 to 2007-08)/ Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (2008-09 onwards).

(c) and (d) During 2007-08, loans estimated at Rs. 227.62 crore have been provided by the Banks under the ISEC Scheme. The flow of credit under ISEC has been more or less steady although the quantum of eligibility of working capital as assessed by the banks is lower than KVIC assessment.

(e) to (g) An independent evaluation of ISEC Scheme was carried out by KVIC in 2008. The main findings of evaluation study of the scheme include:-

- (i) KVIC should take up the issue of adequate institutional finance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on a priority basis and ensure that the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector get the credit as per requirement.
- (ii) Banks should be impressed upon to follow the guidelines of RBI in letter and spirit for the calculation of the credit requirement of the khadi institutions.
- (iii) KVIC should start a special campaign and encourage its implementing agencies to obtain credit rating from the renowned agencies.

- (iv) Banks and financial institutions should interact with Khadi units and study their activities so as to clear their doubt towards the cycle of utilization as well as productivity and performance of khadi and polyvastra units.

The ISEC Scheme has been continued for implementation till the end of XI Five Year Plan, with approval of competent authority after taking into consideration the recommendations to the extent possible.

KVIC has undertaken awareness programmes from time to time and during the annual exhibitions at various levels so that appropriate awareness is built up and khadi and village industries institutions are in a better position to avail benefits under the KVI schemes, including ISEC. The credit linked subsidy programme of the PMEGP also provides attractive subsidy on setting up of new micro enterprises which includes subsidy on capital expenditure as well as working capital. Also recent guideline of the Reserve Bank of India provide for collateral-free credit upto Rs.10 lakh which is expected to further contribute to steady credit flow to the sector.

[Translation]

National Highway
Four Laning of NH-75
229-230

41. [SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India have received proposals for four laning of the National Highway No. 75 between Jhansi to Reva and Sagar to Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which construction is likely to be started on the said National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Jhansi-Rewa section of NH - 75 is proposed to be developed under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Similarly part of Sagar to Kanpur stretch of NH-86, which is Kabrai to Kanpur is also proposed to be developed under NHDP on BOT basis. For these reaches the detailed project report (DPR)/ feasibility study reports have been prepared and are in different stages of bidding. The works on these stretches would start after 6 months of signing of the agreement as per following details:

Strech	Length (In kms)	Total Project cost (Rs. in crores)
Kanpur-Kabrai (2-lane with paved shoulders) section of NH - 86.	123	373.47
Jhansi-Bameetha (2-lane with paved shoulders) section of NH - 75.	162	494
Bameetha-Satna (2-lane with paved shoulders) section of NH - 75.	97.50	275.64
Satna-Bela (4-lane) section of NH - 75.	48.00	320.06

The balance portion of Sagar-Kanpur section of NH - 86 is being developed under non-NHDP programme based on inter-se priority and availability of funds.

[English]

231

Irregularities in BIS

42. [SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding corruption, irregularities and nepotism in the Bureau of Indian Standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government receives complaints including anonymous/pseudonymous complaints from time to time from various sources regarding corruption and other irregularities in Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). These complaints are examined/investigated in the light of the instructions/guidelines issued by the Government of India/Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in this regard and disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the officials by BIS in consultation with CVC, etc. wherever required. The concerned agencies also undertake prosecution depending on the available evidence wherever the facts of the case require such course of action. Besides, the Vigilance Department of BIS also conducts audits to monitor the working of various activities of BIS as part of preventive vigilance.

National Highway
Funds for Khurda-Bolangir Highway

231 - 232

43. [SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost for the construction of the Khurda-Bolangir Highway in Orissa;

(b) the funds sanctioned/released under the project;

(c) whether the Government has received a revised estimate from the State Government for the project;

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

(e) whether the Government has sanctioned the additional amount for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Since the declaration of Khurda-Bolangir Highway as NH-224 (Now renumbered as NH-57) in the year 2004, twenty five development works covering an aggregated length of 226.43 km have been sanctioned for an aggregated amount of Rs. 347.90 crore. These works are at different stages of implementation.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Agriculture

Kharif Production

232-233

44. [SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of kharif crops and the actual production achieved during the year 2010-11; and

(b) the details of kharif production during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Details of production of major kharif crops during 2009-10 (4th Advance Estimates) and 2010-11 (1st Advance Estimates) are as under:

Crop	Kharif Production (Million Tonnes)	
	2009-2010	2010-11
Rice	75.91	80.41
Coarse Cereals	23.63	28.23
Tur	2.55	3.27
Pulses	4.30	6.00
Foodgrains	103.84	114.63
Groundnut	3.66	5.64
Soyabean	10.05	9.81
Oilseeds	15.66	17.27
Cotton#	23.94	33.50
Sugarcane	277.75	324.91

#Production in Million Bales (of 170 kg each.)

[English]

Education

Promoting Community Radio Stations

45. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

2.3.8-244

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote/expand the Community Radio Stations (CRS) in the country including in far flung areas and coastal regions for disseminating information of relief operations in disaster hit areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise and the extent to which the affected people of disaster areas likely to benefit from the said proposal;

(c) the details of monitoring mechanism to check and regulate the content broadcasts by the CRS;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to allow broadcasting local news on CRS and generate income through advertisements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the benefit of the people through CRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations (CRS) in India allows setting up of CRS inter-alia by educational institutions and community based organizations, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria, in any part of the country including costal and disaster hit areas. These Community Radio Stations, set up as per the policy, can also be effectively used for disseminating information of relief operations in disaster hit areas.

(b) CRS can provide a vital link among the people and the State for relief operations during disaster. It can also educate public about disaster prevention and preparedness. So far 89 Community Radio Stations are operational in the country. List is enclosed as Statement.

(c) According to the Para 5 (iv and v) of policy guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations, the permission Holder shall have to adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Code as prescribed for All India Radio and shall preserve all programmes broadcast by the CRS for three months from the date of broadcast for monitoring purpose.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to allow local news on CRS. According to para 5 (vi) of policy guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Stations the permission holder of Community Radio shall not broadcast any programmes, which relate to

news and current affairs and are otherwise political in nature. Limited advertising and announcements relating to local events, local businesses and services and employment opportunities are allowed on Community Radio to meet the operational expenses and capital expenditure of CRS. The maximum duration of such limited advertising is restricted to Five minutes per hour of broadcast.

(e) The Government is giving wide publicity to the Community Radio Scheme. Awareness workshops are being organized to sensitize the public about the policy and create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about the issues relating to setting up, operation and maintenance of Community Radio so that it can become an effective tool for the empowerment of civil society.

Statement

State-wise list of Operational Community Radio Stations

S.No.	Name of organizations	Category	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupathi	Edu.	Andhra Pradesh (4)
2.	Sri Vishnu Engg. College for Women, Bhimavaram	Edu.	
3.	Deccan Development Society, Hyderabad	NGO	
4.	Abid Ali Khan Educational Trust, Hyderabad	NGO	
5.	Indian Instt. of Business Management, Patna	Edu.	Bihar (4)
6.	Snehi Lokotthan Sansthan, Siwan	NGO	
7.	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan, Gopalganj,	NGO	
8.	Vivek High School, Chandigarh	Edu.	Chandigarh (1)
9.	AJK Mass Communication Jamia Millia Islamia	Edu.	
10.	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	Edu.	
11.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi	Edu.	Delhi (5)
12.	Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj,	Edu.	
13.	University of Delhi, Delhi	Edu.	
14.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Edu.	Gujarat (3)
15.	Mudra Instt. of Communication, Ahmedabad	Edu.	

1	2	3	4
16.	Mahila Seva Trust, Ahmedabad	Edu.	
17.	M.R. Education Trust, Faridabad	Edu.	Haryana (5)
18.	The Restoring Force, Gurgaon	NGO	
19.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Hissar	SAU	
20.	Chaudhary Devlal University, Sirsa	SAU	
21.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART), Nuh, Mewat	NGO	
22.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	SAU	Karnataka (7)
23.	Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain College, Bangalore	Edu.	
24.	Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore	Edu.	
25.	The Mysore Resettlement and Dev. Agency (MYRADA). Budhikote	NGO	
26.	St. Aloysious College, Mangalore	Edu.	
27.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal	Edu.	
28.	Sri Sidhartha Centre for Media Studies, Tumkur	Edu.	
29.	DC School of Management and Technology, Kottayam	Edu.	
30.	Wayanad Social Service, Wayanad	NGO	Kerala (4)
31.	Bishop Benziger Hospital, Kollam	NGO	
32.	Mar Athanasios College of Advanced Studies, Tiruvalla,	Edu.	
33.	The Society for Development Alternatives, New Delhi-NGO (CRS at Orchha)	NGO	Madhya Pradesh (3)
34.	RKDF Instt. of Science and Technology, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	Edu.	
35.	Sambhav Social Service Organisation, Shivpuri	NGO	
36.	Bunkar Vikas Sanstha, Chanderi,	NGO	

1	2	3	4
37.	Vidya Pratisthan's Instt. of Info. Technology, Baramati, Pune	Edu.	Maharashtra (9)
38.	Pune University, Pune	Edu.	
39.	Film and TV Instt. of India, Pune	Edu.	
40.	Mannvikas Samajik Sanstha, Satara	NGO	
41.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS), Babhaleshwar Ahmednagar, Maharashtra-KVK	Edu.	
42.	Union Park Resident's Association, Mumbai	NGO	
43.	Sasneha Kalakendra, Sangli	NGO	
44.	Suvide Foundation, Washim	KVK	
45.	University of Mumbai, Mumbai	Edu.	
46.	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg. College, Puducherry	Edu.	Puducherry (3)
47.	Puducherry University, Puducherry	Edu.	
48.	Acharya Arts and Science College, Villianur, Puducherry	Edu.	
49.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	Edu.	Punjab (2)
50.	Guru Nanak Girls College, Ludhiana	Edu.	
51.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	Edu.	Rajashtan (4)
52.	India International Instt. of Management, Jaipur	Edu.	
53.	Eminent T.T. Girls College, Diggi, Malpura, Distt.-Tonk	Edu.	
54.	Barefoot College, Tifonia, Rajasthan	NGO	
55.	Anna University, Chennai	Edu.	Tamil Nadu (15)
56.	Kongu Engg. College, Erode	Edu.	
57.	MOP Vaishnav College for Women, Chennai	Edu.	
58.	Erode Sengunthar Engg. College, Erode	Edu.	

1	2	3	4
59.	Holy Cross College, Tiruchrappalli	Edu.	
60.	Loyola College, Chennai	Edu.	
61.	Peace Industrial School, Dindigul	Edu.	
62.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	Edu.	
63.	Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Virapandianpatnam, Tiruchendur	Edu.	
64.	People's Association for Rural Development (PARD), Madurai	NGO	
65.	Dhan Foundation, Madurai	NGO	
66.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	SAU	
67.	PGP College of Engineering and Technology, Namakkal	Edu.	
68.	K.S. Rangasamy Educational Institutions, Tiruchengode, Namakkal	Edu.	
69.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur	Edu.	
70.	Sunbeam English School, Varanasi	Edu.	Uttar Pradesh (12)
71.	City Montessori School, Lucknow	Edu.	
72.	CMS Degree College, Lucknow	Edu.	
73.	P.G. College, Ghazipur	Edu.	
74.	IIMT Engg College, Meerut	Edu.	
75.	Institute of Management Studies, Noida	Edu.	
76.	Asian School of Media Studies, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Edu.	
77.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Edu.	
78.	Hint Institute of Mass Communication, Ghaziabad	Edu.	
79.	Sai Jyoti Gramodhyog Samaj Seva Samiti, Lalitpur,	NGO	

1	2	3	4
80.	B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra	Edu.	
81.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University, Allahabad	SAU	
82.	The Energy Resource and Resource Institute, Supi, Mukteshwar, Distt-Nainital	NGO	Uttarakhand (1)
83.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	Edu.	West Bengal (2)
84.	Satyajit Ray Film Instt., Kolkata	Edu.	
85.	Young India, Konark, Orissa	NGO	Orissa (1)
86.	Tibetan Children's Village School, Dharamsala Cantt.	Edu.	Himachal Pradesh (2)
87.	MS Panwar Instt. of Communication, Solan	Edu.	
88.	Alternative for India Development, Chennai	NGO	Jharkhand (1)
89.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur	SAU	Chhattisgarh

Educational Institutions : 59

NGOs : 22 KVKs and SAUs : 8

[Translation]

243-244
**Proposals for Conversion of
State Highways**

46. [SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Highways converted into National Highways in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals received from Rajasthan pending with the Union Government for inclusion of State Highways as National Highway; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No new National Highways in Rajasthan has been declared during the last three years. The State Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposal for declaring 26 State roads as National Highways. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

[English]

Taxation
Collection of Toll Tax

244-250
47. [SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of toll tax collected from the National Highways for the years 2006-07 to 2009-10, State-wise and NH wise;

(b) the number of highways planned during the current plan period and the number of projects completed, ongoing alongwith the total length in each category; and

(c) the number of highway projects under consideration, the likely date of their commencement and completion with length and cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Details regarding total amount of toll tax collected from National Highways for the years

2006-2007 to 2009-2010 are enclosed as Statement-I. NH-wise toll collection records are not being maintained.

(b) Improvement of National Highways is planned under various schemes/projects and it is an ongoing process. Details regarding project length completed and in progress under each phase of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during the current plan period are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has prepared Work Plan I and II for award of projects covering total length 23,744 km. So far 74 projects have been awarded in a total length of 6596 km at a total project cost for Rs. 64,531.74 crore and regarding the balance, it is too early to indicate target dates.

Statement-I

Details regarding toll collection on National Highways entrusted to State PWDs during the year 2006-2007 to 2009-2010

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.25	439.80	463.55	326.38
2.	Assam	101.81	102.00	185.79	193.25
3.	Bihar	917.67	708.03	546.76	976.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	238.94	371.81	250.39	413.97
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	336.55	301.87	223.90	274.87
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	459.61	396.46	455.37	477.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	486.74	590.09	740.49	919.52
10.	Maharashtra	905.02	788.20	1246.91	895.53
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1348.30	1770.55	1713	2343.06
12.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	15.73	5.39	5.50	0.00
14.	Orissa	164.01	188.58	206.71	219.93
15.	Punjab	202.48	225.07	91.28	203.82
16.	Rajasthan	313.79	405.55	489.11	622.63
17.	Tamil Nadu	44.03	17.40	35.45	18.64
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1017.41	1004.68	1036.83	1190.16
19.	Uttarakhand	182.79	223.08	235.48	298.01
Total		7239.13	7538.56	7926.52	9373.93

Details regarding toll collection on NHDP during the year 2006-2007 to 2009-2010

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2006-2007*	2007-2008*	2008-2009*	2009-2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24642.05	33853.86	37474.83	55454.43
2.	Bihar	0	1402.00	5104.63	6009.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	1810.83	2098.47	2216.58	2512.3
4.	Gujarat	21138.27	22367.48	24712.44	59770.80
5.	Haryana	13521.67	15203.87	36287.51	31826.43
6.	Jharkhand	1915.53	2258.00	4831.88	4704.12
7.	Karnataka	4627.84	9449.99	17641.84	18757.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Maharashtra	17178.58	22887.94	24949.11	40114.71
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1417.61	1243.29	1929.11	6433.21
10.	Orissa	705.79	787.85	2434.88	6328.31
11.	Punjab	4665.97	5029.55	7008.31	13123.53
12.	Rajasthan	29670.03	35801.50	44803.33	75216.77
13.	Tamil Nadu	10370.43	16563.93	19239.31	43462.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6196.06	8004.69	15679.97	21742.10
15.	West Bengal	6470.34	13741.69	17743.47	20301.33
Total		144331	190694.11	262057.20	405756.94

*Figures also include toll collection under Special Purpose Vehicle and Build, Operate and Transfer.

Statement-II

Details regarding projects completed and under implementation during current plan

NHDP Phase	No of projects completed during current plan period	Length (km)	No of projects under implementation during current plan period	Length (km)
Phase I	30	1384.8	22	139.124
Phase II	50	2539.41	107	1452.559
Phase III	11	612.36	75	5279.406
Phase IV	0	0	2	176.3
Phase V	2	148.3	17	1998.18
Phase VII	0	0	2	41.12
Misc	0	0	0	134.4
Total	93	4684.87	225	9221.089

Request to NIA

251

48. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has received requests from the Government of Kerala to conduct inquiry into the hawala transactions in the State and its use for anti-national purpose; and

(b) 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 AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency has been created under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule to this Act. The offence of Hawala is not a Scheduled offence under the National Investigation Agency Act.

Textile

Coir Products

251-252

49. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board has introduced innovative products like coir geo textiles and coir ply in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the market potential for such products; and

(c) the demand for these products in the international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Coir Board has introduced coir geo textiles, coir composites, coir pith, etc. as innovative products and has been marking

efforts to popularize these products in different regions of the country including North-Eastern Region through seminars, field demonstrations and other interventions. The Board has taken up collaborative research project for multiple use of coir ply viz. moulded furniture, door shutters, panels etc. with RV-TIFAC Composites Design Centre, Bangalore and National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

In addition, a three years project on developing coir based eco-friendly products was initiated in collaboration with North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat, Assam. A new project has been initiated in collaboration with NEIST, Jorhat to develop ceramic like products out of the coir composites jointly with Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata.

(c) There is a considerable demand for coir geotextiles in international markets. It is estimated that there is a potential for use of 2500 million sq. m. of geo textiles all over the world for various applications including soil erosion control.

The Coir Board participates from time to time in international fairs/exhibitions and exhibits, through its stalls, the coir composite products developed in the country.

Person

NHRC Observation on Undertrials

252-253

50. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has made any observation on the status of undertrials held in various jails in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, as per the statistics compiled by the

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there were 263144 undertrial prisoners in the country as on 31.12.2008 which constitutes 67.4% of the total prison population.

With a view to reduce the number of undertrials, the Central Government has taken various legislative and administrative measures which inter-alia include:

- (i) Amendment in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by inserting a new article viz. 436A which provides that where an undertrial prisoner, other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence;
- (ii) Amendment to Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a personal bond without sureties;
- (iii) Setting up of Fast Track Courts for disposal of long pending cases;
- (iv) Introduction of scheme of Plea Bargaining;
- (v) Holding of Jail Courts (Lok Adalat);

Ministry of Home Affairs has taken up the matter with the State Governments for providing assistance to judiciary for quick processing and disposal of cases of undertrial prisoners as per law.

[Translation]

251-255
Delay in Construction of NHs

51. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work on most of the National Highways is running behind the schedule;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has tried to ascertain the reasons behind it;
- (c) the details of the steps taken including action taken for such delays against the Chairman, High Powered Committees by the Union Government to remove these causes; and
- (d) the extent of success achieved in the expeditious completion/construction of such National Highways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The construction work on some of the National Highways (NHs) is running behind the schedule. The delays have occurred due to various reasons such as delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment/forest clearances, railway approvals, poor performance of some of the contractors and law and order problems in some States.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Union Government to remove these causes include setting up of Regional Offices by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units have also been

set up to expedite land acquisition. The State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal Officers to expedite National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) by removing bottlenecks, if any. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at the Headquarters as well as the field units. By adopting the above measures, delay in completion of projects has been reduced considerably.

Mine.
Impact of Mining Activities

255-256

52. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mining activities along forest areas is severely affecting the sustenance of tribals as well as environment of the area;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has addressed such issues in the existing mining policy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for mining activities in such areas; and
- (e) the details of other measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Madam. 'All mining leases granted over an area more than 5 hectares are required to obtain environmental clearance, and any diversion of forest land for mining purpose requires forest clearance. These clearances are granted on the basis of impact assessment and approval of environmental management plan, including public hearing for the project.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) to (e) The National Mineral Policy, 2008;

recognizes the fact that mining activity leads to impact on environment and people in the mining area, and enunciates that all mining shall be undertaken within the parameters of a comprehensive Sustainable Development Framework, which inter-alia includes guiding principles for a miner to leave the mining area in a better ecological condition after mining and adequate compensation to the indigenous populations. This concern has already been addressed in the new draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, available on the website of the Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

[English]

Foodgrain

MSP for Wheat and Pulses

256-257

53. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has raised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat and pulses recently;
- (b) if so, the amount of increase as compared to the previous MSP;
- (c) the details of the formula adopted for determination of MSP;
- (d) whether the Government had taken the suggestions of the farmers' organisations into account while determining the MSP; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Wheat and Pulses for 2010-11 season have been increased over the respective MSPs for 2009-10 season. The increase in the MSPs of wheat and pulses for 2010-11 season is given below:

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	Increase in 2010-11
Wheat	1100	1120	20
Arhar (Tur)	2300	3000	700
Moong	2760	3170	410
Urad	2520	2900	380
Gram	1760	2100	340
Masur (Lentil)	1870	2250	380

For Kharif pulses of 2010-11 season, an additional incentive is also available at Rs.5/- per kg for Tur, Urad and Moong sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of 2 months.

(c) to (e) The MSPs are fixed, inter-alia, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, inter-alia, a number of factors which include suggestions received from farmers, cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, etc.

[Translation]

Documents

Foreign Travel on Forged Documents

54. ²⁵⁷⁻²⁵⁹ SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the connivance of beaucrats and

travel agents have been reported in foreign travel of people on forged/fake documents;

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

(c) the action taken against those found guilty in the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Some cases of forged/fake visas and passports have been noticed. 27 passengers were arrested at IGI Airport, Delhi. All the 27 passengers who were intending to depart the country were apprehended when they reported at the airline's counter.

No such specific instance of countrywide network of visa racketeers has come to notice. However, the passengers intercepted for travelling on fake documents are handed over to the local police authorities for investigation. Prompt action is taken under the law by law enforcement agencies as and when such cases of forgery in visas and travel documents are detected. However, data with regard to persons apprehended/convicted in cases related to issue/use of fake visas is not centrally maintained.

As per available information, the number of cases of forgery in visas and travel documents detected at the major International Airports controlled by Bureau of Immigration (BoI) during each of the last three years and the current year (upto 30.6.2010) are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases reported
1.	2008	865
2.	2009	954
3.	2010 (upto 30.6.2010)	537

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to prevent travel by persons on forged/fake documents. These steps include:

- (i) Use of Ultra-violet Lamps, magnifying glasses and specimen copies of travel documents for comparison at all the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) for scrutinizing the features of the travel documents;
- (ii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines at major ICPs for detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents;
- (iii) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) Software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation; and
- (iv) Special training is also imparted to Immigration Officers manning immigration counters at the ICPs on a regular basis to detect forged/fake travel documents.

[English]

259 - 260
Revamp of FCI

55. [SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the functioning of the Food Corporation of India and entrust it with distribution of other essential commodities in view of the price rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) To revamp the working of the Food Corporation of India

(FCI), Government of India Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution had engaged the Consultant, M/s McKinsey and Co. to undertake a study on FCI.

The main objective of the study was to bring about substantial efficiency improvements in the FCI's functioning, including inter-alia recommendations on new business models and structural changes to reduce the subsidy burden while improving its effectiveness in meeting the Government of India's social objectives.

The major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s McKinsey and Co. broadly encompasses (i) Financial restructuring through multi-tiered debt structure to reduce the interest burden; (ii) Network optimization through linear programming of Rail Movement (Grain Flow Management); (iii) Consolidation of Handling and Transport Contracts; (iv) Changes in use and sourcing pattern of gunny bags; (v) Cost reduction by direct procurement of foodgrains and exclusion of intermediates; (vi) Exploring avenues for revenue generation by optimum utilization of all existing assets like godowns; (vii) More cost effective and efficient utilization of human resources through rationalization, automation and better Performance Management System (People Management System); (viii) Smart Trading approach for global trading in foodgrains; (ix) Creation of Price Monitoring Cell; (x) Management of Operational Costs; (xi) Management of idle Assets; (xii) Vigilance Administration and (xiii) Performance review through defined parameters and fixation of accountability. However, the Government does not propose to entrust FCI with distribution of other essential commodities.

260 - 261
Delay in Release of NLCPR Funds

56. [SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fund available under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources, (NLCPR) scheme during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there was any delay in the release of the funds for the projects under NLCPR;

(c) if so, whether there was any delay in the completion of the projects due to late release of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) The Budget allocation (Revised Estimate) of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during last three years is given in the following table.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	(Rs. in crore)		
Budget Allocation (Revised Estimate)	636.00	650.00	700.00

(b) No, Madam. There was no delay in release of funds by this Ministry for the projects under NLCPR.

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

Coconut, 261-262
Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board (CDB) has launched Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme to protect coconut growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for availing the scheme; and

(c) the details of State participation in the implementation of the scheme?

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

(b) and (c) Coconut Plan Insurance Scheme (CPIS) has been implemented since December, 2009. This scheme is applicable to all healthy nut bearing coconut palms, grown as mono or intercropped, on bunds farms or homestead and to all varieties of coconut having age of 4-60 years (tall variety age range 7-60 years) excluding unhealthy and senile palms to be insured through Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC). Insured sum vary from Rs. 600 per palm (for 4th - 15th year age group) to Rs. 1150 per palm (for 16th to 60th year age group). Fifty per cent of premium subsidy amount shall be borne by CDB (Central Government), 25% by participating State and 25% by the beneficiary.

The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in the selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

262-264
Smuggling of Cattle on Border

58. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of cattle is on the rise on the international borders of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such smugglings on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Smuggling of cattle through

international borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan has been reported. The Indo-Bangladesh border is not yet fully fenced and is characterised by thick vegetation, hills and forest area, riverine and low-lying patches and thick population right upto zero line, thereby making it prone to illegal cross border activities including cattle smuggling. Along Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders a free movement regime exists which facilitate smuggling of cattle through these borders.

The border guarding forces deployed on these borders, has reported the details of cattle smuggling during each of the last three years as below:-

Name of border	No. of cattle seized		
	2007	2008	2009
Indo-Bangladesh	133173	120547	114790
Indo-Nepal	1202	1230	444
Indo-Bhutan	1	191	113

The Government has adopted the multi-pronged approach to stop cross border criminal activities including cattle smuggling. The steps taken in this regard, inter-alia, include:-

- Domination of border by patrolling, laying nakas/ambushes and carrying out special operations.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Use of water crafts/boats and floating Border Out Posts in riverine segments.
- Use of force multipliers like Hand Held Thermal Imager, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Night Vision Devices/Night Vision goggle.
- Special operation with local sister agencies.

- Construction of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce inter se distance for proper domination of border by the Border Guarding Forces.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and construction-ordination with sister agencies.
- Besides, Government has sanctioned additional 16 Battalions to augment Border Out Posts in riverine/hilly/vulnerable segments of the Indo-Bangladesh border to be raised in a phased manner from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Of these two Battalions have already been raised and deployed on the border.

[Translation]

264 - 276
Penalty on Delhi Police

59. [SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court has imposed penalty on Delhi Police for negligence;

(b) if so, the details of penalties imposed by various courts on Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the various courts have passed strictures against the Delhi Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) : Yes, Madam. The Court has imposed penalty on Delhi Police and details of penalties imposed by the various courts and Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

Sl.No.	Petition/FIR No.	Fine	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Case FIR No. 987/05 u/s 302/307 IPC P.S. Rohini	Rs.25000/- and Rs.40000/-	Fined by Court of Sh. Sanjay Kumar, A.S.J, Rohini Court. Delhi Police is contemplating to file a revision petition in the Hon'ble High Court before 3.11.10 against the said orders as the witness is residing at Switzerland and not appear before the Court.
2.	Crl. Writ No. 264/07 Sanjeev Kumar Singh & Ors. Vs. State	Rs. 25000/-	The order was stayed on 14.3.08 vide SLP No. 1773/08 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
3.	Crl. Writ No. 1392/07 Purshottam Ramani Vs State & Ors.	Rs. 50,000/-	The order was stayed on 13.8.2010 vide SLP No. 5998-99/08 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
4.	W.P. No. 11079 of 2006 - Prem Pal & Others Vs. C.P., Delhi & Others	Rs. 8,13,854/- (5,32,750/- + 2,51,103/- i.e. 6% simple interest + 30,000/- cost of Petition)	Paid to Sh. Prem Pal on 1.4.2010 as ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
5.	Crl. W. Petition No. 519/06 Civil-Ram Singh Vs UOI & Others	Rs. 76,000/-	Paid to Sh. Ram Singh as ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
6.	FIR No. 559/97 u/S 374/34 IPC PS Hauz Khas Crl. Appeal No. 384/2000 Pankaj Choudhary & Others	Rs. 25,000/-	Fined by the High Court and SLP No. 4412/09 filed by Delhi State which is pending so far.
7.	CWP No. 1044/08 Brij Pal Vs. GNCT of Delhi & Ors,	Rs. 15,000/-	Fined by Delhi High Court
8.	OA No. 3004/09 SI Ajay Kr. Vs. GNCT of Delhi	Rs. 5,000/-	Fined by Central Administrative Tribunal
9.	CWP No. 1612/08 Noorbano Vs State	Rs. 5000/-	Fined by Delhi High Court.
10.	OA No. 1469/07 - Chand Singh Vs. GNCT of Delhi	Rs. 10,000/-	Fined by Hon'ble CAT

1	2	3	4
11	OA No. 2789/08 - SI Subhash Vs. GNCT of Delhi.	Rs. 2,000/-	Fined by Hon'ble CAT
12.	CWP No. 1044/08 Brij Pal Vs. GNCT of Delhi & Ors.	Rs. 1000/- to each 5 personnel	Fined by Delhi High Court
13.	CWP No. 1044/08 CP Delhi Vs Brij Pal & Ors.	Rs. 1000/-each respondent will be entitled to costs of Rs.1000/-	Fined by Delhi High Court
14.	O.A. No. 1390/07 Smt. Vandna Vs GNCT	Rs. 10000/-	Fined by Hon'ble High Court, amount has been disbursed to Smt. Vandna
15.	581/08 u/s 294/34 IPC PS Dwarka	Rs. 10000/-	Fined Sh. Rajender Singh, ACP/Dwarka and Sub-Inspr. Vidhya Dhar (Rs.5000/- each).
16.	391/03 u/s 307/34 IPC P.S. Gokal Puri	Rs. 1000/-	Fined the I.O. by the Court of Ms. Iliia Rawat, JJB, Kings Camp, Delhi
17.	1110/95 u/s 452/323 IPC P.S. Mangol Puri	Rs. 500/-	Fined the I.O. by the Court of Sh. Vishal Singh, Rohini Courts, Delhi
18.	437/05 u/s 379/356/34 IPC P.S. Seelam Pur	Rs. 50/-	Fined the I.O. by the Court of Sh. Sanjay Khanagwal, MM, KKD Courts, Delhi
19.	243/02 u/s 279/338 IPC P.S. Shakarpur	Rs. 1000/-	Fined the I.O. by the Court of Sh. Pooran Chand, MM, KKD Courts, Delhi
20.	843/97 u/s 407/285/34 IPC P.S. Sultan Puri	Rs. 2000/-	Fined the I.O. by the Court of Sh. Naveen Gupta, MM, Rohini Court, Delhi.
21.	—	Rs. 100/-	Fined by the Court of Sh. Rajnish Bhatnagar, Addl. Session Judge-I, Rohini Courts to the SI.
22.	—	Rs. 200/-	Fined Z.O. by learned MM/Traffic, Tis Hazari, Delhi.
23.	464/06 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs. 100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Mukesh Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.

1	2	3	4
24.	240/01 P.S. Sadar Bazar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Mukesh Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
25.	FIR No.499/06 P.S. Jahangir Puri	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Pardeep Chadha, MACT, Rohini.
26.	FIR No. 28/97 p.s. Mukhetrjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Mukesh Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
27.	FIR No. 556/98 P.S. Kotwali	Rs.2000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Ajay Goyal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
28.	FIR No. 281/06 P.S Badli	Rs.1000/-	Fined by the court of Ms. Iliia Rawat, Principal Magistrate, JJ Board, K. Camp.
29.	FIR No. 653/04 P.S. K.M. Pur	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Manish, MM, Patiala House Courts.
30.	FIR No. 188/05 P.S. Model Town	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
31.	FIR No. 169/2000 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Prashant Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
32.	FIR No. 298/98 P.S. Model Town	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
33.	FIR No. 485/06 P.S. Model Town	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
34.	FIR No. 647/03 P.S. Model Town	Rs.2000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
35.	FIR No. 400/99 P.S. Ashok Vihar	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Bhupesh Kumar, Rohini Courts.
36.	FIR No. 1013/02 P.S. S. Puri	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Dr. Kamini Lau, Spl. Judge, Rohini Courts.
37.	FIR No. 209/05 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.

1	2	3	4
38.	FIR No. 210/07 P.S. Ashok Vihar	Rs.1000/-	Fined by the court of Ms. Iliia Rawat, Principal Magistrate, JJ Board, K. Camp.
39.	FIR No. 400/99 P.S. Bawana/Narela	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Bhupesh Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
40.	FIR No. 681/03 P.S. Model Town	Rs.1000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Rakesh Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
41.	FIR No. 607/03 P.S. Model Twon	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
42.	FIR No. 475/97 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Prashant Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
43.	FIR No. 78/04 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Narender Kumar, ASJ, Rohini Courts.
44.	FIR No. 804/06 P.S. Saraswati Vihar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Pradeep Chadha, MACT, Rohini Courts.
45.	FIR No. 429/07 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
46.	FIR No. 241/100 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Prashant Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
47.	FIR No. 100/99 P.S. Bawaaia	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Sukhvir Singh, MM, Rohini Courts.
48.	FIR No. 361/02 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
49.	FIR No. 463/05 P.S. Bawana	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Narender Kumar, ASJ, Rohini Courts.
50.	FIR No. 16/94 P.S. Con. Place	Rs.50/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Devender Kumar, ASJ Karkardooma Courts.
51.	FIR No. 34/05 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.

1	2	3	4
52.	FIR No. 1033/06 P.S. Mangol Purf	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Sanatan Prasad, MM, Rohini Courts.
53.	FIR No. 284/05 P.S. Mukherjeet Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
54.	FIR No. 519/06 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
55.	FIR No. 189/04 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
56.	FIR No. 199/99 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
57.	FIR No. 129/01 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vinay Singhal, MM, Tis Hazari Courts.
58.	FIR No. 147/06 P.S. Bawana	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Sukhvir Singh, MM, Rohini Courts.
59.	FIR No. 51/06 P.S. Alipur	Rs 100/-	Fined by the court of MS, Iliia Rawat, Principal Magistrate, JJ Board, K. Camp.
60.	FIR No. 534/07 P.S. Prashant Vihar	Rs500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Pradeep Chadha MM, Rohini Courts.
61.	DD No. 22 P.S. Shalimar Bagh	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Rakesh Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
62.	FIR No. 201/2000 P.S. Bawana	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Sukhvir Singh, MM, Rohini Courts.
63.	FIR No. 477/98 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Neeraj Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
64.	FIR No. 312/96 P.S. S.P. Badli	Rs 100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Sudhanshu Kaushik, MM, Rohini Courts.

1	2	3	4
65.	FIR No. 755/96 P.S. Saraswati Vihar	Rs.1000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Satish Kumar, MM, Rohini Courts.
66.	FIR No. 506/2000 P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	Rs.2000/-	Fined by the Court of Sh. Deepak Garg, ASJ, Rohini Courts.
67.	FIR No. 737/06 P.S. Keshav Puram	Rs.100/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Vidhya Prakash, ACMM, Rohini Courts.
68.	FIR No. 386/03 P.S. Sultan Puri	Rs.2000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Naveen Gupta MM, Rohini Courts.
69.	FIR No. 248/04 P.S. S.N. Puri	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Suresh Chand, ASJ, Patiala House.
70.	FIR No. 463/09 P.S. Jahangir Puri	Rs.500/-	Fined by the court of Dr. Kamini Lau, ASJ, Rohini Courts.
71.	FIR No. 768/06 P.S. Shalimar Bagh	Rs.1000/-	Fined by the court of Dr. Kamini Lau, ASJ, Rohini Courts.
72.	FIR No. 176/06 P.S. Ashok Vihar	Rs. 5000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Inderjeet Singh, ASJ, Tis Hazari Courts.
73.	FIR No. 458/07 P.S. Ashok Vihar	Rs. 1000/-	Fined by the court of Sh. Satish Kumar, MM, Rohini, Courts.

(c) and (d) As and when directions are received from the courts these are followed up meticulously.

(b) the details of the credit provided to agriculturists/ farmers during each of the last three years, State-wise?

[English]

Loan 275-279
Credit for Farmers

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

(a) whether the agriculturists are losing; interest in agriculture in spite of increase in credit flow to them; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government has not received any such report indicating that the agriculturist are losing interest in agriculture in spite of increase in credit flow to them.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Ground Level credit flow under agriculture and allied activities during the last three years

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	2800.87	4551.72	0.00
2.	Delhi	13784.37	22077.66	0.21
3.	Haryana	13442.13	14915.31	12075.70
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1474.17	1714.30	510.79
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	392.41	508.89	46.86
6.	Punjab	24146.47	27186.96	9338.34
7.	Rajasthan	12240.38	13387.99	6946.23
Northern Region		68280.00	84342.83	28918.13
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.44	29.66	1.25
9.	Assam	652.72	1007.98	185.32
10.	Manipur	48.32	35.84	0.00
11.	Meghalaya	40.75	96.88	7.21
12.	Mizoram	43.55	37.70	1.21
13.	Nagaland	41.01	13.18	4.80
14.	Tripura	96.54	279.13	72.06
15.	Sikkim	13.65	13.70	1.67
North Eastern Region		957.98	1514.07	273.52

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Bihar	3135.96	4497.62	1402.45
17.	Jharkhand	565.64	858.23	101.16
18.	Orissa	4390.02	5402.72	3418.98
19.	West Bengal	9723.39	11626.89	1760.19
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.79	12.34	2.72
Eastern Region		17821.80	22397.80	6685.50
21.	Madhya Pradesh	12579.02	13431.23	3240.75
22.	Chhattisgarh	1927.41	1940.32	3388.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17783.50	21165.61	9869.99
24.	Uttarakhand	1530.12	1758.08	550.62
Central Region		33820.05	38295.24	17049.50
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.27	7.05	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	11.91	4.65	0.00
27.	Gujarat	13695.40	14048.95	5149.50
28.	Goa	266.73	131.91	4.08
29.	Maharashtra	23274.00	28058.14	8376.13
Western Region		37251.31	42250.07	13529.71
30.	Andhra Pradesh	29173.18	35141.07	8870.17
31.	Karnataka	18737.23	20146.36	7320.01
32.	Kerala	16876.40	23822.70	4922.92
33.	Lakshadweep	1.53	0.92	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
34. Puducherry		329.77	384.22	48.03
35. Tamil Nadu		30717.14	32847.38	4338.65
Southern Region		95835.25	112342.65	25499.78
Total		253966.39	301143.29	91956.14
RIDF contributed by CBs		691.06	764.51	
Commercial Banks				274962.68
Grand Total		254657.45	301907.80	366918.82

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). State-wise flow for 2009-10 is in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

[Translation]

RIVER

Soil Erosion

279-280

61. [SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the Yamuna and Chambal rivers are causing soil erosion;
- if so, the areas affected by the above rivers due to soil erosion during each of the last three years;
- whether the agricultural land is being converted into ravines due to soil erosion;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether steps are being taken to check soil erosion; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Soil erosion is a natural process occurring in the catchment area of the river systems. River-wise soil erosion and land degradation study has not been conducted. However, as per available estimates (2005), out of total geographical area of 328.73 million ha., about 93.68 million ha. (28.5%) is subjected to soil erosion due to water across the country including the catchment areas of Yamuna and Chambal rivers.

(c) and (d) The ravines are extensive system of Gullies developed along the river courses and are formed as a result of localized surface runoff in all categories of lands viz. Agricultural land, Wastelands and Forest lands. As per Wastelands Atlas published by Ministry of Rural Development, the Gullied/Ravinous land has marginally decreased from 2.05 million ha. in 2000 to 1.90 million has in 2003 in the country.

(e) and (f) With a view to prevent soil erosion and land degradation, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) across the country. Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing a major Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded lands in the country.

Tenure of Organising Committee

62. [SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to end the tenure of the present Organising Committee for the Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the total assets created through the Commonwealth Games including the details of infrastructure built up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) and (b) It has been decided that the tenure of the Organising Committee (OC) will be extended till further orders. OC has been directed that the heads of the Functional Areas and the other key functionaries will remain in position and the serving Government Officers on secondment to the OC will also continue in the Committee till further orders.

(c) Details of the sports infrastructure created for the Commonwealth Games, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)

Sl.No.	Tournament Area	Agency
1	2	3
Sports Authority of India		
1.	MDC National Stadium - Hockey	SAI/CPWD
2.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI/CPWD
3.	JN Sports Complex - Lawn Bowl	SAI/CPWD
4.	IG Sports Complex - Gymnastics	SAI/CPWD
5.	IG Sports Complex - Wrestling	SAI/CPWD
6.	IG Sports Complex - Cycling	SAI/CPWD
7.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI/CPWD
8.	JN Sports Complex - Athletics	SAI/CPWD
9.	JN Sports Complex - Weightlifting	SAI/CPWD
Other Venues		
10.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur	CRPF/CPWD
11.	R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium	AITA

1	2	3
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12.	DU (Main Ground) - Rugby7s	DU
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Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD)

Competition Venues

1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex - Badminton	DDA
2.	Siri Fort Sports Complex - Squash	DDA
3.	Yamuna Sports Complex - Table Tennis	DDA
4.	Yamuna Sports Complex - Archery	DDA

Other Venues

5.	Games Village	DDA
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Government of Delhi

1.	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	Government of Delhi
2.	Talkatora Boxing Stadium	NDMC

Training Venues

Sl.No.	Stadium	Area/Owner
1	2	3

Funded by: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)

1.	CPWD DPS TRG - LawnBowls	CPWD
2.	CPWD-MDC TRG - Hockey	SAI/CPWD
3.	DU-Daulatram TRG - Rugby7s	DU
4.	DU Hindu TRG Rugby7s	DU
5.	DU-Indoor Hall TRG - Boxing and Netball	DU
6.	DU-Khalsa TRG - Rugby7s	DU
7.	DU-Kirorimal TRG - Rugby7s	DU

1	2	3
8.	DU-Polo Ground TRG - Athletics	DU
9.	DU-Ramjas TRG - Rugby7s	DU
10.	DU-SriRam TRG - Rugby7s	DU
11.	DU-SriRam TRG - Wrestling(W)	DU
12.	DU-St. Stephens TRG - Rugby7s	DU
13.	JMI - Rugby7s TRG	JMI
14.	JMI - Table Tennis TRG	JMI
15.	AITA-RK Khanna TRG Tennis	AITA

Funded by : Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), GOI

1.	DDA-Game Vill. TRG - Athletics	DDA
2.	DDA-Game Vill. TRG - Swimming	DDA
3.	DDA-Game Vill. TRG - Weight Wrestling	DDA
4.	DDA-Saket TRG - Badminton	DDA
5.	DDA-SiriFort TRG - Badminton	DDA
6.	DDA-SiriFort TRG - Squash	DDA
7.	DDA-SiriFort TRG - Swimming	DDA
8.	DDA-SiriFort TRG - Tennis	DDA
9.	DDA-Yamuna TRG - Gymnastics	DDA
10.	DDA-Yamuna TRG - Hockey	DDA
11.	DDA-Yamuna TRG - LawnBowls	DDA
12.	DDA-Yamuna TRG - Swimming	DDA
13.	DDA-Yamuna TRG - Archery	DDA

Funded by : Government of Delhi

1	GNCTD-Chhatrasal TRG-Athletics	Government of Delhi
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1	2	3
2	GNCTD-Ludlow TRG - Wrestling (M)	Government of Delhi
3	GNCTD-Thyagraj TRG - Athletics	Government of Delhi
4	NDMC Shivaji TRG - Hockey	NDMC

~~287~~ - 289
Expert Group on Starvation

63. SHRI C. R. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

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

(a) whether incidents of starvation deaths continue to rise in the country despite the rapid economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of starvation deaths reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted an expert group on hunger/starvation;

(d) if so, whether the report of the said group has been received;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to check starvation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incidence of starvation death during last three years.

(c) to (f) The Department of Food and Public Distribution has not constituted any expert group on hunger/starvation.

For tackling the problem of hunger and starvation in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been implementing the following schemes providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State/UT Governments:-

1. Government is allocating food grains at subsidized rates for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration card holder families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this scheme, foodgrains are allocated to the States/UTs @ .35 kg. per BPL/AAY family per month. Depending upon availability of food grains in the Central Pool, food grains are allocated for Above Poverty Line (APL) families also. Presently, allocations of food grains to APL category range from 15 to 35 Kg. per family per month. During 2010-11, a quantity of 470.65 lakh tons of food grains have been allocated to States/UTs under TPDS.
2. Under Annapurna Scheme, indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who are not getting old age pension, are provided 10 kg. of food grains per person per month free of cost. 57,760 tons of food grains have been allocated to States/UTs under the scheme during 2010-11.
3. Under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) implemented in eight KBK Districts of Orissa, rice at BPL rates are allocated to the State Government for approximately 2 lakh beneficiaries in these districts. 18,000 tons of rice

have been allocated under this scheme during 2010-11.

4. To provide safeguard against starvation during natural calamity and lean season, under the Village Grain Bank Scheme, foodgrains are allocated free of cost by Government of India to States. So far 20,148 Village Grains Banks have been sanctioned in 20 States and 80,592 tons of foodgrains have been allocated.
5. The Government also makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs under Mid Day Meal Scheme for providing food to school children studying in primary and upper primary levels. 29.85 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated under the scheme during 2010-11.
6. Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme aimed at improving the nutritional status of children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women, 15.00 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated during 2010-11.
7. Under the Scheme for Welfare Institutions, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for Welfare Institutions run by NGOs, charitable institutions, etc. 1.38 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to various States/UTs during 2010-11.
8. Under the Scheme for SC/ST/OBC Hostels, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for meeting requirements of foodgrains of SC/ST/OBC Hostels. 0.50 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to various States/UTs, during 2010-11.

[English]

Mine

Profit Sharing in Mining Entities

64. **SHRI VARUN GANDHI:**
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide 26% equity in mining entities to the affected people where excavation of minerals takes place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether concerns have been raised over providing shareholding rights to the affected people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) In the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2010, hosted on the website of Ministry of Mines on 3rd June 2010, it was proposed that twenty six per cent of profits after tax (PAT) would be required to be distributed by the mining lease holders to the persons affected by mining related operations and in case of mining companies, through grant of twenty six per cent free equity to the affected persons.

(c) and (d) Concerns were raised by the Industry that :

- (i) the profits that should be taken for the purpose of sharing with local population should pertain to mining operations and not to profits earned from downstream value addition activities,
- (ii) administrative difficulties are likely in identifying the affected persons in existing mining leases areas and distributing the profits directly to them,
- (iii) direct distribution of profits to the affected persons may lead to disparities due to varying population densities, nature of mineral and efficiency of mining operations.

The Government has considered these concerns and suitably modified the provisions in the draft Act.

[Translation]

291-292
Misutilisation of Funds for
KVIC Schemes

65. [SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities and misuse of funds under the schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof, the total number of such complaints received and the action taken against the erring officials during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have reported that no specific complaints have been received regarding irregularities and misuse of funds under their schemes in the recent years. KVIC has an internal system in place to audit/review the utilization of funds by khadi institutions and in case any irregularities/violation of rules are detected, it can initiate action against the institution including cancellation of khadi certificate/initiation of recovery. No such complaints have been received by the Ministry except the allegation against one khadi institution regarding the genuineness of khadi produced. A three member committee has been constituted to ascertain the facts.

(c) Coming to the steps taken to check such cases, following is the position:

- (i) Khadi programme is implemented by khadi institutions, which are registered independent agencies. As per the Bye-laws adopted by these Institutions, they have to abide by the Khadi Certification Rules. Violation of any Rule of these Certification Rules, is considered as irregularity and renders the khadi certificate of the institution liable to cancellation.
- (ii) To verify the adherence of various conditions in Khadi Certification Rules and other related issues, an integrated audit system is in vogue in KVIC, which ensures that the assistance provided to the implementing agencies is not misutilised and the provisions made in the Khadi Certification Rules are strictly adhered to by the implementing agencies.
- (iii) Internal control mechanism has been put in place by KVIC to ensure regular monitoring of funds released to Institutions and annual internal audits are conducted to ensure that funds released are utilised for the specific purpose for which the same have been released. If any misutilisation is reported, recoveries are effected, following due procedure.
- (iv) In every field office of KVIC, a vigilance mechanism has been put in place, in addition to the audit conducted by the officers deputed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Strict action is instituted whenever irregularities are reported.
- (v) Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, (Section 19-B) also stipulates that any sum payable to the Commission under any agreement expressed or implied, or otherwise howsoever, may be recovered from the khadi institutions in the manner as arrears of land revenue.

[English]

293-294

Food Crisis

66. [SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of the global food crisis on the food security situation in the country and the proposed Food Security Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government allocates foodgrains at subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 Crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @35 kg per family per month. Allocations of foodgrains for APL category are also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability in the Central Pool and past offtake by States. Government is also implementing other welfare schemes like Mid-day-Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Annapoorna Scheme etc. Besides, as announced by the President of India in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, the Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act that envisages, inter-alia, entitling every family below the poverty line, by law, to a certain quantity of foodgrains each month at subsidized prices.

United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in its 'Crop Prospects and Food Situation' Report No.3 (September, 2010) has stated that 30 countries worldwide are currently facing crises requiring external assistance for food as a result of crop failures, conflict or

insecurity, natural disasters, and high domestic food prices. However, India has not been included in the list of these 30 countries.

294-295
Use of Chemical Fertilisers

67. [SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain areas have been identified where the soil has been affected by the use of chemical fertilisers;

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

(c) the steps taken to reduce the use of chemical fertilisers and to promote bio-fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility/crop productivity with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate or injudicious use of chemical fertilizers with low addition of organic matter has resulted in deterioration of soil health in the country, particularly in Indo-Gangetic plains.

(c) Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management advocating soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic source of nutrients to reduce indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and sustain good soil health. The National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility has been launched during 2008-09 to set up/strengthen Soil Testing Laboratories, promoting organic manure, micro-nutrients, soil amendments, training and demonstrations on Integrated Nutrient Management.

Under the National Project on Organic Farming, use of bio-fertilizers is promoted through trainings and awareness programmes. To augment availability of bio-fertilizers, 25% of total project cost up to a maximum of

Rs.40 lakh is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD for establishment of bio-fertilizer production units. Promotion of bio-fertilizers is also being facilitated under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

295
Foodgrain Production

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any estimate of the foodgrain production for 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the estimate of foodgrain production made for the last three years and the actual production achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 1st Advance Estimates of production for 2010-11 have been released on 23rd September, 2010. As per these estimates (covering only Kharif crops), total production of kharif foodgrains in the country is estimated at 114.63 million tones.

(c) The details of 4th Advance Estimates and Final Estimates of production of foodgrains during the last three years i.e., 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as under:-

Year	Estimates Production of Foodgrains (Million tones)	
	4th Advance Estimates	Final Estimates
2007-08	230.67	230.78
2008-09	233.88	234.47
2009-10	218.20	Due in February, 2011

[Translation]

296
Relief for Loss of Crops

69. [SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been loss of crops due to hailstorm, excessive rain and strong winds in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any survey to provide relief to the farmers in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the assistance provided/to be provided to the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

296-298
Prison Reforms

70. [SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any action on the Supreme Court directive on prison reforms; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India in various cases, from time to time, has issued general directions/directives related to better

management of prisons and concerning rights of prisoners. These directives mainly pertain to the State Government.

Since Prisons is a State subject under list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, these directives are forwarded to the State Governments for taking appropriate action. Advisories are also issued by the Central Government to all the State Governments/UT administrations, from time to time, covering various aspects of prison administration to bring in prison reforms in tune with the correctional philosophy.

In the following cases, based on the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, suitable action has been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) In the case of Rama Murty Vs State of Karnataka (1997 2SCC 642), the Supreme Court had directed the Government of India for framing a new All India Prison Manual. The Government of India had accordingly, prepared a Model Prison Manual for superintendence and management of Prisons in the country. The said Manual was circulated to all the State Governments/UT Administrations on 31.12.2003 for its adoption.
- (ii) In the case of R.D. Upadhyay Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh, the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 13.4.2006 issued guidelines for providing various facilities to the children of women prisoners. Accordingly, the Government of India had issued an advisory on 15.5.2006 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for compliance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (iii) In the Criminal Writ Petition No. 296/2005, the Supreme Court had issued guidelines on 2.11.2007 regarding treatment to be given to the mentally ill undertrial prisoners in various psychiatric and nursing homes. Accordingly, the Government of India had issued an advisory on 13.12.2007 to all the State Governments/UT

Administrations for compliance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[Translation]

298 - 300
Funds for Construction of NHs

71. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and released to the West Bengal Government for development and construction of National Highways/Expressways/State Highways and for connecting villages with National Highways during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government under the various heads till date;

(c) the progress made so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring proper utilisation of the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways of the country. The works for development of some State roads including State Highways are also sanctioned by this Ministry on recommendation of the State Government as per Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rule, 2007. Village roads do not come under the purview of this Ministry. The amount allocated, released and utilised by the Government of West Bengal, during each of the last three years and current year till October, 2010 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) During the last three years and the current year till 31st October 2010, a total 66 number of National Highways works in the State of West Bengal with aggregate amount of Rs. 505.73 crore have been sanctioned by Ministry. During the same period, 47 ongoing National Highways works amounting to Rs. 410.61 crore have been completed. Under CRF scheme.

10 works amounting to Rs. 261.83 crore have been sanctioned in West Bengal during this period and one ongoing work amounting to Rs. 11.57 crore has been completed.

(d) Progress of works sanctioned by the Ministry are periodically monitored through review meetings taken at various level as well as site inspection by the Ministry and the State Government officials

Statement

Funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years

(Rs. crore)

Year	NH (Original) works		Central Road Fund (State Road) works		
	Allocation/ Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
2007-2008	58.00	58.00	53.70	35.75	44.24
2008-2009	95.30	95.30	55.40	42.69	42.89
2009-2010	146.55	146.55	53.02	53.02	41.71
2010-2011 (as on 31.10.2010)	97.00	46.96	56.19	16.62	29.79

Sport
Promotion of Carrom
299-300

72. [SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take necessary steps for inclusion of carrom in the sports events being organised at international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (c) The inclusion of a sport discipline in international events is decided by the respective international body such as International Olympic Committee, Commonwealth

Games Federation and Olympic Council of Asia in consultation with concerned International Federation and National Olympic Committee.

Sport
Match Fixing in Cricket

73. [SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of match fixing and betting in cricket matches;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of players identified who have been found to be involved in such activities and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check/stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

301-302
Procurement of Pulses

74. [SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed Central agencies for procurement of pulses and oilseeds under the Price Support Scheme;

(b) if so, the names of such agencies;

(c) the reasons for appointing additional agencies for procurement of pulses and oilseeds;

(d) the details of estimated demand of the said commodities during the next three years; and

(e) the details of the import proposed to be made to supplement the supply of these commodities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government has approved NCCF and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) as central agencies, in addition to NAFED, for procurement of oilseeds and pulses under Price Support Scheme (PSS) of Government of India. The nomination of NCCF and CWC as Central agency has been made with a view to engage more players for effective implementation of PSS operation.

(d) The details of the estimated demand of the pulses and oilseeds during the last three years of the

Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Imports are made by the trade to meet the demand not met by domestic supplies. There are no advance proposals in this regard.

Statement

Table showing Estimated Demand of pulses and oilseeds during last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Year	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
2009-10	18.29	49.35
2010-11	19.08	51.34
2011-12	19.91	53.39

Source: Estimates of the XIth Plan working Group of Planning Commission.

[English]

302-304
Upgrading MSME

75. [SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up an ambitious plan to upgrade the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with the help of foreign designers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating those which are proposed to be upgraded in West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand States to improve the economy of the regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of MSME

is implementing the Design Clinic Scheme to upgrade Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to access expert advice and cost effective solutions for their real time design problems through professional designers, with some financial support from the Government of India. National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad has been designated as the nodal agency for the scheme. As the scheme envisages sharing of professional designer's costs between

the Government of India and the beneficiaries units, the actual design intervention will be undertaken in those units who are willing to share the costs in terms of the scheme guidelines. NID and the office of Development commissioner (MSME) have invited applications from desirous manufacturing units to participate in the scheme. The following MSME clusters have been identified so far for design intervention in these states.

S.No.	State	Location	Product Group/Cluster
1.	West Bengal	Wellington, Khanpur	Electric Fans
2.		Tiljala, Topsia, Phoolbagan	Leather Goods
3.		Bowbazar, Kalighat	Wood Products
4.		Kolkata	Medical Equipments
5.	Orissa	Cuttack (Jagatpur)	Engineering and Fabrication
6.		Jamshedpur	Auto component
7.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Machining parts

303-305
Alignment of NHs

76. [SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to be fixed for alignment of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alignment of National Highways for which land has been acquired in various parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such complaints;

(d) whether there is any rule to change the alignment of the NHs in order to protect the fertile land and trees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Alignment of National Highways for upgradation is decided on the basis of operational requirement of road, geometrics, need of bypass and necessity to avoid congested places along the existing route and specific site requirements. Various parameters like safety and serviceability, displacement of persons, wildlife/environmental impact, utility shifting etc. are given due consideration in fixing the alignment.

(b) No, Madam. However, requests for change of alignment in some specific cases are received from the public as well as from people's from time to time.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) All possible efforts are made to avoid use of the fertile land and avoid felling of trees while fixing alignment of National Highways.

[Translation]

305-306

**Sarkaria Commission on Centre-
State Relations**

77. [SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to assess the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission's report on Centre-State relations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Commission constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice R.S. Sarkaria in June, 1983 to review the working of the arrangements between the Union and States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate submitted its Report In 1988.

The report contained 247 recommendations. 65 of the recommendations were not accepted, 180 recommen-

dations have been implemented. The Inter-State Council Secretariat closely monitors the remaining two recommendations.

[English]

306-310
**Amount Released under Rashtriya
Krishi Vikas Yojana**

78. [SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount released to the States and Union Territories during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for investment in agriculture and allied sectors;
- (b) whether any review have been conducted by the Government to analyse its effects in improving the quality of life of agriculturists in the States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Details of allocation made and amount released to the States and UTs (as on 31st October 2010) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for investment in agriculture and allied sectors are given in the enclosed Statement. Release to UTs from 2009-10 (regular budget onwards) are made by Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

Allocation, release and expenditure of the States under RKVY

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation	Total Release	Allocation*	Total Release*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.00	410.00	311.19	190.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.10	15.98	39.08	9.77
3.	Assam	79.86	79.86	256.87	138.67
4.	Bihar	110.79	110.79	380.94	230.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.78	136.64	461.00	279.74
6.	Goa	11.87	0.00	11.31	2.83
7.	Gujarat	386.19	386.19	353.45	217.53
8.	Haryana	112.77	112.77	204.74	127.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.02	33.03	94.85	59.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.05	42.05	122.72	76.70
11.	Jharkhand	70.13	70.13	160.96	96.90
12.	Karnataka	410.00	410.00	284.03	173.40
13.	Kerala	110.92	110.92	192.35	120.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	247.44	247.44	589.09	359.18
15.	Maharashtra	407.24	404.39	653.00	305.91
16.	Manipur	5.86	5.86	24.81	6.20
17.	Meghalaya	24.68	24.68	46.12	28.83
18.	Mizoram	4.15	0.00	7.49	0.00
19.	Nagaland	20.38	20.38	13.24	3.31
20.	Orissa	121.49	121.49	274.40	161.54
21.	Punjab	43.23	43.23	179.12	111.95
22.	Rajasthan	186.12	186.12	572.47	379.17
23.	Sikkim	15.29	15.29	6.56	1.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.90	127.90	225.71	141.07
25.	Tripura	31.28	31.28	116.86	73.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390.97	390.97	635.92	386.92
27.	Uttarakhand	71.36	71.36	2.61	0.00
28.	West Bengal	147.38	147.38	476.15	284.80
Total States		3770.25	3756.13	6697.04	3967.04
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.21	1.28	10.15	
30.	Chandigarh	3.70	0.42	0.14	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.29		0.64	Being
32.	Daman and Diu	0.30		1.70	done by
33.	Delhi	2.36	0.24	0.00	MHA
34.	Lakshadweep	10.12	1.09	1.81	
35.	Puducherry	0.69	0.00	18.56	
Total UTs		29.67	3.03	33.00	
District Agri Plan		6.82	0.90		
NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-CMA, and Admn.			1.37		0.42
Grand Total		3806.74	3761.43	6790.04	3967.46

*This includes two new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz. (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India and (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses and Oilseeds in Dryland Areas.

Rammohan Committee Report

79. [SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: 309-311
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Rammohan Committee, set up to inquire into the massacre of security forces by the Maoists in Dantewada, was discussed and the operational and logistical preparedness of the CRPF was critically reviewed by the Home Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken thereon?

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

(b) The officers, who were found responsible for certain lapses have since been transferred out. A Court of Inquiry has been constituted by CRPF to enquire into the lapses of the officers and appropriate action will be taken on the report. Further, as per inputs available from CRPF, they have taken appropriate action on the recommendations of the committee. These, inter alia, include posting of an IGP level officer as Officer-in-charge of anti naxal operations in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand; Posting of DIGs at Jagdalpur, Narainpur, Bijapur, West Medinipur, Palamu, Ranchi and Chaibasa exclusively for conducting anti naxal operations in these regions; putting in place effective coordination mechanism with the State police and CRPF in the LWE affected States and training of CRPF personnel at CTJW School, Kanker.

Lack of Advertisement of

MSME Products

Industry

80. [SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

311-312

(a) whether inadequate consumption of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) products could be attributed to lack of advertisements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the products of the MSME sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) One of the major problems faced by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) relates to marketing of products produced by the MSMEs. To assist the MSMEs in this endeavour, the Government is implementing a Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme under which, inter alia, assistance is provided to the MSMEs for participating in the international

trade fairs/exhibitions, adoption of Bar Coding, etc. The Government has also reserved 358 items for purchase exclusively from the micro and small enterprises by the Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings. Further, the Government has taken initiative to promote Khadi Brand for high fashioned design garments and marketing of various products produced by Khadi and Village Industries through departmentally managed sales outlets and around 7050 retail sales outlets located in length and breadth of the country.

[Translation]

Natural Calamity
Damage due to Cloud Bursts

81. *312*
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent cloud bursts have caused extensive damage in different parts of the country including in Leh;

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives, livestock and damage to property reported, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central team has visited the affected States to assess the damage caused due to the said calamities;

(d) if so, the details of findings of the said teams;

(e) the details of assistance sought by the affected States; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Agriculture**Subsidy to farmers****313-336**

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

(a) whether the Government provides subsidies to farmers under its various schemes;

(b) if so, the details of such subsidies provided during each of the last three years, scheme-wise;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding grant of subsidy to the farmers on the basis

of the size of their land holdings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Subsidy is provided under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes operated by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). A Statements I to X indicating the State-wise allocation of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of DAC are enclosed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I**Macro Management of Agriculture**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5200.00	6535.00	6535.00	6307.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2650.00	2050.00	2050.00	3021.00
3.	Assam	2050.00	1625.00	1625.00	2337.00
4.	Bihar	2400.00	3900.00	3900.00	3857.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	2350.00	2170.00	2170.00	2081.71
6.	Goa	300.00	100.00	100.00	45.51
7.	Gujarat	4350.00	3645.00	3645.00	3657.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	2250.00	1690.00	1690.00	1608.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2300.00	2000.00	2000.00	2015.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4240.00	3660.00	3660.00	3716.06
11.	Karnataka	7010.00	5025.00	5025.00	4789.57
12.	Kerala	3450.00	1275.00	1275.00	1183.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6500.00	6285.00	6285.00	6165.40
14.	Jharkhand	1700.00	1065.00	1065.00	1076.45
15.	Maharashtra	12450.00	9275.00	9275.00	8910.17
16.	Manipur	2650.00	2050.00	2050.00	3021.00
17.	Mizoram	3000.00	2325.00	2325.00	3420.00
18.	Meghalaya	1850.00	1425.00	1425.00	2109.00
19.	Nagaland	3000.00	2325.00	2325.00	3420.00
20.	Orissa	3300.00	3280.00	3280.00	3198.44
21.	Punjab	1300.00	1750.00	1750.00	1627.27
22.	Rajasthan	8600.00	5750.00	5750.00	5585.15
23.	Sikkim	2400.00	1850.00	1850.00	2736.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5450.00	3460.00	3460.00	3283.01
25.	Tripura	2400.00	1850.00	1850.00	2736.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8100.00	11375.00	11310.00	10879.01
27.	Uttarakhand	2650.00	2300.00	2300.00	2322.54
28.	West Bengal	3500.00	4425.00	4425.00	4288.79
Total		107400.00	94465.00	94400.00	99398.99

Statement-II*National Horticulture Mission*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation 2007-08 (GOI)	Allocation 2008-09 (GOI)	Allocation 2009-10 (GOI)	Allocation 2010-11 (GOI)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14372.44	19694.49	13405.58	10518.75
2.	Bihar	10771.57	14235.47	3825.00	3825.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13100.81	10748.72	6846.11	9775.00
4.	Goa	127.37	274.60	336.03	425.00
5.	Gujarat	6917.86	8500.00	6375.00	6290.00
6.	Haryana	9137.50	17929.15	8547.73	6885.00
7.	Jharkhand	9018.21	9872.70	4764.27	4250.00
8.	Karnataka	12980.27	20944.85	11220.00	11220.00
9.	Kerala	17368.14	14807.12	5883.22	7130.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11790.11	10400.43	6800.00	8500.00
11.	Maharashtra	22267.35	24177.82	13895.48	12750.00
12.	Orissa	8967.50	8111.55	6520.25	5525.00
13.	Punjab	6853.69	7802.28	4396.89	4250.00
14.	Rajasthan	7575.49	12180.62	5978.80	5950.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	22227.17	15376.45	10200.00	11050.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	18062.41	14420.94	11477.09	10625.00
17.	West Bengal	3114.51	4765.10	3627.38	4409.80
Total		194652.40	214242.29	124098.83	123378.55

Statement-III*Micro Irrigation*

State	2007-08 Allocation	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	14865.67	14931.68	16832.01	24000.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	3686.44	2201.89	3450.24	2500.00
Goa	15.44	15.76	0.00	100.00
Gujarat	16510.69	15077.31	14656.42	12000.00
Haryana	959.41	1719.82	577.92	1500.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
Karnataka	8309.6	11431.42	14370.24	13000.00
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
Madhya Pradesh	1296.65	9056.92	5114.82	7500.00
Maharashtra	14781.64	18969.87	17355.11	22500.00
Orissa	835.85	358.67	947.64	1500.00
Punjab	509.47	1037.1	1001.80	1500.00
Rajasthan	3087.3	7628.1	6493.00	12000.00
Tamil Nadu	13372.09	0.00	0.00	7000.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2567.03	0.00	1000.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	78230.25	84995.57	80799.20	107300.00

Statement-IV*National Food Security Mission (NFSM)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4482.00	10603.00	12505.00	12863.27
2.	Assam	1167.00	3263.00	3717.00	3819.66
3.	Bihar	3630.00	10961.00	7449.00	8318.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	1455.00	8752.00	6316.00	6348.74
5.	Gujarat	737.00	2155.00	1626.00	3909.93
6.	Haryana	2151.00	2721.00	2976.00	3928.01
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	1307.00	1163.00	2719.26
8.	Karnataka	787.00	3581.00	4864.00	9031.65
9.	Kerala	0.00	189.00	391.00	262.35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4647.00	11458.00	8528.00	21476.68
11.	Maharashtra	1414.00	7888.00	10740.00	16857.54
12.	Orissa	1134.00	6926.00	6652.00	6656.56
13.	Punjab	3288.00	4519.00	6306.00	4840.04
14.	Rajasthan	2462.00	4170.00	4230.00	10760.21
15.	Tamil Nadu	1387.00	4782.00	3239.00	4754.10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8379.00	19225.00	24983.00	29412.40
17.	West Bengal	1600.00	7039.00	10760.21	6542.04
Total		38720.00	109539.00	116445.21	152501.40

Statement-V*National Bamboo Mission*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1115.05	838.17	50.00	537.95
2.	Assam	601.36	906.17	164.44	698.81
3.	Manipur	472.71	497.77	0.00	330.00
4.	Meghalaya	361.63	619.11	144.00	420.14
5.	Mizoram	1001.97	901.11	501.31	1001.84
6.	Nagaland	1565.86	1508.44	342.61	911.34
7.	Sikkim	600.89	375.36	130.00	333.23
8.	Tripura	664.90	550.67	40.00	0.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	112.80	170.62	0.00	139.80
10.	Bihar	608.95	0.00	0.00	273.40
11.	Chhattisgarh	1411.98	729.49	127.24	483.89
12.	Goa	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Gujarat	204.98	608.92	225.00	239.46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	282.58	272.34	0.00	247.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	357.78	200.78	20.00	154.00
16.	Jharkhand	387.97	310.23	109.14	337.28
17.	Karnataka	900.00	697.01	160.00	347.24
18.	Kerala	151.00	194.38	30.00	96.05
19.	Madhya Pradesh	601.59	0.00	0.00	358.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	219.56	702.36	52.00	443.79
21.	Punjab	395.71	317.92	0.00	164.64
22.	Rajasthan	220.45	310.85	50.00	254.41
23.	Orissa	870.73	263.77	89.53	313.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	262.89	198.39	0.00	54.22
25.	Uttar Pradesh	410.19	355.50	0.00	195.27
26.	Uttarakhand	502.26	389.90	44.50	297.04
27.	West Bengal	108.62	216.60	0.00	157.71
Total		14434.41	12135.86	2279.77	8791.39

Statement-VI*Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1640.00	1700.00	1115.00	68.50
2.	Gujarat	1500.00	1650.00	1115.00	105.00
3.	Haryana	425.00	450.00	370.00	49.25
4.	Karnataka	610.00	500.00	325.00	55.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	660.00	450.00	340.00	57.50
6.	Maharashtra	2000.00	1750.00	1215.00	125.50
7.	Orissa	170.00	150.00	135.00	27.60
8.	Punjab	10.00	10.00	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	500.00	330.00	170.00	39.25
10.	Tamil Nadu	360.00	400.00	235.00	38.90
11.	Tripura	40.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	60.00	40.00	11.50
13.	West Bengal	350.00	250.00	135.00	22.00
Total		8315.00	7800.00	5300.00	650.00

Statement-VII*Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5325.00	3000.00	3000.00	4047.29
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	1100.00	800.00	600.00	299.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	500.00	884.06	650.00	665.99
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1800.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1600.00	5.00	1000.00
7.	Haryana	800.00	700.00	600.00	215.16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	10.00	60.00	89.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	0.00	75.00	86.30
10.	Karnataka	2500.00	2700.00	2350.00	1000.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2500.00	3500.00	3000.00	2583.19
13.	Maharashtra	2000.00	2900.00	2200.00	2936.36
14.	Mizoram	300.00	390.00	400.00	726.84
15.	Orissa	900.00	575.00	600.00	1550.00
16.	Punjab	0.00	30.94	50.00	60.77
17.	Rajasthan	3600.00	3140.00	3000.00	1787.12
18.	Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1900.00	1900.00	397.70
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1600.00	1450.00	1550.00	453.38
21.	West Bengal	800.00	400.00	600.00	214.18
Total		24300.00	24040.00	22500.00	18112.90

Allocation for the year 2010-11 has not been finalized so far. The releases figures is indicated for the year 2010-11 (upto Octo. 2010)

Statement-VIII

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extensions Reforms

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2079.00	1436.30	1430.88	1222.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	261.00	450.50	448.80	383.35
3.	Assam	894.00	508.80	506.88	432.96
4.	Bihar	2359.00	2771.90	2761.44	2408.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	522.00	773.80	770.88	658.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	102.00	58.30	58.08	49.61
7.	Gujarat	699.00	1192.50	1188.00	1014.75
8.	Haryana	363.00	630.70	628.32	536.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	484.00	397.50	396.00	342.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	634.00	641.30	638.88	545.71
11.	Karnataka	81.00	932.80	929.28	793.76
12.	Kerala	522.00	810.90	807.84	685.52
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1119.00	1658.90	1562.64	1411.63
14.	Jharkhand	756.00	1081.20	1077.12	920.04
15.	Maharashtra	1818.00	1870.90	1863.84	1592.03
16.	Manipur	112.00	196.10	195.36	166.87
17.	Mizoram	140.00	135.50	132.00	112.75
18.	Meghalaya	130.00	174.90	174.24	148.83
19.	Nagaland	130.00	275.60	274.56	234.52
20.	Orissa	1584.00	2082.90	2075.04	1772.43
21.	Punjab	671.00	699.60	744.48	635.91
22.	Rajasthan	1659.00	1256.10	1251.36	1068.87
23.	Sikkim	102.00	111.30	110.88	108.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1249.00	2019.30	2011.68	1718.31
25.	Tripura	177.00	212.00	211.20	180.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3496.00	4340.70	4329.60	3698.20
27.	Uttarakhand	616.00	503.50	501.60	428.45
28.	West Bengal	1007.00	2459.20	2449.92	1564.97
Total		24496.00	29680.00	29620.80	24836.57

Statement-IX*National Project on Management of Soil
Health and Fertility*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation/Release 2008-09	Allocation/Release 2009-10	Allocation/Release 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	125.40	270.57	0.00
3.	Kerala	150.00	177.30	0.00
4.	Rajasthan	415.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	240.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	35.00	135.00	0.00
8.	West Bengal	163.75	0.00	0.00
9.	Uttarakhand	25.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Nagaland	15.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Orissa	217.50	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	60.25	0.00
15.	Mizoram	60.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	255.80	0.00
18.	Bihar	0.00	640.10	342.91
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	250.00	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	60.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	136.50	0.00
22.	Manipur		89.00	0.00
23.	Haryana		0.00	144.10
Total		1662.65	2314.52	487.01

The Scheme has been approved in 2008-09.

Releases are made as per proposals of the state.

No State-wise allocation are made.

Statement-X*Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830.00	2600.00	2000.00	2700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	2680.00	3952.00	3300.00	3500.00
3.	Manipur	2228.00	2500.00	2500.00	3450.00
4.	Meghalaya	2700.00	3248.00	2500.00	2900.00
5.	Mizoram	3095.00	3325.00	2600.00	3300.00
6.	Nagaland	2500.00	3300.00	2700.00	3700.00
7.	Sikkim	3110.00	3315.00	2950.00	3050.00
8.	Tripura	2400.00	2200.00	2500.00	2800.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2800.00	1800.00	3000.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	3220.00	2000.00	2950.00
11.	Uttarakhand	2839.94	2800.00	2000.00	2950.00
Total		28782.94	33260.00	26850.00	34300.00

[Translation]

335-337
Price-RiseSugarcane Pricing

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

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices has sent any proposal to the Government for inclusion of income from Ethanol and production of electricity in fixing the price of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to include the said proposal while fixing the sugarcane price during 2011-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Central Government determines the fair and remunerative price (FRP) of sugarcane in terms of Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 w.e.f. 1.10.2009. The FRP is determined on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after consulting the State Governments and representative bodies of stakeholders.

The recommendations of CACP for 2011-12 for determination of FRP for sugarcane payable to sugar farmers have been received. The CACP has been requested as to whether while recommending the FRP for 2011-12 sugar season, the Commission has also considered the value on account of sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and pressmud which have been worked out in the recommendations.

While determining the FRP for 2011-12 sugar season, the recommendations of the CACP will be taken into consideration in accordance with the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, in respect of determination of fair and remunerative price of sugarcane. Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, provides as under:

3. Fair and remunerative price of sugarcane payable by producer of sugar:

(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with such authorities, bodies or associations as it may deem fit, by notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time, fix the fair and remunerative price of sugarcane to be paid by producers of sugar or other agents for the sugarcane purchased by them, having regard to-

(a).....(e)

* (f) the realization made from sale of by products viz. molasses, bagasse and press mud or their imputed value

*(inserted vide S.O.2984(E).-/Ess.Com./Sugarcane dated 29.12.2008.

[English]

337 - 340
Campaign against Piracy

84. [SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether a core group/any committee has been constituted by the Government to suggest measures to combat piracy in films, video and cable;

(b) if so, the composition of the said committee alongwith the details of the recommendations made by the core group/committee and the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by them;

(c) the names of the States which have set up special cells for enforcement of copyright laws and the number of such cells set up in the country at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a multi media campaign against the menace of piracy in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to dissuade the people from buying pirated goods/material in the country alongwith the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to curb/check the said menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Yes, Madam. A Committee was constituted to recommend measures to combat film, video, cable and music piracy.

(b) The composition of the Committee is enclosed as Statement. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee include carrying out effective and all encompassing multi-media campaign involving all the relevant stakeholders, upscaling of the level of sensitization of the official machinery mandated to implement Copyright Act, simultaneous or near simultaneous release of films across platforms, geographies and formats, conversion of traditional cinema theatres into digital ones, lowering of prices of genuine DVDs, and theatre owners to ensure that camcording does not take place inside a cinema theatre. The detailed recommendations of the Committee are available at Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's website www.mib.nic.in. The Committee's recommendations have been sent to the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, State Governments, film federations, film exporters association, film producers association, etc. for implementation.

(c) As per the information provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the following states have informed that they have separate special cells for enforcement of copyright law: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal

Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya. It has been further informed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development that they have no information regarding the number of such cells set up in the country.

(d) The Committee on Piracy has recommended launching an effective and all encompassing multi-media campaign involving all the stakeholders to counter the menace of piracy. For media campaign to be effective both Government and private sector should work in tandem. The Committee's recommendations have been sent to the various organisations of the film industry for implementation.

(e) The Government in cooperation with copyright organisations and educational institutions organises seminars and workshops in different parts of the country regularly to educate the people about copyright matters. Training programmes are also organised for enforcement personnel. A training module in English and in Hindi has been prepared for senior police officers/other Enforcement Agencies on Piracy, which has been circulated to the State Governments. The Cable Television Network Regulation Act has been amended to prohibit a cable operator from transmitting or retransmitting any programme or channel for which the copyright holder has not granted him a license. Measures have been taken by the Union Government and the State Governments towards reduction in the rates of customs duty, service tax and entertainment tax, amendments in the Copyright Act, strengthening the enforcement machinery and enhancing public awareness for checking film and video piracy.

Statement

Composition of the Committee

- (i) Shir Uday Kumar Varma, : Chairperson
Special Secretary,
Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting

- (ii) Shri Yash Chopra, : Member
Eminent Film Producer
- (iii) Shri Manmohan Shetty, : Member
President,
Film and Television Producers'
Guild of India
- (iv) Shri G. Adishesagiri Rao, : Member
Former President, FFI
- (v) Shri Jawahar Goel, President, : Member
Indian Broadcasting Federation
- (vi) Shri Prashant Pandey, Member, : Member
Association of Radio Operators'
of India
- (vii) Director (BC) : Member
- (viii) Director (Films) : Member
Secretary

[Translation]

Exploitation of Bauxite

85. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether excessive exploitation of bauxite in the country including Jharkhand has led to decrease in bauxite reserves;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the policies formulated to check such exploitation of bauxite in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines, as on 1.4.2005 the all India resources of bauxite are estimated at 3289 million tonnes, out of which 899 million tonnes are reserves. Out of 3289 million tonnes of the total bauxite

resources, 118 million tonnes (4%) is located in Jharkhand. Out of the total production of the 14 million tonnes bauxite in the country, Jharkhand reported a production of 1.7 millions tonnes in 2009-10.

Based on the current level of production and resources estimated, the life index of bauxite resources is estimated at more than 140 years. It is likely that with further exploration in the unexplored areas and development of technology to use low grade minerals, bauxite reserves may increase further.

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

Foodgrain
Purchase of Wheat and Paddy

341-342

86. [SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of wheat and paddy through middlemen is permissible in Haryana and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to permit purchase through middlemen for small and medium farmers who are unable to bring their produce to the Government procurement centres;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) In Punjab and Haryana, the wheat and paddy are purchased through Arhtias in Mandis established by their respective

Governments. The Arhtias are being paid the Commission charges as per the rates prescribed by the Government of Haryana and Punjab. In order to enhance the reach of MSP procurement to the small and marginal farmers, the Government has issued instructions to State Governments allowing commission for procurement of paddy and wheat through societies, Self-help Group and cooperative societies.

(d) to (f) A request was received from Government of Uttar Pradesh that farmers may be given the option to sell their produce through Commission Agents. However, the State Government was asked to utilise Cooperative Societies and Self-Help Groups for procurement from small and marginal farmers instead of Commission Agents.

342-343 Foodgrain
Nutritious Food under PDS

87. [SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include new nutritious food items under the Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said nutritious food items are likely to be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in June 1997. Foodgrains are allocated by the Government of India under TPDS to 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Depending

upon the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and past offtake, the allocations are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families. At present, allocation to APL families ranges between 15 kg and 35 kg. per family per month in different States. There is no proposal to include new nutritious food items under the TPDS.

[English]

SC/ST/OBC
Crime against SCs/STs
 343 344

88 [SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued directives/advisories to the States on prevention and prosecution in cases of atrocities/crimes against SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government/State Governments have established any single window system to keep track on the crimes against persons belonging to such communities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to set up any task force to monitor the action taken by various State Governments for the prevention/prosecution of crimes/atrocities against persons belonging to such communities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the manner in which the Union Government intends to curb crimes/atrocities against persons belonging to such communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) A comprehensive Advisory was issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on

01.04.2010 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The advisory has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against 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 atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

(c) to (g) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime against SCs and STs, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is committed to prevent and combat crimes against vulnerable sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs).

At present there is no proposal to set up any task force. As per input provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, a High Power Committee for effective co-ordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against SCs/STs and for effective implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Act, 1989 is already functioning under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. In States, State level vigilance and monitoring committees exists under the Chief Ministers. SC/ST Protection Cells have also been set up in many of the States. Special Courts have been established in major States for speedy trial of cases. Special Police Stations for registration of complaints regarding offences against SCs and STs have also been set up.

[Translation]

Agriculture**Increase in Agricultural Production**

345-346

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

- (a) whether a bumper crop is expected in the current financial year owing to good rains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such increase in agricultural production is likely to cause loss to the farmers due to fall in prices of foodgrains in the market; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The foodgrains production during kharif, 2010 has been estimated to be about 114.63 million tones as per first advance estimates as compared to 103.84 million tones in kharif 2009 (4th Advance Estimates, Directorate of Economics and Statistics). It is too early to estimate the food grains production of the current year as a whole as sowing has just commenced for the current Rabi season and the total production can only be estimated after the rabi season is over.

The prospects of Rabi crops during the current year have been reviewed by the Department at various levels and the strategies were finalized for positioning of quality seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. The agro-climatic conditions in most parts of the country so far continue to be favourable for the current Rabi season. Adequate water is stored in reservoirs across the country. Late season rains due to extended monsoon period have also helped in keeping the soil moisture level adequate for rainfed crops of wheat and pulses. Due to these climatic factors and active implementation of crop development programmes

like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro-Management of Agriculture (MMA), it is expected that the production of foodgrains could be better than the last year.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) of agricultural commodities has been increased to ensure better economic return to farmers even if there was any fall in market price. New agencies for procurement of pulses such as Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and National Consumers' Co-operative Federation (NCCF) have been nominated in addition to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) to increase the number of procurement centres.

346-347
**Connectivity of District Headquarters
with NHs**

90. [SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to connect all the district headquarters with the two lane National Highways and State Highways in the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed for the same;
- (c) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India have decided to charge toll tax on the rail overbridges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of State Highways are the responsibilities of the concerned State Governments. This Ministry has no proposal for connecting all district headquarters with two lane NHs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 inter-alia stipulates levy of user fee or toll tax for permanent bridges (including Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)) on NHs having cost of Rs. 10.00 crore or more.

[English]

347 - 348
Installation of CCTV/Metal Detectors

91. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any assistance for the installation of CCTV/Metal detectors in various parts of the country including sensitive areas and places of pilgrimage;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request with regard to the installation and maintenance of such instruments;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The security arrangements for sensitive areas and places of pilgrimage are primarily being provided by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administrations as "Law and Order" is essentially a State Subject. However, under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police, Government of India provides financial assistance for procurement of modern and innovative equipment including CCTV/Metal detectors etc. which may also be utilized in providing security to sensitive areas and places of pilgrimage.

(c) to (e) No such proposal has been received. However, installation and maintenance etc. is the concern of the respective State Government.

[Translation]

348 - 460

Installation of Transmitters

92. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

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

(a) the number of High Power Transmitters, Low Power Transmitters and Very Low Power Transmitters of All India Radio/Doordarshan alongwith their installed capacity in the country so far, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has approved any scheme under which some more transmitters would be installed during the 11th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said transmitters are likely to be installed, category-wise, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present in AIR, 421 Radio Transmitters of various capacities are installed in the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I and I-A. In respect of Doordarshan, there are, at present, 1415 transmitters of varying power functioning in Doordarshan network. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given in Statement-II.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) During 11th Plan period, in All India Radio, 277 nos. of Transmitters of various capacities are being installed throughout the country. State-wise details are given in Statement-III, III(A) and III(B). Most of these new transmitters are likely to be installed by March, 2012.

In Doordarshan, as part of continuing schemes from 10th Plan, 29 new transmitters are targeted to be installed during 11th Plan period. Out of these, 27 transmitters have been installed and remaining 2 transmitters are expected to be installed during 2011-12. State-wise locations of the above transmitters are given at Statement-IV.

As part of the 11th Plan scheme of digitization of Doordarshan network, 40 digital High Power Transmitters are envisaged to be set up. These digital HPTs are expected to be installed, in phases, by 2013. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given at Statement-V.

Statement-I

List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith details of AM/FM/SW Transmitters

Sl.No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW (AM)	FM	SW (AM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW		
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW		
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW	50 KW
			20 KW	5 KW	
5.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
7.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3kW	
8.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
10.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW	
				3 KW	
11.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	1 KW	
			1 KW	(Int. set up)	
12.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
13.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Itanagar	Arunanchal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
15.	Passighat	Arunanchal Pradesh	10 KW		
16.	Tawang	Arunanchal Pradesh	10 KW		
17.	Tezu	Arunanchal Pradesh	10 KW		
18.	Ziro	Arunanchal Pradesh	1 KW		
19.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW	
20.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW		
21.	Diphu	Assam	1 kW		
22.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
			10 KW		50 KW
23.	Haflong	Assam		6 KW	
24.	Jorhat	Assam		10 KW	
25.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 kW		
26.	Nowgong	Assam		6 KW	
27.	Silchar	Assam	20 KW		
28.	Tezpur	Assam	20 kW		
29.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W	
30.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 kW		
31.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 KW		
32.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	6 KW	
33.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW	
34.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW	
35.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 kW		
36.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW		
38.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
39.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	1 kW (Int set up)	
40.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 KW	
41.	Delhi	Delhi	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 'C' 10 KW 'D' 20 KW NC	20 KW 20 KW	50 KW (6 nos.) 100 KW (2nos.) 250 kW (7 nos.)
42.	Panaji	Goa	100 KW 20 KW	6 KW	250 KW 250 KW
43.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KW	10 KW	
44.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 kW		
45.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 kW		
46.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 KW	
47.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 kW		
48.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KW 1000 kW (temporarily shutdown)	10 KW	
49.	Surat	Gujarat		6 KW	
50.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 KW	
51.	Hissar	Haryana		6 KW	
52.	Kurukshehra	Haryana		6 KW	
53.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Barmour	Himanchal Pradesh		100 Watt	
55.	Dharmshala	Himanchal Pradesh		10 KW	
56.	Hamirpur	Himanchal Pradesh		6 KW	
57.	Kasauli	Himanchal Pradesh		10 KW	
58.	Keylong	Himanchal Pradesh		100 Watt	
59.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himanchal Pradesh	1 kW		
60.	Kullu	Himanchal Pradesh		6 KW	
61.	Shimla	Himanchal Pradesh	100 KW	1 kW (Int. set up)	50 KW
62.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
63.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
64.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
65.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW	3 KW 10 KW	50 KW
66.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW 200 kW		
67.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	
68.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW		
69.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20 kW		
70.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW	100 W	10 KW
71.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW		
72.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
73.	Padam	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW		
74.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
75.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW 10 KW	10 KW	50 KW
77.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
78.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW	
79.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 KW	
80.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 KW	
81.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 KW	6 KW	
82.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 KW	50 KW
83.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 KW	10KW 10KW	500 KW (6 nos.)
84.	Bellary	Karnataka		1 KW (Interim setup)	
85.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 KW		
86.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 KW	
87.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 KW	
88.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW	
89.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 KW	1 KW (Interim setup)	
90.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW	
91.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW	
92.	Karwar	Karnataka		3. KW	
93.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW	
94.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
95.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 KW	
96.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW		
98.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW	
99.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW	
100.	Kochi	Kerala		6 KW 10 KW	
101.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 kW	
102.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 KW	
103.	Trissure	Kerala	100 KW		
104.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	20 KW	10 KW	50 KW
105.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
106.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
107.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW	6 KW	50 KW
108.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
109.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
110.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
111.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		
112.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW	
113.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	10 KW	
114.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
115.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 KW	
116.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 KW	
117.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
118.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
119.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
120.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
121.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW	
122.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW	
123.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	1 KW	1 KW (Int. set up)	
124.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 KW	
125.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
126.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 KW	
127.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 KW		
128.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
129.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 50 KW	10 KW 10 KW	100 KW 50 KW
130.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 KW 1000 KW	6 KW	
131.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 KW	
132.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 KW	
133.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 KW	
134.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 KW	
135.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 KW		
136.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	6 KW	
137.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 KW		
138.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
139.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 KW	
140.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1 KW		
141.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra		6 KW	
142.	Imphal	Manipur	300 KW	10 KW	50 KW
143.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6kW	
144.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 KW	
145.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 kW		
146.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
147.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 KW		
148.	William Nagar	Meghalaya	1 kW		
149.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 kW	6kW	10 KW
150.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW	
151.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 kW		
152.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 KW	1 KW (int. setup)	50 KW
153.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 KW	
154.	Mon	Nagaland	1 kW		
155.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW		
156.	Baripada	Orissa		5kW	
157.	Berhampur	Orissa		6 KW	
158.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	200 KW		
159.	Bolangir	Orissa		6 KW	
160.	Cuttack	Orissa	300 KW	6 KW 1 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
161.	Deogarh	Orissa		100 W	
162.	Jeypore	Orissa	100 KW		50 KW
163.	Joranda	Orissa	1 KW		
164.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1 KW		
165.	Puri	Orissa		3 KW	
166.	Fourkela	Orissa		6 KW	
167.	Sambalpur	Orissa	100 KW		
168.	Soro	Orissa	1 kW		
169.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 KW	
170.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 KW 200 KW 1 KW	10 KW	
171.	Patiala	Punjab		6 KW	
172.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 KW		
173.	Alwar	Rajasthan		6 KW	
174.	Banswara	Rajasthan		6 KW	
175.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 KW		
176.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 KW		
177.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		6 KW	
178.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
179.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 KW	6 KW	50 KW
180.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 KW	
181.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 KW	
182.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 KW	6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 KW		
184.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
185.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
186.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
187.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW		
188.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 KW	1 KW (Int. setup)	
189.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 KW		10 KW
190.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	200 KW 'A' 20 KW 'B' 20 kW	20 KW 20 KW	50 KW 100 KW
191.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
192.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
193.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
194.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	1 KW	
195.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
196.	Ottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 KW		
197.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
198.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 KW	10 KW	
199.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 KW		
200.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 KW		
201.	Agartala	Tripura	20 KW	10 KW	
202.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW	
203.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW	
204.	Chandigarh	Union Territories		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
205.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman and Diu)	3 KW		
206.	Karaikal	Union Territories (Puducherry)		6 KW	
207.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Puducherry)	20 KW	5 KW (interim setup)	
208.	Kavaratti	Union Territories (L & M Island)	1 KW		
209.	Port Blair	Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Island)	100 KW	10 KW	10 KW
210.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW		
211.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW (4 nos.)
212.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	10 KW	
213.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
214.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
215.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	1 KW (Int. setup)	50 KW
216.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
217.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	1 KW (Int. setup)	
218.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW 10 kW	10 KW	50 KW
219.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW		
220.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW		
221.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
222.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
223.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW 1 KW	1 KW (int. setup)	
224.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
225.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
226.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW	
227.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
228.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
229.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 KW	-	
230.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW	
231.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W	
232.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 1000 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
233.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 KW	5 KW	50 KW
234.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW	
235.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW	
236.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW	
Total (378 Transmitters)		149 (MW)	175 (FM)	64 (SW)	

379- LOW POWER 100 watt FM TRANSMITTERS already installed at 43 places in all over country (List as per 421 Annexure I-A) and awaiting commissioning.

Statement-II

Sl.No.	State	Place	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole
			3.	Assam	Silchar
			4.	Bihar	Gaya

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Bihar	Kishanganj	29.	Meghalaya	Cherrapunji
6.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	30.	Sikkim	Yangyang
7.	Chhattisgarh	Manendgarh	31.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	32.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Berthin	33.	Uttarakhand	Bacher
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur Town	34.	Uttarakhand	Bhatwari
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	35.	Uttarakhand	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas	36.	Uttarakhand	Kaithikhan
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Manali	37.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	38.	Uttarakhand	Okhimath
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	39.	Uttarakhand	Pratap Nagar
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	40.	Uttarakhand	Raj Garhi
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bimbargalli	41.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gurej	42.	Uttarakhand	Tanakpur
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mangladevi Fort	43.	West Bengal	Balurghat
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pehalgam			
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tithawal			
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tral			
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur			
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri			
25.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad			
26.	Karnataka	Sringeri			
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Pachmarhi			
28.	Maharashtra	Gharchiroli			

Statement-III	
<i>Doordarshan Transmitters</i>	
Existing Transmitters (as on 01.11.2010)	
State/UT	Existing Transmitters
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	HPTS
	Anantapur
	Hyderabad

1	2	1	2
	Kurnool		Chitoor
	Nandyal		Cuddapah
	Rajamundry		Darsi
	Tirupati		Devarkonda
	Vijaywada		Emmiganur
	Visakhapatnam		Gadwal
	Warangal		Giddalur
	Hyderabad (DD News)		Guntakal
	Vijaywada (DD News)		Hindupur
	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)		Jadcherla
	Rajamundry (DD News)		Jagtial
	LPTs		Kadiri
	Achampet		Kakinada
	Adilabad		Kamareddy
	Adoni		Kandukur
	Alagadda		Karimnagar
	Amalapuram		Kavali
	Banswada		Khammam
	Belampally		Kolhapur
	Bhadrachalam		Kosgi
	Bhahnsa		Kothagudam
	Bheemadolu		Kuppam
	Bheemavaram		L.R. Pally
	Bobbili		Macheria

1	2	1	2
	Machilipatnam		Srikakulam
	Madnapalli		Talakondapally
	Madugula		Tamblapalli
	Mandassa		Tandur
	Markapur		Tekkalj
	Medak		Tirupati
	Mehboobnagar		Tuni
	Miryalaguda		Udalgi
	Nagar Karnul		Veldanda
	Nalgonda		Vemalvada
	Narayanpet		Vinukonda
	Nellore		Visakhapatnam
	Nirmal		Wanaparthi
	Nizamabad		Yellandu
	Ongole		Zahirabad
	Pedapalli		Atmakur (DD News)
	Produddur		Kakinada (DD News)
	Pulamaner		Narsaraopet (DD News)
	Punganur		Nellore (DD News)
	Rajampet		Pedanandipadu (DD News)
	Ramagundam		Visakhapatnam (DD News)
	Siddipet		VLPTs
	Sirisilla		Chintapalli
	Sirpur		Duttalur

1	2	1	2
	Ichapuram		Daporizo
	Kanigiri		Darak
	Madiparadd		Deomali
	Marifadu		Dirang
	Paderu		Geku
	Parwatipuram		Gensi
	Seetampeta		Hawai
	Srisalem		Hayuliang
	TRANSPOSER		Hunli
	Vijaywada		Inkiyong
Arunachal Pradesh	HPTs		Kalaktang
	Itanagar		Khimyong
	Itanagar (DD News)		Khonsa
	LPTs		Mariyang
	Miao		Mechuka
	Passighat Tezu		Mukto
	VLPTs		Nampong
	Along		Namsai
	Baririjo		Palin
	Basar		Raga
	Boleng		Roing
	Bomdilla		Rupa
	Changlang		Sagalee
	Chayangtajo		Sangram

1	2	1	2
	Seijosa		Golaghat
	Seppa		Haflong
	Taliha		Hatsinghari
	Tawang		Hojai
	Tirbin		Jorhat
	Tuting		Lumding
	Yomcha		Margheritta
	Ziro		Nagaon
	TRANSPOSER		Nazira
	Sankhiview		North Lakhimpur
Assam	HPTs		Satrasal
	Dibrugarh		Sonari
	Guwahati		Tezpur
	Kokrajhar		Tinsukhia
	Silchar		Dibrugarh (DD News)
	Guwahati (DD News)		VLPT
	Silchar (DD News)		Digboi
	LPTs		TRANSPOSER
	Bokakhat		Guwahati
	Bongaigaon	Bihar	HPTs
	Dhubri		Katihar
	Diphu		Muzaffarpur
	Goalpara		Patna
	Gohpur		Saharsa

1	2	1	2
	Patna (DD News)		Phoolparas
	Muzaffarpur (DD News)		Ramnagar
	LPTs		Raxaul
	Aurangabad		Rosera
	Banka		Sasaram
	Begusarai		Sheikhpura
	Bettiah		Sikandra
	Bhabhua		Simri Bakhtiarpur
	Bhagalpur		Sitamarhi
	Buxar		Siwan
	Darbhanga		Supaul
	Daudnagar		Gaya (DD News)
	Forbesganj		Darbhanga (DD News)
	Gaya		VLPTs
	Gopalganj		Masrakh
	Jamui		Marhaura
	Khagaria	Chhattisgarh	HPTs
	Kishanganj		Jagdalpur
	Lakhisarai		Raipur
	Madhepura		Ambikapur
	Madhubani		Raipur (DD News)
	Motihari		Bilaspur
	Munger		LPTs
	Nawada		Bailadilla

1	2
	Champa
	Dungargarh
	Kanker
	Kharod
	Konta
	Korba
	Kurasia
	Manindergarh
	Narayanpur
	Pandaria
	Pendra Road
	Raigarh
	Rajhara Jharandili
	Sakti
	VLPTs
	Bijapur
	Devbhog
	Jashpurnagar
	Kondagaon
	Koylibeda
	Pakhanjore
	Pathalgaon
	Sarangarh
Goa	HPTs

1	2
	Panaji
	Panaji (DD News)
Gujarat	HPTs
	Ahmedabad
	Bhuj
	Dwarka
	Rajkot
	Radhanpur
	Surat
	Vadodra
	Ahmedabad (DD News)
	Rajkot (DD News)
	Surat (DD News)
	Vadodara (DD News)
	LPTs
	Ahwa
	Ambaji
	Amod
	Amreli
	Bantva
	Bharuch
	Bhavnagar
	Botad
	Chhota Udaipur

1	2	1	2
	Dediapara		Modassa
	Deesa		Morvi
	Devgadh Baria		Palanpur
	Dhandhukha		Palitana
	Dharangadhra		Porbander
	Dhari		Punandro
	Dharpur		Rajpipla
	Dhorajee		Rajula
	Dohad		Rapar
	Godharao		Sanjeli
	Idar		Shamlaji
	Jamjodhpur		Songarh
	Jamnagar		Surendranagar
	Jhagadia		Tharad
	Junagarh		Umergaon
	Kevadia Colony		Una
	Khambalia		Valsad
	Khambat		Veraval
	Limbdi		Bhavnagar (DD News)
	Lunawada		Jamnagar (DD News)
	Mahuva		Gandhinagar (DD News)
	Mangrol (Junagarh)		VLPTs
	Mangrol (Surat)		Kakrapar
	Mehsana		Netrang

1	2	1	2
	Sagwara		Narnaul (Dd News)
Haryana	HPTs		Yamunanagar (DD News)
	Karnal	Himachal Pradesh	HPTs
	Hissar		Dharamshala
	Hissar (DD News)		Kasauli
	LPTs		Shimla
	Bhiwani		Shimla (DD News)
	Charkhi Dadri		Kasauli (DD News)
	Fatehabad		LPTs
	Firozpur Jhirka		Bilaspur
	Jind		Kullu
	Kaithal		Manali
	Mahendergarh		Mandi
	Meham		Rampur
	Narnaul		Sundernagar
	Rewari		Sujanpur
	Rohtak		Mandi (DD News)
	Sirsa		VLPTs
	Tohana		Ajhu Fort
	Ambala (DD News)		Ashapuri
	Bhiwani (DD News)		Awah Devi
	Karnal (DD News)		Bajinath
	Kurukshetra (DD News)		Bandla
	Mandi Dabwali (DD News)		Banjar

1	2	1	2
	Bharmour		Rohru
	Bharthi		Sarkaghat
	Bijli Mahadev		Shivbadar
	Chamba		Thanedar
	Chaupal		Tissa
	Chauri Khas		Udaipur
	Chirgaon		Una
	Dalhausi		Veer
	Diar		TRANSPOSER
	Hamirpur Holi		Rajgarh
	Jahalma		Solan
	Jatingiri (Phooladhar)	Jharkhand	HPTs
	Jogindernagar		Daltonganj
	Kaja		Ranchi
	Kalpa		Jamshedpur
	Karsog		Jamshedpur (DD News)
	Keylong		Ranchi (DD News)
	Khara Pathar		LPTs
	Kotkhai		Barharwa
	Nehri		Bokaro
	Nichar		Chaibasa
	Palampur		Deoghar
	Parwanoo		Dhanbad
	Pirbhayanu		Dumka

1	2	1	2
	Ghatshila		Naushera
	Giridh		Samba
	Godda		Gurez
	Gumla		Tithwal
	Hazaribag		Jammu (DD News)
	Kodarma		Naushera (DD News)
	Lohardaga		Samba (DD News)
	Mushabani		Srinagar (DD News)
	Noamundy		Gurez (DD News)
	Saraikella		Srinagar (Kashir)
	Chatra		Tithwal (Kashir)
	Bokaro (DD News)		Kupwara (Kashir)
	Dhanbad (DD News)		Poonch (Kashir)
	VLPTs		LPTs
	Simdega		Anantnag
	Ramgarh Hill		Bandipore
	Garhwa (DD News)		Chowkibal
Jammu and Kashmir	HPTs		Darhal
	Jammu		Kargil
	Kathua		Kulgam
	Leh		Patnitop
	Poonch		Pattan
	Srinagar		Quazigund
	Kupwara		Sonarwani

1	2	1	2
	Poonch		Boniyar
	Rajouri		Budhal
	Riasi		Chakroi
	Wusan		Chanani
	Udhampur		Chumathang
	Baramulla		Panicker
	Kathua (DD News)		Poni
	Leh (DD News)		Pulwama
	VLPTs		Ramban
	Abran		Ramkot
	Ardh Kumari		Ramnagar
	Arnas		Ringdom Gompa
	Ashmuqam		Sakti
	Bani		Sanasar
	Banihal		Sankoo
	Baramulla		Shopian
	Basecamp (Siachin)		Sonmarg
	Basgo		Sudh-Mahadev
	Basoli		Tangmarg
	Batalik		Tangste
	Batot		Tatapani
	Bhadarwa		Thanamandi
	Bilawar		Thathri
	Bodh Khurboo		Tilel

	1	2		1	2
		Timsogam			Bagalkot
		Tral			Bantwal
		Turtok			Basava Kalyan
		Uri			Belgaum
		Yusmarg			Bellary
		Zangla			Belthangadi
		TRANSPOSER			Bhatkal
		Surankot			Bidar
Karnataka		HPTs			Bijapur
		Bangalore			Chickmaglur
		Dharwad			Chikodi
		Gulbarga			Chitradurga
		Shimoga			Dandeli
		Hassan			Davangere
		Mangalore			Gadag
		Mysore			Betgari
		Raichur			Gangawati
		Bangalore (DD News)			Gokak
		Gulbarga (DD News)			Harphanhalli
		Dharwad (DD News)			Hattihal
		Mysore (DD News)			Hiriyur
		LPTs			Holenarsipur
		Arsikere			Hosdurg
		Athani			Hospet

1	2	1	2
	Hungond		VLPTs
	Indi		Badami
	Karwar		Huvin Hippargi
	Kolar Gold Field		Kudligi
	Koppa		Madhugiri
	Kumta		Sakleshpur
	Medikeri		Sringeri
	Mudhol		Sulya
	Mudigere	Kerala	HPTs
	Mundargi		Calicut
	Pavagada		Cochin
	Puttur		Trivandrum
	Ramadurg		Cannanore
	Ranibennur		Calicut (DD News)
	Sagar		Cochin (DD News)
	Sandur		Trivandrum (DD News)
	Sindhur		LPTs
	Sirsi		Adoor
	Talikota		Attapadi
	Tiptur		Changanacherry
	Tumkur		Chengannur
	Udipi		Idukki
	Bellary (DD News)		Kalpetta
	Davangere (DD News)		Chushul

1	2	1	2
	Dah		Machil
	Daskit		Mahore
	Dhar		Mandi
	Doda		Manigam
	Domchuk		Manjakot
	Dras		Mansur
	Fatula		Mendhar
	Gujjaron Nagrota		Mohra
	Hanle		Mulbekh
	Hira Nagar		Nagrota
	Ichar		Nimu
	Jajjar Kotli		Nowgam
	Kalakot		Nyema
	Kangan		Padam
	Kargil		Pahalgam
	Khaltsi		Panamik
	Khatlai		Kanhangarh
	Khrew		Kasargod
	Kishtwar		Kayamkulam
	Kotranka		Kottarakara
	Kud		Mallapuram
	Lati		Manjeri
	Lollab Valley		Paia
	Loran		Palghat

1	2	1	2
	Pathanamthitta		Jabalpur (DD News)
	Punalur		Gwalior (DD News)
	Shoranur		LPTs
	Tellicherry		Agar
	Thodupuzha		Ashoknagar
	Trichur		Bada Malhera
	Cannanore (DD News)		Badwani
	Trichur (DD News)		Balaghat
	VLPTs		Bareli
	Devikolam		Betul
	Eratuppeta		Bhander
	Kanjirapalli		Bhanpura
	Mundakayam		Bhind
Madhya Pradesh	HPTs		Bijaipur
	Bhopal		Burhanpur
	Gwalior		Chanderi
	Indore		Chhpndwara
	Jabalpur		Damoh
	Shahdol		Datia
	Guna		Gadarwara
	Sagar		Garot
	Chhatrapur		Harda
	Bhopal (DD News)		Itarsi
	Indore (DD News)		Jaora

1	2	1	2
	Jhabua		Rajgarh
	Karaira		Ratlam
	Kelaras		Rewa
	Khandwa		Satna
	Khargaon		Seoni
	Khurai		Shajapur
	Kukdeshwar		Sheopur
	Kukshi		Shivpuri
	Kurwai		Sidhi
	Lahar		Sindhwa
	Lakhnadon		Singrauli
	Maihar		Sironj
	Malanjkhanda		Sitamau
	Mandla		Tikamgarh
	Mandsaur		Ujjain
	Multai		VLPTs
	Murwara		Alirajpur
	Nagda		Alot
	Narsimhapur		Budhni
	Neemuch		Diamond Mining Proj.
	Panchmarhi		Parasia
	Panna		Singrauli
	Piparia	Maharashtra	HPTs
	Raghogarh		Ambajogai

1	2	1	2
	Aurangabad		Badlapur
	Chandrapur		Barshi
	Mumbai		Bhamragad
	Nagpur		Bid
	Pune		Brahampuri
	Ratnagiri		Buldana
	Jalgaon		Chandur
	Mumbai (DD News)		Chikhli
	Nagpur (DD News)		Chiplun
	Pune (DD News)		Daryapur
	Aurangabad (DD News)		Deorukh
	Ambajogai (DD News)		Dhadgaon
	Mumbai (Digital)		Dharmabad
	LPTs		Dhule
	Achalpur		Diglur
	Acot		Garhchiroli
	Aheri		Gondia
	Ahmednagar		Hinganghat
	Akalkot		Hingoli
	Akluj		Ichalkaranji
	Akola		Jalna
	Amalner		Kankauli
	Amravati		Karad
	Arvi		Karanja

1	2	1	2
	Khamgaon		Pusad
	Khanapur		Rajapur
	Khopoli		Raver
	Kinwat		Rissod
	Kolhapur		Sangamner
	Mahad		Sangli
	Malegaon		Satana
	Mangal Wedha		Satara
	Mangaon		Shahad
	Manmad		Shirdi
	Mehekar		Shirpur
	Mhasle		Sholapur
	Morshi		Sironcha
	Nanded		Tumsar
	Nandurbar		Umerga
	Nasik		Umerkhed
	Navapur		Wani
	Osmanabad		Wardha
	Pandharkawada		Washim
	Pandharpur		Yavatmal
	Parbhani		Akola (DD News)
	Patan (Satara)		Amravati (DD News)
	Phaltan		Bhandara (DD News)
	Pulgaon		Dhule (DD News)

1	2	1	2
	Kolhapur (DD News)		Tiwsa
	Malegaon (DD News)		Vasantgarh
	Nanded (DD News)		Wai
	Nasik (DD News)	Manipur	HPTs
	Sangli (DD News)		Imphal
	Sholapur (DD News)		Churachandpur
	VLPTs		Imphal (DD News)
	Ambet		LPT
	Arjuni		Ukhrul
	Ashti		VLPTs
	Bhokar		Chandel
	Chikaldhara		Kangpokpi
	Chimur		Moreh
	Junnar		Senapati
	Karanja (Wardha)	Meghalaya	HPTs
	Karjat		Shillong
	Khed		Tura
	Koregaon		Tura (DD News)
	Kurkheda		Shillong (DD News)
	Malkapur		LPTs
	Malwan		Jowai
	Pimpalner-Sakri		Williamnagar
	Sakoli		Cherapunji
	Sindewahi		

	1	2		1	2
		VLPTs			Mokokchung (DD News)
		Baghmara		VLPTs	
		Nongstoin		Mon	
		TRANSPOSER		Phek	
		Shillong		Satakha	
Mizoram		HPTs		Shamtori	
		Aizwal		Wokha	
		Lunglei		Zunheboto	
		Aizwal (DD News)		TRANSPOSER	
		LPTs		Kohima	
		Lawngtlai		Bara Basti	
		Lunglei (DD News)	Orissa	HPTs	
		VLPTs		Baleshwar	
		Champhai		Bhawanipatna	
		Saiha		Cuttack	
		TRANSPOSER		Sambalpur	
		Aizwal		Berhampur	
Nagaland		HPTs		Cuttack (DD News)	
		Kohima		Sambalpur (DD News)	
		Mokokchung		LPTs	
		Kohima (DD News)		Anandpur	
		LPTs		Angul	
		Dimapur		Athamalik	
		Tuensang		Bahalda	

1	2	1	2
	Balangir		Keonjhar
	Baligurha		Khandpara
	Banapur		Khariar
	Bargarh		Koraput
	Baripada		Kotpad
	Bhadrak		Kuchinda
	Bhanjanagar		Lutherpunk
	Bhuban		Malkangiri
	Birmitrapur		Mohana
	Bonai		Narsinghpur
	Boudh		Navrangpur
	Brajrajnagar		Nuapara
	Chikti		Padampur
	Dasrathpur		Padmapuram
	Deogarh		Padua
	Dhenkanal		Pallahara
	Durgapur		Paradeep
	G.Udaigiri		Parlakhemundi
	Gondiya		Patnagarh
	Jeypore		Phulbani
	Joda		Puri
	Kabisuryanagar		Rairangpur
	Kamakhyanagar		Rajgangapur
	Karanja		Rajranapur

1	2	1	2
	Rayagada		Koksara
	Redhakhol		Lanjigarh
	Rourkela		Machhkund
	Similigurha		Nagchi
	Sohela		Nayagarh
	Sonepur		Paikamal
	Sundergarh		Subdega
	Talcher		Simlipalgarh
	Tushara		Sukinda
	Umerkote		Thoumal Rampur
	Baleshwar (DD News)		Rourkela (DD News)
	Baliapal (DD News)		Lalitgiri (DD News)
	Bhubneshwar (DD News)		TRANSPOSER
	Dhenkanal (DD News)		Sunabeda
	Dudharkot (DD News)	Punjab	HPTs
	Kendrapara (DD News)		Amritsar
	Tirtol (DD News)		Bhatinda
	VLPTs		Jalandhar
	Aul		Fazilka
	Bada Barbil		Jalāndhar (DD News)
	Chittrakonda		Amritsar (DD News)
	Jayapatna		Bhatinda (DD News)
	Kalampur		LPTs
	Kashipur		Firozpur

	1	2		1	2
		Gurdaspur			Bari Sadri
		Pathankot			Barmer
		Patiala			Basava
		Abohar (DD News)			Bhadra
		TRANSPOSER			Bharatpur
		Talwara			Bhilwara
Rajasthan		HPTs			Bhinmal
		Barmer			Chirawa
		Bundi			Chittaurgarh
		Jaipur			Churu
		Jaisalmer			Deeg
		Jodhpur			Dungarpur
		Ajmer			Ganganagar
		Bikaner			Gangapur (S.M. Pur)
		Ajmer (DK News)			Hanumangarh
		Bundi (DD News)			Hindaun
		Jaipur (DD News)			Jaisalmer
		Jodhpur (DD News)			Jalore
		LPTs			Jhalawar
		Alwar			Jhunjhunun
		Anupgarh			Karanpur
		Bali			Karauli
		Banswara			Kesriaji
		Baran			Khajuwala

1	2
	Khetri
	Kishnagarh-Vas (Alwar)
	Kotputli
	Kushalgarh
	Makrana
	Mount Abu
	Nagar
	Nagaur
	Nathdwara
	Navalgarh
	Nohar
	Nokha
	Pali
	Phalodi
	Pilani
	Pirawa
	Pratapgarh
	Raisinghnagar
	Rajgarh (Churu)
	Ratangarh
	Rawatsar
	Sagwara
	Salumber
	Sardarshahr

1	2
	Sawaimadhopur
	Shahpura
	Sikar
	Sirohi
	Sojat
	Sridungargarh
	Sujangarh
	Suratgarh
	Taranagar
	Tonk
	Udaipur
	Vallabhagar
	Alwar (DD News)
	Bansi (DD News)
	Bikaner (DD News)
	Udaipur (DD News)
	VLPTs
	Amet
	Andhi
	Bhim
	Chaumahla
	Deogarh
	Fatehpur
	Gangapur (Bhilwara)

1	2	1	2
	Kotra	Tamil Nadu	HPTs
	Kumbhalgarh		Chennai
	Laxmangarh		Kodaikanal
	Mandalgarh		Rameshwaram
	Neem Ka Than		Kumbakonam (Int.)
	Rajgarh (Alwar)		Dharmapuri
	Rawatbhata		Tirunelveli
	Sikrai		Chennai (DD News)
	Tibi		Kodaikanal (DD News)
	Viratnagar		Chennai (Regional Channel)
	TRANSPOSERS		Chennai (Digital)
	Jamua		LPTs
	Ramgarh		Arani
	Lalsot		Ambasamudram
Sikkim	HPTs		Ambur
	Gangtok		Arcot
	Gangtok (DD News)		Attur
	VLPTs		Cheygar
	Gyalshing		Chidambaram
	Mangan		Coimbatore
	Namchi		Coonoor
	Rangpo		Courtalam
	Singtam		Cuddalore
	Zorethang		Denkanikotta

1	2	1	2
	Erode		Tiruvannamalai
	Gudiyatam		Tuticorin
	Kallakurchi		Udagamandalam
	Krishnagiri		Udumalpet
	Marthandam		Vandavasi
	Mayuram		Vaniyambadi
	Nagapattinam		Vellore
	Nagarcoil		Villupuram
	Nattam		Coimbatore (DD News)
	Neyveli		Erode (DD News)
	Palani		Madurai (DD News)
	Pattukottai		Salem (DD News)
	Peranampet		Tiruchirapalli (DD News)
	Pollachi		Tirunelveli (DD News)
	Pudukottai		Tirupattur (DD News)
	Rajapalayam		Tuticorin (DD News)
	Salem		Vellore (DD News)
	Shankarankovil		VLPTs
	Thanjavur		Gingee
	Thiruvaiyaru		Kanchipuram
	Tindivanam		Mettupalayam
	Tiruchendur		Tiruvannamalai
	Tiruchirapalli		Valliur
	Tirupattur		Valparai

	1	2		1	2
		Vaza Padi			Mau
		TRANSPOSER			Varanasi
		Dindigul			Banda
Tripura		HPTs			Lakhimpur
		Agartala			Faizabad
		Agartala (DD News)			Agra (DD News)
		LPTs			Allahabad (DD News)
		Ambasa			Bareilly (DD News)
		Kailasahar			Gorakhpur (DD News)
		Amarpur			Kanpur (DD News)
		Teliamura			Lucknow (DD News)
		Jolaibari			Varanasi (DD News)
		Kailasahar (DD News)			LPTs
		VLPT			Akbarpur
		Dharma Nagar			Aligarh
		TRANSPOSER			Amroma
		Bellonia			Athdama
Uttar Pradesh		HPTs			Auraiya
		Agra			Bahraich
		Allahabad			Ballia
		Bareilly			Balrampur
		Gorakhpur			Basti
		Kanpur			Bidhuna
		Lucknow			Chhibramau

1	2	1	2
	Deoria		Nanpara
	Dudhinagar		Narora
	Etah		Naugarh
	Etawah		Obra
	Farrukhabad		Orai
	Fatehpur		Pilibhit
	Ganj Dundwara		Puranpur
	Gauriganj		Rae Bareli
	Gonda		Rampur
	Hardoi		Rath
	Jagdishpur		Rudauli
	Jhansi		Sambhal
	Karwi		Shahjahanpur
	Kasganj		Sikanderpur
	Kosi		Sultanpur
	Lalganj (Rae Bareilly)		Talbehat
	Lalitpur		Thirwa
	Mahoba		Aligarh (DD News)
	Mahroni		Azamgarh (DD News)
	Mainpuri		Jhansi (DD News)
	Mathura		Lalganj (Pratapgarh) (DD News)
	Mau Ranipur		Mau (DD News)
	Mohammadabad		Moradabad (DD News)
	Moradabad		

1	2	1	2
	Rampur (DD News)		New Tehri
	Rasra (DD News)		Pauri
	Shahjahanpur (DD News)		Pithoragarh
	Sultanpur (DD News)		Tanakpur
	VLPTs		Haridwar (DD News)
	Khubia Nangal		Khetikhan (DD News)
	Manikpur		VLPTs
	Mankapur		Almora
	Thakurdwara (DD News)		Aroli (Banoli)
Uttarakhand	HPTs		Badrinath
	Mussoorie		Bageshwar
	Mussoorie (DD News)		Basot
	LPTs		Bhatiari
	Bachher		Chaukhatia
	Champawat		Devprayag
	Dak Pathar		Dewal
	Haldwani		Dharchula
	Haridwar		Didihat
	Kalagarh		Dugadda
	Kashipur		Fata
	Khetikhan		Gajja
	Kotdwar		Ghandyal
	Naini Danda		Gopeshwar
	Nainital		Joshimath

1	2	1	2
	Kaljikhali		Murshidabad
	Karan Prayag		Shantiniketan
	Kausani		Balurghat
	Maneshwar		Kharagpur
	Manila		Kurseong (DD News)
	Munsiari		Murshidabad (DD News)
	Nandprayag		Asansol (DD News)
	Naugaonkhal		Kolkata (DD News)
	Okhimath		Kolkata (Regional Channel)
	Pokhri		Kolkata (Digital)
	Pratapnagar		LPTs
	Rajgrahi		Alipurduar
	Ranikhet		Baghmandi
	Ruderprayag		Balrampur
	Tharali		Bardhaman
	Uttarakashi		Bishnupur
	TRANSPOSERS		Contai
	Mussoorie		Cooch Bihar
	Srinagar		Darjeeling
West Bengal	HPTs		Farakka
	Asansol		Garhbeta
	Kolkata		Jhalda
	Krishnanagar		Jhargram
	Kurseong		Kalimpong

1	2	1	2
	Kalna		Hutbay
	Maldah		Kadamtala
	Medinipur		Kalighat
	Puruliya		Katchal
	Ranaghat		Long Island
	Rayna		Mayabunder
	Shantiniketan (DD News)		Nancowry
	Basanti (DD News)		Neil Island
	VLPT		Rama Krishan Puram
	Egra		Rangat
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hpts		Swaraj Gram
	Port Blair		Teresa
	Port Blair (DD News)		Campbel Bay (DD News)
	LPTs		Diglipur (DD News)
	Car Nicobar		Hutbay (DD News)
	Car Nicobar (DD News)		Mayabunder (DD News)
	VLPTs		Nancowry (DD News)
	Baratang	Chandigarh	Rangat (DD News)
	Campbel Bay		LPT
	Chowra	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Chandigarh
	Diglipur		LPT
	Harinagar	Daman and Diu	Silvassa
	Havelock		LPTs
			Daman

1	2	1	2
	Diu		Kavaratti (DD News)
Delhi	HPTs		Minicoy (DD News)
	Delhi		Andrott (DD News)
	Delhi (DD News)		Kadmat (DD News)
	Delhi (Digital)		Kalpeni (DD News)
Lakshadweep	LPT	Puducherry	HPT
	Kavaratti		Puducherry
	VLPTs		LPTs
	Minicoy		Karaikal
	Agatti		Puducherry (DD News)
	Amini		VLPTs
	Andrott		Mahe
	Chetlat		Yanam
	Kadmat		
	Kalpeni	Note:	HPTs: High Power Transmitters – 1kw/5kw/10kw/20kw/30kw
	Kilton		LPTs: Low Power Transmitters – 100W/300W/500W
	Agatti (DD News)		VLPTs: Very Low Power Transmitters – 10W/50W
	Amini (DD News)		TRANSPOSERS: 10 W

Statement-III*List of New AIR Transmitters being setup in 11th Plan*

Sl.No.	Place	STATE	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
2.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5 kW FM
3.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
4.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
6.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
8.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
9.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
10.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
11.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM
12.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
13.	Karimganj	Assam	1 kW FM
14.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
15.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
16.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM
17.	Patna	Bihar	10 kW FM
18.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 kW FM
19.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM
20.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM
21.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
22.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
25.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW FM
26.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM
27.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
28.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
29.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
30.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
31.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM
32.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
33.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
34.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
35.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
36.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
37.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
38.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
39.	Colasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
40.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
41.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
42.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
43.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
44.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
45.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	5 kW FM
46.	Jeypore	Orissa	1 kW FM
47.	Sambalpur	Orissa	5 kW FM

1	2	3	4
48.	Rairangpur	Orissa	1 kW FM
49.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
50.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
51.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM
52.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 kW FM
53.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
54.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM
55.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW
56.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM
57.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM
58.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM
59.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
60.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
61.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
62.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM
63.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
64.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
65.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
66.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
67.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM
68.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
69.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
70.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
71.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
72.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
73.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
74.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
75.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
76.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
77.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM
78- 177.	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 places) List is given in Annexure III A.		100 Watt
178- 277.	Low Power FM Transmitters in all over Country (100 Places) List is given in Annexure III B.		100 Watt

Statement-III A

				1	2	3	4
<i>List of Places for installation of 100 Watt FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region</i>				6.		Seppa	West Kameng
				7.		Chayangtajo	West Kameng
				8.		Raga	Lower Subansiri
				9.		Yachuli	Lower Subansiri
				10.		Ziro	Lower Subansiri
				11.		Sangram	Kurung Kurme
				12.		Sarli	Kurung Kurme
				13.		Taliha	Upper Subansiri
				14.		Nacho	Upper Subansiri
				15.		Yomcha	West Siang
Sl. No.	State/UT	Places	District				
1	2	3	4				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zemithang	Tawang				
2.		Tawang	Tawang				
3.		Kalaktang	West Kameng				
4.		Bhalukpong	West Kameng				
5.		Bomdila	West Kameng				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
16.		Mechuka	West Siang	40.		Udalguri	Darrang
17.		Rumgong	West Siang	41.		Bakuliaghat	Karbi Anglong
18.		Basar	West Siang	42.		Sarihajan	Karbi Anglong
19.		Gensi	West Siang	43.		Kokrajar	Kokrajar
20.		Along	West Siang	44.		Lanka	Nagaon
21.		Boleng	East Siang	45.		Nagaon	Nagaon
22.		Koyu	East Siang	46.		Guwahati	Guwahati
23.		Passighat	East Siang	47.		Tinsukia	Tinsukia
24.		Tuting	Upper Siang	48.		Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
25.		Yingkiong	Upper Siang	49.		Margherita	Dibrugarh
26.		Mariang	Upper Siang	50.		Tezpur	Tezpur
27.		Hunli	Lower Dibang	51.	Manipur	Senapati	Senapati
28.		Roing	Lower Dibang	52.		Maosongsang	Senapati
29.		Namsai	Lohit	53.		Chandel	Chandel
30.		Walong	Lohit	54.		Moreh	Chandel
31.		Hawai	Lohit	55.		Parbung	Churachandpur
32.		Hayuliang	Lohit	56.		Tamei	Tamenglong
33.		Tezu	Lohit	57.		Chingai	Ukhrul
34.		Miao	Changlang	58.		Imphal	Imphal
35.		Nampong	Changlang	59.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	South Garo Hills
36.		Kanubari	Tirap	60.		Jura	West Garo Hills
37.		Tongchao	Tirap	61.		Shilong	East Khasi Hills
38.	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta	62.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Aizwal
39.		Dudnoi	Goalpara	63.		Zawrgin	Aizwal

1	2	3	4
64.		Khawbung	Chemphai
65.		Pukzing	Mamit
66.		Rengdil	Mamit
67.		Vanlaiphai	Serchip
68.		Laisawrai	Lunglei
69.		Thingsat	Aizole
70.	Nagaland	Samtore	Tuensang
71.		Dimapur	Dimapur
72.		Meluri	Phek
73.		Henima (Terming)	Kohima
74.	Sikkim	Rangpo	East Sikkim
75.		Rangli	East Sikkim
76.		Gyalshing	West Sikkim
77.		Soreng	West Sikkim
78.		Dentam	West Sikkim
79.		Yuksom	West Sikkim
80.		Tashiding	West Sikkim
81.		Gangtok	Gangtok
82.		Chungthang	North Sikkim
83.		Lachung, Forest Guest House	North Sikkim
84.		Lachen	North Sikkim
85.		Mangan	North Sikkim

1	2	3	4
86.		Jorethang, Police Thana	South Sikkim
87.		Namchi, DM Office	South Sikkim
88.		Namthang,	South Sikkim
89.	Tripura	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
90.		Damchhara	North Tripura
91.		Khedachhara	North Tripura
92.		Vangmun (Bhangmun)	North Tripura
93.		Sakhan	North Tripura
94.		Chowmanu	Dhalai
95.		Gandachhara	Dhalai
96.		Khowai	West Tripura
97.		Teliamura	West Tripura
98.		Amarpur	South Tripura
99.		Silachari	South Tripura
100.		Sabroom	South Tripura

Statement-IIIB

*List of places for installation of 100 watts
FM Transmitters under 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Places	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Kurnool

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2.		Adoni	Kurnool	25.		Mehsana	Mahesana
3.		Khammam	Khammam	26.		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
4.		Banswada	Nizamabad	27.		Porbandar	Porbandar
5.		Kamareddy	Nizamabad	28.		Jamnagar	Jamnagar
6.		Kakinada	Kakinada	29.		Ahwa	Ahwa
7.	Assam	Nazira	Sibasagar	30.	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa
8.		North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur	31.		Ambala	Ambala
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	Paschim Champanan	32.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
10.		Motihari	Motihari	33.		Deoghar	Deoghar
11.		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	34.		Dumka	Dumka
12.		Madhubani	Madhubani	35.		Gumla	Gumla
13.		Supaul	Supaul	36.		Ghatsila	Purbi Singhbhum
14.		Forsibganj	Araria	37.		Chatra	Chatra
15.		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	38.		Bokaro	Bokaro
16.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanker	39.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur
17.		Korba	Korba	40.		Sagar	Shimoga
18.		Konta	Dantewada	41.		Devangere	Devangere
19.		Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon	42.		Hosdurg	Kasargode
20.		Pandaria	Bilaspur	43.		Kumata	Kumata
21.		Kharod	Janjgir Chmpa	44.	Kerala	Punalur	Kollam
22.		Jagdapur	Jagcalpur	45.		Kalpetta	Waynad
23.	Gujrat	Bharuch	Bharuch	46.		Idukki	Painavu
24.		Dwaraka	Dwaraka	47.		Kasargode	Kasargode

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna	70.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
49.		Jhabua	Jhabua	71.		Firozpur	Firozpur
50.		Mandsaur	Mandsaur	72.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
51.		Harda	Harda	73.		Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
52.		Chanderi/ Ashoknagar	Guna	74.		Nathdwara	Raj Samand
53.		Neemuch	Neemuch	75.		Bharatpur	Bharatpur
54.		Ratlam	Ratlam	76.		Karauli	Karauli
55.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	77.		Sikar	Sikar
56.		Gondia	Gondia	78.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupattur	Vellore
57.		Jalana	Jalana	79.		Rameshwaram	Ramanathpuram
58.		Buldana	Buldana	80.		Vellore	Vellore
59.		Brahmapuri	Chandrapur	81.	Uttarakhand	Pauri	Pauri
60.		Malegaon	Nashik	82.		Kalagarh	PauriGharwai
61.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha	83.		Haridwar	Haridwar
62.		Lawngtalai	Lawngtalai	84.		Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
63.	Orissa	Nuapara	Nuapara	85.		Kashipur	Rudrapur
64.		Baligurha	Phulbani	86.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
65.		Rayagada	Rayagada	87.		Bahraich	Bahraich
66.		Angul	Angul	88.		Orai	Jalaun
67.		Sundergarh	Sundergarh	89.		Balrampur	Balrampur
68.		Parlakheimundi	Gajapati	90.		Mahoba	Mahoba
69.		Paradeep	Paradeep	91.		Pilibhit	Pilibhit
				92.		Mathura	Mathura

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
93.	West Bengal	Purlia	Purlia	97.		Farakka	Farakka
94.		Medinipur	Medinipur	98.		Krishna Nagar	Krishna Nagar
95.		Balrampur	Balrampur	99.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Silvasa
96.		Basanti	24 Pargana	100.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep

Statement-IV

Doordarshan Transmitters installed/under implementation, as part of 10th Plan continuing schemes

State/UT	Transmitters installed during 11th Plan period (till October, 2010)	Transmitters under implementation
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair HPT, Port Blair (DD News) VLPT, Kadamtala VLPT, Harinagar VLPT, R.K. Puram VLPT, Long Island VLPT, Neil Island VLPT, Teressa VLPT, Chowra VLPT, Hutbay (DD News) VLPT, Diglipur (DD News) VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News)	VLPT, Gandhinagar

1	2	3
	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 Islands	VLPT, Amini (DD News)	
	VLPT, Agatti (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-V

*Digital Transmitters to be set up,
as part of 11th Plan*

State	Location
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
	Vijayawada

1	2
Assam	Guwahati
Bihar	Patna
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
Delhi	Delhi
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
	Surat

1	2	1	2
	Vadodara		Varanasi
	Rajkot		Allahabad
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli		Agra
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar		Bareilly
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
Karnataka	Bangalore	West Bengal	Kolkata
	Mysore		Kurseong
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram		Krishnanagar
	Kochi		
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		
	Indore		
	Gwalior		
Maharashtra	Mumbai		
	Nagpur		
	Pune		
	Aurangabad		
Orissa	Cuttack		
Punjab	Jalandhar		
	Amritsar		
Rajasthan	Jaipur		
Tamil Nadu	Chennai		
	Kodaikanal		
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur		
	Lucknow		

[English]

460-461
Appointment of Interlocutors for
Jammu and Kashmir

93. [SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed interlocutors for Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted while appointing the interlocutors;

(d) whether major political parties have also been consulted in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAMUN) : (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The names of the Interlocutors appointed by the Government are as under:-

1. Dr. Dileep Padgaonkar.
2. Prof. M.M. Ansari.
3. Prof. Radha Kumar.

Subsequent to the visit of the All Party Delegation to Jammu and Kashmir, Government announced an eight point plan for Jammu and Kashmir, including appointment of eminent personalities as Interlocutors.

[Translation]

Agriculture
Quality of Agricultural Inputs
 under NFSM

461-462

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

(a) whether complaints in regard to the quality of fertilisers, zinc and pesticides in respect of the Pulse Production Programme under the National Food Security Mission have been received;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to redress such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No complaint from any of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) implementing States regarding quality of fertilizers, zinc and pesticides in respect of the Pulse Production Programme has been received. However, a reference from Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Member of Parliament (LS) was received recently wherein the issue of supply of poor quality of seeds, gypsum and culture in Chabarpur, Chichli, Saikheda and Kareli Panchayats of Narsinghpur District of Madhya Pradesh under Accelerated Pulse Production Programme of NFSM-Pulses Scheme

was mentioned. Action has already been taken in this regard by GOI. The matter was further examined by the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur and it was informed that there was no scope for distributing low quality seeds, gypsum and culture as the above items were procured from Government PSUs/SAU viz. National Seeds Corporation (NSC), M.P. State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. and JNKVV, Jabalpur and no complaints have been received by them from farmers for supply of low quality inputs.

a
Review of IPC for Women
 Security

462-463

95. [SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations have been received from various quarters for the review of various provisions of the Indian Penal Code concerning crime against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Law Commission of India in its 172nd Report on "Review of Rape Laws" have, amongst others, recommended for changes in the provisions of Indian Penal Code relating to rape, outraging the modesty of women etc. The National Commission for Women has also recommended for changes in the provisions of IPC relating to crimes against women, which, inter alia, pertain to dowry death, outraging the modesty of a woman, stripping of woman in a public place and to make provisions in IPC for dealing with acid attack as a special offence.

As the provisions relating to rape and crimes against women are sensitive in nature, a High powered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to examine the issue on review of rape laws and to finalize the Bill in the matter. The Committee has discussed the matter in the meetings held on 12.02.2010 and 15.03.2010, 10.08.2010 and 04.11.2010.

A writ petition (CM.) No. 129 of 2006 - Laxmi (minor) through her father vs. Union of India and others had been filed in the Supreme Court of India, inter alia, praying for amendment in the Indian penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code for dealing with acid attack as a special offence. The matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[English]

463-464

New Technologies in Agriculture

96. [SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any plan/ programme for the use of bio-technology and other new technological developments in the field of Agriculture to revolutionise the productivity in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 acknowledges that new technologies which can help enhance productivity per unit of land and water are needed for overcoming the prevailing technology fatigue. Frontier technologies like biotechnology, Information and Communication Technology, space applications and nano-technology provide opportunities for improving productivity on a sustainable basis.

The National Biotechnology Development Strategy (NBDS) was approved by the Union Government in 2007 after a nationwide consultation process with multiple stakeholders. The Department of Biotechnology is undertaking Research and Development (R and D) in biotechnology including agricultural biotechnology. The focus of R and D in agriculture is on three main staple crops viz. rice, wheat and Maize, followed by pearl millet, groundnut, pigeonpea and cassava.

464-470
IIS Officers

97. [SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Information Service (IIS) officers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to utilise their services in various media units;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of such officers including expert in a particular stream employed in Doordarshan, All India Radio, Press Information Bureau and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOAHN JATUA) : (a) to (e) The number of Indian Information Service (IIS) Officers presently working in various Media Units of the Ministry including Doordarshan, All India Radio, Press Information Bureau and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in different States in the country and other organisations, is given as Annexure. The services of these officers are being utilized for various media units as per details in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Total Number of IIS Officers (State and Media-wise) as on 9-11-2010

S. No.	State Group	PIB		DAVP		DFP		AIR		DDK		DPD		RNI		RR and TD		DPR (Def.)		Others		Total	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	—	1	1	11	—	5	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
3.	Assam	2	—	2	1	—	3	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
4.	Bihar	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
7.	Gujarat	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
12.	Karnataka	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	12
13.	Kerala	2	1	—	1	1	6	—	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
15.	Maharashtra	5	3	—	1	1	3	4	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	16
16.	Manipur	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4
17.	Meghalaya	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
20.	Orissa	2	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
21.	Punjab	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	—	1	1	6	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	2	—	1	1	5	2	7	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	18
25.	Tripura	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	11
28.	West Bengal	2	2	—	4	1	4	3	5	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	15
Union Territories																							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2.	Chandigarh	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	2
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
5.	Delhi	42	8	12	10	4	2	30	17	17	9	17	21	2	2	3	1	4	10	6	7	137	87
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
7.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1
Total		76	33	16	32	24	68	78	93	71	15	21	28	2	2	3	1	11	12	6	8	278	292

PIB	—	Press Information Bureau
DAVP	—	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DFP	—	Directorate of Field Publicity
AIR	—	All India Radio
DDK	—	Doordarshan Kendra
DPD	—	Directorate of Publications Division
RNI	—	Registrar of News papers of India
RR and TD	—	Research, Reference and Training and Development
DPR (Def.)	—	Directorate of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence

471-472

Price Monitoring Board

98. [SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a High Powered Price Monitoring Board to monitor the price situation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Board held regular meeting during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the rationale behind its continued existence; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a mechanism to regularly monitor the prices and take necessary remedial steps in case of price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A meeting of the High Powered Price Monitoring Board (HPPMB) was held on 4.3.2009 to review the price situation of essential commodities in the country. However, now in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Prices, the prices are monitored by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) regularly which is also headed by the Cabinet Secretary and has members of same level as in High Powered Price Monitoring Board (HPPMB).

(d) The prices of essential commodities are being reviewed regularly by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS).

(e) There is already a mechanism to monitor the prices of the essential commodities by the Government. The Price Monitoring Cell of the Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the retail prices and wholesale prices of 21 essential commodities. Retail and wholesale prices are

monitored for 49 centres and 37 centres respectively based on the information received from the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments. The CoS regularly reviews the prices of essential commodities and take decision for taking remedial steps by the concerned Departments.

[Translation]

472-473

Committee on Storage of Foodgrains

99. [SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed any committee to examine the issues related to storage of foodgrains in the country;

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

(c) whether any policy has been formulated to ensure safe and proper storage of foodgrains in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

As per the existing policy, the following steps are taken for the safe and proper storage of foodgrains in the godowns of FCI on an ongoing basis:-

(i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications of foodgrains stored by adopting scientific storage practices.

(ii) Adequate dunnage materials, fumigation covers and chemicals are provided in all the godowns.

- (iii) Prophylactic and curative treatments are carried out regularly and timely for the control of insects, pests and rodents.
- (iv) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (v) Regular inspection of stocks are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI.

The principle of 'First-In-First-Out' is adopted to extend possible so as to avoid long storage of foodgrains in godowns.

[English]

National Highway
Six Laning of NHs Tamil Nadu
473-474

100. [SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to undertake six laning of all the National Highways that passed through Coimbatore and Tiruppur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Highways (NHs) passing through Coimbatore are NH-47, NH-67 and NH-209 whereas no National Highway passes through Tiruppur. Out of the 3 NHs passing through Coimbatore, part of NH-47 from Chengapalli (Km. 102) to L&T bypass junction (Km. 144.7) in Coimbatore, with a length of 42.7 Km. is proposed to be 6 laned, as part of Chengapalli - Walayar BOT Project.

- (c) The concession agreement for the work has

been signed on 25.03.2010 with a construction period of 30 months.

Poverty

Abolition of APL Category

474-475

101. [SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Government to abolish the Above Poverty Line (APL) category from Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the implementation of the said directives is likely to adversely affect the PDS in Kerala having 80 lakh APL beneficiaries;
- (d) if so, whether, a request has been received from the State for filing a review petition before the Supreme Court; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27.7.2010 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 of 2001, People's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs Union of India and Others has, inter-alia, sought the response of the Government as to why the facilities of PDS be not discontinued for people who are Above Poverty Line (APL). Further, in their order dated 31.8.2010, Hon'ble Supreme Court has, inter-alia, observed that it is desirable to abolish the category of APL altogether and in case it is not possible, then the Government should at least consider limiting households whose annual income is less than Rs. 2 lakh per year.

In response, Government has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court that in addition to allocation for Below

Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, foodgrains are also allocated to States and Union Territories for APL category of ration card holders but at higher Central Issue Prices (CIPs). These are made in view of additional/surplus foodgrains available in Central Pool after meeting the requirement of BPL and AAY categories. Allocation of foodgrains for APL families also needs to be made in food deficit areas/States in order to ensure food security. Presently, APL allocations to States range between 15 to 35 kg. per family per month. Keeping in view the food security requirements of APL category, especially in food deficit and food insecure States and areas and the fact that a food security law is already under consideration, Government are of the view that the present system of allocations for APL category may be continued till the finalization of the proposed law on food security.

(c) to (e) State Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to file a Revision Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgement dated 31.8.2010 of Hon'ble Supreme Court. It has been stated by Government of Kerala that in case the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is implemented, it would force 50 lakh families in the State out of the PDS network and they will have to depend on open market for purchase of essential commodities. Further, 14238 ration shops will become uneconomical, which will in turn create unemployment affecting roughly 1 lakh population apart from fuelling price rise in the open market.

The State Government has been intimated that detailed affidavits have been filed by Department of Food and Public Distribution, New Delhi before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As States/UTs are also parties to the above Writ Petition, Government of Kerala has been advised to file their affidavit in the matter.

[Translation]

Foodgrain

Bonus for Paddy Procurement

103. *475-476* KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to give bonus on the procurement of paddy in the country;
- (b) if so, the extent of bonus decided to be given per quintal;
- (c) whether the Government has any special package for newly created States *viz*, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) An allocation of Rs.400 crore has been provided during 2010-11 to extend the green revolution in the eastern region of the country, including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. This, interalia, includes "pulses and oilseeds villages" in rainfed areas, integrated intervention for water harvesting, watershed management and soil health to enhance the productivity of dry land farming etc.

[English]

Person

Task Force on Custodial Deaths

476-477
103. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several cases of custodial deaths have been reported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Task force to look into the overall condition of the undertrials in custody; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last three years in respect of intimations regarding custodial deaths are as mentioned below

Year	Custodial deaths
2007-08	2267
2008-09	1943
2009-10	1794

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

477-478
Warehousing Policy

Foodgrain

104. [SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the PEG Scheme 2008;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India has changed the warehousing policy to extend lease period to 10 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other changes made/proposed to be made in the warehousing policy alongwith the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government formulated a scheme for construction of godowns through private entrepreneurs under PPP mode in the year 2008 with an aim to create storage capacity required for storing

four months requirement of PDS in consumption states and by taking into account highest stock level in the last three years in the procuring states for storage of procured stocks to reduce dependence on CAP (open) storage. In addition, additional hiring would be done by FCI wherever possible and maximum utilisation would be made of existing storage capacities.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A capacity of 150.65 lakh tonnes is being created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. To make the warehousing industry and potential entrepreneurs aware of the scheme and extension of Guarantee period, FCI has been holding investors meets in various States for highlighting the scheme guidelines to the prospective investors. In addition, nodal State agencies have also been holding similar investor meets.

(d) Some changes have been made in the Guarantee Scheme to make it more attractive which include change in specification of godowns are requirement of land of CWC norms, participation of entrepreneurs without land title in the tender with the provision of bank guarantee @Rs. 100 per MT with provision to furnish land title within 90 days of accepting tender, payment of godown rent by nodal agency by 15th of subsequent month, intimation of normalizing factor in the tender document, taking over of godown by the nodal agency within one month of completion and in case completed with extended period, within 3 months time; making of warehousing experience non mandatory if bids are sought without preservation. The investors have also been permitted to submit tenders separately for each site and location.

and Expenditure
Revenue from DTH Operators
478-479

105. [SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government earns regular revenue from the Direct to Home (DTH) operators;

(b) if so, the details of revenue earned during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether hardware cost and carriage fee collected from various TV channels form part of such revenues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOAHN JATUA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the Article 3 of the license agreement, the private DTH Operators are required to pay the license fee within one month of the end of the financial year. As such, license fee for the current financial year 2010-2011 will become due at the end of the current financial year. Revenue received during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are Rs. 34.5 Crore, 89.3 Crore and 126.2 Crore respectively.

(c) and (d) The license fee collected by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from DTH operators is based on the Gross Revenue, as defined in the Article 3 of the Schedule to the DTH License Agreement. As per this definition, revenue earned from the sale of hardware such as Set Top Box and by way of charging carriage fee is required to be included for the purpose of calculation of annual license fee. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) has, however, in its orders dated 26.8.2008 and 28.5.2010, applied the principle of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for determination of annual license fee. The Government has filed a Civil Appeal No. 3549/2009 in the Supreme Court of India against the order dated 26.8.2008 and the matter is sub-judice. The Government is in the process of filing Civil Appeal against the latest TDSAT order dated 28.5.2010 before the Apex Court.

[Translation]

479-480
Threat of Militancy in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether during the meeting of Chief Ministers in February, 2010 the Government of Rajasthan has produced evidence in regard to resurgence of militancy in the border areas of the State by Sikh militant groups;

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

(c) whether in view of the above threats, there is any proposal to include the city of Jaipur under Mega City Policing Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security, held on 7th February, 2010, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, inter-alia, mentioned about the long border with Pakistan and being a border State it remained prone to infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of weapons, narcotic drugs and Fake Indian Currency Notes and he also mentioned about recovery of smuggled arms, narcotic substances and FICNs smuggled from Pakistan. The Central Government has taken various steps to strengthen border management.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is not considering extending the Mega City Policing Scheme to Jaipur.

Foodgrain
Production of Wheat

480-481
107. [SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increased production of wheat in the current year owing to better monsoon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) It is too

early to provide production estimates of wheat, for which sowing has just commenced for the current year. The prospects for Rabi have been reviewed by the Department at various levels with the wheat growing States. The agro-climatic conditions so far continue to be favourable for Rabi season. Adequate water is stored in reservoirs across the country. Late season rains have also helped in keeping soil moisture level congenial for rainfed wheat. Due to these climatic factors and active promotion of crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro-Management of Agriculture (MMA), it is expected that the production of wheat could be better than the best achieved last year.

[English]

481-482
Release of Foodgrains

108. [SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government owned Food Corporation of India has refused to allow State Governments to lift foodgrains and demanded pre-payment for foodgrains before release;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact of the said move on food based welfare schemes; and

(c) the steps taken to assist the State Governments in implementing the food based schemes without any hindrance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The food grains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes are lifted by the States/UTs on pre-payment of cost of food grains, except in the case of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM). The

pre-payment system for the food grains lifted by the States/UTs has been working well and there is no adverse impact on account of this on food based welfare schemes.

In case of Mid Day Meal Scheme, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development have been making payment for the food grains lifted by the States/UTs on a centralized basis of Food Corporation of India (FCI) till March, 2010. However, from 01.04.2010, the Department of School Education and Literacy introduced a decentralized post-payment system for the food grains lifted by the States/UTs against the allocations made under the scheme. Although, initially in March 2010, the FCI insisted with the Department of School Education and Literacy for prepayment of cost of foodgrains, as in the case of all other similar schemes, foodgrains have been released on post-payment basis by FCI on the directions of the Department of Food and Public Distribution in April 2010.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains under various food based schemes are made to States/UTs in advance subject to furnishing of Utilisation Certificates for the foodgrains released in the past. Wherever requests for extension of validity period for deposit of cost and lifting is requested by the States/UTs, the same are considered and extensions given. The Department of School Education and Literacy has provided central assistance to the States/UTs for making payment to FCI for the food grains lifted under the Mid Day Meal scheme.

482-485
Criteria for Padma Awards

109. [SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted and the procedure followed for selecting the Padma awardees;

(b) the names of the member of the Committee during each of the last three years;

(c) whether elected representatives of the Union

Legislature, are prohibited to become members of the said Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the time since when the said practice is in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In terms of extant rules and regulations governing the award, Padma Vibhushan is awarded for "exceptional and distinguished service"; Padma Bhushan for "Distinguished service of a high order" and Padma Sri for "distinguished service", in any field of activity.

In terms of extant procedure/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, nominations for the awards are open to all. Besides inviting nominations from institutional sources like State/UT governments, Central Ministries/Departments, Institutes of Excellence and Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees, a large number of recommendations are also received from various other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, Private institutions/bodies and individuals etc. All nominations/recommendations received in the Ministry are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration.

The Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations/recommendations placed before it and makes its recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President for approval.

(b) The names of the members of the Padma Awards committee for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no restriction as such on the elected representatives of the Union Legislature to become members of the said Committee.

(d) Dies not arise.

Statement

2008

1. Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Cabinet Secretary
2. Shri Madhukar Gupta, Home Secretary
3. Dr. Christy L. Fernandez, Secretary to the President
4. Shri T.K.A. Nair, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
5. Prof. Jyotindra Jain
6. Begum Bilkees I. Latif
7. Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan
8. Shri Jamshyd N. Godrej
9. Prof. P.N. Srivastava

2009

1. Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Cabinet Secretary
2. Shri Madhukar Gupta, Home Secretary
3. Dr. Christy L. Fernandez, Secretary to the President
4. Shri T.K.A. Nair, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
5. Prof. Jyotindra Jain
6. Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan
7. Dr. R. Chidambaram
8. Dr. Syeda Hameed
9. Shri Tarun Das

2010

1. Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Cabinet Secretary
2. Shri Gopal K. Pillai, Home Secretary

3. Dr. Christy L. Fernández, Secretary to the President
4. Shri T.K.A. Nair, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
5. Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan
6. Dr. R. Chidambaram
7. Dr. Syeda Hameed
8. Shri Tarun Das
9. Shri Girish Karnad
110. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Agriculture
Environment Friendly Cultivation
485-490

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging usage of bio-chemicals and pesticides in agriculture sector which preserve natural environment and are free from pollution of chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details of budget allocation made for the last three years and the current year alongwith the details of schemes and programmes, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is encouraging use of bio-pesticides in agriculture under the Integrated Pest Management Programme implemented by 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs).

(b) The details of the budget allocation under FFSs, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise (CIPMC-wise) allocation of funds for Conducting IPM Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs) during, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	State (CIPMC-wise)	No of FFS			Amount allocated @ Rs. 17,000 per FFS (Rs.)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36	30	30	612000	510000	510000
2.	Assam	40	40	40	680000	680000	680000
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	05	6	238000	85000	102000
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	08	08	8	136000	136000	136000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	32	32	32	544000	544000	544000
6.	Chhattisgarh	24	24	24	408000	408000	408000
7.	Goa	38	32	32	646000	544000	544000
8.	Gujarat	26	30	32	442000	510000	544000
9.	Haryana	40	48	36	680000	816000	612000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34	38	38	578000	646000	646000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	40	40	578000	680000	680000
12.	Jharkhand	32	32	32	544000	544000	544000
13.	Karnataka	24	28	26	408000	476000	442000
14.	Kerala	16	14	16	272000	238000	272000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	26	442000	442000	442000
16.	Meghalaya	20	16	20	340000	272000	340000
17.	Maharashtra	60	55	32	1020000	935000	544000
18.	Manipur	08	08	8	136000	136000	136000
19.	Mizoram	08	08	10	136000	136000	170000
20.	Nagaland	16	08	8	272000	136000	136000
21.	Orissa	40	32	32	680000	544000	544000
22.	Punjab	24	28	24	408000	476000	408000
23.	Rajasthan	44	41	40	748000	697000	680000
24.	Sikkim	14	14	14	238000	238000	238000
25.	Tamil Nadu	60	38	22	1020000	646000	374000
26.	Tripura	04	04	4	68000	68000	68000
27.	Uttarakhand	26	26	26	442000	442000	442000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	104	126	84	1768000	2142000	1428000
29.	West Bengal	24	24	24	408000	408000	408000
Total		876	855	766	14892000	14535000	13022000

Issuance of Multipurpose

National Identity Cards

489 - 490

111. [SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNIC)/Unique Identity Card to the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the process of "Social Vetting" by Gram Sabhas and Ward Committee are likely to be used for MNIC and no other documents of proof would be required for the process;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plan for the successful and foolproof implementation of the project and to prevent its misuse; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (f) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident'. The field work of biographic data collection in the country has been completed. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all 'usual resident' who are of age 15 years and above. The IRIS would also be collected for

persons of 5 to 15 years of age. The NPR database would be sent to Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of Unique ID Numbers. Identity cards are proposed to be issued to 'usual residents' of the country who are of age 18 years and above.

Issues regarding the process of authentication, social vetting by Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees for usual resident status as declared in the National Population Register (NPR) has been finalized after having discussed with the State Governments/UT Administration. The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of Usual Residents. It would contain citizens as well as non-citizens. The objective of creating a NPR is to net all usual residents of the country at a given point of time.

Further, the list of 'usual residents' would be published in local areas and placed in Gram Sabha/Ward Committee for invitation of objections and claims. The claims and objections would be looked into by revenue officials like Patwari or Talati who act as the Local Registrars, Tehsildars, who are designated as Sub-district Registrars. However, this does not preclude the raising of claims/objections by law enforcement agencies or by the Registrars suo moto. In sensitive areas, State/UT Governments could take up additional measures for verification and will be free to involve the local Police Stations or the Village Chowkidars in the process of verification. The resident identity (smart) cards shall also contain disclaimer that the card does not confer any right to citizenship to the card holder. The Cabinet has approved the scheme of creation of NPR for the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 3539.24 crore.

Irrigation

Irrigated Land

491-498

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

(a) the total area of land in hectares irrigated by ground water in the country at present;

(b) whether many States are losing ground water as the water table has dropped alarmingly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the available estimate 37.79 million hectares of land is irrigated by ground water in the country.

(b) Indiscriminate exploitation of ground water for various purposes has led to decline in ground water levels in certain high demand areas. As per the assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water organizations, as on 2004, out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 units in various States have been categorized as over-exploited, 226 as critical and 550 as semi-critical units. State-wise details of over-exploited, critical and semi-critical assessment units in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board/Ministry of Water Resources are undertaking the following measures in the country to arrest the declining ground water levels and ensure availability of ground water on sustainable basis:

- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.
- Issuing of directions by the Central Ground Water

Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of States having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

- Notification of 43 areas in 10 States/UTs for regulation of ground water development.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA vide public notice dated 08.10.2009 to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs and Sports to implement the Scheme of Ground Water Recharge along all National/State Highways and other roads, rail tracks and other establishments of Railways, all stadia and airports.
- Implementation of demonstrative artificial recharge projects by CGWB in the country.
- Implementation of scheme on "Artificial recharge to ground water through Dug wells" for augmenting the ground water resources in seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, which are predominantly underlain by hard rock formations.
- Organization of mass awareness programmes on Water Management, Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.
- States have been advised for making rainwater

harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.

- Circulation of a Master Plan for artificial recharge of ground water to the States/UTs.
- Constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water for popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.

- Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation and artificial recharge through people's participation.

Besides above the watershed programmes of Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development are also contributing towards ground water recharge through various runoff control and water harvesting measures.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (Assessment-2004)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited		Critical		Semi-critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18	77	6	175	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	515	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	0	0	8	5
6.	Delhi	9	7	78	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	31	14	12	5	69	31
9.	Haryana	113	55	49	11	10	5	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jharkhand	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	175	65	37	3	2	14	8
14.	Kerala	151	5	3	15	10	30	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8	5	2	19	6
16.	Maharashtra	318	7	2	1	0	23	7
17.	Manipur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	137	103	75	5	4	4	3
23.	Rajasthan	237	140	59	50	21	14	6
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37	33	9	57	15
26.	Tripura	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5	13	2	88	11
28.	Uttarakhand	17	2	12	0	0	3	18
29.	West Bengal	269	0	0	1	0	37	14
Total States		5705	837	15	226	4	456	10
Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Daman and Diu		2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5. Lakshadweep		9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6. Puducherry		4	1	25	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		18	2	11	0	0	4	22
Grand Total		5723	839	15	226	4	550	10

Criteria for Categorization

Over-Exploited : Stage of Ground water development - > 100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

Critical : Stage of Ground Water Development - > 90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

Semi-Critical : Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and < = 100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

497-499
Geological Survey of India

113. [SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the nodal agency for locating or identifying new minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether continuous efforts are being made to upgrade the mining technology as per international standard and using state of art equipment for mineral assessment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any quantification of total mineral reserves in the country has been conducted; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) At national level, Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional survey and exploration for minerals on an annual basis and estimates mineral resources in the country. In addition, all State-level Directorates of Mining and Geology also do survey and exploration on a detailed basis. However, their information is not maintained by Government of India. Details of the mineral investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) are also published in the form of mineral-specific Detailed Information Dossier (DID) which are available on GSI's Portal (www.portal.gsi.gov.in).

(c) and (d) In GSI, continuous efforts are being made to upgrade the technology and use state-of-the-art equipment as per international standard for regional

exploration of minerals. GSI is planning an extensive programme of modernization in the future on the advice of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and as per guidelines laid down by an Expert Panel on Modernization of GSI constituted by Ministry of Mines. Besides, the National Mineral Policy, 2008, has also emphasized that exploration and prospecting be maximized through scientific methods of mining, beneficiation and economic utilization.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) GSI does not estimate mineral reserves. This work is undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). Based on the data obtained from various agencies engaged in detailed exploration and exploitation including State Government Agencies, IBM publishes the Indian Mineral Year Book annually.

499
Levy Quota of Sugar

114. [SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the levy sugar quota to 15%;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government has fixed the Levy sugar obligation at the rate of 10% of the sugar produced for the 2010-11 sugar season. With the surplus stocks under levy obligation from earlier year, the aforesaid levy sugar obligation is sufficient to cover the current levels of requirement.

Sport Hockey
Merger of IHF
500

115. [SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has advised the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) to settle the issue of merger with the Indian Women Hockey Federation before holding its election;
- (b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A unified body for men and women is a statutory requirement of the International Hockey Federation (IHF) for grant of affiliation. The Indian Women Hockey Federation (IWHF) passed a resolution to dissolve itself and to merge with Indian Hockey Federation (IHF), and the same has been accepted by the IHF. Accordingly, the IHF has amended its Constitution and submitted it to Registrar of Societies for registration of the amended Constitution. The IHF is yet to conduct elections post merger with IWHF.

[Translation]

National Highway

Construction of By-passes on NHs

500-502

116. [SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing projects for construction of by-passes on the various National Highways (NHs) in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh including Sagar, NH-wise;
- (b) the targets set to complete the same alongwith the progress made so far in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government/NHAI has assessed the actual reasons for delays;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts being made to expedite the work; and

(e) the total funds allocated for construction of by-passes alongwith the amount utilised and the amount proposed to be allocated during the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Construction of 7 nos. of bypasses in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh including Sagar is in progress. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

NH	Bypass	Target date of completion	Progress till 31.10.10	Reason for delay	Effort made to expedite the work	Fund allotted (Rs. in crores)	Amount utilized for overall project (Rs. in crores)		
26	Barodia Kalan Bypass	March, 2011	80.69%	There has been some delay on account of land aquisition, utility shirtings and forest clearance.	1. The State Government has been requested to expedite land acquisition process and make available land free of encumbrances. Necessary follow-up at district level as well as at State govt, level has been done frequently to resolve the various issues pertaining to LA and removal/shifting of utilities.	There is no separate allocation of funds for individual project. The expenditure is met out of overall allocation.	170.38		
26	Raj wans Bypass								
26	Bandri Bypass								
26	Mehar Bypass								
26	Sagar city Bypass	June, 2011	80.23%						118.88
26	Surkhi Bypass	December, 2011	62.34%						115.75
26	Gaurjhamar Bypass								
					2. The State level meetings with nodal officer by top management of NHAI and district level meetings by PIU with CA (LA), DM and other office heads.				

[English]

*Agriculture***Boosting Agricultural Production***503*

117. [SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to rope in the private sector and international agencies involved in the food research and methods to boost agriculture yield in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. ICAR has developed partnerships with Private Sector as well as International Organizations to boost agriculture yield in the country.

(b) ICAR has 29 projects in collaboration with International Organizations to develop high yielding and traits specific varieties in different crops. ICAR is signing MoUs, from time to time, with Private Companies for production of breeder and truthfully labeled seeds of high yielding varieties and hybrids in different crops to make seed available to the farmers in time. Since 2005 ICAR institutions have signed about 45 MoUs with private seed companies to produce seeds of important ICAR varieties for farmers. Some of the technologies developed by ICAR in different crop commodities are also being commercialized through partnership with Private Sector.

[Translation]

*503-505***NHM in Rajasthan**

118. [SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote horticulture in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in 24 districts of Rajasthan. The districts covered are Tonk, Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Karauli, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Baran, Banner, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kota, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Alwar, Bundi, Udaipur and Jaisalmer.

(c) Under NHM the activities undertaken in the State include establishment of nurseries in the public and private sector, establishment of new gardens through area expansion of potential horticulture crops like fruits, flowers, spices, and aromatic plants, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, adoption and certification of organic farming, promotion of integrated pest management and integrated nutrient management, creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing and human resource development.

Under the Mission, during 2005-06 to 2009-10, an additional area of 83057 ha of identified horticulture crops are covered besides establishment of 121 nurseries for production of quality planting materials, 1942 ha covered under rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, adoption of organic farming in an area of 4227 ha for promotion of organic cultivation of horticultural crops, establishment of 1492, numbers of vermi-compost units, adoption of IPM practices in an area of 39378 ha, creation of 32 IPM/INM infrastructure facilities such as disease forecasting units and plant health clinics, creation of 893 community water structures and distribution of 26265 colonies with hives.

Under the component of Post Harvest Management, 15 units (11 cold storages, 1 C.A. Storage and 3 mobile processing unit) have been established apart from establishment of 4 rural markets and 13 functional infrastructures for collection, grading etc. 24577 farmers have been given training under various horticultural activities.

During 2005-06 to 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 183.68 crore was released to the State. The State has reported an expenditure of Rs. 177.22 crore.

The Annual Action Plan of State Horticulture Mission, Rajasthan for 2010-11 has been approved for Rs. 70.00 crore including GOI share of Rs. 59.50 crore. During the year, an amount of 15.00 crore have been released. An expenditure of Rs 11.22 crore has been reported.

[English]

505-506

Caste Based Census

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

- (a) whether caste has been one of the criteria in earlier census;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to enumerate new caste based census in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the expected cost of the project and its utility thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the above project is likely to be started alongwith the expected time of completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The question on caste was canvassed in all Censuses upto 1941. Comprehensive tabulation was,

however, done only upto 1931 Census. In 1941 Census, only a limited tabulation was undertaken.

As per policy design on the Government, data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being collected from 1951 Census onwards. Information relating to castes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been given up as a matter of policy from 1951 Census.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th September, 2010 has approved the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to canvass 'caste' of all persons as returned by them as a separate exercise. Detailed modalities of conducting Caste-wise Census are in the process of finalization and the estimated cost would be worked out thereafter.

(e) The enumeration of all castes would be undertaken after the completion of population enumeration phase of the 2011 Census, in a phased manner, commencing from June 2011 to September 2011.

Television
TV Measurement and Rating
System

506

120. [SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch a technology of neutral television measurement and rating system across media platforms; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOAHN JATUA) : (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Occupation of Schools by Security Forces

507-508

121. [SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether security forces deployed in various North Eastern States are in occupation of schools and hostels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives against such occupation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) the steps taken to vacate the said premises in the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Accommodation to Security Forces including Central Paramilitary Forces deployed by the Governments of North Eastern States is provided by the State Government concerned. Details of the schools and hotels in which security forces are accommodated by the State Governments are not Centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 1.9.2010 has directed as follows:-

"The Ministry of Home Affairs is directed to ensure that the para military forces vacate the school and hostel buildings occupied by them and submit an Action Taken Report to this Court as well as NCPC within two months from today. The Ministry shall file a proper affidavit in this matter on the next date of hearing of this Writ petition."

All the State Government in the North East have been

asked to implement the above direction of the Supreme Court.

Foreign Countries in Film Industry

122. [SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assistance has been sought by the film industry abroad; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOAHN JATUA) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Fishery
Fish Production

123. [SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch schemes to promote fish production and create employment opportunities in the fishery sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the implementation and functioning of Central schemes in fishery sector in various States including Kerala; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Four Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) on

fisheries have been launched to promote fish production and to create employment opportunities in fishery sector and these schemes are being implemented through the Department of Fisheries of the concerned States and Union Territories. They are:

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations;
- (iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen; and
- (iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The status, implementation and functioning of the Central schemes in fishery sector are periodically assessed in review meetings and evaluations through external agencies.

509-510

Grant to Chaudhary Charan Singh

University

Aids and Grants

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

(a) whether the Haryana Government had requested the Union Government for release of a special grant of Rs. 100 crores to Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Chief Minister of Haryana had requested the

Government in August, 2009 for a one time grant of Rs. 100 crores to modernize and refurbish the infrastructure of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Haryana.

(c) As there is no provision in the XIth Plan for such assistance, making the one time grant has not been possible.

(d) Does not arise.

Maharashtra

Involvement of ISI in Mumbai Attack

510

125. [SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any inputs which suggest the involvement of ISI in the Mumbai terror attack case; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The interrogation of David Coleman Headley indicates and involvement of some ISI officers in the 26.11.2008 Mumbai attacks. The investigations are underway by the NIA.

[Translation]

510-511

Sale of Spurious Fertilisers and

Seeds

126. [SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of sale of spurious/substandard fertilisers and seeds have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the indiscriminate use of such seeds and fertilisers is affecting the production of foodgrains in the country;

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

(e) the corrective steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) No cases of large scale sale of spurious fertilizers and seeds have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. By and large good quality of fertilizers and seeds are being sold in the country. During the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, the fertilizers samples declared nonstandard at all India level were 6.0%, 6.2% and 5.5%. Availability of good quality fertilizers and seeds have contributed significantly to steady increase in foodgrain production and productivity in the country.

Adequate provisions are available under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985, Seeds Act, 1996, Seed Rule, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 to curb the sale of poor quality of fertilizers and seeds. States/UT Governments are the enforcement agencies and are adequately empowered to take appropriated action under the provisions of the Fertilisers (Control) Order, 1985/Essential Commodities Act, 1955/Seed Act/Rule for violation of any of the provision of the Act/Rule/Order. In order to ensure the availability of good quality of seed and fertilizers, States are advised regularly to monitor their quality.

[English]

511-515

Circulation of Fake Currencies

127 { SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of circulation of fake currencies have been reported in the country including in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, alongwith the investigations made and conviction rate achieved, State-wise;

(c) the details of the organisations involved in the said cases;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check circulation of fake currencies within the country; and

(e) the details of the mechanism established by the Union Government/State Governments to check such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) As per available information, cases of circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) have been reported from various parts of the country including NCT of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) State/Union Territory-wise Statement showing the total number of Fake Indian Currency Notes seized by the police in the country and the number of cases upto the month of September, 2010 enclosed.

The details of investigation and conviction rate achieved for each case is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination

with the State; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs. Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICNs, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/DGM of RBI, Senior Officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members. Further, the offences under IPC, relating of counterfeit currency have been included in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute such offences.

Statement

S. No.	States	Total Number of Notes Seized (upto September 2010)	Total Number of Cases (upto September 2010)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	65	54
4.	Bihar	20	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	25
6.	Goa	2	24
7.	Gujarat	29	146
8.	Haryana	30	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	16

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	32	11
12.	Karnataka	78	48
13.	Kerala	14	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	11
15.	Maharashtra	94	193
16.	Manipur	12	5
17.	Meghalaya	4	3
18.	Mizoram	22	10
19.	Nagaland	6	3
20.	Orissa	0	0
21.	Punjab	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	3	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	46	151
25.	Tripura	11	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	175	239
27.	Uttarakhand	20	17
28.	West Bengal	9	155
Total		828	1310

Union Territories

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	1

1	2	3	4
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	
33. Delhi	14	17	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	
35. Puducherry	0	3	
Total	16	21	
Grand Total	844	1331	

Textile
Productivity of Cotton
515-520

128. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and productivity of cotton during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the productivity of cotton is lesser in comparison to other cotton producing countries;

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

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the productivity of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise details of production and productivity of cotton in the country during the last three years and the current year,

i.e., 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Details of average yield of cotton in selected cotton producing countries are as under:

Year	Yield of cotton (kg. lint per hectare)			
	China	USA	India	World
1980-81	550	453	169	411
1990-91	807	711	267	574
2000-01	1093	1008	278	612
2006-07	1286	912	521	770
2007-08	1278	985	560	797
2008-09	1270	911	526	767
2009-10	1260	868	502	725

Source : Cotton Advisory Board, M/o Textile

The low yield of cotton in India is attributable to the following factors:-

- In all other countries cotton is an irrigated crop whereas in India hardly 35-40% of the cotton is under irrigation. Therefore, the scopes of adopting balanced nutrition are limited.
- Nearly 70 per cent cotton cultivation are subject to heavy vagaries of monsoon rains.
- Relatively higher intensity of insects and pests attack.
- Resource poor, small holding and 80% shallow and marginal land farmers.
- Continuous presence of cotton in the subcontinent also makes it easy for pests, disease and

other biotic stress agents which survive, multiply and causes frequent epidemics.

- The paucity of quality seeds, high cost of cultivation, multiplicity of varieties and indiscriminate use of pesticides are the other reasons for low productivity of cotton in the country.

(d) In order to increase production, productivity and improve the quality of cotton, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in various cotton growing States in the country. Under the scheme assistance is provided to increase production and productivity of cotton. The main components of Mini Mission-II are production and supply of seeds of varieties/hybrids which are released and notified during last 15 years, transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations as well as training of farmers through Farmers Field Schools and training of extension workers, establishment/strengthening of bio-agent production units, plant protection measures like Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), demonstration, surveillance of diseases and pests and supply of sprayers/pheromones/bio-agents/bio-pesticides and supply

of water saving devices like sprinkler and drip irrigation.

Further, for enhancing the productivity of cotton in the country, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton which is operating across ten major Cotton growing States in the country with specific mandate to develop high yielding varieties and hybrids of cotton and related cotton production and protection technologies. Central Institute for Cotton Research at Nagpur with Regional Stations at Coimbatore and Sirsa is conducting basic and strategic research on cotton.

Development of improved high yielding cotton varieties/hybrids with specific adaptability to different agro climatic conditions, quality breeder seed production, development of suitable cost effective agronomic package of practices, moisture conservation measures, water saving modules and drought tolerant cotton genotypes besides cotton crop protection strategies etc., have been developed by ICAR. In addition, for dissemination of information about high yielding varieties/hybrids, Front Line Demonstrations are conducted in Farmers' fields through its Centres located across cotton growing states of the country.

Statement

*State-wise estimates of Production and Productivity of Cotton during
2007-08 to 2010-11*

States	Production ('000 Bales of 170 Kg each)				Productivity (Kg/hectare)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11**	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3491.0	3569.0	3265.0	6700.0	523	434	376	666
Assam	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	102	78	108	#
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	170	170	255	#
Gujarat	8276.0	7013.8	7875.0	11100.0	581	507	510	720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	1885.0	1858.0	1926.0	1350.0	663	694	646	516
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	340	378	195	#
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	85	#
Karnataka	778.0	866.0	865.0	1050.0	328	360	323	383
Kerala	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.0	222	213	230	#
Madhya Pradesh	864.8	856.1	857.2	1900.0	233	233	238	505
Maharashtra	7015.0	4752.0	5881.0	7900.0	373	257	285	336
Meghalaya	6.5	5.6	#	#	153	134	#	#
Mizoram	0.6	0.1	#	#	1020	85	#	#
Nagaland	0.3	0.1	#	#	255	170	#	#
Orissa	124.7	146.6	147.1	200.0	423	430	463	453
Punjab	2355.0	2285.0	2006.0	1750.0	663	737	667	561
Rajasthan	862.2	725.7	903.1	650.0	397	408	345	435
Tamil Nadu	200.7	187.7	194.2	700.0	344	279	317	744
Tripura	1.5	1.4	#	#	232	238	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	269	38	34	#
West Bengal	13.2	6.0	5.0	0.0	274	364	340	#
Puducherry	0.2	0.0	#	#	340	#	#	#
Others	NA	NA	7.0	200.0	NA	NA	129	340
All India	25884.1	22276.2	23934.7	33500.0	467	403	395	518

*4th advance estimates released on 19.07.2010,

**1st Advance Estimates released on 23.09.2010

#Included in others, NR: Not Reported, NA: Not Applicable

[Transiation]

521 - 527

Modernisation of Police Forces

129. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various State police forces are facing shortage of state-of-the-art weapons, communication equipment and logistic support including vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Union Government has provided funds to the State Governments including naxal/terrorist affected States for modernisation of the police forces;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds sanctioned, released and utilised during each of the last three years, separately, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments for enhancing funds for modernisation of police forces particularly for tackling naxal and terrorist activities in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) "Police" is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to adequately equip their police forces with modern weapons, vehicles, communication facilities, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, however, been supplementing the resources of State Governments for

up-gradation and modernization of polio; forces under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and nonresidential buildings, mobility, communication/security/forensic science equipments, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure and facilities, etc. Under the MPF Scheme, tie State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in the annual action plan which are considered and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released to States accordingly.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During the last three years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10, a total amount of Rs.3636.34 crore was released to the States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). This amount includes Rs.1632.15 crore released to 09 (nine) naxal affected States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A Statement-I indicating the State-wise release of funds and utilization reported by the State Governments in the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to various States, including naxal affected States is enclosed. The funds released to the above 09 States during 2008-09 and 2009-10 includes a component of 100% Central financial support to the naxal affected districts @ Rs.2.00 crore per district for improving the police related infrastructure like construction of police stations, police outposts, fortification of existing police stations/police outposts. Accordingly, during 2008-09, an amount of Rs.64.00 crore and in 2009-10, an amount of Rs.102.00 crore was released under the MPF Scheme for 32 and 51 naxal affected districts in these States, respectively, @ Rs.2 crore per district.

(e) and (f) Requests for enhancement of allocation of funds under the MPF Scheme are received from the State Governments from time to time and based on availability of funds under the Scheme, funds have been provided to the States during the last three years as

Stated above in reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Question.
A Statement-II showing the State-wise allocation of funds

during the current financial year, 2010-11 and the amount releases so far is enclosed.

Statement-I

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces - Central funds released/allocated and utilization for the period 2007-08 and 2008-09 and funds released during 2009-10 (as on 31-10-2010)

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	65.94	17.89	115.54
Arunachal Pradesh	10.70	10.70	0.00	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50
Assam	87.82	84.15	3.67	68.11	47.22	20.89	60.79
Bihar	16.24	12.48	3.76	41.57	33.71	7.86	59.34
Chhattisgarh	41.72	38.57	3.15	26.54	24.09	2.45	17.04
Goa	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08
Gujarat	51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18
Haryana	35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63
Himachal Pradesh	10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	8.55	1.44	7.10
Jammu and Kashmir	115.34	114.29	1.05	109.65	100.10	9.55	111.18
Jharkhand	50.95	49.80	1.15	69.85	56.80	13.05	33.49
Karnataka	78.13	77.34	0.79	69.61	68.79	0.82	63.96
Kerala	40.01	39.76	0.33	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54
Madhya Pradesh	57.68	57.50	0.18	40.37	40.26	0.11	54.87
Maharashtra	78.87	69.69	9.18	75.86	52.16	23.70	72.48
Manipur	32.07	31.97	0.10	39.23	10.77	28.46	27.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	15.44	13.52	1.92	10.81	9.98	0.83	9.73
Mizoram	11.00	7.78	3.22	12.69	10.80	1.89	11.48
Nagaland	30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50
Orissa	45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	39.99	2.55	51.87
Punjab	34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	19.35	2.21	33.50
Rajasthan	49.60	46.35	3.25	49.10	43.84	5.26	51.18
Sikkim	4.42	3.67	0.75	6.12	3.96	2.16	4.72
Tamil Nadu	75.74	75.43	0.31	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67
Tripura	14.47	14.47	0.00	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92
Uttar Pradesh	115.44	115.44	0.00	102.31	71.99	30.32	125.17
Uttarakhand	9.89	8.69	1.20	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29
West Bengal	44.45	43.07	1.38	32.18	29.03	3.15	48.81
Total	1248.70	1213.39	35.39	1157.64	981.29	176.35	1230.00(*)

(*) utilization certificates from State Governments will become due from 01.04.2011.

Statement-II

				1	2	3	4
<i>Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds allocated/released to various State Governments during 2010-11</i>				2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.93	2.10
(Rs. in crore)				3.	Assam	73.54	16.97
Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation	Total funds released (as on 13.10.2010)	4.	Bihar	74.76	13.97
5.	Chhattisgarh			5.	Chhattisgarh	33.75	4.57
6.	Goa			6.	Goa	1.66	0.36
7.	Gujarat			7.	Gujarat	41.45	7.29
8.	Haryana			8.	Haryana	18.59	3.32
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.98	18.78				

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.67	1.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.17	98.96
11.	Jharkhand	50.92	10.82
12.	Karnataka	62.16	54.11
13.	Kerala	26.11	19.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.93	38.21
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	29.87
16.	Manipur	26.60	17.74
17.	Meghalaya	10.45	2.32
18.	Mizoram	13.30	2.97
19.	Nagaland	29.93	27.34
20.	Orissa	55.29	47.17
21.	Punjab	26.62	19.88
22.	Rajasthan	50.65	36.23
23.	Sikkim	4.95	0.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	56.45	49.59
25.	Tripura	21.85	3.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	108.39	42.97
27.	Uttarakhand	5.47	4.42
28.	West Bengal	52.84	10.77
Total		1201.75	586.02

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

(a) whether study/survey by various evaluating agencies have indicated diversion and black marketing of foodgrains meant for the Public Distribution System/ Targeted Public Distribution System/Antyodaya Anna Yojana and other welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of Public Distribution System personnel and other persons booked for diversion/black marketing of foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the Public Distribution System and/or provide direct cash subsidy to check diversion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other corrective steps taken to check diversion of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) got done by the Department from ORG MARG and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission had revealed certain shortcomings in the functionings of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. To streamline the functioning of the TPDS, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which is under implementation by the State/UT Governments. As a result of implementation of this action plan, 25 State/UT Governments have reported by 30.9.2010, deletion of 178.87 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Subsequently, concurrent evaluation of TPDS got done from National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 12 states has also indicated diversion of foodgrains and inclusion and exclusion errors. The reports of NCAER have been considered in this Department and sent to concerned State Governments for taking necessary action to streamline the functioning of TPDS.

[English]

527-530
 Diversion of Foodgrains

130. { SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS.

Further, the State Governments have been empowered to detain any person under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. The detention orders issued under this Act by the State Governments and as reported by them during the last three years are as under.

Year	Detention orders issued
2007	119
2008	162
2009	147
2010 (upto 30.9.2010)	153

In addition, State Governments/UT Administrations are also taking action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The details of number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted are as under:

Year	No of persons arrested	No of persons prosecuted	No of persons convicted
2007	6944	4872	1022
2008	8001	6425	790
2009	9012	5131	127
2010 (upto 30.9.2010)	5595	1688	91

(c) and (d) State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Government of NCT of Delhi submitted proposals for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash instead of distribution of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis

five districts, namely, Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in Haryana and Central District in Delhi. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS. The draft scheme has been referred to Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for obtaining the approval of Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at Various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

Fruit and Vegetable
Production of Potato

530-542

131. [DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/released and utilised for increasing production of potato during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the agriculture production in the country including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise details of production of potato in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz.

Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Under NHM Scheme, no assistance is provided for cultivation of vegetables including potato in open field conditions. However, assistance is provided for vegetable seed production as well as development of seed infrastructure under the Public and Private sector. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released for vegetables seed production and seed infrastructure under NHM are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under HMNEH scheme, assistance is provided for vegetable cultivation including potato. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released/utilised for Horticulture Development including potato during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing following Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Country including Bihar to Increase the agriculture production:-

i. National Food Security Mission

- ii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- iii. Technology Mission on Oil Seeds, Pulses and Maize
- iv. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds
- v. National Horticulture Mission
- vi. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States
- vii. National Mission on Micro Irrigation
- viii. Macro-Management of Agriculture
- ix. Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms based on Agriculture Technology Management Agency.
- x. Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens.
- xi. National Bamboo Mission

Statement-I

State/UTs	Area in Ha '000 Production in MT '000								
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Second Advance Estimate)		
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Andhra Pradesh	4.40	88.30	6.64	132.74	6.64	132.74	7.23	145.90	
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	31.70	4.00	31.70	4.00	31.70	4.00	31.70	
Assam	77.70	504.60	79.30	514.60	79.66	669.19	86.56	589.70	
Bihar	322.80	5741.30	315.50	6019.70	310.33	5033.59	320.00	6080.00	
Chhattisgarh	29.30	399.80	31.00	346.50	32.13	358.53	32.59	449.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Delhi	2.70	35.20	1.40	32.40	1.47	34.15	1.47	34.15
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	49.70	1339.70	65.20	1493.90	56.96	1448.83	60.08	1657.01
Haryana	21.50	341.60	19.80	352.20	23.18	490.06	23.03	494.70
Himachal Pradesh	14.00	175.00	14.00	175.00	15.98	173.68	15.98	173.68
Jammu and Kashmir	1.90	51.70	5.60	89.60	6.54	99.58	2.00	45.00
Jharkhand	38.10	359.50	40.00	377.10	38.12	358.65	38.12	573.00
Karnataka	65.50	682.10	67.89	572.44	71.56	606.31	81.10	460.30
Kerala			0.00	0.00	0.33	7.93	0.33	7.93
Madhya Pradesh	48.60	648.00	50.00	650.40	66.18	882.88	60.40	750.00
Maharashtra	18.20	189.30	19.10	198.20	18.00	187.20	18.80	197.00
Manipur	0.80	6.41	1.69	13.80	1.69	15.20	1.69	15.20
Meghalaya	18.80	157.60	18.80	161.00	20.26	221.67	20.26	221.67
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1.69	15.96	2.90	9.87	1.50	7.52
Nagaland	1.04	1.77	1.50	10.00	1.50	10.00	1.50	10.00
Orissa	12.80	165.00	12.90	165.60	13.25	174.46	12.85	169.01
Punjab	77.10	1313.40	79.00	1477.30	81.08	2001.10	83.12	2116.52
Rajasthan	6.04	80.04	11.25	114.34	9.09	92.42	8.50	98.40
Sikkim	7.60	33.30	7.82	35.20	8.07	35.69	9.15	44.29
Tamil Nadu	5.40	80.60	5.60	84.00	4.41	73.96	4.71	86.90
Tripura	5.70	113.00	5.90	115.30				
Uttar Pradesh	478.10	10537.50	504.90	11094.90	527.35	10809.93	541.00	13447.00
Uttarakhand	23.10	471.10	23.70	483.60	25.09	512.42	25.09	512.42
West Bengal	407.90	5052.00	400.80	9900.80	383.55	5500.00	370.00	8880.00
Total	1742.79	28599.53	1794.99	34658.28	1809.32	29971.74	1831.07	37298.82

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released and utilized for Vegetable Seed Production and Seed Infrastructure under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

Rs. in lakh

State/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11									
	Seed		Seed		Seed		Seed		Seed		Seed		Seed			
	Production		Infrastructure		Production		Infrastructure		Production		Infrastructure		Production		Infrastructure	
	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	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
Bihar	24.54	24.54	0.00	0.00	42.50	54.84	5.70	5.70	12.75	99.48	2.88	2.88	175.00	18.52	10.16	10.16
Chhattisgarh	25.50	1.80	0.00	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	27.30	20.25	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	12.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	10.00	20.00	0.00
Haryana	121.91	144.89	40.80	0.00	14.03	70.75	1.28	101.15	20.82	84.43	0.57	0.57	42.75	25.94	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	42.50	34.37	0.00	0.00	8.93	135.59	0.00	0.00	140.50	140.50	0.00	0.00	125.00	11.63	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	41.05	82.90	67.50	70.28	10.63	32.42	0.00	0.00	44.20	97.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.25	0.00
Kerala	7.23	18.47	33.80	33.80	13.08	13.08	98.70	98.70	29.40	29.40	190.00	190.00	50.00	0.54	119.00	119.00
Madhya Pradesh	131.06	131.06	231.00	36.27	334.69	199.95	6.66	6.66	21.25	187.17	11.02	11.02	100.00	25.63	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Maharashtra	330.68	45.31	11.55	11.54	434.80	434.80	0.00	0.00	86.21	86.21	0.00	0.00	200.00	4.00	15.00	0.00
Orissa	182.33	87.90	0.00	0.00	42.50	410.42	0.00	0.00	85.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.39	16.39	56.53	56.53	111.50	41.42	1.76	1.76
Rajasthan	22.96	14.50	185.78	185.78	7.66	2.50	185.06	35.47	4.25	3.62	30.60	77.69	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	5.00	0.00	0.00	23.38	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	398.95	223.61	788.31	121.30	138.98	290.44	14.85	10.27	659.62	807.07	6.92	6.92	661.25	48.73	300.00	0.00
West Bengal	94.35	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
Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.08	5.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1435.56	810.35	1358.74	458.97	1095.76	1682.87	312.25	257.95	1156.27	1679.79	298.52	345.61	1495.05	206.66	722.17	130.92

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds allocated and released/utilized for Horticulture Development including potato under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) during 2007-08 to 2010-11

Rs. in lakh

		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Mini Mission-I									
1.	NE states including Sikkim	440.00	440.00	600.00	500.00	400.00	400.00	700.00	285.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	297.00	296.99	350.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	202.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	238.00	150.00	350.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	228.00
4.	Uttarakhand	365.00	365.00	300.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	227.00
B. Mini Mission-II									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830.00	2830.00	2600.00	1765.00	2850.00	1492.00	2700.00	1300.00
2.	Assam	2680.00	2680.00	3952.00	3675.00	3900.00	3743.00	3500.00	1000.00
3.	Manipur	2228.00	2228.00	2500.00	2500.00	3050.00	3029.00	3450.00	1000.00
4.	Meghalaya	2700.00	2700.00	3248.00	2662.50	3000.00	1932.00	2900.00	1500.00
5.	Mizoram	3095.00	3095.00	3325.00	3050.00	3500.00	3500.00	3300.00	1100.00
6.	Nagaland	2500.00	2500.00	3300.00	2450.00	3950.00	3950.00	3700.00	1800.00
7.	Sikkim	3110.00	3110.00	3315.00	2675.00	3750.00	3428.20	3050.00	1000.00
8.	Tripura	2400.00	2400.00	2200.00	1700.00	3000.00	3000.00	2800.00	1000.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	2800.00	1815.00	1700.00	1700.00	3000.00	900.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	2400.00	3220.00	2100.00	1700.00	1589.00	2950.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Uttarakhand		2839.94	2839.94	2800.00	2000.00	1700.00	1700.00	2950.00	1000.00
Service charges and other Project based Proposals.		300.06	266.35	470.00	145.12	250.00	58.93	324.00	38.77
C. Mini Mission-III									
SFAC and NHB for NE and Himalayan States		1250.00	1175.00	1740.00	801.95	500.00	400.00	1800.00	600.00
D. Mini Mission-IV									
		700.00	700.00	1230.00	600.00	2050.00	2050.00	1376.00	1376.00
Grand Total		32373.00	32176.28	38300.00	29139.57	35900.00	32572.13	40000.00	14556.77

Agriculture
Krishi Vigyan Kendras

132. SHRI K. SUGUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes/programmes launched by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for creating awareness among the farmers during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) the number of farmers benefited therefrom;
- (c) whether the existing KVKs are inaccessible to the farmers; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) aims at technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. In order to create awareness among farmers on improved agricultural technology, the KVKs organize a number of

extension activities. During the last two years and the current year, the KVKs have organized 9.05 lakh extension activities with the participation of 29.03 lakh farmers. These activities include advisory services, diagnostic visits, field days, group discussions, kisan ghosthi, film shows, self-help group conveners meeting, kisan mela, exhibitions, scientists' visit to farmers' field, plant/animal health camps, farm science clubs, ex-trainees sammelan, farmers' seminar/workshop, method demonstrations, special day celebration, and exposure visits. Other important extension activities organized by the KVKs include, newspaper coverages, radio/TV talks and lectures, publication of extension literature and popular articles. The year-wise details of number of activities and number of farmers benefited during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Though some of the KVKs are remotely located in rural areas but these are not inaccessible to farmers.

(d) The Council has provided need based official vehicles to the KVKs to enable its Subject Matter Specialists to visit farmers field and conduct off-campus activities in the villages.

Statement

Year-wise details of number of extension activities organized by KVKs and number of farmers benefited during the last two years and the current year

Year	Number of extension activities (in lakh)	Number of farmers benefited (in lakh)
2008-09	2.64	8.07
2009-10	3.04	10.01
2010-11	3.37	10.95
Total	9.05	29.03

Calamity Relief Funds

133. [SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total corpus of fund accrued to Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the Central and State contribution to the corpus of the CRF during the said period;

(c) whether there exists a variation in the amounts recommended by the Central teams and those actually released to the States towards calamity relief; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Allocations in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now called State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to States are made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. Assistance, over and above the provisions of CRF/SDRF, is also extended to the States from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) now called as National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of a calamity of a severe nature on case to case basis after following the laid down procedure.

Details of funds allocated and released from CRF and funds released from NCCF during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

As per the procedure for release of funds from NCCF/NDRF, report of the Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is first considered by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Home Secretary. Thereafter, High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Hon'ble Finance Minister considers the request of the concerned State Government based on report of the IMCT, recommendations of the IMG thereon and extant items and norms of assistance and approves the quantum of funds to be released from NCCF/NDRF subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF/SDRF account of the State.

However, in case of releases from CRF, Government of India releases its entire share to all the States.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/NCCF during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF			Centre's share of CRF released			Released from NCCF		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.35	398.31	418.22	219.99	298.73	313.670	37.51	29.82	685.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.97	30.87	31.81	22.48	23.15	23.86	0.00	26.40	32.29
3.	Assam	204.48	210.63	217.06	153.36	157.97	162.80	0.00	300.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	157.74	162.48	167.45	233.24#	121.86	125.59	0.00	1000.00	267.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	118.35	121.91	125.62	65.57	45.72	139.935#*	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2.32	2.44	2.56	1.74	1.83	1.92	0.00	0.00	4.04
7.	Gujarat	271.22	284.77	299.00	48.57	315.29#	224.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	137.13	143.99	151.18	102.85	54.00	167.385	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106.65	109.87	113.21	79.99	103.63	63.69	24.59	40.33	14.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.58	94.33	97.21	68.68	35.38	108.275#	13.51	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	133.53	137.55	141.75	148.79#	51.58	157.89#	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	126.41	132.73	139.36	71.11	99.55	104.52	68.89	189.11	1594.36
13.	Kerala	94.26	98.98	103.91	70.70	74.23	77.93	50.81	9.48	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	269.29	277.39	285.88	151.48	208.04	214.41	0.00	0.00	40.53
15.	Maharashtra	245.75	258.04	270.94	47.70	0.00*	488.895	168.92	0.00	182.10
16.	Manipur	5.89	6.05	6.25	10.67#	4.48#	6.96	0.00	5.45	0.91
17.	Meghalaya	11.95	12.31	12.68	8.96	9.23	9.51*	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	6.97	7.19	7.40	7.77#	0.00*	10.94#	8.81	49.60	0.00
19.	Nagaland	4.05	4.16	4.30	7.42#	3.12	3.22	0.00	0.00	8.47
20.	Orissa	319.38	328.97	339.03	180.87	324.5 @	176.504	0.00	98.87	0.00
21.	Punjab	160.99	169.04	177.49	178.24#	126.78	133.12*	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	458.25	481.16	505.21	257.34	360.87	378.90	0.34	0.00	115.12
23.	Sikkim	18.57	19.13	19.70	27.46#	14.35	14.78	0.00	8.36	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	230.51	242.03	254.13	172.88	229.17	142.95	0.00	522.51	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25. Tripura		13.61	14.03	14.44	10.07#	10.37#	16.09*	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		313.45	322.87	332.75	235.10	242.15	249.55	0.00	0.00	148.96
27. Uttarakhand		98.58	100.67	101.85	73.19#	112.47#	76.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. West Bengal		248.62	256.09	263.92	186.47	192.07	197.93	0.00	0.00	166.869
Total		4258.85	4427.99	4604.31	2842.67	3220.48	3791.865	373.38	2279.92	3261.519

*Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

#Including arrears of CRF for the previous year.

[Translation]

Fruit and Vegetable
Programme for increasing Fruits

Production
547-549

134. [SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intensive programme for increasing fruits production under the National Horticulture Mission has been under implementation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said programme is being implemented in all the States as per the targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether required resources are available for bringing per capita availability of fruits and vegetables at world level; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in the Country from 2005-06 for the holistic development of horticulture. Under NHM, various horticultural crops such as fruits, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, plantation crops of Cashew and Cocoa are included for area expansion based on the natural potential of the area.

NHM envisages an end-to-end approach covering production and distribution of planting material, vegetable seed production, area expansion, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, integrated pest management and integrated nutrient management, organic farming, front line demonstration, human resource development and development of infrastructure for Post harvest management and marketing.

(c) and (d) The NHM is being implemented in 18 States and 3 Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The remaining 11 States are covered under another Mission viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Apart from the States and UTs, 13 National Level Agencies (NLA) are also involved for providing support to the developmental efforts,

which require inputs at the National level. During the 2005-06 to 2009-10, under NHM, 2192 new nurseries were setup, additional area of about 16.57 lakh hectare was brought under new gardens of various horticulture crops, 2.78 lakh hectare of old and senile orchards was rejuvenated to enhance productivity, an area of 1.37 lakh hectare was covered under organic farming, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was adopted in an area of 7.48 lakh hectare apart from setting up of 309 INM/IPM infrastructure (66 disease forecasting units, 78 bio control labs, 98 plant health clinics and 67 leaf/tissue analysis labs). Under post harvest management component, 1093 pack houses, 285 cold storage units, 4 CA storages, 14 refrigerated vans and 264 mobile/primary processing units have been set up. To ensure proper handling and marketing of horticulture produce, 9 whole sale markets and 163 rural markets have been set up. Total 7.74 lakh farmers have been trained under various horticultural activities.

During 2005-06 to 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 4303.12 crore was released to 18 States, 3 UTs and 13 National Level Agencies for implementation of the Scheme, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 4081.26 crore has been incurred.

(e) and (f) India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world, next to China. During 2008-09, out of total world production of fruits and vegetables, India's share is 11.8% and 13.4% respectively. Sufficient resources are available for increasing the production and productivity of fruits and vegetables in the country. As per Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation, per capita requirement of fruits in the country is 120 gm/day and per capita requirement of vegetable is 280 gm/day. However, as a result of implementation of NHM and HMNEH schemes, availability of fruits during 2008-09 is 164 gm/person/day. Similarly, the availability of vegetables during 2008-09 is 310 gm/person/day, which exceeds domestic requirement.

[English]

550
Road Fatalities

135. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a rapid increase in road fatalities over the past three decades in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether high mortality and morbidity associated with road traffic injuries are a major public health challenge;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and
- (e) the action taken by the Union Government to mitigate the mortality and morbidity, associated with road traffic injuries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) The number of road accidents and persons killed in road accidents in India has been increasing marginally over the years. As per the data available for the year 2008 (the latest available data) there were 484704 road accidents resulting in 119860 fatalities in India. A Statement showing total number of Road Accidents and persons killed during the previous two decades i.e. 1970, 1980 and for the year 1999 onwards and upto the year 2008 (the latest available data) enclosed.

(c) to (e) According to "World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention" of World Health Organisation published in the year 2004, Road Traffic injuries are a global health problem. The gravity of the health problems can be

assessed through observing various parameters. The morbidity and mortality rate associated with road traffic injuries are considered to be critical parameters in assessing the road safety situation in a country. The Government is aware of the current road safety situation in the country and has been taking a number of steps to reverse the trend. The Government has already taken steps to create a dedicated body on Road Safety and Traffic Management, which would oversee the entire road safety activities in the country including capacity building in the field of research, training on road safety and preparation of action plan for better administration of road safety etc. As an interim measure, the Government has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of this Ministry to oversee road safety and traffic management issues in a comprehensive manner. The Committee has recently recommended a Road Safety Action Plan to the Government.

In addition, the following steps have also been taken by the Government to improve road safety scenario in the country:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/ Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, and enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Setting up of Driving Training Schools in the country.

- (v) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vi) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (viii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Government/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (ix) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

Statement

Year	Total No. of Road Accidents (In Numbers)	Total No. of Persons Killed (In Numbers)
1	2	3
1970	114100	14500
1980	153200	24000
1990	282600	54100
1991	295131	56278
1992	275541	60113
1993	284646	60380
1994	325864	64463
1995	351999	70781
1996	371204	74665

1	2	3
1997	373671	76977
1998	385018	79919
1999	386456	81966
2000	391449	78911
2001	405637	80888
2002	407497	84674
2003	406726	85998
2004	429910	92618
2005	439255	94968
2006	460920	105749
2007	479216	114444
2008	484704	119860

Police Reforms

136. [SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the police establishment and make the police force more responsive to the requirements of the ordinary citizen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any task force or Committee is presently looking into the issue of police reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects. However, the Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplement the efforts of States in several ways. These include providing Central Paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme of modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme); reimbursement of security related expenditure under the Security related expenditure under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Schemes; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing.

(2) The Model Police Act drafted by an expert committee has already been circulated to various States for their consideration.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme court in the case of Prakash Singh and others versus Union of India and others have passed several directions on police reforms. The implementation of these directions is being monitored by the Supreme Court itself through a Committee set up by the Court itself under the chairmanship of Shri Justice K.T. Thomas, retired Judge of Supreme Court. The said Committee has since given its report to the Supreme Court and the matter is still under consideration of the Supreme Court.

**554 -
Visitors during Commonwealth Games**

137. [SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Organizing Committee of the Commonwealth Games had made any assessment of the number of participants/visitors from abroad to participate/witness the said Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual number of participants/visitors who arrived in the country during the said games;

(d) whether there has been any mismatch between the anticipated and the actual number of participants/visitors during the said event; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It had been assessed that the number of visitors (Indian and Foreigners) during the Commonwealth Games would be about one lakh. OC had estimated that there would be 8000 participants in the Commonwealth Games.

(c) The actual number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals at Delhi from 1st to 14th October was 75,606. Actual number of participants in the Games was 6572.

(d) and (e) It has been assessed that the number of visitors has been less than expected. This could have been due to adverse media publicity. Some of the participants dropped out from the event because the dates of the event were clashing with their earlier scheduled training and competition programme.

Agriculture
MoU Signed by ICAR
155 156

138. [DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to gain access to technology helpful to prevent grains from rotting, the Indian Council for Agricultural Research has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Illinois, USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the University of Illinois, USA has been signed for the purpose of gaining access to technology helpful to prevent grains from rotting.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the answer to Part (a) of the question.

[Translation]

556-558
**Performance of the Country
in the CG**

139. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the overall performance of the country during the recently concluded Commonwealth Games (CG);

(b) if so, the details alongwith the disciplines where Indian sports persons performed well and the reasons for dismal performance in disciplines like aquatics and gymnastics etc. and the steps taken to augment training facilities for such disciplines;

(c) whether performance of the sports persons belonging to the rural areas of the country during the said Games has been impressive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give impetus for providing better sports training facilities/ infrastructure to such sports persons for further improving their performance in other sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The performance of Indian athletes was phenomenal during the recently held Commonwealth Games (CWG), with India winning 101 medals, the highest ever in any major multi-disciplinary sporting event and more than double the medals, India had won in the last Commonwealth Games at Melbourne during 2006. The country also stood 2nd in the medals tally after Australia and ahead of other major sporting nations such as England, Canada, South Africa etc. A list of discipline-wise medals won during CWG is enclosed as Statement. Also, for the first time in the history of the CWG, Indian Gymnasts have won 2 medals and in Swimming, a few swimmers had qualified for the finals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In certain disciplines like Athletics; Boxing; Wrestling; Weightlifting etc., majority of sportsperson who won medals were from rural areas. All the short-listed probables of CWG including those from rural areas were provided State of the art training/foreign exposure by Government and the budding players would continue to be provided with the training facilities under various schemes of Government.

Statement

XIX Commonwealth Games 2010 Delhi

MEDAL TALLY

Sl.No.	Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shooting	14	11	5	30
2.	Wrestling	10	5	4	19

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Archery	3	1	4	8
4.	Weightlifting	2	2	4	8
5.	Tennis	1	1	2	4
6.	Athletics	2	3	7	12
7.	Gymnastics	0	1	1	2
8.	Table Tennis	1	1	3	5
9.	Badminton	2	1	1	4
10.	Boxing	3	0	4	7
11.	Para-Swimming	0	0	1	1
12.	Hockey Men	0	1	0	1
Total		38	27	36	101

558-560
Ban on Forward Trading
Essential Commodity
140. [SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the Government had imposed a ban on forward trading in sugar last year in order to control the rising prices of sugar in the domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the period for which the ban was imposed;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to lift the said ban; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As a measure of abundant caution against possible inflationary price expectation due to severe domestic and global supply constraints futures trading in sugar was suspended on 26th May, 2009 for a period upto 31st December, 2009. The suspension was extended further upto 30th September, 2010.

(c) and (d) There is no suspension of futures trading in sugar after 30.9.2010. No perceptible or visible benefit have been observed from the suspension of futures trading in sugar as the prices in the physical market have been governed by the strong supply shortage of about 7 million MT due to drastic reduction in the production of sugar in the last 2 years coupled with a 7 million MT global shortage of the commodity. There was no evidence of futures trading influencing the inflation in spot prices. As a matter of fact, spot prices in sugar rose sharply from about Rs.2200/- per quintal to about Rs. 4000/- per quintal after suspension of futures trading in sugar, thereby providing that supply-demand gap rather than futures trading was responsible for the price rise.

Futures' trading in a commodity is a mechanism for price discovery and price risk management, and not a mechanism to control the prices. It is not responsible for price rise in any commodity.

Sugar prices; are also governed by the global supply and demand factors. Hence, it is practically impossible in this age of information technology to keep out markets completely insulated from the price movements in the global markets, even if futures' trading is suspended in India as the market players track the futures prices in foreign commodity exchanges for their market strategy.

The futures market, by serving as a platform for price discovery and price risk management helps various stakeholders in the food market such as farmers,

producers, processors and exporters to plan their production or purchase/sale, get better value for their produce and mitigate the price risk. In addition to its aforesaid utility for the market players, price information emanating from the futures market is useful for policy makers to take timely corrective policy interventions on the supply or demand side, as the case may be, to redress the supply - demand gap (which is responsible for price rise in food items). For example, if a future shortage trend is indicated by the futures market, policy action to incentives the farmers for higher acreage and/or to liberalise the import regime etc. can be taken to ease the supply constraints in order to control the prices. Similarly, in an over supply situation, encouragement of exports, increased consumption by the consumers/processors etc. will ease the downward pressure on prices (to the detriment of producers). Thus, the futures market also acts as an indicator or enabler of potential policy changes to manage prices of food items in future. Thus, there are no apparent benefits accruing to the consumers on suspension of futures trading in sugar.

[English]

Natural calamity

Loss due to Drought

560-561

141. [SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains production in the current year has suffered a setback due to the failure of kharif crops on account of severe drought in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of losses suffered in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to make good the loss so as to maintain the public distribution system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As per

the First Advance Estimates for Kharif 2010, the foodgrains production is estimated to be 114.63 million tones as against 103.84 million tones as per Fourth Advance Estimates for Kharif 2009. In view of higher procurement during last year and current year, the stocks available in the Central Pool are adequate to meet the requests of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the country.

Mine
New Mining Policy
561-562

142. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new mining policy/bill replacing the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation Act, 1957 for effective check of illegal mining and to empower the people settled around mining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the proposed bill;

(c) whether the Government has made any provision in the bill for setting up of the National Mining Regulatory Authority (NMRA) to investigate and prosecute miners involved in illegal mining;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the provisions of the bill are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUÉ): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Draft Bill is presently under consideration of Group of Ministers (GoM). Till a final

decision is taken, it is not possible to indicate salient features of Bill and provisions.

Agriculture & Industry
Agricultural Industries in Bihar

143. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the development of agricultural industries in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sugarcane is grown in abundance in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) During the year 2008-09, sugarcane was grown in 0.11 million hectares in Bihar out of a total area of 4.42 million hectares under sugarcane in the country. The total production of sugarcane in Bihar during 2008-09 was 4.96 million tonnes.

[Translation]

562-565

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

144. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a large producer of fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof;

(c) whether the share of India in the world trade of fruits and vegetables is less in comparison to other countries of the world despite huge production of fruits and vegetables in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the position of the country in world trade of the said commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India ranks second in the global production of fruits and vegetables next to China. The comparative details of production of fruits and vegetables in India and other countries of the world during 2008-09 are as follows:-

Country	Production (MT)
1	2
Fruits	
China	107.83
India	68.46
Brazil	39.98
USA	28.20
Italy	17.65
World	578.19
Vegetables	
China	457.73
India	129.07
USA	36.43

1	2
Turkey	27.13
Iran	16.17
World	966.29

Source: Indian Horticulture Database 2009 of NHB.

(c) and (d) India's share in fruits and vegetables trade in the world is only (117% and 0.51% respectively.

(e) Government of India has taken following steps to boost export of the said commodities:-

- Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) encourages exporters to participate with it in the International Trade Fairs for augmenting export opportunities.
- APEDA has been regularly organizing mango promotion programmes in various destinations such as Germany, UK, UAE, Sweden, Poland, Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.
- With the objective of making Indian mango exports cost competitive in the global market, APEDA has evolved a sea protocol in consultation with trade, scientists etc., the exporters are being encouraged to ship the mangoes by sea following the protocol.
- In addition to the above,* APEDA has been extending financial assistance to exporters of fruits and vegetables under Scheme for Infrastructure Development for sorting/grading lines etc., intermediate storage sheds, integrated pack houses, reefer vans, pre cooling facilities, high humidity cold stores. APEDA has also been extending financial assistance to PSUs/State Government agencies for setting up common infrastructure facilities such as Common Perish-

able Centres (CPCs) at various airports. The sub-schemes under this are as below:

- (a) Scheme for Quality Development for strengthening in house laboratory testing facilities and implementation of quality systems viz., HACCP, ISO, Kosher, GAP etc.
- (b) Scheme for Market Development for brand publicity of the product in global market, packaging, feasibility studies, etc.
- (c) Scheme for Research and Development for extending financial support for R&D projects for export enhancement.
- (d) Transport Assistance scheme for mitigating the high freight costs.
- (e) Market Development assistance for extending the financial assistance on travel cost/stall cost to exporters for participation in International Trade Fairs alongwith APEDA.

565-566
Payment for Sugarcane

145. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the percentage of sugar recovery spent on payment of sugarcane price and State Advised Price, disposal cost, transportation cost and cost of cutting during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken in order to avoid delay in payment to the sugarcane farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The percentage of sugar recovery refers to quantity of sugar (in quintals)

manufactured out of 100 quintals of sugarcane. The Central Government is concerned with the fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane from 2009-10 sugar season [earlier Statuary Minimum Price (SMP)] which is related to percentage of sugar recovery. During the last three sugar seasons, the SMP/FRP fixed and sugar recovery is enclosed as Statement. Further, SMP/FRP is not fixed State-wise. The practice of fixation of State Advised Price is prevalent in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu. In all these States except Tamil Nadu, the State Advised Price is not linked to sugar recovery. The disposal cost transportation cost, and cost of cutting is not related to sugar recovery.

(b) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, as amended from time to time, already contains the necessary provisions for timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers for sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills, and the powers for enforcing the provisions of the said Order relating to payment of cane price dues of sugarcane farmers by sugar mills are delegated and vested with the State Governments concerned who have the necessary field formations.

Statement

Statuary Minimum Price (SMP)/Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) linked to sugar recovery during the last three sugar seasons

Sugar Season	SMP/FRP (Rs. per quintal)	Basic sugar recovery rate.	Premium for higher recovery for every 0.1% increase in recovery over basic sugar recovery rate (Rs. per quintal.)
2007-08	81.18	9%	0.90
2008-09	81.18	9%	0.90
2009-10	129.84	9.5%	1.37

Mines

Inspection of Mines by IBM

146. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

567

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mines were inspected by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the shortcomings noticed in such inspections; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) Against an annual target for inspection of 2000 mines for the year 2010-11, the Indian Bureau Mines has inspected 903 mines till 30th September, 2010 and pointed out 860 violations in 380 mines, of which 288 violations have been rectified so far. Separately the Indian Bureau of Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas. The inspections were conducted in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat covering 212 mines. As a result, mining activities have been ordered by the Indian Bureau of Mines to be suspended in 82 mines. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of three leases and issued show causes for minor violations in 64 cases.

[English]

567-568
Food Subsidy

147. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) the total food subsidy bill during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the percentage of foodgrains produce that got wasted during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food Subsidy released during last three years and current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2007-08	31259.68
2008-09	43668.08
2009-10	58242.45
2010-11	40832.77

(As on 03.11.2010)

(b) The percentage of damaged foodgrains of Food Corporation of India (FCI) as compared to offtake of foodgrains from the FCI Stocks during the said period is as under:—

Year	Percentage
2007-08	0.10%
2008-09	0.07%
2009-10	0.02%
2010-11	0.01%

(As on 01.10.2010)

[Translation]

568-569
Sulphur Content in Sugar

148. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether tests by the National Sugar Institute have confirmed presence of sulphur content in Indian sugar in far excess of the approved limits that is harmful for the health;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for excess use of harmful chemicals in sugar production; and

(c) the corrective 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Sugar Institute, Kanpur has informed that upon analysis of number of samples of the plantation white sugar, the institute has observed that the SO₂ (Sulphur Dioxide) content in sugar remains well below the maximum permissible limit.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

569-570
Hosting International Sports Events

149. [SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to take necessary initiatives to host the Olympics Games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to host the next South Asian Games in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount allocated and spent for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has not received any proposal from Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for hosting Olympic Games in the country.

(d) to (f) South Asian Games (SAG) are organized by the South Asian Countries in alphabetical order. 11th SAG were organized by Bangladesh. 12th SAG were to be organized by Bhutan. Since Bhutan has expressed its inability, India will host next edition of SAG, scheduled to be held in 2012. Allocation of funds will be decided upon after IOA submits a detailed budget.

[Translation]

Public Distribution System
 Bio-metric Ration Cards

570-576

150. [SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) the number of bogus ration cards detected and eliminated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken against the persons/officers held responsible for the same;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue Bio-metric cards to check such fake cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced in all the States; and

(e) the other steps taken to detect and eliminate bogus cards and ineligible beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) To streamline the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which inter-alia includes continuous review of Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards.

A State-wise Statement indicating the number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) to (e) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State/UT Governments to issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and to conduct periodical review and checking of ration cards, to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards and bogus units in the ration cards.

In respect of persons held responsible, State/UT Governments have reported action such as cancellation of

bogus/ineligible ration cards, lodging of criminal cases, etc. Departmental action including suspension, lodging of FIR, recovery action, has been reported by States/UTs in respect of staff held responsible for issue of bogus ration cards.

Instructions have been issued to all States/UT Governments to take action as per law against the families/persons found in possession of bogus or fake ration cards and also against officials found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons.

Instructions have also been 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.

Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools.

To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS and to assess reliability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities was approved for Chandigarh UT and Haryana. Under the scheme, existing ration cards are to be replaced by Smart Cards. These Smart Cards as well as Smart Card transaction terminals will store details of transactions of TPDS commodities issued. The delivery of essential commodities to Smart Card holder's families will be made from the fair price shops only after verification of genuineness of the smart card holder through smart card transaction terminal. The smart cards as well as smart card transaction terminals will store details of transactions of TPDS commodities issued.

After evaluating the results of the pilot implementation, the scheme will be rolled out in other States/UTs.

Statement

*Number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments during
2007-08 to 2010 (upto 30.09.2010)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1046000	0	0	0	1046000
2.	Assam	3599	5629	2936	43786	55950
3.	Bihar	0	0	151000	0	151000
4.	Chhattisgarh	51000	73896	191000	0	315896
5.	Delhi	0	107000	58000	0	165000
6.	Gujarat	0	*725000	**103000	0	828000
7.	Haryana	0	0	236	2753	2989
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1484	203	336	2023
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	65000	0	65000
10.	Karnataka	306850	118947	218488	724	645009
11.	Kerala	0	0	114	0	114
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	2945000	0	0	0	2945000
14.	Meghalaya	341	0	0	0	341
15.	Mizoram	@745	@@742	@@@831	0	2318
16.	Orissa	250000	0	0	0	250000
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	3092	0	3092
18.	Sikkim	914	0	0	0	914
19.	Tamil Nadu	64554	200350	106678	2054	373636

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Uttar Pradesh		#333350	##52400	###51736	38971	476457
21. Uttarakhand		5893	0	0	0	5893
22. West Bengal\$		2297890	2494422	675036	0	5467348
23. Chandigarh		6452	349	0	0	6801
24. Lakshadweep		0	0	300	0	300
25. Puducherry				19		19
Total		7312588	3780219	1627669	88624	12809100

Note:- *(April 08-Sep., 09),**Oct. 09-Jan., 10), @(07-08), @@(08-09), @@@(Oct.09-Jan.10), #(07-08), ##(08-09), ###(09-10), \$individual cards

[English]

Art and Culture

**Incentives to Artists during
Commonwealth Games**

151. [SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

575-576

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any facilities/incentives to the artists who performed in the cultural programmes in the opening and closing ceremony of the Commonwealth Games held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide such facilities/incentives, to officers drawn from various central and State Government Departments for duty during the said games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) Question does not arise.

576-576
Fair Price Shop

152. [SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme for setting up of at least one Fair Price Shop (FPS) under the Public Distribution System in every village across the country including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. The responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through Fair Price Shops and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops, etc., rest with the State/UT Governments.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001 has been notified by the Government of India on 31st August, 2001. As provided in the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments shall issue order under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for regulating the sale and distribution of the essential commodities and also issue licenses to the Fair Price Shop owners.

Under the guidelines on the subject, State Governments should assess the coverage of areas by the network of Fair Price Shops. It is also to be ensured that no consumer/card holder has to travel more than 3 kms to reach the Fair Price Shop. In areas which cannot be covered by Static Fair Price Shops, mobile vans may be introduced to cover the consumers residing in hilly, remote, far-flung, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas.

[Translation]

577-579
Selection of Sports Persons

153. [SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether there are reports of discrimination in the selection of sports persons participating in international/national sports competition, causing resentment among the sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of

such cases reported/complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon, sports discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government/National Sports Federations (NSFs) have framed any norms for selecting the sports persons for participating in the said competitions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government/NSFs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (e) The selection of sportspersons/teams for participation in major international events is the responsibility of National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. However, the Government appoints eminent sportspersons as Government Observers, who maintain oversight on the functioning of the respective NSF they are assigned, and give their feedback to the Government. One of the major functions of the Government Observer is to oversee the selection of the national team, and ensure that it is based on a well defined objective criteria. Further, with a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, the Government has issued guidelines requiring the NSFs to communicate the detailed selection criteria/norms, schedule of trials etc. to the players, coaches, Government Observers well in advance. Selection criteria differ from sport to sport. In some sports like Tennis, Chess etc. the selection is made on the basis of national/international ranking while in sports like boxing, wrestling etc. it is made on the basis of selection trials and some sports followed the procedure of national/international ranking with selection trials. The National Coaches are required to evaluate the performance of players on regular basis. The Selections are required to be done by a Selection Committee comprising President of the NSF as Chairperson, the National Coach and eminent ex-sportspersons, preferably Arjuna Awardees as members.

Any reports of discrimination in selection of sportspersons are appropriately resolved in consultation with the NSF, Sports Authority of India and the Government Observer. The Government satisfies itself regarding proper selection of national athletes/teams before clearing their participation in international competitions.

[English]

Industry
**Funds for Cluster Development
Programme**

154. *579-634*
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM

ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted proposals for assistance under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' Cluster Development Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The State Government have submitted proposals for assistance under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' Cluster Development Programme. The details of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster(S)	Assistance Sanctioned (Gol) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2007-08			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Plastic Industry, Hyderabad	2.25
2.		Leather Products Cluster, Hyderabad	2.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang Carpet and Mask making cluster, Tawang	2.50
4.		Dirang Food Processing cluster, Dirang	2.50
5.	Assam	Sital Pati, Katakthal, (Distt. Hailakandi)/Hailakandi	0.65
6.		Knife Manufacturing, Karanga, (Jorhat District)/Jorhat	2.55
7.		Eri Spinning cluster, Payranga, Kamrup	2.50
8.		Jute Craft cluster, Bagulāmari, Dhubri	2.50
9.		Handloom cluster, Nalabari	2.50

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	Support Centre for Herbal and Aromatics Plants based on Mint, Patna	7.00
11.		Food Processing Industry Cluster, Muzaffarpur	3.80
12.		Makhana, Located in four district (Darbhanga is the key center)/ Darbhanga	0.50
13.	Chhattisgarh	Steel Re-rolling Industry Cluster, Raipur	13.90
14.		Rice Flakes, Bhatapara, (Raipur)/Raipur	1.26
15.	Delhi	Readymade Garments and Home Furnishers, Hosiery complex, Ph-II Noida/G.B. Nagar	1.30
16.	Goa	Cashew Nut Cluster, Goa	0.50
17.		Jewellery Cluster, Goa	0.50
18.	Gujarat	Bearing, Surendranagar/Wadhwan and Jintan, Udyognagar	0.45
19.	Haryana	Agricultural Implements Industry Cluster, Karnal	21.90
20.		Auto Parts, Gurgaon	2.25
21.	Himachal Pradesh	General and Light Engineering Industry Cluster, Parwanoo	7.85
22.	Karnataka	Readymade Garments, Bangalore	21.36
23.		Automobile Components	0.60
24.		Jaggery	1.12
25.		Food Processing Cluster	0.60
26.	Kerala	Gold Ornaments Industry Cluster, Thrissur	17.15
27.		Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor	99.00
28.		Setting up of CFC Tera Tiles Cluster, Kerala	80.65
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Readymade Garments Industry Cluster, Indore	17.55
30.		Rechargeable Torch, Jawahar Marg, Siyaganj, Sanwer Road/Indore	0.72
31.		Namkeen and Other Snacks, Rajwada, Chawani, Dhar. Road/Jabalpur	0.72

1	2	3	4
32.	Mumbai	Auto Components, Waluj (Distt. Aurangabad)	2.60
33.		Herbal, Ayurvedic and Cosmetic products, Vasal (Distt. Thane)	2.60
34.		Toy Cluster, Mumbai	0.72
35.	Manipur	Khangabok Kouna cluster, Thoubal	2.50
36.		Greater Imphal Jewellery cluster, Palace Compound, Imphal	2.50
37.	Mizoram	Bairabi Bamboo cluster, Bairabi, Kolasib	2.50
38.		Baktong Carpentry cluster, Baktawng, Serchip	2.50
39.	Meghalaya	Black Smithy, Myllem	1.55
40.		Eri Silk cluster, Nongpu Ri Bhoi	2.50
41.	Nagaland	Cane and Bamboo Industry Cluster, Dimapur	9.88
42.		Food Processing Industries, Dimapur City	0.50
43.	Orissa	Herbal cluster based on Kewra, Ganjam	10.00
44.		Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Khurda	23.32
45.		Rice Mill Cluster including setting up of common facility centre at Bargarh	5.00
46.		Spice, Cuttack (within 15 kms radius)	4.00
47.		Cashew, Gajapati	2.25
48.		Cashew, Palasa (Srikakulam)	2.25
49.		Sabai Grass, Baripada	2.25
50.		Turmeric, Phulbani	2.25
51.		Siali Leaf, Phulbani	2.25
52.		Fly Ash, Rayagada/KBK	2.25
53.		Cottage Boi/Rice Cluster	2.25
54.		Pottery, Gajapati	2.25

1	2	3	4
55.		Brass and Bell Metal, Buditi (Srikakulam)	2.25
56.		Wooden toys and Handicrafts, Kalahandi	2.25
57.		Stabilizer, UPS and Inverter Cluster, Bhubaneswar	0.50
58.		Plastic Cluster, Balasore	2.25
59.	Punjab	Three Auto Parts Industry Clusters, Phagwara, Jalandhar and Ludhiana	19.00
60.		Agricultural Implements Industry Cluster, Moga	9.10
61.		Knitted outer wears, Spread over the whole city/Ludhiana	2.10
62.		Foundry Industry Cluster, Jalandhar	1.50
63.	Rajasthan	Cluster based on Neem, Jhalawar	7.00
64.		Cluster based on Vetiver, Dholpur	9.46
65.		Ball Bearing Industry Cluster, Jaipur	22.80
66.		Wires and Cables, VKI Area/Jaipur	0.33
67.		Readymade Garments, Sanganer, Mansarovar/Jaipur	0.55
68.		Packaging Material, 22, Godam Area/Jaipur	0.55
69.		Gem Cutting, Ramganj Area/Jaipur	0.64
70.		HDPE and PVC Pipes and Fitting, Vishwakarma Industrial Area/Jaipur	0.50
71.	Tamil Nadu	Wet Grinder Industry Cluster, Coimbatore	50.00
72.		Printing, Chennai	1.35
73.		Readymade Garments, Chennai	1.35
74.		Printing, Sivakasi/Virudunagar	1.35
75.		Mango Pulp, Krishnagiri/Krishnagiri	1.35
76.		Rice Mill, Kancheepuram	1.35
77.		Rubber Products, Madurai	1.35

1	2	3	4
78.		Rice Mill, Cheyyar/Tiruvannamalai	1.35
79.		Lime Based Industries, Manur and Alankulam/Tirunelveli	1.35
80.		Bricks (Fly Ash), Tirunelveli	1.35
81.		S.S. Utensils, Kumbakonam/Tanjore	1.35
82.		Ceramic, Vridhachalam/Cuddalore	1.35
83.		Pumps (KOPMA), Coimbatore	1.35
84.		Agarbathi, Vellore	1.35
85.		Readymade Garments, Erode	1.35
86.		Food Processing, Theni	1.35
87.		Engg. Cluster, Ranipet Nellore	2.25
88.		Jewellery Cluster, Karaikudi	1.35
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Leather Footwear Industry Cluster, Agra	11.56
90.		Plastic Industry cluster, Kanpur	8.45
91.		Brass Utensils, In heart of city Mirzapur/Naini	2.89
92.		Amla (Food Product), Sandwa, Chandika, Mangrora, (Block of Distt. Pratapgarh (7 km. from Distt. Hqs.)/Pratapqarh	3.39
93.		Soap and Detergents, Panki Indl. Estate, Dada Nagar/Kanpur	0.60
94.		Paint and Allied Products, Fazalqanj, Dada Nagar Indl.Estate/ Kanpur	0.60
95.		Corrugated and Conversion Products, Dada Nagar and Fazalqanj Indl. Area/Kanpur	0.75
96.		Readymade Garments, Bans Mandi, Chamanganj, Colonelganj/ Kanpur	0.60
97.		Cold Storage, South West of Kanpur Nagar and Kanpur Dehat on G.T. Road and surrounding area/Kanpur	0.60

1	2	3	4
98.		Glass Beads, Purdilnagar, Hathrash/Agra	0.50
99.		Steel Furniture, Lucknow	1.80
100.		Sport Goods, Meerut City and around	2.25
101.		ADV Axle Wheels, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar	2.25
102.		Textile Printing, Pilkhuwa, Ghaziabad	2.25
103.		Loom Cluster, Ranipur/Mouranipur/Jhansi	2.25
104.		Glass Beads and Art Jewellery, Varanasi	2.25
105.		Woolen Carpet and Dari, Sant Ravidas Nagar/Bhadohi	2.25
106.		Black Pottery, Nizamabad/Azamgarh	2.25
107.		Chikan Embroidery, Lucknow	2.25
108.		Scissors, Meerut	2.25
109.		Packaging Material (Plastic), Ghaziabad	2.25
110.		Facility for Leather Purse, Bags and travel bags and training, Agra	10.00
111.		Harness and Saddlery, Kanpur	0.50
112.		Sandals and Chappals, Kanpur	0.50
113.		Bakery and Namken Industry, Kanpur	0.50
114.		Steel Furniture and Almirah, Kanpur	0.50
115.		Rice Milling, Raibareilly	0.50
116.		Stone craft Industry, Agra	0.40
117.		Carpet Cluster, Agra	0.50
118.		Glass Cluster, Firozabad	5.75
119.		Wooden Furniture, Saharanpur	2.25
120.		Bone-Horn Cluster, Saharanpur	2.25

1	2	3	4
121.		Petha Cluster, Agra	2.25
122.		Brass Cluster, Moradabad	2.25
123.		CFC for Leather Cluster, Chaura Chauri	9.75
124.	Uttarakhand	Cluster based on Herbal and Aromatics Plants (Geranium), Bhowali	5.75
125.		Surveying Instruments Industry Cluster, Roorkee	7.93
126.	West Bengal	Leather Goods Industry Cluster, Shantiniketan	25.34
127.		Re-rolling, Liluah/Howrah	0.22
128.		Rubber Moulded Items, Tiljala/Kolkata	0.38
129.		Lead Acid Storage Battery, Siliguri	0.50
130.		Cashew Processing, Dulalpur, Raipur, Mahisagote, Kalapunga, Kantabani GPs. Contai 1 (DEV Block)/Purba Midnapur	3.50
131.		Rice Milling, Burdwan Town, Galsi, Raina, Khandaghosh/Burdwan	3.50
132.		Foundry, Howrah Municipal Area/Howrah	3.50
133.		Wood Curving, Natungram/Howrah	3.50
134.		Silver Ornaments, Champasari, Rajarhat, Gopalpur Panchayat area/ North 24-Parganas	3.50
135.		Shuttlecock manufacturing, Banitabla, Joduberia (Uluberia Dev. Block)/ Howrah	3.53
136.		HDPE/PP Rope and Twine, Chanditala 1&2/Hooghly	3.50
137.		Agricultural Implements Mfg., Dantan, Jhargram, Shalbani/Paschim Midnapur	3.50
138.		Fan Manufacturing, Naktala, Bansdroni, Garia, Wellington Sq. Khanpur, KMC area/Kolkata	3.50
139.		Murlu Roofing Tiles, Murlu, Saltora/Bankura	3.82
140.		Honey Processing, Old Malda/Malda	3.50

1	2	3	4
141.		Rice Milling, Bansihari and Gangarampur/Dakshin Dinajpur	3.50
142.		Zari Embroidery, Borotola, Bojboz/South 24-Parganas	3.52
143.		Sital Pati, Coochbehar	2.75
144.		Manufacturing of metal spare parts, Bargachia, Manshinapur, Sadatpur, Pantihal and Hantal/Howrah	3.50
145.		Plasting Processing Units, Vill. Omarpur, Banipur, Mangaljor, Ghorsala (Raghunathpur-1, Dev. Block/Murshibabad	3.50
146.		24, Brass and Bell Metal, Village Sadhan Para, Dharmada, Muragacha-Kisnagar and Nakashi para Dev. Block/Nadia	3.50
147.		Shellac, Balarampur and Jhalda villages/Purulia	3.50
148.		Silver Filigree, Gopinathpur, Ratna, Uttar Bangur, Moukhali, Panchpara, Madhabati, South Bangur, Monirampur/South 24-Parqanas	3.50
149.		Gold and Silver Jewellery, Ranaghat	3.50
150.		Jam, Jelly, Pickle Cluster, Bankura	0.50
Total			768.56

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster(S)	Assistance Sanctioned (Gol) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2008-09			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Fibre Glass, Hyderabad	3.75
2.		Granite Processing, ongole and Chimakurthi	1.80
3.		Slab cutting, Tandur	1.80
4.		Cashew Nut Processing, Palasa Town	1.80
5.		Edible Oil Industry, Adoni Town	1.80

1	2	3	4
6.		Slate Manufacturing, Markapuram	1.80
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Carpet and Mask, Twang	9.00
8.	Assam	Sital Patti, Katakhal	3.20
9.		Eri Spinning, Pyranga	5.40
10.		Handloom, Nalbari	9.00
11.		Jute Craft, Dhubri	9.00
12.		Handloom, Darrang	2.50
13.	Bihar	Leather Footwear, Patna	2.43
14.		GLS Lamp, Patna	3.06
15.		Makhana, Darbhanga, Bihar	2.88
16.	Delhi	Printing and Packaging, Kirti nagar	0.50
17.	Gujarat	Bearing, Rajkot	2.25
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Corrugated Box, Parwanoo	3.60
19.		Furniture Cluster, Rampur	1.68
20.	Haryana	Auto Parts, Gurgaon	3.87
21.		Light Engineering, Faridabad	2.10
22.	Jharkhand	Rural Brassware, Kunti	1.53
23.		Rural Brassware, Vishnugarh	1.53
24.	Karnataka	Printing Press, Bangalore	1.42
25.		Auto, Hubli-Dharwad	3.60
26.		Auto Component, Bangalore	1.35
27.		Toy, Channapatanam	0.35
28.		CFC for Food Processing, Gulbarga	14.00

1	2	3	4
29.	Kerala	Rice Mill, Palakkad, Thrissur	2.10
30.		Light Engineering, Perinjanan, Thrissur	2.05
31.		Dies and Moulds, Thrissur	2.08
32.		Note Book, Kunnamkulam	1.62
33.		Diamond, Thirssur	1.18
34.		CFC in Plastic Cluster, Aluva	125.00
35.		Tuna Fish, Lakshwadeep	0.50
36.		CFC in Rice Mill, Kalady	178.00
37.	Maharashtra	Printing, Aurangabad	0.50
38.		Readymade Garment, Nagpur	1.75
39.		Auto Component, Aurangabad	3.46
40.		Cosmetic, Vasai, Western suburbs, Mumbai	4.50
41.		Leather Goods and allied products, Mumbai	1.35
42.		Mango Processing, Ratnagiri	1.35
43.		Mango Processing, Sindhudurg	1.35
44.		Kolhapuri Chappel, Kolhapur	1.35
45.		Paint, Enamel and Varnish, Thane	1.35
46.		Raising Making Cluster, Sangli	1.35
47.		Fly Ash based cluster, Chandrapur	1.35
48.		Silver ornament Cluster, Kolhapur	1.35
49.		Auto and Engineering cluster, Ahmednagar	1.35
50.		Textile cluster, Kolhapur	1.35
51.		Textile cluster, Sangli	1.35

1	2	3	4
52.		Raisin Making, Nasik	1.35
53.		Rolling Mills, Jalna	1.35
54.		Ganesh Idols, Pen, Raigad	1.35
55.		Paithani Saree Cluster, Pune	1.35
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Rechargable Torch , Indore	2.83
57.		Namkeen, Indore	4.36
58.	Meghalaya	Black Smithy, Myllem	2.52
59.	Manipur	Jewellery Greater Imphal, Manipur	9.00
60.		Kouna Thoubal, Manipur	8.10
61.	Mizoram	Bairabi Baboom, Mizoram	9.00
62.		Carpentary Cluster, Baktawng	9.00
63.		Bamboo, Aizwal	2.50
64.	Nagaland	Food Processing, Nagaland	0.77
65.	Punjab	Builders Hardware, Ludhiana	3.10
66.		Valves and Cocks, Jalandhar	3.50
67.		Knitted Outwear, Ludhiana	5.00
68.		Metal Tech, Mohali	2.03
69.	Orissa	Brass and Bell Metal, Indipur	0.50
70.		Spice, Cuttack	2.97
71.		Rice Milling cluster, Ganjam	2.25
72.		Rice Milling Cluster, Rayagada	2.25
73.		Rice Milling Cluster, Koraput	2.25
74.		Readymade Garments Cluster, Gobindpur	2.25
75.		Cashew Processing Cluster, Koraput	2.25

1	2	3	4
76.		Groundnut Processing Cluster, Jajpur	2.25
77.		Cashew Cluster, Ganjam	
78.	Tamil Nadu	Engineering, Chennai	2.20
79.		Plastic, Chennai	2.97
80.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Gudiyatham	40.00
81.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Sattur	40.00
82.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Srivilliputhur	40.00
83.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Viradhunagar	40.00
84.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kalugumalai	40.00
85.		CFC for Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kovilpatti	40.00
86.		Wire Products, Mathur and Pudukottai	1.69
87.		Fish Pickles and dry fish processing, Tharanganpadi, Nagapattinam	1.69
88.		Rubber Products, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari	1.69
89.		Essential Oils, Kothagiri, Ooty	1.69
90.		Rice Mills, Paduvoyal and Pallathur, Sivagangai	1.69
91.		Rice Mills, Alangulam, Tirunelveli	1.69
92.		Cement Pipes, Chinadharapuram	1.69
93.		Starch and Sago, Salem	4.00
94.	Rajasthan	Cast Iron Foundry, Jaipur	2.19
95.		Rolling Mill, Jaipur	1.43
96.		Wire and Cable, Jaipur	5.88
97.		Gem Cutting, Jaipur	4.11
98.		Packaging Material, Jaipur	4.32

1	2	3	4
99.		Readymade Garment, Jaipur	3.80
100.		Kota Doria Saree Cluster, Kaithun	4.50
101.		Dyeing and Printing Cluster, Akola/Chittoragrh	4.50
102.		Leather Juti Cluster, Bhimali, Jalore	4.50
103.		Leather Cluster, Bansoor, Alwar	4.50
104.		Murti kala Cluster, Gola ka bas, Alwar	4.50
105.		Murti Kala Cluster, Talware, Banswara	4.50
106.		Hathkarga Cluster, Dariba, Churu	4.50
107.		Gota Loom Cluster, Ajmer	4.50
108.		Murti Kala Cluster, Chittoli, Jaipur	4.50
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Paint Allied products, Kanpur	1.00
110.		Corrugated Paper, Kanpur	1.53
111.		Cold Storage, Kanpur	1.20
112.		Soap and Detergent, Kanpur	1.20
113.		Scissors, Meerut	6.66
114.		Readymade Garment, Kanpur	6.25
115.		Leather, Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur	4.89
116.		Readymade Garment, Noida.	3.32
117.		Glass Beads, Varanasi	3.70
118.		Carpet, Bhadhohi	3.70
119.		Mechanical Engineering and Machinery Products, Sahibabad, Gaziabad,	1.69
120.		Stationary Cluster, Gorakhpur City,	1.69
121.		Readymade Garment Cluster, Gorakhpur City,	1.69

1	2	3	4
122.		Power Loom Cluster, Gorakhpur	1.69
123.		Zari and Zardozi Cluster, Bareilly	1.69
124.		Gaura Stone, Mohaba,	1.69
125.		Rice and Rice Bran Bareilly	1.69
126.		Jute Yorn/Rope Industry, Rani ki Sarai, Azamgarh,	1.69
127.		Jute Yorn/Rope Industry, Koelsa, Azamgarh	1.69
128.		Fan/Engineering, Varanasi	1.69
129.		Silk furnishing and yarn dyeing, Varanasi	1.69
130.		Zari and Karchobi Vastra, Shahjanpur	1.69
131.		Cane and Bamboo, Bareilly	1.69
132.		Woolen Carpet and Durri, Shahjanpur	1.69
133.		Powerloom, Mau	1.69
134.		Glass and Wooden Beads Cluster, Meerut	1.69
135.		Artificial Ornaments Cluster, Meerut	1.69
136.		Stone Carving Cluster, Varanasi	1.69
137.		Silk Brocade Cluster, Varanasi	1.69
138.		Woolen Drugets, Maryahaun, Jaunpur	1.69
139.		Jute Wall Hanging Cluster, Ghazipur	1.69
140.		Food Processing of Tomato, Sonebhadra	1.69
141.		Chikankari Barabanki	1.69
142.		Brassware Cluster Sant Kabir nagar, Bhakira	1.69
143.		Lock and Building Hardware Cluster Aligarh	1.69
144.		Horn and Bone Artware Moradabad	1.69

1	2	3	4
145.		Guava Canning and Processing Allahabad	1.69
146.		Rice Milling Cluster Chandoli	1.69
147.		Hand Knotted Woolen Carpet Allahabad	1.69
148.		Artificial Ornaments Sant Ravidas Nagar, Badhoi	1.69
149.		Patch Work Cluster Rampur	1.69
150.		Flute Making Cluster, Pilibhit	1.69
151.		Testing and Quality Certification for Mint Cluster Badaun	1.69
152.		Food Processing Cluster Banda	1.69
153.		Sazar Stone Banda	1.69
154.		Terra Kota Toys Lucknow	1.69
155.		Leather and Leather Products Kanpur	1.69
156.		Marble Handicraft Cluster Agra	1.69
157.		Zari Handicraft Cluster Agra	1.69
158.		Rice Milling Cluster Shahzahanpur	1.69
159.		Wooden Toys Cluster Chitrakut	1.69
160.		Zari and Zardozi Art Cluster Farrukhabad	1.69
161.		Rice Milling Cluster, Kanpur Dehat.	1.69
162.		Plastic Industry Cluster Lucknow	1.69
163.		Screen Printing Cluster Farrukhabad	1.69
164.		Banarsi Saree Cluster Raibareilly	1.69
165.		Wooden Handicraft and Musical Instrument Cluster J.P. Nagar	1.69
166.		Zari and Zardozi, Unnao	1.69
167.		Perfume and Fragrance Industry, Kannauj	1.69

1	2	3	4
168.		Block Printing of Lihaf and Chhapai, Bijnor	1.69
169.		Cotton waste cluster J.P. Nagar	1.69
170.		Chanderi Saree Cluster Lalitpur	1.69
171.		Powerloom Cluster, Khairabad. Adari, Mau	1.69
172.		Powerloom Cluster Ghosi, Mau	1.69
173.		Powerloom Cluster Jahanganj, Azamgarh	1.69
174.		Zari Zardozi Hardoi	1.69
175.		Chandi paperwork Moradabad	1.69
176.		Nagina Wood Handicraft Bijour	1.69
177.		Textile Waste/Cotton waste, recycling J.P. Nagar	1.69
178.		Rice Cluster Rampur	1.69
179.		Battery Inverter Cluster J.P. Nagar	1.69
180.		Essential oil/Aromatic Bareilly	1.69
181.		Rice Milling Cluster Pilibhit	1.69
182.		Band Baja Cluster Meerut	1.69
183.		Embroidery Cluster Meerut	1.69
184.		Minakari (Chandi) Varanasi	1.69
185.		Leather Cluster Sultanpur	1.69
186.		Utensils Cluster Bahraich	1.69
187.		CFC for Surgical Instrument, Baraipur	46.88
188.		Brass, Moradabad	8.10
189.		Bone, Ghaziabad	8.13
190.		Plastic, Kanpur	6.44

1	2	3	4
191.		White ware, Khurja	22.50
192.		Plastic Packaging, Ghaziabad	7.02
193.		Facility for training courses of purses, ladies bags etc. at Agra	37.60
194.		Plastic Cluster, Gorakhpur	1.68
195.		Plastic Cluster, Agra	1.68
196.		Plastic Cluster, Noida	1.68
197.	Uttarakhand	Textile Printing, Kashipur	3.70
198.	West Bengal	Brass and Bell Metal, Kenjekura	0.41
199.		Rubber Moulded Goods, East Kolkata	1.93
200.		Re-rolling, Lilah, Howrah	2.29
201.		Bori, Naihati, Kolkata	2.25
202.		Clay Pottery Cluster, Siliguri	3.00
203.		Incandescent Lamp Cluster, Beliaghat	3.09
204.		Mustard Oil Cluster, Uttar Dinajpur	2.82
205.		Brass and Bell Metal Cluster, Birbhum	2.70
206.		Plastic Products Cluster, Jalpaiguri	3.19
207.		Dokra Products Cluster, Burdwan	3.00
208.		Hosiery Products Cluster, Sovabazaar, Kolkata	2.89
209.		Red Bricks Cluster, Asansol, Burdwan	3.09
210.		Horn Products Cluster, Purba Mednipur	3.50
Total			1169.82

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster(S)	Assistance Sanctioned (Gol) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	CFC in Imitation Jewellery Cluster, Machilipatnam	36.85
2.		Fibre Glass, Hyderabad	5.72
3.	Assam	Setting up of CFC in Brass and Bell Metal Cluster, Hazo	81.66
4.		Jewellery Cluster, Nagaon	1.50
5.		Terracota, Dhubri	1.50
6.		Sipajhar Handloom Cluster, Darrang	3.15
7.		Knife Karnaga, Jorahat	3.35
8.		Sital Pati, Hailakandi	1.53
9.		Pottery Cluster, Bijoynagar	0.50
10.	Bihar	Makhana, Muzaffarpur	4.00
11.		Litchi Cluster, Muzaffarpur	6.30
12.		GLS Lamp, Patna	3.72
13.		Leather Footwear, Patna	3.54
14.	Chhattisgarh	Rice Flake, Raipur	2.33
15.	Delhi	Potter Cluster, Vikas Nagar, New Delhi	2.25
16.		Printing and Packaging, Kirtinagar	6.48
17.		Light Engineering, Faridabad	7.28
18.	Gujarat	Bearing, Rajkot	2.00
19.	Haryana	Auto Parts cluster, Gurgaon	2.70
20.		Paint and Allied, Karnal	0.50

1	2	3	4
21.		Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karnal	0.50
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Packaging, Parwanao	7.15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pashmina, Bhosoli	0.50
24.	Jharkhand	Black Smithy, Bhandra	1.89
25.	Karnataka	Setting up of CFC in Hubli Dharwad Auto Components Cluster, Hubli	161.39
26.		Printing Press, Bangalore	0.55
27.		General Engineering, Hubli	0.50
28.		Automobile component, Bangalore	0.57
29.		Auto, Hubli — Dharwad	3.45
30.	Kerala	Setting up of CFC in Plastic Cluster, Aluva	23.31
31.		Bench Mark Study	11.64
32.		Setting up of CFC in Kerala Furniture Cluster, Emakulam	122.65
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Namkeen, Indore	4.02
34.		Rechargable Torch, Indore	6.03
35.	Maharashtra	Paint and Varnish Cluster, Thane	5.31
36.		Textile Cluster, Kolhapur	4.50
37.		Cashew Cluster, Sindhudurg	6.48
38.		Raising making Cluster, Nasik	5.45
39.		Ganesh Idols Cluster, Raigad	5.63
40.		Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur	5.54
41.		Silver Ornament Cluster, Hupari	6.62
42.		Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri	6.39
43.		Raising Making Cluster, Sangli	2.97

1	2	3	4
44.		Chappal Cluster, Kolhapur	6.03
45.		Leather Cluster, Mumbai	2.56
46.		Garment Cluster, Pune	2.25
47.		Bamboo Articles Cluster, Chandrapur	2.25
48.		Jaggery Processing Cluster, Kolhapur	2.25
49.		Toy Cluster, Mumbai	3.55
50.		Cosmetic, Mumbai	2.27
51.		Auto Component, Aurangabad	2.89
52.		Readymade Garment, Nagpur	3.18
53.		Tiny General Engineering, Aurangabad	0.50
54.	Mizoram	Selling Bamboo Cluster, Aizwal, Mizoram	9.00
55.	Manipur	Food Cluster, Imphal	3.00
56.	Nagaland	Food Processing, Dimapur	4.52
57.		Handloom Cluster, Jaluki	1.50
58.	Orissa	Pharmaceutical Cluster, Cuttack	6.53
59.		Plastic Cluster, Balasore	3.96
60.		CFC in Rice Mills Cluster, Bargarh	120.00
61.		Spice, Cuttack	1.36
62.	Punjab	Oil Expeler, Ludhiana	2.25
63.		Machine Tool, Ludhiana	2.50
64.		Foundry, Ludhiana	2.50
65.		Agriculture Implements, Malerkotla	2.50
66.		Hitech Metal Cluster, Mohali	9.00

1	2	3	4
67.		Knitted outwear, Ludhiana	3.00
68.		Auto Parts Cluster at Phagwara, Jalandhar and Ludhiana	20.15
69.	Rajasthan	Ceramic Cluster, Bikaner	2.25
70.		Wollen Yarn Cluster, Bikaner	2.25
70.		Wollen Yarn cluster, Bikaner	2.25
71.		Wooden Furniture Cluster, Churu	2.25
72.		Stainless Sheet Cluster, Jodhpur	2.25
73.		Guargum Cluster, Jodhpur	2.25
74.		Welding Electrode Cluster, Kota	2.25
75.		Stone Cutting and Polishing Cluster, Kota	2.25
76.		Jewellery Industry Cluster, Bikaner	2.25
77.		Automobile Component Cluster, Alwar	2.25
78.		HDPE Pipe, Jaipur	6.65
79.		Rolling Mill, Jaipur	7.20
80.		Wire and Cable, Jaipur	2.79
81.		Readymade Garment, Jaipur	4.65
82.		Foundry Cluster, Jaipur	6.81
83.		Packaging Material, Jaipur	3.20
84.		Vetiver, Dholpur	7.86
85.		Gem Cutting, Jaipur	4.25
86.	Sikkim	Carpet Cluster, West Sikkim	1.50
87.	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of CFC in Sago Starch Cluster, Salem	39.63
88.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Sattur	36.99

1	2	3	4
89.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Virudhnagar	36.99
90.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Kovilpatti	36.99
91.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Kalumugalai	36.99
92.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Srivilliputtur	36.99
93.		Setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster, Gudiyattam	36.99
94.		Pharma Chennai	4.45
95.		Plastic, Chennai	3.55
96.		Engineering Chennai	4.10
97.	Tripura	Brick Kiln Cluster, Jirania	2.25
98.		Jute Cluster, Hapania	1.50
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Plastic Industry Cluster, Kanpur	6.44
100.		Woolen Duree Cluster, Jaunpur	6.70
101.		Textile Printing Cluster, Pilukhua	7.00
102.		Jute Wall Hanging Cluster, Ghazipur	7.11
103.		Silk Brocade Cluster, Varanasi	6.48
104.		Chikan Embrodiery Cluster, Barabanki	5.40
105.		Steel Furniture Cluster, Lucknow	7.00
106.		Fan Cluster, Varanasi	6.48
107.		TSCs in Behrampur, Jhalawar and Patna	31.66
108.		Carpet, Agra	6.87
109.		Namkeen Kanpur	5.47
110.		Phamra, Kanpur	0.50
111.		Readymade Garment, Kanpur	3.86

1	2	3	4
112.		Readymade Garment, Noida	6.70
113.		Soap and Detergent, Kanpur	6.69
114.	Uttarakhand	Textile Cluster, Kashipur	5.30
115.		Geranium Jeolikote	0.36
116.	West Bengal	Brass and Bell Metal Cluster, Khagra in West Bengal	50.00
117.		Re-rolling, Liluah, Howrah	2.32
118.		Brass and Bell Metal Cluster, Kenjikura	1.66
119.		Embroidery, Village Pipulan	1.35
120.		Embroidery, Village Basulia	1.35
121.		Lead Acid Battery, Siliguri	3.06
Total			1311.71

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster(S)	Assistance Sanctioned (Gol) (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2010-11 (upto 31st October, 2010)			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Food Processing, Dirang, West Kameng	6.51
2.	Assam	Cane and Bamboo, Berpeta	1.25
3.		Knife Manufacturing Cluster, Karnaga, Jorhat	3.35
4.		Sital Pati Cluster, Kathakal	1.53
5.		Pottery Cluster, Bijoyagar	0.50
6.		Bell Metal Cluster, Berpeta	0.50
7.	Bihar	Makhana Cluster, Muzaffarpur	2.87
8.	Goa	Cashew Nut Cluster, Goa	3.78

1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	Refractory Cluster, Chirkunda	5.89
10.		Mini Cement Plant, Ramgarh, Ranchi	2.25
11.	Karnataka	CFC for Readymade Garment, Hubli	62.34
12.		Gold Ornament Cluster, Mangalore	0.50
13.	Kerala	CFC for Kerala Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam	97.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Powerloom Cluster, Jabalpur	1.53
15.		Plastic packaging, Indore	0.50
16.		Transformer Cluster, Gwalior	0.50
17.	Maharashtra	Auto and Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar	7.20
18.		Garment/Multi Comodity, Amravati	0.50
19.		Toy Cluster, Mumbai	1.93
20.		Readymade Garment, Nagpur	1.80
21.	Mizoram	DPR in Carpentry, Baktwang	1.00
22.		DPR in Bamboo, Bairabi	1.00
23.	Orissa	Brass and Bell Metal, Indipur, Dhenkanal	3.90
24.	Punjab	Building Hardware, Ludhiana	4.95
25.		Valve and Cock, Jalandhar	4.50
26.	Sikkim	Carpet Cluster, West Sikkim	9.71
27.	Tamil Nadu	CFC Wet Grinder, Coimbatore	39.10
28.		CFC for Sago and Starch Cluster, Salem	33.68
29.		Sago and Starch (Soft), Salem	5.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Mint Cluster, Baduan	4.50
31.		Glass and Wooden Beads, Meerut	9.00

1	2	3	4
32.		Printing Cluster, Farrukhabad	4.50
33.		Rice and Rice Bran, Barielly	8.10
34.		Black Pottery, Azamagarh	9.54
35.		Foundry Cluster, Agra	1.13
36.		Powerloom Cluster, Jhansi	4.98
37.	West Bengal	Bamboo Cluster, Baduira	0.50
38.		Mat Cluster, Jirakpur	0.50
39.		Lead acid battery cluster, Siliguri	1.75
Total			349.97

Statement-II

*Infrastructure Development Component under MSE-CDP for
2007-08*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the ID Centre	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2007-08			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarampally, Distt. Krishna	24.17
2.	Assam	Demow, Distt. Sibsagar	34.70
3.		Banderweva Distt. Lakhimpur	50.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Girwarganj, Distt. Sarguja	98.14
5.		Harinchapra, Distt Kabirdham	22.80
6.		Birkoni, distt. Mahasamund	25.22
7.	Gujarat	Industrial Estate, Thangadh, Distt. Surendranagar	25.25

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	Adoor, Pathanamthitta	79.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Lamtara, Distt. Katni	38.12
10.	Mizoram	Zote, Distt. Champhai	115.30
11.	Nagaland	Kiruphema, Distt. Kohima	175.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	Valavanthankottai, Distt. Trichy	29.47
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar Distt. Chandouli	17.00
14.	West Bengal	Berhampore, Distt. Mursidabad	54.05
15.		Santoshpur, Distt. 24, Parganas (South)	18.53
Total			807.65

Infrastructure Development Component under MSE-CDP for 2008-09

Sl.No.	State	Name of the ID Centre	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2008-09			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarampally, Distt. Krishna	11.19
2.	Assam	Dahudi, Distt. Nalbari	150.60
3.		Rangia, Distt. Kamrup	14.89
4.		Demow, Distt Sibsagar	35.00
5.		Banderweva Distt. Lakhimpur	50.00
6.		Silagaon (Silapather), Distt. Dhemaji,	34.00
7.		Malini Beel, Distt. Cachar	36.00
8.	Maharashtra	Kada, Distt. Beed	72.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Lamtara, Distt. Katni	11.38
10.		Prattappura Distt. Tikamgarh	1.48

1	2	3	4
11.	Orissa	Mukandaprasad, Distt. Khurda	33.73
12.	Rajasthan	Khushkhera, Distt. Alwar	91.02
13.		Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur	49.18
14.		Newai, Distt. Tonk	6.98
15.	Tamil Nadu	Valavanthankottai, Distt. Trichy	18.76
16.		Thirumullaivoyal Distt. Thiruvallur (erstwhile Avadi)	18.37
17.		Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar,	13.52
Total			648.40

Infrastructure Development Component under MSE-CDP for 2009-2010

Sl.No.	State	Name of the ID Centre	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame, Distt. West Siang	60.00
2.	Assam	Parbatipur, Distt. Tinsukia	100.00
3.		Serfanguri, Distt. Kokrajhar, Assam	100.00
4.		Banderweva Distt. Lakhimpur	75.00
5.		Dahudi, Distt. Nalbari	75.00
6.		Silagaon (Silapather), Distt. Dhemaji,	52.40
7.		Titabor Distt. Jorhat	30.16
8.	Chhattisgarh	Tifra, Distt. Bilaspur	35.27
9.		Birkoni, Distt. Mahasamund	21.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govindsar, Distt. Kathua	65.09

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	Adoor, Pathanamthitta	37.20
12.	Maharashtra	Kada, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra	113.53
13.		Sangamner, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	16.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Pratappura Distt. Timakgarh	29.87
15.	Rajasthan	Hindaun City, Distt. Karauli	56.95
16.		Baran, Distt. Baran	32.57
17.		Falna, Distt. Pali	23.32
18.	Tripura	Dewanpassa, Distt North Tripura	182.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty, Distt. Nilgiris	5.58
20.		Kappalur, Distt. Madurai	44.10
21.	West Bengal	Santoshpur, Distt. 24, Parganas (South)	36.51
22.		Tangra (Kolkata)	20.03
Total			1212.72

*Infrastructure Development Component under MSE-CDP for 2010-2011
(upto 31st October, 2010)*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the ID Centre	(Rs. in lakh)
2010-11 (upto 31st October)			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame, Distt. West Siang	100.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govindsar, Distt. Kathua	51.26
3.	Tamil Nadu	Upgradation of Kurichy Distt. Coimbatore	87.59
4.		Upgradation of Mukundarayapouram, Distt. Vellore	
Total			238.85

[Translation]

TourismConstruction of Approach Roads

155. [SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance for the construction of inter-State approach roads to the religious and tourist spots;
- (b) if so, the financial assistance provided to the States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current financial year;
- (c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested financial assistance in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.

SINGH): (a) The Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for the development of State Roads projects under the Inter State Connectivity (ISC) schemes facilitating inter-State connectivity among the States and under the Economic Importance (EI) schemes for roads either directly connecting to or leading to an important market centre, economic zone, industrial, agricultural region, tourist centre, religious centre and the like where significant economic activity is being undertaken. Whereas the projects of ISC are fully funded by the Union Government, project under EI are funded to the extent of fifty per cent of the approved project cost by the Union Government and the balance fifty per cent is borne by the respective State Governments.

(b) The details of the allocations of funds and releases made to the State Governments and the Union Territories (UTs), including the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, under the EI&ISC schemes during the last three years and the current year are as follows: -

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release*
States and UTs	173.93	131.30	185.74	175.65	198.50	104.35	210.42	51.85
Madhya Pradesh	12.81	6.89	0	0	6.07	0	17.71	0

*Upto 22.10.2010

(c) and (d) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to allocate an amount of Rs. 3.77 crore and Rs. 109.34 crore under EI and ISC schemes respectively during 2010-11. Out of this an amount of Rs. 0.88 crore and Rs. 16.83 crore has been allocated under EI and ISC schemes respectively to the State of Madhya Pradesh based on the limited availability of funds under EI&ISC during 2010-11.

[English]

636-637 Act
Inquiry Report by Directorate of
Plant Protection

156. [SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer

to Unstarred Question No. 1381 dated August, 2, 2010 and state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of the inquiry conducted by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has received report of the inquiry conducted by the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S) indicating violation of the Insecticides Act, 1968. DPPQ&S has been asked to initiate necessary action in terms of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

637-638
Computerisation of PDS

157. [SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to computerise the Public Distribution System for disbursing of foodgrains in consonance with the recommendations of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 27.7.2010, a Task

Force headed by Director General, National Informatics Centre has been set up on 9.8.2010. The Task Force has submitted its report for Computerization of the Public Distribution System.

Government of India has taken up the scheme of computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS on a pilot basis in three districts each of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi and piloting of food grain bag tracking in one district in Chhattisgarh.

A pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities has been approved for Chandigarh UT and Haryana. Under the scheme, existing ration cards are to be replaced by Smart Cards.

[Translation]

638-642
Freedom Fighters' Pension

158. [SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters and their dependent, receiving pension from the Union Government separately, State-wise;

(b) the details of facilities and amount of pension provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents separately;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide better facilities and to review the amount of pension; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Since the

inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 (revised as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980) till 31.10.2010 pension has been sanctioned to 1.71 lakh freedom fighters and their eligible dependents. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/dependents who have been sanctioned pension is given in the Statement-I. Data relating to the number of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents presently living and drawing pension is not centrally maintained since disbursement of pension is decentralized through Banks/Treasuries.

(b) The details of facilities and amount of pension provided to the freedom fighters and their dependents is given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) The basic pension has been increased twice, in the year 2005 and again in 2006. Besides, dearness relief is given annually on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index over and above the basic pension. Currently, a proposal to provide better facilities for travel has been referred to Ministry of Railways for their comments/views.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.10.2010)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,001
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,441
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	24,879
5.	Goa	1,501
6.	Gujarat	3,599

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	1,688
8.	Himachal Pradesh	626
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,807
10.	Karnataka	10,098
11.	Kerala	3,328
12.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	3,478
13.	Maharashtra	17,945
14.	Manipur	62
15.	Meghalaya	86
16.	Mizoram	04
17.	Nagaland	03
18.	Orissa	4,192
19.	Punjab	7,022
20.	Rajasthan	814
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	4,114
23.	Tripura	888
24.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	17,995
25.	West Bengal	22,500
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
27.	Chandigarh	91
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
29.	Daman and Diu	33
30.	Lakshadweep	0

1	2	3
31.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
32.	Puducherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
Total		1,71,112

Statement-II

- (i) Free railway pass for (a) 3 Tier AC in Rajdhani and Chair Car (CC) in Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains and (b) 1st Class/2nd AC Sleeper in all other trains for freedom fighter and their widows alongwith a companion for life.
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;

- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi.
- (v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have none to look after them.

In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facility:-

Free air travel facility for freedom fighter/their widows to visit Andaman Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Category	Rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 1.8.2010 (Rupees)
i.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/- + Dearness Relief @ 123%
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/- + Dearness Relief @ 123%
iii	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/- + Dearness Relief @ 123%
iv	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of the respective deceased freedom fighter
v	Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three such daughters)	1500/- + Dearness Relief @ 123%
vi	Mother and father each	1000/- + Dearness Relief @ 123%

[English]

643

Cyclone Shelters in Orissa

159. [SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cyclone shelters set up on the coast of Orissa are proposed to be converted into communication hubs to ensure dual purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to convert the cyclone shelters constructed by Orissa State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) into communication hubs. The cyclone shelters constructed by OSDMA are multipurpose and communication is one such purpose. Government of Orissa has proposed to set up communication hubs in cyclone shelters in six districts of the State on a pilot basis to ensure two way audio-visual communications with the vulnerable population in the remotest part of the State. In the event of disaster these hubs will act as two way transmission of information for better management of disasters. Funds amounting to Rs. 6.36 crore have been sanctioned by the Government of Orissa for this pilot project.

[Translation]

643-644

Doping Offence during CG

160. [SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the number of Indian sports persons reported

for doping offence during the Commonwealth Games (CG) 2010, alongwith the details of action taken against them;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take back the awards from the sports persons who violated the Anti Doping rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of doping test conducted by the National Anti Doping Agency during the Commonwealth Games and the result thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) The details of the dope test results conducted during the Commonwealth Games are in the custody of the Medical Commission of Commonwealth Games Federation and are treated as classified. Whoever is found dope positive will be proceeded against as per NADA code provisions.

(b) and (c) None of the medal winners were found dope positive and hence the question of taking back the awards does not arise.

(d) None. The dope tests were organized and conducted by the Medical Commission of CGF. The National Dope Testing Laboratory has reported that a total 1479 urine samples and 186 blood samples were tested during the Games. The results were communicated to the Medical Commission of Commonwealth Games Federation and are treated as classified.

(e) The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) is taking stringent measures against Doping in Sports by conducting dope tests during in-competition and out of competition. Besides, NADA also educates athletes on the harmful effects of Doping in Sports, with special reference to the Anti-Doping Rules of NADA.

[English]

Transportation

Transport Policy

645-646

161. [SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had undertaken a comprehensive review of the transport sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many of the recommendations of the Transport Policy Development Committee have not been implemented;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is an urgent need to develop a comprehensive policy for road transport in the country; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Transport sector encompasses all modes of transport i.e. Railways, Shipping, Civil Aviation and Road Transport. The Government has set up a National Transport Development Policy Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan to comprehensively review the transport sector.

(c) and (d) So far as this Ministry is concerned no recommendation of the Transport Policy Development Committee is pending for implementation.

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the need of the road transport sector, the Government has already initiated necessary process to finalise a National Road Transport Policy. Comments of the States/UTs on the National Road Transport Policy recommended by a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri D. Thangaraj, the then

Principal Secretary, Government of Karnataka have been invited and also received from some of the States/UTs. Comments/views of the concerned line Ministries/Departments have also been received.

Industry

Registered and Unregistered MSMEs

646-648

162. [SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the number of registered and unregistered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Information on the number of registered and unregistered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country is at present assessed through periodic conduct of All India Census for the sector. The latest All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was conducted with reference year 2006-2007. As per the 'Quick Results; Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-2007'; the number of registered and unregistered. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country, State-wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Enterprises: 2006-07		
		Registered Sector	Unregistered Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14534	246803	261337
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11937	172914	184851
3.	Punjab	50113	753872	803985

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandigarh	1001	30746	31747
5.	Uttarakhand	23767	202746	226513
6.	Haryana	33783	570312	604095
7.	Delhi	728	616479	617207
8.	Rajasthan	55108	1216355	1271463
9.	Uttar Pradesh	187522	2925794	3113316
10.	Bihar	52188	950071	1002259
11.	Sikkim	123	11716	11839
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	452	19971	20423
13.	Nagaland	1331	25807	27138
14.	Manipur	4507	60295	64802
15.	Mizoram	3714	18665	22379
16.	Tripura	1253	108412	109665
17.	Meghalaya	3063	45627	48690
18.	Assam	18671	584870	603541
19.	West Bengal	42635	2470668	2513303
20.	Jharkhand	18200	357433	375633
21.	Orissa	19587	1042099	1061686
22.	Chhattisgarh	26235	338316	364551
23.	Madhya Pradesh	108804	1181732	1290536
24.	Gujarat	229830	867271	1097101
25.	Daman and Diu	595	6612	7207
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1715	4412	6127

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Maharashtra	86635	2496235	2582870
28.	Andhra Pradesh	24892	1980152	2005044
29.	Karnataka	139640	1472015	1611655
30.	Goa	3137	48354	51491
31.	Lakshadweep	89	1097	1186
32.	Kerala	149847	1318257	1468104
33.	Tamil Nadu	233996	2361131	2595127
34.	Puducherry	2109	32300	34409
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	8767	9517
All India		1552491	24548306	26100797

648-652
**Development of Rural and Agro based
Industries**

163. [DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the various States for the development of rural and agro based rural industries in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such proposals received during each of the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for rural industrialisation and technology advancement for the development of such industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds

likely to be incurred in this regard, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Proposals for the development of rural and agro based rural industries under the various schemes implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are not received in the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). However, the proposals for setting up of units under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented since 2008-09 for generating employment through setting up of 'micro enterprises', including rural and agro based rural industrial units in both rural and urban areas through the country, are received by the Agencies implementing PMEGP such as field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres. These applications are screened by a Task Force headed by the District Magistrate/Collector concerned and recommended to banks. Requests are occasionally received from the State Governments for enhancing/reducing the annual targets under this scheme. The proposals for enhancing the Targets are then considered keeping in view the past performance, the extent of rural population, backwardness and urban unemployment and potential.

(c) and (d) Though PMEGP is being implemented in both rural and urban areas throughout the country for setting up of 'micro enterprises', it is expected to contribute to rural industrialization in a big way. The scheme has an attractive subsidy pattern and lower beneficiary contribution for projects proposed in rural areas. Besides, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization at Wardha, Maharashtra has been mandated to accelerate rural industrialization process in the country through appropriate pilot projects and demonstration of innovative technology to increase efficiency and productivity of rural industrial units.

KVIC has taken the following steps to improve the level of technology in the khadi and village industries sector; such as in-house testing facilities through establishment of laboratories in various khadi institutions. Khadi institutions are also being motivated to achieve Total Quality Management (TQM) by getting ISO 9001-2000 certification. 12 khadi institutions have so far secured ISO certificates and another 13 institutions are in the process for getting the certification.

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds released under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09, 2009-10 and the allocations for 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released under PMEGP to the States through KVIC

(Rs lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Released during 2008-09	Released during 2009-10	Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	6159.93	4898.94
2.	Bihar	5152.18	900.00	8760.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1952.54	2983.58
4.	Goa	86.59	136.59	435.71
5.	Gujarat	3474.30	234.52	2542.54
6.	Haryana	1431.16	1066.22	1387.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	567.79	971.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	1820.00	1367.82
9.	Jharkhand	2366.52	300.00	3907.36

1	2	3	4	5
10. Karnataka		3571.24	1979.34	2896.02
11. Kerala		2123.80	1245.20	2686.19
12. Madhya Pradesh		3695.85	709.91	5440.13
13. Maharashtra		6642.23	3150.15	4793.82
14. Orissa		2946.68	3422.13	4449.26
15. Punjab		1800.00	1290.13	1317.28
16. Rajasthan		3313.19	1625.77	3807.83
17. Tamil Nadu		4220.23	3930.61	3389.80
18. Uttarakhand		1162.25	332.94	1120.18
19. Uttar Pradesh		1.1768.96	9739.75	11648.08
20. West Bengal		6500.00	7200.00	5343.17
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		46.25	33.76	171.83
22. Chandigarh		59.94	0.00	159.96
23. Delhi		285.51	-150.00	433.65
24. Lakshadweep		6.66	0.00	155.38
25. Puducherry		59.94	6.57	171.27
26. Arunachal Pradesh		205.72	51.43	431.09
27. Assam		2050.54	3735.00	4469.66
28. Manipur		188.25	0.00	604.59
29. Meghalaya		483.96	156.01	856.94
30. Mizoram		238.28	27.40	451.52
31. Nagaland		430.68	0.00	714.16
32. Sikkim		125.80	120.00	295.54

1	2	3	4	5
33. Tripura		472.12	100.00	536.50
Grand Total		73717.61	51843.69	83600.04

Note: The figures in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are included in Maharashtra and those in respect of Daman and Diu are included in Gujarat.

[Translation]

652-672

**Regulating Objectionable Content
in Media**

164. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity through television programmes and advertisements on various television channels including Doordarshan channels and print media is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto and the number of such instances reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon during the said period, media-wise and channel-wise;

(c) the details of existing mechanism to regulate objectionable contents in both the media;

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve/modify the existing code of conduct to regulate the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOAHN JATUA): (a) and (b) No such specific study has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, some instances of violence, obscenity and vulgarity shown on Private television channels have been brought to the notice of the Government. So far as Print media is concerned, the Press in India is free from Government control. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. However, the Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed norms of journalistic conduct under Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. The PCI monitors and takes cognizance, suo-motu or on complaints, of contents in Print Media which prima facie, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. A Statement showing the action taken on such complaints against satellite TV channels and Print media during last three years and current year is enclosed.

(c) There is no pre-censorship of the Programmes telecast on Private satellite TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government. So far as Print Media is concerned, the complaints of content in Print Media, which are violative of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' are adjudicated by PCI under Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978 read with Press Council (Procedure of Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

(d) and (e) The Government had constituted a committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing codes. The Committee has submitted its report and made recommendations in the form of draft 'Self-regulation Guidelines for the broadcasting sector' which is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in> under the heading "Codes and Guidelines".

Ministry has been holding consultations with all concerned stakeholders to arrive at a broad consensus on the recommendations of the Committee. Recently a Task Force has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (I & B) for holding wider consultations with stakeholders to arrive at a consensus regarding the provisions of the draft content code. The Task Force has completed consultations.

Further, this Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into specific complaints or take suo-moto cognizance of the violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government.

This Ministry has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre to monitor the content telecast on Private television channels which sends reports of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes to this Ministry and action is taken as per the provision of the Cable Act whenever specific violation is found.

So far as Print Media is concerned, the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' have been formulated by PCI under Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. These norms cover general principles and ethics of journalism as well as guidelines on specific issues such as communal disturbances, terrorism, AIDS, financial journalism, election reporting etc. The PCI's 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' have been evolving over the years and presently, the year 2010 edition is being followed by the Press.

Statement

The number and names of TV channels against which complain of violence, obscenity and vulgarity have been received during 2007-2010 (upto 31.10.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
YEAR 2007				
1.	IBN 7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	IBN7 Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	Zee News	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Zee News Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Star News	Telecast of obscene programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	India TV	Telecast of an objectionable programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms. Jhanvi has also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court which is pending. Opinion of M/o Law and Justice has been sought. A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll for three days as the telecast was based on distorted facts.
5.	IBN7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	A Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	India TV	Telecast of programme 'India Bol' containing adult language.	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	NDTV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	IBN7	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	NETV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
YEAR 2008				
1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene News item ¹ titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	ETV Bang la	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
8.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
9.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
16.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPDR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. MATTER CLOSED

1	2	3	4	5
YEAR 2009				
1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 26.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	A Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	A warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	An order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days.
14.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	A warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.

YEAR 2010

1.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M.
2.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days.
3.	TV5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	25.02.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	NDTV	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	26.04.2010	Matter to be placed before IMC.
5.	FOX History Channel	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar.	13.05.2010	Matter to be placed before IMC.
8.	Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indence content.	06.07.2010	Matter to be placed before IMC.

Statement of cases on obscene/nude news/photographs in Print Media

April 1, 2007-March, 2008

Sl.No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad	Rashtriya Sahara, Noida	Publication of obscene/nude photographs	Regret Expressed
2.	Shri B.K. Sinha, Income Tax Officer, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.	Dainik Jagran, Ranchi	Pictures of tennis icon miss Sania Mirza as soft porn object.	Closed
3.	As above	Vichar Saransh, New Delhi	As above	Closed

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mr. Ashok Basappa Udyavar and others and Mrs. Sheetal Vivek Mehta, Vasai and others, Thane, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Buland times, Thane, Maharashtra	Publication of indecent and explicit photographs.	Censured
5.	Suo-motu action	Debonair, Mumbai	Publication of obscene photographs and write-ups.	Censured
April 1, 2008-March 31, 2009				
1.	Shri Chandrahas Shukla, Leader, Shiv Sena, Delhi.	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	Publication of obscene and half naked pictures against the Hindu culture.	Assurance
2.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Bansal, Advocate, Moradabad.	Amar Ujala, Meerut	Publication of obscene, vulgar pictures of women and sex related advertisement	Closed
3.	As above	Punjab Kesari, New Delhi	As above	Closed
4.	Shri V.P. Goel, Lucknow	The Times of India	Publication of advertisements on massage parlour	Upheld
5.	Shri Mayurkumar Shah, Ex-Chief of Shiv Sena, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	Sanjh Samachar, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Publication of an objectionable material photographs of soccer sensation David Beckham and his wife	Action condemned
6.	Shri Nisaruddin Ahmed Jeddy, Advocate, Hyderabad, A.P.	Deccan Chronicle, Vijayawada, A.P.	Publication of sexual stories, nude photographs of ladies and false scoops and reporting.	Disposed of
7.	Shri N. Raveendran, Chennai.	Deccan Chronicle, Chennai.	Publication of obscene and naked man and women in an indecent posture.	Matter allowed to rest with observations.

1	2	3	4	5
October, 2009 PCI Review				
1.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai	Publication of pornographic material	Reprimanded
2.	S/Shri Satinder Kadian and Sandeep Kadian, Advocate, Panipat Haryana	Punjab Kesari, Jalandhar	Publication of nude/scantily clad women	Disposed of
3.	Ms. Pratibha Naithani, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror, Mumbai.	Publication of pornographic material under the caption "Vinamra kept kissing me.	Censured
4.	Shri Dheeraj Jindal, New Delhi	Metro Now, New Delhi	Publication of nude and obscene photograph of Hollywood actress Angelina Jolie.	Closed
April, 2010 PCI Review				
1.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Delhi	Times of India, New Delhi.	Publication of negative portrayal of women.	Cautioned
2.	Shri Sanjeev Gupta, Delhi	Metro Now, New Delhi.	Publication of nude photographs of women.	Matter allowed to rest with observations.
Matters decided on 30.07.2010				
1.	Shri R.V. Sharda, State President, Working Journalist Union, M.P., Bhopal	Dainik Navbharat, Bhopal	Publication of obscene and sex related advertisement	Disposed of with advise
2.	Shri Sanjay Bansal, Advocate/President, Desh Kalyan Samiti, Moradabad, U.P.	Dainik Jagran, Kanpur, U.P.	Publication of obscene photograph of women	Disposed of with observations
3.	President, Pragatisheel Patrakar Association, Agra, U.P.	I-Next, Kanpur, U.P.	Publication of obscene and indecent photographs.	Reprimanded

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Shri Sukh Deo Singh, Sikar	Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sex.	Closed
5.	Shri Edara Gopi Chand, State General Secretary, Anti-obscenity Forum, Guntur, A.P.	1. Andhra Jyothi and 2. Eenadu.	Publication of obscene and indecent photographs of films star.	Disposed of with direction to reissued the guideline

Matters decided on 29.10.2010

1.	Shri R.S. Saxena, Mumbai	The Times of India, Mumbai	Publication of obscene pho- tographs	Caution
2.	Shri N.V. Ramakrishna, Kottayam, Kerala	Fire Magazine	Objectionable material	Censured
3.	Shri Sidheswar Acharyya, West Bengal	1. Times of India 2. Boier Desh, Kolkata and 3. The Sunday Indian, New Delhi.		Dismissed

671-673

**Worsening Condition of Agriculture
Sector**

165. [SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that some farmers/ farmers associations have expressed their views about the worsening condition of the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The attention of the Government is being drawn from time to time through various reports submitted to/prepared by the Government, media, representations from farmers and farmers' associations about the wide ranging problems being faced by agriculture sector.

For revitalization of agricultural sector, improvement in production and productivity, stepping up the growth rate of the sector and enhancement of the incomes of the farmers, many initiatives have been taken which inter-alia include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), setting up of National Rainfed Area Authority, programmes on Micro Irrigation, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, 'Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme', Revival of Short-term

Cooperative Credit Institutions, Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses, etc. The Government has also announced a National Policy for Farmers in 2007, incorporating many of the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers that are aimed at the revival of the Indian agriculture

Further, the following initiatives have also been taken in the Union Budget 2010-11 to give fillip to the agricultural sector:

1. Rs. 400 crore provided to extend the green revolution to the eastern region of the country.
2. Rs. 300 crore provided to organise 60,000 "pulses and oil seed villages" in rain-fed areas.
3. Rs. 200 crore provided for sustaining the gains already made in the green revolution areas through conservation farming.
4. The period for repayment of the loan amount by farmers extended by six months from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 under the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for Farmers, in view of the recent drought in some States and the severe floods in some other parts of the country.
5. Incentive of 2% interest subvention to farmers who repay short-term crop loans as per schedule.

Natural Calamity

Problems Faced by Agriculture

Sector

673-675

166. [SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector in the country is plagued by problems like floods, drought, adverse conditions, declining water level and loans at higher rates of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to provide assistance to the farmers to overcome such problems; *Financial Assistance*

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) In view of its geographical location and agro-climatic conditions, natural calamities occur in some part or the other every year, causing loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure. While Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal Ministry for coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm and pest attacks, Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for other natural calamities.

The primary responsibility for dealing with natural calamities is that of the State Governments concerned who have ready availability of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to which the Government of India and State Governments concerned contribute, as prescribed by 13th Finance Commission. Additional assistance is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature in accordance with an established procedure and on submission of Memorandum by the affected State. Also, there are norms of expenditure for assistance from SDRF and NDRF. In addition, various ongoing schemes and programmes under Central Ministries/Departments address the issue of mitigation of impact of natural calamities.

As regards loans, Government has enhanced subvention for timely repayment of crop loans from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their loan in time will be 5% pa. Also, in view of the recent drought in some States and severe floods in some other parts of the country, the period

for repayment of the loan amount by farmers was extended by six months from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 under the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for Farmers.

[English]

675-676
Infiltration on Borders

167. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

International Border

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of terrorists are being trained in the neighbouring countries including Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the infiltration by such terrorists and others have increased in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details of cases reported during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the said issue including measures to check instances of infiltration on borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Available inputs indicate that a number of terrorist groups are having training infrastructure in neighbouring countries, including Pakistan.

(c) and (d) Though there was a decreasing trend of infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, however, in the year 2010, there has been a slight increase in infiltration attempts as compared to 2009. 95 persons have been apprehended on the Indo-Pak border during 2010 (upto 31.10.2010) as compared to 83 persons apprehended during the corresponding period in 2009. On the Indo-

Bangladesh border, 1386 persons apprehended in 2010 (upto 31.10.2010), as compared to 2460 persons apprehended during the corresponding period in 2009.

(e) The Government has adopted a multipronged approach to check infiltration on borders, which, inter-alia, include domination of border by patrolling, laying nakas/ambushes and carrying out special operations; construction of fencing, patrol roads, flood lighting and additional Border Outposts; use of watercrafts/boats and floating Border Outposts in riverine segments, use of technological devices; construction of additional Border Outposts along borders to reduce inter-se distance for proper domination of border by the border guarding forces; coordination amongst various agencies; upgradation of intelligence network; etc. The Government has also sanctioned additional 16 Bns, to augment Border Outposts in riverine/hilly/vulnerable segments of the Indo-Bangladesh border to be raised in a phased manner from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Of these, 2 Bns. have been raised and deployed on the border.

676-677
Food Policy

168. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new food policy to protect the interest of the poor people from rising prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (b) With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997. 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 that of the State/UT Governments.

Allocations of foodgrains are made to States/UTs under TPDS for distribution to 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocations of foodgrains are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families based on the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month. Besides, State/UT Governments have been asked to take proactive steps to contain rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities and keep the cost of intermediation under check for reducing the gap between the wholesale and retail prices by using agencies such as the State Civil Supplies Corporation for procurement of non-PDS food articles in bulk for distribution to the retail consumers.

In this regard, the proposed National Food Security law also envisages entitling every BPL family to a certain quantity of foodgrains per month at subsidized prices.

677 - 678
Jurisdiction over Lottery

169. [SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of regulation concerning lottery in the country;

(b) the details of power/jurisdiction of State Governments as per the said regulations;

(c) whether the Union Government has received representation from the Government of Kerala regarding violation of lotteries rules including some foreign lotteries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Central regulations concerning the lotteries in the country are the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010. Furthermore, under Section 12 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998, the State Governments can make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, most of the States who organize their lotteries have notified their rules.

(b) The Powers/Jurisdiction of the State Government are laid out under various provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998, the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 and the rules framed in this regard by the State Governments.

(c) The Government of India has received representations from the Government of Kerala against violation of Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 by the State Government of Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan.

(d) Government of Kerala has alleged that the lotteries are being conducted by the State Government of Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan in violation of the provisions of Rule 3(3), 3(5), 3(12) and 3(14) of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010. Government of India has already brought these violations to the notice of the Royal Government of Bhutan for necessary action. The violations by the lotteries of the State Government of Sikkim are being examined for appropriate action under the under various provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010.

679-682

Insurgency in NE States

170. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that insurgent/terrorist outfits in the North Eastern region have stepped up their activities;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether these outfits have nexus with some foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the NE region of the country?

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

(a) and (b) The law and order situation in North-Eastern States has shown considerable improvement over the past year. A comparative violence chart of the last year and the current year (till October, 2010) State-wise is as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Many of the North East Insurgent Groups

like the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Ranjan Daimary (NDFB/RD), All Tripura Tigers Force (ATTF), National Liberation Front of Tripura Biswanathan Debbarma (NLFT/B), National Socialist council of Nagaland Isac-Muivah (NSCN/IM), Revolutionary peoples' Front (RPF), peoples Liberation Army (PLA), Kanglei yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL and United National Liberation Front (UNLF) maintain camps in remote bordering areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh. On both sides of the border. These are often used for training and harbouring of insurgents.

Most of the Indian Insurgent Groups camps presently in Myanmar and Bangladesh are located in remote areas where the reach of the local administration is lacking.

(e) 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 counterinsurgency operations and raising India Reserve Battalions by way of reimbursement of security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all states of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Unified Command has been set up in the States of Assam and Manipur to ensure coordinated operations.

Statement

*Data on violent incidents for the period January, 2010 to 31st October, 2010
in the North Eastern States*

State	2009			2010 (October 31)		
	Incidents	Total Killed	SF killed	Incidents	Total Killed	SF Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	424	174	22	225	42	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	12	03	—	18	02	—
Tripura	19	09	01	26	04	02
Nagaland	129	16	—	52	—	—
Manipur	659	100	19	315	33	04
Mizoram	01	01	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	53	03	—	24	02	—
Total	1297	306	42	660	83	18

[Translation]

Industry
Amendment of MSME Act

681-683

171. [SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been stated in the report of the Federation of Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that there is a need to amend the existing Act of 2006 regarding micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the fourth survey of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 14.5 per cent of the total registered units are in a poor State and about 30 per cent of the units are either closed or not in operation; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the effective steps taken by the Government to provide funds and assist these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No such report has been received from the Federation of Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(c) As per the Report, 'Quick Results: 4th All India Census of MSMEs, 2006-07', the percentage of units reported as closed and non-traceable stands at 29.81%. No data is available in respect of enterprises in poor State or sick units in 'Quick Results: 4th All India Census of MSMEs, 2006-07'.

(d) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans, for the rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by the primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. For this purpose, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in MSE at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. RBI has also issued guidelines on 8th September 2005 on debt restructuring mechanism for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises" announced by the Central Government on 101 August 2005. These guidelines relate, inter alia, to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructured package and its implementation. Further, the RBI has advised all scheduled commercial banks on May 4, 2009 to apply the

RBI's guidelines on debt restructuring optimally and in letter and spirit and put in place their own non-discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) policy for the MSE sector.

[English]

Rainfall
Crops Sown in Rainfed Areas

683-684

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

- (a) whether there is a gap between the potential and the actual yield of pulses, oilseeds and crops sown in rainfed areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is a gap between potential and the actual yield of pulses, oilseeds and crops sown in rainfed areas. The yield gap ranges between 850 to 1320 kg./ha. for soybean, 550 to 770 kg./ha. for Red gram, 610 to 1150 kg./ha. for Bengal gram and 1180 to 2010 kg./ha. for Groundnut. The yield gap in other rainfed crops viz., Jowar (kharif) ranges from 2130 to 2560 kg./ha., 280 to 830 kg/ha in Jowar (rabi) and 680 to 1040 kg./ha. for Bajra. This gap is attributed to lack of adoption of improved varieties, quality seeds and technologies. Since it is a rainfed crop, the crops several times suffer due to moisture stress reducing the yield.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various programmes in which frontline demonstrations of varieties and technologies are being taken up in consultation with Indian Council of Agricultural Research to bridge the gap between the potential and the actual yield of pulses and oilseeds crops. Besides above, Watershed Development

Projects are being implemented by Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development for conservation of soil and water which helps in increasing the productivity of rainfed crops.

684-686
Damaged Foodgrains

173. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated damage caused to foodgrains in the current monsoon season due to rains and floods;
- (b) the outcome of efforts made by Government to salvage foodgrains which were stored under the open sky, commodity-wise, State-wise and value-wise;
- (c) whether accountability has been fixed for this lapse; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those found guilty or responsible for negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) After salvaging/segregation of rain/flood affected stocks during current monsoon season, FCI has reported the following quantity of damaged foodgrains:—

		FCI		
Sl. No.	Region	Quantity obtained after salvaging/segregation operation of rain/flood affected foodgrains (in Tonnes)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	138.05	0	138.05

1	2	3	4	5
2. Rajasthan		8.56	0	8.56
3. Punjab		1.5	0	1.5
4. Maharashtra		18	1	19
5. Gujarat		280	0	280
6. West Bengal		21.70	0	21.70
7. Bihar		0	0.52	0.52
Total		467.81	1.52	469.33
Approx. Value on sale of damaged foodgrains (Rs. in lakh)		21.40	0.10	21.50

State Agencies:

Haryana: Out of Approx. 28000 tons stocks pertaining to Hafed, Food and Supply Department and Haryana State Warehousing Corporation and affected by rain/flood, 7465 tons have been retrieved after salvaging.

(c) and (d) During the year 2010-11, FCI has taken action against the persons held responsible for rotting/damage of foodgrains due to various reasons as under:

State	Officials proceeded against
Uttar Pradesh	10
Punjab	10
Total	20

685-686 Honour Killing Come

174. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any separate provision in the Indian Penal Code providing for criminal liability on the decisions of the Khap Panchayats enticing and culminating in criminal action; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There was proposal to amend the existing laws including the Indian Penal Code, 1860 in order to tackle the crime of 'Honour Killings'. However, the matter has since been referred to a Group of Ministers to deliberate on the issue. The first meeting and second meeting of the GoM were held on 12.8.2010 and 25.8.2010 respectively.

Utilisation of Stadia

686-688
175. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various sports stadia/venues renovated and constructed for conducting the Commonwealth Games, have been thrown open for the use of the students and the general public;

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

(c) the details of sports facilities available in those stadias, stadium-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant concessions to the students for using the said stadia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam. The venues include Stadia managed by

Sports Authority of India as well as others. Stadia managed by Sports Authority of India are (i) Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, (ii) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, (iii) Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium (iv) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and (v) Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is exploring the possibility of managing the operation and Maintenance of these Stadia through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The key objectives of stadia legacy plan are as follows:—

- (i) development of sporting culture through community participation in sports.
- (ii) self-sustainability.
- (iii) ensuring primacy of sporting activities within the facilities.
- (iv) creative use of available infrastructure to supplement revenues from sports related activities.
- (v) ensuring world-class maintenance of the stadia.

(b) and (c) The sports facilities in SAI stadia are as under:—

- (i) **Indira Gandhi Sports Complex—**
Gymnastics, Wrestling and Cycling.
- (ii) **Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium—**
Hockey
- (iii) **Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium—**
Athletics, Lawn Ball and Weightlifting
- (iv) **Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex—**
Swimming
- (v) **Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range—**
Shooting

(d) and (e) One of the objectives of legacy plan is to promote Community sports at affordable rates.

[*Translation*]

688
Base Depots of FCI

176. [SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of base depots of the Food Corporation of India in the country which do not supply foodgrains under Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line categories simultaneously;
- (b) whether there is any policy to supply the foodgrains together from these depots;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. FCI is supplying foodgrains under various categories of the Targeted Public Distribution System (Above Poverty Line/ Below Poverty Line/Antyodaya Anna Yojana) and other welfare schemes together from all the depots.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

688 - 690
Soil Health Improvement Programme

177. [SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the importance of soil health improvement the Government has launched any programme in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity.

(b) The main components of the scheme include setting up of 500 new static soil testing laboratories, strengthening of existing 315 soil testing laboratories, setting up of 250 mobile soil testing laboratories, promoting organic manures and soil amendments, distribution of micronutrients, setting up of 20 new fertilizer quality control laboratories and strengthening the existing 63 fertilizer quality control laboratories during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Under the scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 16.62 crore

and Rs. 37.96 crore were released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The Budget allocation for 2010-11 is Rs. 25.00 crore.

[Translation]

M. Meral

Production of Mica

690-691

178. [SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to increase the production of Mica in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The quantum of Mica produced in the country during last three years and the current year, State wise is as under:-

(Quantity in tonnes)

Mineral	Grades	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009- 10(P)	2010-11
			Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	(Aug'10) (P) Quantity
Mica	Crude Mica	Andhra Pradesh	2396.485	1436.434	1210.569	445.357
		Rajasthan	2181.35	26	1.95	11.27
Total			4577.835	1462.434	1212.519	456.627
	Waste/scrap Mica	Andhra Pradesh	2714.695	4297.268	4297.78	1765.736
		Rajasthan	790.17	1387.51	3701.204	992.54
Total			3504.865	5684.778	7998.984	2758.276
Total			8082.7	7147.212	9211.503	3214.903

(P): provisional

(b) Mining of minerals is dependent on the market demand for a particular mineral. In terms of the Report of working Group on Mineral Exploration and Development for the XIth Five year Plan in the Planning Commission, Government of India, it was held that world demand for sheet mica is expected to decline. However the report projected that the world market conditions are favorable for fabricated and value added mica based products such as mica paper, micanite sheets and mica based paper. Ministry of Mines has taken an initiative to evolve techno economic policy options to address the technology and management gaps for minerals, including mica.

Employment to Farmers

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

691-692

(a) whether a large number of farmers in the country do not get jobs during nonagricultural period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study in this regard has been conducted/likely to be conducted;

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

(e) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) According to Ministry of Rural Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing atleast one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Any adult who demands work is

provided work any time during the year, irrespective of his status in terms of his occupation i.e. being a farmer, farm labourer or otherwise. The benefits of works on individual lands have been extended to small and marginal farmers to provide provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

(c) According to information made available by the Ministry of Rural Development, no study has been conducted in this regard.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) to (c) above.

[English]

National Highway

Four Laning of Roads

Road 692-

180. [SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of four laning proposals submitted by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof alongwith the steps taken to implement such projects; and

(c) the fund allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Foodgrain
Surplus Stocks**

181. [SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

683-684

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

(a) the estimated quantum of surplus wheat and rice, in excess of the buffer norms, likely to be available in the Food Corporation of India godowns by the end of March 2011;

(b) whether the economic burden on the Government has increased due to the said surplus storage of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith percentage of food subsidy spent on holding this excess stock;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct additional storage godowns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The likely stocks of wheat and rice as on 1.4.2011 are estimated to be 111.46 lakh ton and 272.28 lakh ton respectively against buffer norm of 70 lakh ton and 142 lakh ton respectively.

(b) and (c) The information is being obtained from FCI.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The FCI has prepared a shelf of projects with an estimated cost of Rs.133 crores, against an allocation of Rs.125 crores during the 11th Five Year plan. A capacity of 1,38,770 metric ton is likely to be created with the funds allocated subject to availability of

land for the purpose. As a long-term measure, for augmentation of the storage capacity in the country, the Government has formulated a Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI (as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains), through private entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme, FCI would give a guarantee of 10 years for the storage charges. A capacity creation of about 150 lakh ton has been approved in various States under this scheme.

[Translation]

694-695
Package to Farmers

182. [SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds granted/allocated under package given to the farmers in the country including Vidharbha region of Maharashtra during the each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds released to the States from the packages given by the Union Government as on date;

(c) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be allocated; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) In the year 2006, Government approved a rehabilitation package for 31 identified districts of Andhra Pradesh (16 districts), Karnataka (6 districts), Kerala (3 districts) and Maharashtra (6 districts) where maximum number of suicides by farmers were reported. The details of funds granted/allocated and released under the package are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the State	Amt. approved under Rehabilitation package	Amt. released upto 30.9.2010
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	11166.24
Karnataka	2689.64	3272.59
Kerala	765.24	405.41
Maharashtra	3873.26	4319.67
Total	16978.69	19163.91

(c) and (d) Implementation period for non credit components of the package has been extended by the Government by 2 more years i.e. 30th September, 2011. Funds under the package are released on the basis of proposal and requirements of the implementing agencies.

[English]

695-699
Watershed Programme

183. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a comprehensive Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with a view to preventing soil erosion and land degradation and maintaining balance in different types of land use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount released to the States alongwith the break up of figures in the States and UTs; and

(d) the total areas of operation under the scheme in the States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing area development programmes on watershed basis namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). These three programmes have now been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 20.02.2009. The activities under taken under IWMP are soil and moisture conservation measures, rain water harvesting measures, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities, capacity building, awareness generation and encouraging people's participation.

(c) The details of State/UT-wise central funds released under IWMP are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of State/UT-wise area sanctioned under IWMP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released under IWMP to the States/UTs during 2009-10, 2010-11 (upto 03.11.2010)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Fund Released		Total
		2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.68	119.81	150.49
2.	Bihar	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.69	31.95	45.64
4.	Goa	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	50.23	117.19	167.42
6.	Haryana	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.51	34.74	51.25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	7.64	0	7.64
10.	Karnataka	81	70.96	151.96
11.	Kerala	0	4.22	4.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.48	101.46	144.94
13.	Maharashtra	67.77	158.14	225.91
14.	Orissa	21.77	50.80	72.57
15.	Punjab	2.29	0	2.29
16.	Rajasthan	69.92	254.61	324.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	16.17	60.16	76.33
18.	Uttar Pradesh	22.68	111.71	134.39
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0
Total NNE		443.83	1115.75	1559.58

N.E. States

21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.45	20.08	25.53
22.	Assam	32.53	16.85	49.38
23.	Manipur	0	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	2.43	9.88	12.31
25.	Mizoram	5.06	0	5.06

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Nagaland	8.57	19.98	28.55
27.	Sikkim	1.17	0	1.17
28.	Tripura	2.45	8.16	10.61
Total NE		57.66	74.95	132.61
29.	UTs	0	0	0
Grand Total		501.49	1190.70	1692.19

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and year-wise area sanctioned under IWMP

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Area sanctioned (lakh ha.)	
		2009-10	2010-11 (as on 03.11.2010)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.73	7.40
2.	Bihar	0	
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.09	
4.	Goa	0	
5.	Gujarat	7.08	
6.	Haryana	0	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.04	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	
9.	Jharkhand	1.18	
10.	Karnataka	4.91	5.47

1	2	3	4
11. Kerala		0	0.52
12. Madhya Pradesh		6.71	
13. Maharashtra		9.96	
14. Orissa		3.36	
15. Punjab		0.35	
16. Rajasthan		9.26	12.22
17. Tamil Nadu		2.50	3.11
18. Uttar Pradesh		3.50	8.96
19. Uttarakhand		0	
20. West Bengal		0	
Sub Total		57.67	37.68
N.E. State			
21. Arunachal Pradesh		0.68	0.91
22. Assam		2.21	
23. Manipur		0	
24. Meghalaya		0.30	0.52
25. Mizoram		0.62	
26. Nagaland		1.06	
27. Sikkim		0.15	
28. Tripura		0.30	0.30
Sub Total		5.32	1.73
29. UTs		0	0
Grand Total		62.99	39.41

Mine, Company

Cancellation of Mining Lease

170

184. [SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have to seek prior approval of the Union Government to cancel the mining lease of companies in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several States have sought approval of the Union Government regarding cancellation of lease of some companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Bilateral treaty

**Agreement with Malaysia on
Road Sector**

730-731

185. [SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to tap Malaysia's expertise in developing roads and expressways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is exploring the possibility of Malaysian technical and managerial assistance in the construction and management of National Highways.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

701-706
Cut In Allocation of Foodgrains

186. { SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has effected a cut in the allocation of foodgrains to the States including Gujarat and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor, indicating the quantum of foodgrains allocated to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether requests have been received from the States for restoration of the foodgrains quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocations of foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families are made to all the States/UTs, including the States of Gujarat and Kerala @ 35 kg. per family per month on the

basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on March, 2000 population estimates of the Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. Keeping in view then lower stock of foodgrains, allocation of wheat and rice for APL category was rationalized with effect from June, 2006 and April, 2007 respectively by linking them to offtake of previous three years. Further, allocation of rice for APL category for 2008-09 was made on the basis of its average offtake during 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, taking into consideration the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool, additional allocations of foodgrains have been made to States/UTs, including Kerala and Gujarat under APL category during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Presently, these allocations of foodgrains range between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month in different States/UTs.

State-wise details of the allocation of foodgrains under TPDS during the last three years and the current year are given in as the enclosed Statement.

Requests have been received from time to time from different States/UTs for increase/additional allocation of foodgrains to meet their requirement. Considering these requests and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made additional allocations. During the current calendar year, following adhoc additional allocations have been made to the States/UT:—

- (1) A quantity of 36.08 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was allocated to States/UTs, including Gujarat and Kerala in January, 2010 at MSP based/derived prices for distribution to all AAY/BPL/APL families under TPDS for two months.
- (2) Special adhoc allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was made to States/UTs, including Gujarat and Kerala in May, 2010 for all accepted number of BPL/AAY/APL families under TPDS @ Rs. 8.45 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

(3) 27.41 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated on 2nd August, 2010 @ 4.57 lakh tonnes per month for six months to 22 States/UTs, including Gujarat and Kerala to ensure 15 kg. foodgrains per family/month from August, 2010.

(4) 3.65 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated on 3rd August, 2010 to ensure 35 kg. of foodgrains in NE States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya,

Tripura and Sikkim and hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for six months from August, 2010.

(5) A quantity of 25.00 lakh tonnes have been allocated for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September, 2010 for distribution for the next six months.

Statement

Allocation of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 under TPDS

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.823	3577.682	3884.25	3676.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.548	101.556	101.556	101.556
3.	Assam	1345.527	1406.256	1485.966	1673.126
4.	Bihar	2768.031	2958.122	3437.481	3543.192
5.	Chhattisgarh	825.416	937.698	1091.952	1168.032
6.	Delhi	748.181	592.548	592.548	595.734
7.	Goa	32.182	36.355	46.708	68.751
8.	Gujarat	1130.035	1042.04	1618.488	1885.998
9.	Haryana	451.917	603.493	980.472	685.242
10.	Himachal Pradesh	477.496	463.176	497.466	508.988
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	823.595	776.804	756.804	757.104
12.	Jharkhand	1057.736	1065.93	1311.792	1319.412
13.	Karnataka	2647.031	2033.342	2167.492	2260.476

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	1184.607	1164.604	1301.604	1399.646
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1807.026	2085.683	3030.87	2610.454
16.	Maharashtra	2880.683	3165.785	4509.359	4490.412
17.	Manipur	107.657	106.416	117.146	141.844
18.	Meghalaya	140.417	144.276	147.276	167.928
19.	Mizoram	85.047	82.908	82.908	70.14
20.	Nagaland	130.887	126.876	129.546	126.876
21.	Orissa	1900.067	1866.783	2115.852	2221.788
22.	Punjab	280.025	662.92	1213.92	786.348
23.	Rajasthan	1274.968	1364.624	1945.464	2037.128
24.	Sikkim	45.792	44.22	44.22	44.25
25.	Tamil Nadu	4847.881	3682.832	3767.832	3722.832
26.	Tripura	263.211	275.004	302.004	302.622
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4550.69	4925.854	7039.894	6948.948
28.	Uttarakhand	341.541	362.252	436.002	474.122
29.	West Bengal	3023.204	3031.942	3316.544	3601.864
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.244	29.341	31.959	34.02
31.	Chandigarh	4.128	5.628	25.796	31.38
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.812	8.154	8.88	9.924
33.	Daman and Diu	2.7	2.37	4.32	4.98
34.	Lakshadweep	4.837	4.608	4.614	4.62
35.	Puducherry	65.802	38.349	53.712	56.112
Total		39,277.744	38,776.431	47,602.697	47532.329

707
Expenditure on Dairy Development

187. [SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

707

(a) the proposed expenditure to be incurred on dairy development activities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the expenditure, in terms of percentage, out of the total expenditure to be incurred on agriculture development activities in the country including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The approved outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for dairy development is Rs. 580.00 crore.

(b) The percentage share of outlay on dairy development out of the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation of agriculture development activities is as under:—

Eleventh Five Year Plan Outlay

(Rs. in crore)

Agriculture	Dairy Development	Percentage
66577.00	580.00	0.87 %

There is no provision for making State-wise financial allocation under the schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

[Translation]

707-709
Harassment in Sports

188. [SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of sexual harassment of female sports persons in different sports disciplines/sports federations including by coaches/instructors have been reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sports discipline-wise, and sports federation-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against those found guilty;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to take any deterrent steps to check/prevent such incidents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) The Government has received a complaint of sexual harassment against Shri M.K. Kaushik who was the National coach of women hockey team.

(c) and (d) The Ministry's "Committee on Sexual Harassment" has been asked to conduct an expeditious enquiry into the matter and submit its report at the earliest. The Committee consists of following members:-

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| (i) | Smt. Sharda Ali Khan, Director | Chairperson |
| (ii) | Smt. Deepika Kachhal, Director | Special Counselor |
| (iii) | Shri Thanglemlian, Deputy Secretary | Member |
| (iv) | Smt. Padma Menon, PS | Member |
| (v) | Smt. Bulbul Das, Advocate and Member incharge, Law and Legislation All India Women's Conference | Member |
| (vi) | Smt. Yasmin Khan, Member, Delhi Commission for Women | Co-opted Member |

Following the complaint, Shri M.K. Kaushik resigned from the post of National Coach and Mr. Sandeep Somesh has been made coaching incharge of the women hockey team till the selection of a new National Coach. The remaining team of coaches and support staff for women hockey team has also been reconstituted with the following members:

- | | | |
|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| (i) | Mr. Sandeep Somesh | Coach-incharge |
| (ii) | Ms. Sandeep Kaur | Coach |
| (iii) | Mohd. Khalid | Coach |
| (iv) | Ms. Pritma Sivach | Coach |
| (v) | D. Bimla Bhatia | Doctor |
| (vi) | Ms. Ankita Tandon | Physiotherapist |
| (vii) | Ms. H. Nalini | Sports Analyst |
| (viii) | Mr. P.K. Singh | Physical Trainer |
| (ix) | Ms. Rupa Saini | Manager |

(e) and (f) The Government has issued detailed guidelines for prevention of sexual harassment of women in sports.

[English]

709 - 711
Price of Edible Oil

189. [SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of edible oil has registered a steep rise during the last three months of the current financial year due to increased demand/consumption;

(b) if so, whether any estimate of increase in consumption of edible oils has been made in the country for the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) whether the production and supply gap of edible oil has widened in the domestic and international market;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the annual requirement of edible oils in lakh tonnes in the country; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to make adequate quantity of edible oils available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Wholesale prices of three major edible oils, namely, mustard oil, soyabean oil and RBD palmolein in the domestic market have increased by 2.8%, 4% and 10.5% during last three months of the current financial year. However, the wholesale price of groundnut oil has decreased by 16.5% during this period.

(b) to (e) Estimates of total consumption, domestic availability and imports of edible oils in the Country for last three years and current oil-year (November to October) are as under:—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Details	Year (Nov. to Oct.)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total demand/ consumption	120.9	142.6	166.4	169.3
Domestic availability	73.7	86.5	84.6	79.3
Imports	47.2	56.1	81.8	90.0

The gap between domestic supply and demand of edible oils has been widening and is met through imports. As per available information, there is not much gap between global demand and supply of edible oils.

(f) Government has taken a number of steps to augment availability of edible oils in the country. The steps taken include:—

- The import duty on crude and refined edible oils reduced to Nil and 7.5% respectively w.e.f. 1.4.2008.
- Export of edible oils has been banned w.e.f. 17.3.2008 upto 30.9.2011 with certain relaxations.
- State Governments have been allowed to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds w.e.f. 7.4.2008.
- A scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils has been implemented since 2008-09 through State Governments/UTs @ 1 litre per ration card per month with a Central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg.

[Translation]

Fruit and Vegetable

Assistance for Pomegranate Growers

711-714

190. [SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease of bacterial blight has affected the major pomegranate growing States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds provided and utilised by such States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether proposal received from Maharashtra regarding financial assistance for affected pomegranate growers is pending with the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Incidence of bacterial leaf blight was observed upto moderate level in Nagpur, Osmanabad and Latur districts of Maharashtra State during the year 2007-08.

Attack of Bacterial Blight Disease (BBD) assumed serious proportions in Pomegranate crop during 2007-08 in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) In order to control bacterial blight, a special package viz. Good Management Practices (GMP) has been developed in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and National Research Centre for Pomegranate, Sholapur. An amount of Rs.205.47 crore was released to these States during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10 for adopting GMP package, both in affected and disease prone areas. Statement showing details of assistance provided for control of BBD on Pomegranate during 2007-08 and 2008-09 is enclosed.

(d) to (f) The State Horticulture Mission (SHM), Maharashtra submitted the requirement of funds during 2009-10 for GMP package to control BBD of pomegranate for Rs. 153.67 crore including requirement of Rs.82.84 crore for 2007-08 and 2008-09 and requirement of Rs.73.83 crore for 2009-10. State Government was advised to avail Rs.100.00 crore from the available provision of Rs. 162.94 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Rs.53.67 crore under National Horticulture Mission (NHM). However, no further proposal was received from the State during 2009-10.

For 2010-11, SHM, Maharashtra has been asked to send a revised proposal.

Statement*Progress Report of Good Management Practices (GMP) Package in Bacterial Blight affected Orchards under NHM programme*

Sl. No.	States	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				Total			
		Physical (in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (in Ha.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	1172.00	675.00	263.77	155228	100.38	35711	34.79					4552.28	1272.38	1032.11	298.56
2.	Karnataka	10277.20	8201.03	2569.30	2022.95	1000.00	939.00	250.00	234.64	Programme not implemented under NHM during 2009-10				11277.20	9140.03	2819.30	2257.59
3.	Maharashtra	24701.81	16234.45	3900.81	1636.21	52030.15	46012.03	12794.67	433201	spill over	30156.76	spill over	3630.08	76731.96	92403.24	16695.48	9598.30
Total		37979.01	25607.48	7145.11	3922.93	54582.43	47051.41	13401.78	4601.44					92561.44	72668.89	20546.89	8524.37

[English]

National Highway
MoU with China for NH Projects

191. [SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the areas of road transport and highways;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the said MoU;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide huge opportunities to Chinese construction companies and Chinese financial institutions in National Highway projects in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

715-720
Vacant Post

Vacancies in Police Department

192. [SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the State Police personnel in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the police in various States is understaffed;

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

(d) whether the Government has issued any directive/guideline to the State Governments to fill up all the vacant posts and provide basic amenities and training to police personnel;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the State Governments have acted on such directive/guidelines; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which all the vacancies are likely to be filled up and funds sanctioned in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the total sanctioned and actual strength of police forces as on/ 1.1.2009 and the number of vacancies, State-wise is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (g) Even though "Police" is a State subject as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs has raised its concern over the large number of vacancies in State Police Forces in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 6.1.2009, 17.8.2009 and 7.2.2010. In the Conference held on 7.2.2010 at New Delhi, the States were requested to fill up the vacancies expeditiously by adopting Transparent Recruitment Procedure (TRP) and it was noted that initiatives have been taken by States to fill up vacancies and the level of vacancies is going down. The recruitment to State Police Forces is done by the State Governments themselves and no funds are sanctioned by the Ministry for the purpose to States. The Government is also laying emphasis on proper training, orientation and skill-upgradation of the police force. The BPR&D prepares suitable training syllabi for the police forces across the country and sends these to the States as well as to the Central Para Military Forces.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad
which organizes training of IPS Probationers, lays

emphasis on the importance of inculcating proper attitude
and sensitivity towards people.

Statement

*Sanctioned, Actual Strength and vacancies of Total Police Force -
as on 1.1.2009*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Strength of Civil and Distt. Armed Police		Strength of State Armed Police		Total Strength of State Police (Civil and Armed)		Vacancy
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102,765	84,876	18,956	16,505	121,721	101,381	20,340
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,440	3,312	3,754	3,565	7,194	6,877	317
3.	Assam	31,018	17,280	53,450	45,491	84,468	62,771	21,607
4.	Bihar	67,224	47,324	18,307	12,675	85,531	59,999	25,540
5.	Chhattisgarh	29,474	22,852	16,929	10,127	46,403	32,979	13,502
6.	Goa	4,163	3,962	1,788	661	5,951	4,623	1,332
7.	Gujarat	59,207	44,278	16,831	12,533	76,038	56,811	19,227
8.	Haryana	54,779	40,467	4,702	5,984	59,481	46,451	14,507
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10,782	9,805	5,399	2,270	16,181	13,075	3,106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68,977	60,101	25,787	22,620	94,764	82,721	12,099
11.	Jharkhand	39,793	30,188	15,165	12,172	54,958	42,360	12,620
12.	Karnataka	86,568	68,847	11,390	8,497	97,958	77,344	20,826
13.	Kerala	36,533	34,483	7,528	4,676	44,061	39,159	4,908
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56,293	51,365	21,333	19,228	77,626	70,593	7,070
15.	Maharashtra	185,118	160,093	17,436	13,308	202,554	173,401	29,156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Manipur	10,660	5,477	11,444	9,796	22,104	15,273	6,832
17.	Meghalaya	6,468	5,997	4,867	4,241	11,335	10,238	1,097
18.	Mizoram	3,677	3,269	6,468	7,429	10,145	10,698	429
19.	Nagaland	8,544	8,505	14,326	14,289	22,870	22,794	76
20.	Orissa	32,900	27,922	18,677	12,088	51,577	40,010	11,582
21.	Punjab	52,206	48,427	19,663	18,071	71,869	66,498	5,371
22.	Rajasthan	65,812	61,890	12,414	11,398	78,226	73,288	4,938
23.	Sikkim	2,181	1,985	1,704	1,619	3,885	3,604	301
24.	Tamil Nadu	87,671	74,483	15,427	15,249	103,098	89,732	38,724
25.	Tripura	26,179	21,289	14,890	11,823	41,069	33,112	8,057
26.	Uttar Pradesh	331,796	113,426	36,214	30,774	368,010	144,200	223,810
27.	Uttarakhand	16,649	13,598	4,977	2,796	21,626	16,394	5,248
28.	West Bengal	66,979	59,871	21,770	19,161	88,749	79,032	9,717
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,184	2,101	718	529	2,902	2,630	289
30.	Chandigarh	4,209	4,033	419	419	4,628	4,452	178
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	110	123	102	84	212	207	27
32.	Daman and Diu	246	212	0	0	246	212	34
33.	Delhi	61,684	60,008	13,279	7,873	74,963	67,881	7,102
34.	Lakshadweep	349	295	0	0	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	2,525	2,175	764	648	3,289	2,823	467
	All India	1,619,163	1,194,319	436,878	359,599	2,056,041	1,553,918	530,380

721

Allocation of Funds under CRF

193. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 per cent of the amount from cess on diesel/petrol from the Central Road Fund of the Uttar Pradesh Government and 60 per cent of the amount on the basis of the area of the State is outstanding against the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated this year's fund to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on accrual basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The accrual funds earmarked for the development of State Roads from the levy of cess or an additional duty of excise and customs on petrol and high speed diesel (HSD) as per the provisions of the Central Road fund (CRF) Act, 2000 were earlier distributed to the States on the basis of 60% weightage to fuel consumption and 40% weightage to geographical area of the State. This has been modified with effect from 2009-10 and the State-wise accrual of funds under CRF are presently made on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the States. The funds under CRF are released to the States on the basis of Utilization Certificates (UCs) received from the States. However, the CRF is a non-lapsable fund. The unspent balance available as on 31.03.2010 for the State of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 53.42 crore.

(c) to (e) During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 149.77 crore has been allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the development of State Roads under CRF scheme.

722.

Construction of Roads under CRF

194. [SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for strengthening and construction of roads leading to religious places on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for strengthening the Barabanki-Deva and Mahmudabad-Deva road under the Central Road Fund; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for consideration under Central Road Fund.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Environment, National
Environmental Impact of NH + Highway
Development

722-723

195. [SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has any mechanism to assess the environmental impact of highway development/construction in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring body/agency to carry out such assessment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number and details of the research institutions in the country involved in the development of eco-friendly technology for highways construction;

(f) whether the Government/NHAI is also involved in establishing life support centres (trauma centres) along the National Highways in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such centres established on the National Highways alongwith the facilities available therein, NH-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) For all projects relating to improvement/ construction of National Highways passing through environmentally sensitive areas, environment impact is assessed by a consultant as part of project formulation.

(c) and (d) NHAI has a system of engaging Environment Engineers in the team of Independent Consultant, who are responsible for supervising and monitoring the environment compliance in the projects. In addition, the Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forest are also responsible for monitoring the compliance of the environment conditions.

(e) No such details are available in the Ministry.

(f) and (g) NHAI is providing ambulances at approximately 50 km intervals on completed stretches of National Highways through O&M contractors/concessionaires with basic life support system and paramedical staff. The role of NHAI is limited to transferring the accident victim to nearest hospital after first aid given by paramedical staff present in the ambulance.

[Translation]

National Highway
Investment in Highway Projects

196. ⁷²⁴ SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada is contemplating to invest in various highway projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the names of schemes under which the investment is likely to be made, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no specific investment proposal in highway sector received from Canada.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

⁷²⁴
NGOs in Road Sector

197. ⁷²⁴ SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some NGOs are engaged in the field of road security as external participating group of NHAI;

(b) if so, the details and names of such NGOs, State-wise;

(c) the works executed by the said NGOs; and

(d) the funds allocated and released to such NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

725-726

NH Projects

198. [SHRI] ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing National Highway Projects in the country alongwith the details of the works undertaken for widening, extension and maintenance of NHs during the last three years;

(b) the details of projects whose cost escalated due to time overrun;

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed alongwith the time by which the works in regard to the remaining National Highways are likely to commence;

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred on the said National Highways during the last three years; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the work so as to avoid cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 211 Projects of National Highway (NH) implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and 72 number of NH projects implemented by various State Public Works Departments (PWDs) and Border Roads Organization (BRO) costing more than Rs. 20 crore were under implementation during the last three years. Wherever 4/6 laning works are under implementation, to keep the existing roads in traffic worthy condition, the maintenance of existing roads is carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. Other NH stretches are being maintained in traffic-worthy condition subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(b) Cost overruns are applicable only to Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) projects. Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provisions. In fact

the escalation is a contractually enabled provision which permits to limit its payment to material actually consumed, at prevailing prices when the material was consumed. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost overrun are known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

(c) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and projects are generally targeted for completion from 12 months to 36 months depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 44,672.48 crore was incurred for development and maintenance of NHs during the last three years.

(e) The corrective measures taken for expeditious implementation of the NH projects include regular monitoring at various levels, appointment of nodal officer in each State for coordinating land acquisition, shifting of utilities and obtaining various clearances, simplification of process of issue of notification for land acquisition, grant of advances to the Contractors and punitive action against non-performing Contractors.

[English]

726-736

Free Distribution of Seeds

199. [SHRI] JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for free distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, etc. to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to check the escalating prices of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has no specific proposal for free distribution of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to farmers. Provision for distribution of seed mini kits free of cost for popularizing the new varieties/hybrids of rice, wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds are given to farmers under National Food Security Mission, Accelerated pulse production programme and Integrated Scheme on Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize. The crop-wise details of allocation of seed minikits made during the current year (2010-11) for Kharif and Rabi season are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules 1968, Seeds (Control) order 1983 and proposed Seeds Bill 2004 have no provision for regulating price of seeds. The Government of India has taken the consistent position that it does not support regulation of price of seeds. For supply of seeds to farmers at reasonable rate the details of assistance/subsidy provided for seed production and distribution are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The fertilizers are provided to the farmers at subsidized maximum retail prices (MRPs) which are much lower than the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate level. The MRPs of fertilizers have not been increased since 2002. The Government of India has implemented nutrient based subsidy policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers from 01.04.2010 under which MRPs are fixed in such a manner that MRPs of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are near the MRPs that prevailed before the implementation of nutrient based subsidy policy so that farmers are not adversely affected. The prices of few fertilizers like Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), Murate Of Potash (MOP) and complex fertilizers have been increased by Rs.30 per bag. However, the prices of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) have been decreased by Rs.70/- per bag

after the implementation of nutrient based subsidy policy. The prices of Urea have been increased by 10% on the recommendation of Group of Ministers w.e.f. 01.04.2010.

As far as prices of pesticides are concerned, they are determined by market forces and there is no problem in their availability.

Statement-I

*Crop-wise Details of Allocation of Seed Minikits
made during 2010-11*

Season/Year	Crop	Number of Kits Allocated	Quantity in Quintals
1	2	3	4
Kharif-2010	Paddy (High Yielding Varieties)	350669	17532.94
	Paddy Hybrids	63058	3783.48
	Total Paddy	413727	21316.42
	Arhar	123000	4920
	Moong	80000	3200
	Urd	95000	3800
	Total Pulses	298000	11920
	Oilseeds	412167	45047.96
	Maize	189000	3780.00
	Kharif Total	1312894	82064.38
Rabi-2010-11	Wheat	265567	26556.70
	Gram	206000	32960.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Moong	18000	720.00		Oilseed	1343180	32372.00
	Urd	25000	1000.00		Maize	369700	7394.00
	Lentil	47000	3760.00		Rabi Total	2274447	104762.70
	Total Pulses	296000	38440	Kharif+Rabi	Grand Total	3587341	186827.08

Statement-II

Details of Assistance/Subsidy for seed production and distribution provided under existing Schemes/Programme

Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
1	2	3
Macro Management Mode of Agriculture-State Work Plan	Rice and Wheat Bajra, Jowar, Ragi and Barley	(i) Rs. 500/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution for rice and wheat.
		(ii) Rs. 800/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution of varieties for Bajra, Jowar and Barley.
		(iii) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution of hybrid of Bajra and Jowar.
		(iv) Rs. 1000/- quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for assistance for production hybrid rice seed.
		(v) Rs. 2000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less assistance for production hybrid rice seed distribution.
Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize	All oilseeds, Pulses and Maize Oil Palm Sprouts	(i) Full cost for purchase of Breeder Seed.
		(ii) Rs. 1000/- quintal for foundation and certified seed production.

1	2	3
Technology Mission on Cotton	Cotton Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Rs. 1200/- per quintal or 25% of Seeds cost whichever is less for certified seeds distribution. (iv) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties (implementing agency NSC/SFCI). (v) 75% of the cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7500/ha. for oil palm sprouts for entire land holding of farmers.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost or Rs. 50/- per kg. whichever is less for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost or Rs. 15/- per kg. whichever is less for certified seed production. (iii) Rs. 20/- per kg. for certified seed distribution. (iv) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 40/- per kg. seed treatment.
Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta	Jute and Mesta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3000/- per quintal for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 700/- per quintal for certified seed production. (iii) 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 2000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution.
National Food Security Mission	Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed production. (ii) Rs. 2000/- per quintal or 50% of seeds cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed distribution. (iii) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution. (iv) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.

1	2	3
	Wheat	(i) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution. (ii) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
	Pulses	(i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for foundation and certified seeds production. (ii) Rs.1200/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified seed distribution. (iii) Full cost of seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
Seed Village Programme	All Agricultural Crops	(i) To upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of the seed for production of quality seeds. (ii) Assistance to train the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ Rs. 15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.
Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Hill areas of West Bengal	All certified seeds excluding potato	(i) 100% difference between road and rail transportation charge is being reimbursed to implementing States/ Agencies for movement of seeds produced from outside the State to the identified State Capital/ DistrictHeadquarter. (ii) Actual cost restricted to maximum limit of Rs. 60/- per quintal whichever is less for movement of seeds transported within the State from State Capital/District Headquarter to sale outlets/sale counters is being reimbursed.
National Horticulture	All Horticulture crops	(i) Model Nursery (4 ha.) — For public sector 100% of cost limited to Rs.18.00 lakh per unit and for private sector 50% of cost as credit linked back ended subsidy limited to Rs. 9.00 lakh per unit. (ii) Small Nursery (1 ha) — For public sector 100% of cost limited to Rs. 3.00 lakh per unit and for private sector 50% of cost as credit linked back ended subsidy limited to Rs. 1.50 lakh per unit.

1	2	3
	Banana, Pineapple and Flowers	(iii) Rehabilitation of existing tissue culture unit — For public sector 100% of cost limited to Rs. 8.00 lakh per unit and for private sector 50% of cost as credit linked back ended subsidy limited to Rs. 4.00 lakh per unit.
	All vegetable crops	(iv) Vegetable seed production — 100% of total cost to public sector limited to Rs. 50,000/- per ha. and for private sector 50% of the total cost as credit linked back ended subsidy limited to 5 ha. per beneficiary. (v) Vegetable seed infrastructure — 100% of cost to public sector and in case of private sector, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 25% of cost of project.
2. Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Horticulture crops	Production of planting material integrated multi crop nursery: (i) Nursery-50% of the cost limited to Rs. 8.00 lakhs for big nursery and Rs. 3.00 lakh for small nursery in private. (ii) 100% cost limited to Rs. 18.00 lakh in public sector for big nursery and Rs. 3.00 lakh for small nursery. (iii) Progeny and herbal gardens Rs. 3.00 lakh for public sector and Rs.1.50 lakh for private sector. (iv) Tissue culture-50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Private/NGO and 100% of the cost limited to Rs. 21.00 lakhs for public.

735
Registration of Vehicles

200. **SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:** Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vehicles registered in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the phenomenal increase in the number

of vehicles in the country has made the huge investments in the road sector redundant;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to frame any policy or guidelines to restrict the number of vehicles per family in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) As per the latest data available in this Ministry, the total number of registered motor vehicles in the country as on 31st March, 2006 is 89618000. The number of registered motor vehicles State-wise as on 31st March, 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. While undertaking any development projects of National Highways, various aspects including assessment of the projected traffic is taken into account to meet the desired requirement. The Government has already taken several initiatives for development of National Highways in the country through various phases of development programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Regions (SARDP-NE) etc.

(d) to (f) Registration, regulation and control of motor vehicles falls under the purview of States/UTs. However, the States/UTs were earlier advised by the Ministry to frame policies to discourage ownership of multiple vehicles through suitable fiscal disincentives.

Statement

*Total Registered Motor Vehicles in India
(State-wise) as on 31st March, 2006*

(In thousands)

States/UTs	Number of registered motor vehicles
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7218
Arunachal Pradesh	22

1	2
Assam	914
Bihar	1432
Chhattisgarh	1541
Goa	529
Gujarat	8622
Haryana	3087
Himachal Pradesh	334
Jammu and Kashmir	524
Jharkhand	1505
Karnataka	6220
Kerala	3559
Madhya Pradesh	4609
Maharashtra	10966
Manipur	124
Meghalaya	104
Mizoram	52
Nagaland	184
Orissa	1932
Punjab	4035
Rajasthan	4754
Sikkim	22
Tamil Nadu	10054
Tripura	106
Uttarakhand	643

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	7989
West Bengal	2872
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41
Chandigarh	647
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45
Daman and Diu	55
Delhi	4487
Lakshadweep	6
Puducherry	384
Total	89618

Consumer Courts *Judiciary*
739-752

201. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer courts functioning in the country alongwith the total number of cases registered and disposed of by the said courts, State-wise;

(b) whether adequate publicity has been provided to create awareness about consumers rights and consumer law; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the said awareness campaign has been undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) and (c) The Government is running the Multi Media Publicity campaign under the slogan of "Jago Grahak Jago" through which awareness is being spread about the provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, and other topics of relevance to consumers. Campaign have been undertaken on different themes/subjects such as Banking, Education, Legal Metrology, Public Distribution System, Travel Services, Telecommunications, Insurance and Medicines etc. through an All India multi media campaign.

Statement-I

Information regarding Functional/Non Functional Consumer Fora in addition to the National Commission (State Commissions/District Forums)

(Update on 01.11.2010)

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	30.06.2010
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1	0	31.03.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	16	16	0	30.06.2010
4.	Assam	Yes	27	27	0	30.09.2010
5.	Bihar	Yes	38	34	4	31.03.2010
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	16	16	0	30.09.2010
8.	Daman and Diu	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2008
10.	Delhi	Yes	10	10	0	30.09.2008
11.	Goa	Yes	2	2	0	30.06.2010
12.	Gujarat	Yes	30	30	0	30.06.2010
13.	Haryana	Yes	19	19	0	30.09.2010
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	11	1	30.09.2010
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2009
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	22	22	0	31.03.2010
17.	Karnataka	Yes	30	30	0	30.09.2010
18.	Kerala	Yes	14	14	0	31.12.2009
19.	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2010
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	48	48	0	30.06.2010
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40	0	31.03.2010
22.	Manipur	Yes	9	9	0	31.12.2008
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	7	7	0	30.06.2009
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8	8	0	30.09.2009
25.	Nagaland	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Orissa	Yes	31	31	0	30.06.2010
27.	Puducherry	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2010
28.	Punjab	Yes	20	20	0	30.06.2010
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	34	33	1	30.09.2010
30.	Sikkim	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2009
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	30	30	0	30.06.2010
32.	Tripura	Yes	4	4	0	30.09.2010
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75	74	1	30.06.2010
34.	Uttarakhand	Yes	13	12	1	30.09.2010
35.	West Bengal	Yes	21	21	0	31.03.2010
Total			627	619	8	

*State Commission.

Statement-II

Statement of Cases Filed/Disposed of/Pending in the National Commission and State Commissions

(Update on 01.11.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	% of Disposal	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25771	22808	2963	88.50	31.08.2010
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	38	4	90.48	31.01.2008
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	49	7	87.50	31.08.2010
4.	Assam	2345	1454	891	62.00	30.09.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	13915	10007	3908	71.92	30.09.2010
6.	Chandigarh	10895	10410	485	95.55	31.08.2010
7.	Chhattisgarh	6608	6238	370	94.40	30.09.2010
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	16	7	69.57	30.06.2010
9.	Delhi	31315	29938	1377	95.60	30.09.2010
10.	Goa	2140	2074	66	96.92	31.08.2010
11.	Gujarat	34230	29824	4406	87.13	31.08.2010
12.	Haryana	38890	27945	10945	71.86	30.09.2010
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6884	6255	629	90.86	31.08.2010
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5884	5175	709	87.95	31.03.2010
15.	Jharkhand	4347	3365	982	77.41	31.03.2010
16.	Karnataka	36332	33159	3173	91.27	30.09.2010
17.	Kerala	23143	21738	1405	93.93	30.09.2010
18.	Lakshadweep	16	15	1	93.75	30.09.2010
19.	Madhya Pradesh	36159	31953	4206	88.37	31.07.2010
20.	Maharashtra	50103	32399	17704	64.66	31.03.2010
21.	Manipur	139	96	43	69.06	30.09.2008
22.	Meghalaya	238	152	86	63.87	30.06.2009
23.	Mizoram	172	165	7	95.93	31.08.2010
24.	Nagaland	94	64	30	68.09	31.12.2006
25.	Orissa	19742	12453	7289	63.08	31.08.2010
26.	Puducherry	894	849	45	94.97	30.09.2010
27.	Punjab	24901	18943	5958	76.07	31.08.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Rajasthan	44906	41378	3528	92.14	30.09.2010
29.	Sikkim	35	32	3	91.43	28.02.2010
30.	Tamil Nadu	21549	18794	2755	87.22	31.08.2010
31.	Tripura	1231	1208	23	98.13	30.09.2010
32.	Uttar Pradesh	58531	26406	32125	45.11	30.06.2010
33.	Uttarakhand	3977	3222	755	81.02	30.09.2010
34.	West Bengal	13758	13200	558	95.94	31.03.2010
Total		519265	411822	107443	79.31	

Statement-III*Statement of Cases filed/disposed of/pending in District Fora*

(Update on 01.11.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	% of Disposal	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181198	176622	4576	97.47	31.08.2010
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330	301	29	91.21	31.03.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	300	266	34	88.67	31.08.2010
4.	Assam	13674	11962	1712	87.48	31.07.2010
5.	Bihar	78400	67714	10686	86.37	30.09.2010
6.	Chandigarh	41405	40223	1182	97.15	31.08.2010
7.	Chhattisgarh	31514	29066	2448	92.23	30.09.2010
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153	129	24	84.31	30.06.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Delhi	214314	202712	11602	94.59	30.09.2010
10.	Goa	5987	5404	583	90.26	31.08.2010
11.	Gujarat	156150	136557	19593	87.45	31.08.2010
12.	Haryana	196536	177993	18543	90.57	31.08.2010
13.	Himachal Pradesh	51861	48932	2929	94.35	31.08.2010
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20792	18855	1937	90.68	31.12.2007
15.	Jharkhand	31461	29185	2276	92.77	31.03.2010
16.	Karnataka	135620	130564	5056	96.27	30.09.2010
17.	Kerala	167328	159800	7528	95.50	30.09.2010
18.	Lakshadweep	64	58	6	90.63	30.09.2010
19.	Madhya Pradesh	155236	142553	12683	91.83	31.07.2010
20.	Maharashtra	228984	210961	18023	92.13	31.03.2010
21.	Manipur	1037	1012	25	97.59	30.09.2008
22.	Meghalaya	322	308	14	95.65	31.03.2007
23.	Mizoram	2065	2011	54	97.38	31.12.2006
24.	Nagaland	246	205	41	83.33	30.6.2006
25.	Orissa	83083	77869	5214	93.72	31.08.2010
26.	Puducherry	2752	2526	226	91.79	30.09.2010
27.	Punjab	132962	128184	4778	96.41	31.08.2010
28.	Rajasthan	251467	228586	22881	90.90	30.09.2010
29.	Sikkim	252	240	12	95.24	31.01.2010
30.	Tamil Nadu	94928	88414	6514	93.14	31.08.2010
31.	Tripura	2015	1807	208	89.68	30.09.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Uttar Pradesh	500961	419556	81405	83.75	30.06.2010
33.	Uttarakhand	32077	30341	1736	94.59	30.09.2010
34.	West Bengal	75600	70577	5023	93.36	31.03.2010
Total		2891074	2641493	249581	91.37	

751-752
Consultants for Road Sector

202. [SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the road sector has shown a downward trend due to a number of factors including lack of highway engineers, qualified consultants etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(c) the number of technical/nontechnical consultants engaged in the NHAI and the nature of consultancy provided by the non-technical consultants;

(d) whether the highway developers are showing less interest in road projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Apart from technical consultancy firms engaged in project related work, three technical consultants and eight non-technical consultants are presently engaged by NHAI. The non-technical consultants are providing

consultancy in the matters related to legislative, administrative, financial, internal audit and horticulture etc.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. NHDP projects continue to attract large number of applicants seeking pre-qualification.

[Translation]

Atrocities against Prisoners

752-756
203. [SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered/received by the Government regarding violation of human rights and police atrocities on prisoners in the jails during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government against the accused personnel; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such atrocities and installation of close circuit cameras in jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise number of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding alleged violation of Human Rights in prisons during the last three years and current year is enclosed. Data regarding atrocities by police on prisoners in jails is not compiled and maintained, centrally.

(b) and (c) During the period 1.04.2010 and upto 31.10.2010, in 412 cases of proven violation of human rights, the NHRC recommended monetary relief. "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. The Union Government have been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure

that adequate steps are taken to check instances of violation of human rights. However, under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons which was implemented in 27 States from 2002-03 to 2008-09, the State Governments were allowed to utilize 10% of the funds allocated for their Annual Action Plan 2006-07 for the purchase of equipments including installation of CCTV Cameras etc. to modernize the jails.

Statement

State-wise number of cases registered regarding alleged violation of human rights during the last 3 years and current year

Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 31.10.2010)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	140	144	108	56	448
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	1	1	5
Assam	22	34	17	16	89
Bihar	312	198	189	106	805
Chandigarh	3	6	3	5	17
Chhattisgarh	53	46	45	32	176
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
Delhi	134	134	104	77	449
Goa	0	7	1	5	13
Gujarat	70	157	84	68	379
Haryana	123	146	98	60	427
Himachal Pradesh	8	24	4	5	41

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	7	3	14
Jharkhand	113	87	96	43	339
Karnataka	95	91	44	12	242
Kerala	57	46	46	39	188
Madhya Pradesh	149	110	103	64	426
Maharashtra	224	209	150	81	664
Meghalaya	0	3	3	1	7
Mizoram	0	0	0	5	5
Nagaland	2	4	2	2	10
Orissa	71	65	57	42	235
Puducherry	6	2	3	1	12
Punjab	143	101	130	59	433
Rajasthan	129	110	124	80	443
Sikkim	1	0	2	1	4
Tamil Nadu	119	83	79	38	319
Tripura	6	7	2	1	16
Uttar Pradesh	716	651	668	437	2472
Uttarakhand	33	40	36	21	130
West Bengal	104	120	70	49	343
Total	2839	2628	2276	1411	9154

[English]

75-757
Review of Internal Security

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

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any review of the status of implementation of the advisories/directives relating to internal security issued to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain States have been found to be deficient in implementing/not implementing such advisories/directives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has taken any steps in this regard and to strengthen internal security in the country including devising alternative strategies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The Central Government and its Security/Intelligence Agencies maintain a close liaison with their counterparts in various States on matters relating to Internal Security. Various mechanisms and fora have also been established for exchange of views and ideas on this subject. Accordingly, ideas and suggestions are put forward by the Central Government especially on the need to have a more positive police population ratio, filling up of existing vacancies in the State Police Forces; implementation of police reforms etc. These suggestions are being implemented by the respective states.

Apart from the above, intelligence inputs are also shared with the State Governments, inter-alia, in the form of Advisory.

The formulation of strategy to strengthen the Internal Security is a dynamic process which is recalibrated taking various factors into account.

[Translation]

License.
**Smart Card Based Licensing
System**

157-758

205. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the

State Governments to implement the smart card based licensing system to ensure uniform driving licences which would be valid in the whole country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the States thereto, State-wise;

(c) whether any target date has been fixed in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is considering to revise the National Permit System to ensure free movement of goods and tourist vehicles all over the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early implementation of the scheme thereof; and

(g) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The Central Government has notified the standards to be followed for issuance of smart card based Driving Licences (DL) to have a uniform system across the country. The State Governments themselves are required to notify the date of implementation of the smart card system keeping in view their State of preparedness.

(d) to (g) The Government has already notified the revised national permit system on 07.05.2010. As per the new national permit system, national permit can be obtained on payment of Rs. 15,000/- per annum per truck towards consolidated fee in respect of goods vehicles for operation throughout the country. The consolidated fee is collected Centrally through State Bank of India and is disbursed to the States/UTs on the basis of an agreed formula. National permit is not applicable for the tourist vehicles. The new national permit system has been made effective from 08.05.2010.

Foodgrain
Ban on Export of Rice

206. [SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to lift the ban on the export of rice is under consideration of the Government in view of the decline in wheat production globally and surplus stocks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration to lift the ban on export of non-basmati rice imposed with effect from 01.04.2008. However, exports of certain quantities of non-basmati rice are being allowed to friendly countries based on humanitarian aid.

[English]

759-764
Growth in Agriculture Sector

207. [SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
 SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate achieved in the agriculture sector in the country during each of the last three years including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of growth rate achieved in agriculture sector during the 11th plan;

(c) the total allocation made to the agriculture sector in the 11th Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(d) the details of policy pronouncements made for

the said sector during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The growth rate achieved in the agriculture sector in the country during the first three years of the 11th Plan, viz. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (revised) at 2004-05 prices are 4.7%, 1.6% and 0.2%, respectively. The State-wise growth rates at 2004-05 prices are not available. However, a statement indicating State-wise growth rates including Uttar Pradesh at 1999-2000 prices during 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The state-wise growth rates at 1999-2000 prices for the year 2009-10 have not been prepared.

(c) The total 11th Plan allocation of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is Rs. 66577.00 crores. The year-wise allocation is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The major initiatives announced by the Government during the last three years for revitalization of agricultural sector, improvement in production and productivity, stepping up the growth rates of the sector and enhancement of the incomes of the farmers, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement

State-wise Growth Rates in Agriculture and Allied GDP at Constant Prices (1999-2000) during the Years 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Growth Rates in Agriculture and Allied GDP	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.86	1.20

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.36	2.43
3.	Assam	0.67	6.43
4.	Bihar	-6.56	14.65
5.	Jharkhand	1.90	2.09
6.	Goa	-12.75	NA
7.	Gujarat	16.73	-
8.	Haryana	0.97	3.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.96	-3.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.64	-
11.	Karnataka	15.70	-5.76
12.	Kerala	-4.52	0.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-1.88	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	7.49	-10.83
15.	Maharashtra	10.37	NA
16.	Manipur	3.17	3.73
17.	Meghalaya	3.61	8.28
18.	Mizoram	3.01	2.39
19.	Nagaland	-	NA
20.	Orissa	4.71	0.14
21.	Punjab	3.90	3.41
22.	Rajasthan	5.74	4.28
23.	Sikkim	3.51	3.39

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	-7.10	-2.08
25.	Tripura	0.36	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.90	4.26
27.	Uttarakhand	0.46	-0.71
28.	West Bengal	5.65	-1.09
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-3.20	-
30.	Chandigarh	-1.82	-1.85
31.	Delhi	-3.78	-
32.	Puducherry	13.41	6.81
All India		4.86	1.60

Source: CSO

NA – Not available.

Statement-II

*Statement showing the details of BE of XI Plan
(2007-08 to 2011-12) in respect of Plan.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Approved	BE
1	2	3	4
1	2007-08*		556000.00
2.	2008-09		1010567.00
3.	2009-10		1130707.00

1	2	3	4
4.	2010-11**		1504200.00
5.	2011-12		
Total		6657700.00	4201474.00

*In addition to BE 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 1246.89 crore was allocated under RKVY as the scheme was launched in middle of the 2007-08.

**In addition to BE 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 221200.00 lakhs has been allocated as a first supplementary for National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS). The total outlay of DAC for 2010-11 is Rs.1725400.00 Lakh.

Statement-III

Major initiatives of the Government in Agriculture Sector during the last three years

1. Announcement of National Policy for Farmers, 2007 based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers.
2. Launching of flagship schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with a total outlay of Rs. 25,000 crores and Rs.4883 crores, respectively for the 11th Plan.
3. Announcement of 'Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme' in Union Budget 2008-09.
4. Proposals made in the Union Budget 2010-11 to give fillip to the agricultural sector, viz. (i) Rs. 400 crore to extend the green revolution to the eastern region of the country; (ii) Rs. 300 crore to organise 60,000 "pulses and oil seed villages" in rain-fed areas; (iii) Rs. 200 crore for sustaining the gains already made in the green revolution areas through conservation farming; (iv) Extending the period for repayment of the loan amount by farmers by six

months from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 in view of the drought in some States and severe floods in some other parts of the country, under the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for Farmers; (v) Incentive of two per cent interest subvention to farmers who repay short-term crop loans as per schedule.

5. Constitution of a Core Group of Chief Ministers from States in different regions of the country to provide recommendations on the agriculture development agenda.
6. Constitution of a Sub-Group on 'Enhancing Agriculture Production and Food Security' under the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry seeking their recommendations.
7. Launching of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.

Road Gadhuli-Santalpur Road

208. [SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of the Gadhuli-Santalpur road and other strategic border roads has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration by the competent authority. Decision is likely to be taken shortly.

784-785 Food Security Scheme

209. [SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions/requests have been received from various quarters including the political parties for providing rice at Rs. 2 per Kg to all the citizens irrespective of Above Poverty Line and Below Poverty Line categorisation to ensure the proposed food security for all;

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

(c) the reasons for the difference in Below Poverty line list of Union and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No suggestion/requests have been received for providing rice at Rs. 2 per kg. to all the citizens.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) For allocation of foodgrains 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 the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and Ration Cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. However, the States/UT Governments have reported (upto 30-9-2010) issue of 11.04 crore Ration Cards for BPL families, including 2.43 crore AAY families. The higher number of BPL Ration Cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of poor households and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors.

Industry

Skill Development in MSMEs

765-766

210. [SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether skill development is one of the major challenges for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, whether the Government has launched any scheme/programme for skill development for entrepreneur of MSMEs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINESH PATEL) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing a number of schemes/programmes for entrepreneurship and skill development through its various organizations. These include long term and short term training programmes in vocational skills, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Management Development Programmes (MDP) etc. In addition, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board provide grass root training to the artisans and rural entrepreneurs in Basic Skills.

The allocation of funds for entrepreneurship and skill development is made Scheme-wise and not State-wise. The major schemes "Training in EDP, ESDP, MDP etc." and "Assistance to Training Institutions" have been allocated Rs. 23.75 crore and Rs. 20.52 crore respectively for 2010-11.

765-766
FDI for Cold Storage Facilities

211. [SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cold storage facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate cold storage facilities in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow FDI for creation of cold storage facilities;

(e) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(f) the action plan for setting up of the National Centre for cold storage development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) In view of growth in production of perishable agricultural products, there is a need for creation of additional cold storage facilities in the country. Assistance is provided to entrepreneurs in setting up of new cold storage facilities in the country through the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI).

(d) and (e) As per extant FDI Policy, 100% FDI is permitted on automatic route in cold storage.

(f) The Government has decided to establish the National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) as an autonomous centre of excellence in association with the industry and other Stakeholders for development of cold chain in India, for which funding through National Horticulture Board (NHB) to the extent of Rs. 25.00 crore has been proposed.

Woman

Women in BSF

767-768

212. [SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided by the Govern-

ment for women personnel of Border Security Force (BSF); and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make such women personnel self dependent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of facilities provided by the Government for the women personnel of Border Security Force are (i) Problems are attended to through personal interviews, Sainik Sammelan and time to time interactions, (ii) Detailment of Lady Medical Officer/Lady Ministerial staff as nodal officers to address their grievances (iii) grant of adequate leave and medical facilities with special care to pregnant women (iv) convenient posting, wherever feasible (v) In case of married women, generally husband and wife are posted in the same station in the Force, assignment of comparatively lighter duties while posted the in field units (vi) provision of barracks with attached toilets in Border Out Posts, etc.

(b) All women employees in Border Security Force are self dependent. However, they are imparted specialized training to enhance their physical capacity and self esteem. Besides, special Committees are formed to prevent sexual abuse at work place.

[Translation]

Police

Non-Registration of FIRs

768-769

213. [SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *Alias* KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints/reports of non-registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) by police personnel in different parts of the country including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such complaints received/matters reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints/reports of suicides having been committed by individuals on account of non-registration of FIRs by police personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of guilty police personnel booked/punished during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and police station-wise; and

(e) the details of the advisories/guidelines issued by the Union Government on compulsory registration of FIRs by police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Section 154 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 inter alia provides that every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Public Order" and 'Police are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to maintain the Law and Order in the State and ensure that the provisions of Law are followed and take action against the erring police men.

(e) A Review Committee on Police Reforms was set up, which made 49 recommendations, which inter-alia included the recommendation viz. 'Free registration of Crime', which envisages that free registration should be encouraged and over dependence on crime statistics for performance evaluation of officers should be abjured. The recommendations of the Review Committee have been sent inter-alia to State Government/UT Administrations for necessary action.

[English]

769-771
Paid News

214. { SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Press Council of India (PCI) to look into the issue of Paid News has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the major findings and recommendations made in the said report;

(c) whether the Government has initiated consultations with the Press Council of India (PCI), the Election Commission and the other stake holders in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement such recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Press Council of India (PCI) constituted a Sub-Committee to consider the issue of 'Paid News' and to collect evidence from stakeholders including Election Commission of India.

(b) The PCI, drawing upon the information and findings of the Sub-Committee's report, has released its 'Report on Paid News' on 30th July 2010. The major recommendations made in the Report are given below:

- Representation of the People Act, 1951, be amended to make incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice.
- The Press Council of India must be fully empowered to adjudicate the complaints of 'paid news' and give final judgment in the matter.
- Press Council Act be amended to make its recommendations binding and electronic media be brought under its purview, and
- Press Council of India should be reconstituted to include representatives from electronic and other media.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Report are under consideration.

771 - 822
Rise in Crime

215. [SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of crime are on the rise in the country;

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

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

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to State Governments urging for prevention, registration, investigation, prosecution and to set up by a national-wise surveillance system to curb such cases and provide financial relief to the victims of such crimes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) According to the National Crime Records Bureau (MCRB), which compiles data relating to crime in the country on annual basis, State/UT-wise and crimes head-wise cases reported during 2007-2009 under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The total number of cases registered (CR), cases charge-sheeted (cases solved) (CS), cases in

which final report was submitted (CFR), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge-sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under the IPC in the country during 2007-2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of crime has been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 16.07.2010 (Statement-III). Another advisory has been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 07.09.2010 regarding framing of "Victim Compensation Scheme" as per the provision of Cr.P.C. (Statement-IV).

(f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/ UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

The Central Government has also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through a variety of Schemes which, inter-alia, include assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening and improvement of infrastructure of Police Stations and other levels, mobility, modern weaponry and equipment, communication systems, strengthening of the intelligence machinery, training facilities, strengthening the forensic Science related facilities, etc.; assistance for computerization of police operations at the level of the Police Stations with networking facilities and creation of data bases at the local, State and national levels under a scheme "Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System" (CCTNS).

Statement-I*Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2007*

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2665	1885	135	1070	2097	170	6	614	7677	24391	1998	869
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	29	2	48	68	16	0	75	240	513	16	41
3.	Assam	1374	451	109	1437	1971	299	12	496	2603	7754	2601	653
4.	Bihar	3034	3113	257	1555	2530	686	78	1787	3259	11795	7962	1326
5.	Chhattisgarh	1097	747	26	982	244	115	13	427	3632	5381	881	150
6.	Goa	33	23	7	20	12	7	0	22	292	494	70	36
7.	Gujarat	1166	494	21	316	1312	245	10	1095	4870	18164	1668	1139
8.	Haryana	911	592	72	488	801	139	266	502	4231	11047	1173	726
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	57	9	159	171	5	0	23	877	1092	649	132
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	318	669	23	288	758	18	0	111	1460	2086	1209	121
11.	Jharkhand	1617	1076	92	855	762	524	40	771	1495	7091	2565	448
12.	Karnataka	1538	1251	55	436	680	178	242	1313	5449	14351	5783	400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	367	402	92	512	255	121	157	869	4100	5609	7358	394
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2244	2423	155	3010	922	143	109	1975	11230	22396	2648	531
15.	Maharashtra	2693	1615	113	1451	1312	716	405	2770	15607	47681	7993	1715
16.	Manipur	240	377	2	20	150	3	146	11	70	454	70	19
17.	Meghalaya	114	49	8	82	52	55	1	56	203	500	33	17
18.	Mizoram	43	21	4	83	4	0	0	5	457	808	1	20
19.	Nagaland	111	50	8	13	17	7	0	75	118	360	15	13
20.	Orissa	1210	1105	22	939	801	247	42	1273	3073	6830	1983	319
21.	Punjab	760	893	170	519	760	37	92	138	2616	5173	1	329
22.	Rajasthan	1303	1772	64	1238	2177	71	81	778	5164	19345	1626	825
23.	Sikkim	9	14	3	24	9	0	0	6	83	118	15	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1633	2078	28	523	1270	88	33	495	3717	13217	2375	261
25.	Tripura	138	58	2	157	113	14	2	64	193	411	142	42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5000	4424	1616	1648	4478	437	82	2169	5057	22816	4495	3639
27.	Uttarakhand	268	228	50	117	253	46	6	173	548	1593	459	163
28.	West Bengal	1652	877	394	2106	1800	146	1150	427	399	13747	3727	672
Total State		31733	26773	3539	20096	25779	4533	2973	18520	88720	265217	59516	15007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	19	1	3	12	5	0	9	90	112	17	7
30.	Chandigarh	19	26	8	22	52	2	0	37	191	1740	79	38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	2	0	7	9	1	0	3	28	87	39	17
32.	Daman and Diu	12	7	0	1	1	3	1	2	46	43	31	5
33.	Delhi UT	495	530	94	598	1688	34	229	557	2055	17037	87	451
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	0
35.	Puducherry	34	42	2	9	20	1	2	8	86	787	145	6
Total UT		585	628	105	641	1782	46	232	616	2498	19826	399	524
Total all India		32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915	15531

Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2007

Sl. No.	State	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harrass- ment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra pradesh	8103	224	1176	46122	613	4406	3316	11335	0	12629	43586	175087
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	10	22	375	0	72	1	20	0	82	555	2286
3.	Assam	895	115	380	5175	100	789	10	3000	0	2875	12183	45282
4.	Bihar	2358	79	865	16288	1172	853	12	1635	56	3789	44931	109420
5.	Chhattisgarh	467	64	253	6801	100	1549	111	824	0	2476	19505	45845
6.	Goa	55	10	24	150	2	20	7	14	0	247	934	2479
7.	Gujarat	1116	286	330	10989	42	822	120	5827	0	4831	68332	123195
8.	Haryana	1232	33	142	5031	269	417	409	2412	0	1545	19159	51597
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	11	141	1318	8	322	33	342	0	597	7937	14222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	489	31	186	374	9	986	353	176	0	243	11535	21443
11.	Jharkhand	814	19	160	3783	303	342	15	801	0	1019	13897	38489
12.	Karnataka	3600	124	262	18963	251	1828	28	2507	0	514	60853	120606
13.	Kerala	4215	54	398	16975	27	2624	262	3999	0	59	57681	108530

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1661	38	909	36643	742	6772	780	3294	0	5754	98007	202386
15.	Maharashtra	6235	270	1267	29622	436	3306	1039	7356	0	11946	50159	195707
16.	Manipur	93	4	63	377	0	70	0	15	0	1	1074	3259
17.	Meghalaya	164	12	36	124	2	45	1	19	0	68	438	2079
18.	Mizoram	66	16	38	85	0	66	0	2	0	34	330	2083
19.	Nagaland	34	8	5	52	0	8	1	0	0	43	242	1180
20.	Orissa	1263	30	411	7478	461	2775	241	728	0	3771	19870	54872
21.	Punjab	3581	68	96	5663	133	427	48	971	0	2801	10517	35793
22.	Rajasthan	11919	56	675	19720	439	2477	28	8170	0	7096	63846	148870
23.	Sikkim	34	3	1	95	0	13	0	7	0	34	192	667
24.	Tamil Nadu	2510	74	653	16967	208	1540	875	1976	0	11485	110748	172754
25.	Tripura	85	10	23	546	36	244	4	545	0	203	1241	4273
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8399	337	268	10694	2076	2522	2882	7650	0	7655	51914	150258
27.	Uttarakhand	697	39	37	886	70	146	63	463	0	608	2686	9599
28.	West Bengal	2406	127	121	6909	451	2281	99	9900	5	3803	27903	81102
Total State		62736	2152	8942	270205	7950	37722	10738	73988	61	86208	800255	1923363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1	11	99	1	21	2	18	0	4	337	807
30.	Chandigarh	170	2	9	78	1	32	11	112	0	15	999	3643
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	10	25	0	0	0	3	0	12	161	425
32.	Daman and Diu	6	6	3	20	1	0	0	3	0	32	37	260
33.	Delhi UT	2336	41	31	1736	138	868	167	1787	0	252	24854	56065
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	26	56
35.	Puducherry	45	1	18	904	2	89	32	17	0	267	2537	5054
Total UT		2590	52	82	2862	143	1012	212	1942	0	582	28951	66310
Total all India		65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	86790	829206	1989673

Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2008

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2690	1942	165	1257	1970	110	11	623	8332	25362	1930	990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	37	2	42	79	14	0	79	245	445	18	43
3.	Assam	1426	417	71	1438	2239	312	74	568	3147	8012	2600	680
4.	Bihar	3139	2954	386	1302	3047	686	60	1592	3414	13206	8099	1352
5.	Chhattisgarh	1169	736	18	978	273	124	17	500	4112	6079	1144	169
6.	Goa	49	25	11	30	36	3	0	23	302	601	102	47
7.	Gujarat	1106	487	35	374	1323	256	14	1322	5053	20715	1809	1167
8.	Haryana	921	616	92	631	854	120	257	555	4249	12709	1184	763
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	59	5	157	151	6	0	20	885	1152	627	137
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	570	31	219	704	3	0	67	1347	2198	1782	87
11.	Jharkhand	1697	1061	112	791	792	416	50	761	1375	7269	2576	269
12.	Karnataka	1698	1475	81	446	758	270	248	1615	6258	17820	6013	424
13.	Kerala	362	434	95	568	253	91	267	816	3882	5818	8057	435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2322	2282	204	2937	929	160	124	2234	11072	24583	2768	570
15.	Maharashtra	2795	1837	111	1558	1379	811	274	3031	16004	52860	9388	1880
16.	Manipur	187	498	4	38	176	1	212	7	76	446	48	24
17.	Meghalaya	126	55	6	88	56	63	0	65	168	669	8	32
18.	Mizoram	35	10	6	77	9	4	0	6	338	747	1	34
19.	Nagaland	143	47	13	19	44	6	0	87	127	345	4	16
20.	Orissa	1250	1415	84	1113	908	305	67	1345	3100	7419	2721	342
21.	Punjab	769	956	146	517	718	40	122	167	2621	5563	1	236
22.	Rajasthan	1297	1649	54	1355	2358	64	77	829	4736	20411	1390	737
23.	Sikkim	9	7	3	20	4	1	0	7	81	127	17	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1759	2327	28	573	1375	100	66	662	3849	15019	2811	231
25.	Tripura	155	53	2	204	146	13	3	95	218	499	197	42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4564	4233	1493	1871	5428	313	76	2097	5418	25946	4381	4296
27.	Uttarakhand	223	217	40	87	247	16	2	144	423	1622	509	171
28.	West Bengal	1811	1732	488	2263	2332	184	1055	613	462	17334	5425	876
Total State		32140	28131	3786	20953	28588	4492	3076	19930	91294	294976	65610	16056

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	11	2	12	17	0	0	14	78	128	16	12
30.	Chandigarh	17	28	6	20	50	1	4	23	257	1991	85	37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	0	6	17	1	0	0	49	54	24	10
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	4	45	49	35	4
33.	Delhi UT	554	389	66	466	1567	24	134	541	1926	18867	71	355
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	8	12	0
35.	Puducherry	35	35	3	8	17	10	3	10	90	688	165	13
	Total UT	626	467	77	514	1673	38	141	592	2448	21785	408	431
	Total all India	32766	28598	3863	21467	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761	66018	16487

Source in India.

Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2008

Sl. No.	State	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harras- ment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa- tion of, Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8393	379	1021	48167	556	4730	3551	10306	0	12861	43929	179275
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	1	10	479	0	72	1	13	0	104	590	2374
3.	Assam	996	91	443	6107	103	1272	2	3478	0	2259	17598	53333
4.	Bihar	2741	69	772	16644	1210	999	21	1992	22	4592	54370	122669
5.	Chhattisgarh	562	71	302	8565	106	1621	125	897	0	2800	21074	51442
6.	Goa	105	22	27	185	2	32	12	12	0	230	886	2742
7.	Gujarat	1167	190	363	10897	27	828	122	6094	0	4934	65525	123808
8.	Haryana	1150	40	139	4504	302	435	605	2435	0	1323	21460	55344
9.	Himachal Pradesh	248	11	127	1258	3	295	41	343	0	485	7837	13976
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	392	23	230	273	21	935	296	162	0	293	10734	20604
11.	Jharkhand	900	24	164	2826	266	271	23	851	39	1310	14843	38686
12.	Karnataka	3669	118	265	19159	259	1954	44	2638	1	572	61755	127540
13.	Kerala	3659	46	389	19178	31	2745	258	4138	0	37	59061	110620

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1368	47	898	36344	805	6445	758	3185	0	6008	100513	206556
15.	Maharashtra	7296	405	1288	29742	390	3619	1091	7829	0	12472	50183	206243
16.	Manipur	161	3	41	301	1	57	0	28	0	2	1038	3349
17.	Meghalaya	104	10	28	204	2	54	4	32	0	64	480	2318
18.	Mizoram	57	15	18	118	0	78	0	5	0	53	378	1989
19.	Nagaland	31	4	14	46	0	15	1	4	0	44	192	1202
20.	Orissa	1244	26	869	7013	401	2782	282	1618	0	3535	18916	56755
21.	Punjab	3192	78	75	5597	128	388	49	984	0	2845	10122	35314
22.	Rajasthan	12097	51	615	21117	439	2520	19	8113	0	7322	63924	151174
23.	Sikkim	46	0	23	100	0	19	0	5	0	40	215	730
24.	Tamil Nadu	2349	599	610	20529	207	1705	974	1648	0	12328	107084	176833
25.	Tripura	92	23	47	924	16	346	4	735	0	195	1327	5336
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9327	420	228	11663	2237	2955	3374	8312	0	10102	60242	168936
27.	Uttarakhand	463	31	15	937	73	120	306	340	0	590	2280	8856
28.	West Bengal	2938	148	150	9033	451	2396	94	13663	5	3789	38177	105419
Total State		64775	2945	9171	281930	8036	39688	12057	79860	67	91189	834733	2033483

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	1	15	107	2	24	3	26	0	4	383	882
30.	Chandigarh	213	0	2	73	3	19	2	49	0	11	1040	3931
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	1	6	26	0	4	0	4	0	10	154	401
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	3	12	0	2	1	5	0	39	36	248
33.	Delhi UT	1493	41	41	1936	129	611	130	1387	0	726	17896	493510
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	53	95
35.	Puducherry	53	2	9	873	2	65	21	12	0	207	2668	4989
Total UT		1804	46	78	3039	136	725	157	1484	0	997	22230	59896
Total all India		66579	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344	67	92186	856963	2093379

*Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2009**

Sl. No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2449	1859	134	1188	1958	102	27	544	7772	24692	2261	904
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	33	5	59	62	20	0	55	201	381	52	38
3.	Assam	1323	417	35	1631	2718	251	21	680	3149	7644	1808	802
4.	Bihar	3152	3068	243	929	3222	654	64	1619	3566	15221	8554	1186
5.	Chhattisgarh	1083	732	19	976	286	134	16	554	3975	5792	957	166
6.	Goa	53	24	11	47	33	4	0	30	294	858	50	52
7.	Gujarat	1020	468	30	433	1348	246	11	1420	4488	19669	1539	1256
8.	Haryana	948	690	78	603	916	153	297	679	4077	12917	1166	827
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125	73	13	183	150	4	0	21	784	823	591	117
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	547	23	237	873	1	0	69	1566	2631	1472	132
11.	Jharkhand	1636	1274	104	719	827	412	53	780	1392	7716	2312	473
12.	Karnataka	1702	1607	79	509	892	273	346	1825	6629	20576	6269	461
13.	Kerala	343	408	100	568	256	112	266	830	3554	5564	8086	354

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2386	2212	117	2998	1036	117	156	2270	10661	23260	2409	575
15.	Maharashtra	2653	1880	98	1483	1286	780	287	3314	15841	50930	8030	1895
16.	Manipur	131	478	2	31	159	1	188	3	68	394	48	20
17.	Meghalaya	128	39	12	112	56	64	1	67	147	545	18	26
18.	Mizoram	31	14	8	83	9	2	0	4	381	761	1	30
19.	Nagaland	46	35	7	22	52	8	0	92	82	347	4	6
20.	Orissa	1250	1231	48	1023	930	380	63	1488	2937	7136	1718	258
21.	Punjab	853	1014	129	511	692	38	96	171	2507	5624	8	234
22.	Rajasthan	1395	1673	80	1519	2870	53	57	886	5294	22144	1145	842
23.	Sikkim	19	7	3	18	6	0	0	4	93	62	39	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1776	2325	26	596	1372	97	34	1144	4221	15712	2397	215
25.	Tripura	133	59	2	190	121	7	0	77	231	415	178	52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4534	4141	1439	1759	6083	365	59	2285	5260	29226	4263	3917
27.	Uttarakhand	195	185	51	111	275	35	7	179	363	1601	466	156
28.	West Bengal	2068	2119	931	2336	2750	214	724	751	329	17133	6700	918
Total State		31728	28612	3827	20874	31238	4527	2773	21841	89862	299774	62541	15916

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5 1	4	4	18	16	0	0	11	86	134	11	7
30.	Chandigarh	22	18	8	29	40	4	3	27	241	1731	66	38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	5	1	4	12	9	0	2	43	63	53	17
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	33	41	29	8
33.	Delhi UT	552	369	84	469	2536	36	69	515	1733	21731	57	333
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	10	44	0
35.	Puducherry	37	25	5	1	18	7	5	9	71	711	141	7
Total UT		641	426	103	523	2622	59	77	568	2208	24421	401	410
Total all India		32369	29038	3930	21397	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195	62942	16326

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional data

*Details of cases registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2009**

Sl. No.	State	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harrass- ment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8528	461	1039	44488	546	5147	3520	11297	0	13438	48087	180441
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29	8	28	526	0	58	6	13	0	110	619	2362
3	Assam	1098	84	476	6547	170	1342	10	4398	1	2735	17973	55313
4	Bihar	2676	69	685	14746	1295	726	12	2532	31	4516	54165	122931
5	Chhattisgarh	682	68	335	9543	128	1598	152	893	0	2735	20546	51370
6	Goa	132	27	24	191	3	37	10	21	0	220	884	3005
7	Gujarat	1014	238	240	9456	24	727	114	5506	0	5178	60758	115183
8	Haryana	1406	35	153	3977	281	451	605	2617	0	1549	21804	56229
9	Himachal pradesh	264	2	124	1230	1	318	37	284	0	616	7555	13315
10	Jammu and Kashmir	475	37	217	331	12	972	371	196	0	517	11059	21975
11	Jharkhand	910	15	203	4132	295	276	83	710	6	1678	11430	37436
12	Karnataka	5079	171	293	20105	264	2186	64	3185	2	417	61108	134042
13	Kerala	3394	66	503	18274	20	2540	395	4007	0	41	68688	118369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	1830	27	741	37132	858	6307	728	3983	1	6591	101367	207762
15	Maharashtra	7976	478	1105	28326	341	3196	1099	7681	0	12459	48460	199598
16.	Manipur	96	1	81	224	0	39	2	25	0	0	861	2852
17.	Meghalaya	113	9	54	207	0	72	1	24	1	72	680	2448
18.	Mizoram	61	9	24	120	0	61	1	4	0	36	407	2047
19.	Nagaland	33	3	4	38	0	11	0	0	0	34	235	1059
20.	Orissa	1137	34	413	6816	384	2697	210	2047	1	2979	20560	55740
21.	Punjab	3098	63	101	5498	126	319	33	1061	0	3289	10080	35545
22.	Rajasthan	15037	59	556	21652	436	2485	24	10371	0	7898	70089	166565
23.	Sikkim	12	2	9	91	0	10	0	6	0	59	225	669
24.	Tamil Nadu	2557	352	580	18147	194	1242	501	1460	0	13528	106215	174691
25.	Tripura	110	20	62	1047	29	384	5	815	0	225	1324	5486
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8845	339	254	10934	2232	2782	2524	8566	0	12159	60918	172884
27.	Uttarakhand	544	43	17	1198	94	119	249	361	0	685	1868	8802
28.	West Bengal	3298	153	344	11196	506	1942	108	16112	5	3623	38776	113036
Total State		70434	2873	8665	276172	8239	38044	10864	88175	48	97387	846741	2061155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	2	12	89	1	30	7	21	0	2	451	941
30.	Chandigarh	193	4	4	63	2	26	2	51	0	7	976	3555
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	1	5	23	0	2	1	3	0	17	151	442
32.	Daman and Diu	4	3	3	14	0	4	1	3	0	40	78	278
33.	Delhi UT	2000	47	34	1938	141	552	118	1283	0	846	14808	50251
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	135
35.	Puducherry	47	5	11	901	0	53	16	10	0	233	2278	4591
Total UT		2284	62	69	3042	144	667	145	1371	0	1145	18803	60193
Total all India		72718	2935	8734	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	98532	865544	2121348

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional data

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Final Reports Submitted (CFR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total IPC crimes during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	2007								2008								2009*				
		CR	CS	CV	CFR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CFR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CFR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175087	148066	35380	19525	236176	232163	54944	179275	148032	31732	20463	231386	230936	44164	180441	137385	29938	23547	234920	223684	45573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	1362	260	1030	2478	1821	370	2374	1367	285	941	2621	1987	399	2362	1379	331	887	2817	1686	360
3.	Assam	45282	23335	5042	16301	59402	37358	8967	53333	23170	2266	16377	56084	31199	5466	55313	25857	3139	19867	71627	36796	5046
4.	Bihar	109420	81292	8966	29303	219895	188393	18070	122669	85495	9981	27204	232962	216820	1937	122931	77420	8500	29693	205005	181510	20810
5.	Chhattisgarh	45845	35652	14682	8778	6039	58898	19830	51442	40235	11945	10223	67579	66287	17130	51370	41092	11431	9956	67070	6740	19579
6.	Goa	2479	1153	285	912	2619	1786	364	2742	1558	260	826	3159	2591	322	5005	1541	311	1117	3124	2428	381
7.	Gujarat	123195	100655	25634	22815	169444	169728	31244	123808	98998	25895	24683	169084	170413	33402	115183	88474	23467	23352	154679	154274	27344
8.	Haryana	51597	35510	8938	12194	70746	69293	17711	55344	37168	14252	14123	71553	70734	19115	56229	36275	12031	14344	67152	66797	18710
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14222	10695	1475	1764	19598	19068	1893	13976	11066	1875	1981	19747	20051	2727	13315	11240	1655	2014	18999	18655	2566
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21443	16792	4346	3415	32936	32932	4793	20604	12678	3777	2886	25642	25666	4433	21975	16634	4776	4209	33419	33362	5931
11.	Jharkhand	38489	24568	8102	9183	46489	42457	8949	38686	26156	5898	11466	50136	44055	9128	37436	26798	10240	11207	51558	47906	13571
12.	Karnataka	120606	94831	24533	19353	134054	131399	28392	127540	113686	28062	20397	150998	141807	31783	134042	90894	26209	18332	149981	143590	29051
13.	Kerala	108530	92771	34728	9641	149117	149406	50910	110620	94920	37530	9948	156403	156336	47485	118369	107251	42935	10511	162016	164819	54157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202386	170774	52579	30522	329280	329263	93703	206556	172397	59254	30555	343047	342787	107582	207762	177320	53222	29298	331978	330535	92712
15.	Maharashtra	195707	131761	7479	53097	291313	272888	12084	206243	140467	7552	54015	311598	299629	13301	199598	137667	7149	56385	294753	288547	10808
16.	Manipur	3259	80	23	1738	1306	93	35	3349	101	64	1519	1325	111	67	2852	55	7	1563	1442	60	7
17.	Meghalaya	2079	651	246	647	1557	896	297	2318	680	251	674	1666	1054	291	2448	1103	209	1337	1677	1754	275
18.	Mizoram	2083	1814	1666	304	2062	2595	1889	1989	1613	1606	119	2162	1819	1820	2047	2014	1446	189	2039	2831	2308
19.	Nagaland	1180	604	554	623	795	689	869	1202	581	503	423	1024	686	683	35545	831	457	512	1103	672	414
20.	Orissa	54872	41951	3736	5901	80874	78314	8638	56755	44148	4478	6783	77827	81061	9393	166565	42306	3359	4890	80595	78940	8879
21.	Punjab	35793	23648	5615	7681	47042	44045	10728	35314	24510	7226	8828	46525	44611	13536	669	23489	6625	9246	46262	41833	11800
22.	Rajasthan	148870	92544	39821	21712	183814	183575	76689	151174	94530	37444	22006	181167	181201	76090	174691	98391	36722	25137	189997	189989	80670
23.	Sikkim	667	319	95	100	623	468	125	730	520	114	185	897	799	404	669	569	154	521	893	692	322
24.	Tamil Nadu	172754	141942	74233	10354	201372	192604	95524	176833	144527	77993	12673	212832	194757	94663	174691	135125	68077	16579	208677	199882	95109
25.	Tripura	4273	3361	481	1138	4578	3905	656	5336	4303	253	917	6001	4778	343	5486	4440	267	843	8984	5800	380
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150258	96312	43749	36266	246821	210722	101010	168996	109554	53565	44226	275250	237673	128149	172884	108193	54374	45902	285286	224909	136777
27.	Uttarakhand	9599	6222	3803	2574	14473	12219	7312	8856	6111	2540	2272	11392	11373	7564	8802	6596	2808	2362	11829	11286	6271
28.	West Bengal	81102	57726	3095	18833	109678	93532	5590	105419	67172	4077	20803	121906	98430	4508	113036	72399	3003	24213	113613	90277	4158
Total State		1923363	1436392	409564	345705	2718781	2559510	661586	2033483	1505743	430678	367516	2831973	2679651	693325	2061155	1472738	412892	388613	2801495	2610921	693969

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	807	632	123	165	1065	956	147	882	647	73	211	1064	1038	122	941	677	56	196	1035	1066	118
30.	Chandigarh	3643	1224	832	1440	2846	2058	1253	3931	1666	1027	1951	2984	2458	1385	3555	931	684	1808	2354	1529	1054
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	425	239	15	89	413	399	26	401	280	12	155	597	579	19	442	239	36	81	694	572	46
32.	Daman and Diu	260	131	28	164	393	354	38	248	118	56	112	398	367	72	278	149	17	108	365	308	30
33.	Delhi UT	56065	32027	20129	17631	50744	41117	24572	49350	34226	12189	21997	38286	39838	15492	50251	26777	11830	22841	36263	37050	13526
34.	Lakshadweep	56	25	1	16	26	17	1	95	6	1	11	52	11	1	135	94	0	88	240	135	1
35.	Puducherry	5054	5041	3237	490	6291	7059	3846	4989	4502	4439	597	6922	6368	5062	4591	4349	2136	472	6502	7132	2800
Total UT		66310	39319	24365	19995	61778	51960	29883	59896	41445	17797	25034	50313	50659	22153	60193	33216	14759	25594	47453	47792	17575
Total all India		1989673	1475711	433929	365700	2780559	2611470	691469	2093379	1547188	448475	392550	2882286	2730310	715478	2121348	1505954	427651	414207	2848948	2658713	711544

Source : Crime in India.

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

*Provisional Data

Statement-III*F.No. 24013/201/2009-CSR-III**Government of India/Bharat Sarkar**Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya**Centre – State Division*

North Block, New Delhi, the 16th July, 2010

To,

The Chief Secretaries

All State Governments/UT Administrations.

Subject:- Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime.

Sir/Madam,

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India. The Union Government, however, attaches the highest importance to prevention of crime and, therefore, has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of the criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime.

The Government of India is deeply concerned about crime and would, therefore, advise the State Governments and UT Administrations to take the following steps for effective prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes within their jurisdiction:—

Prevention

- (i) A concerted effort should be made to fill-up all the vacant posts in the police at the earliest. It should be ensured that the recruitment is transparent, objective and corruption-free using a recruitment procedure that is technology-based and free of all avoidable human interference, wherever possible.
- (ii) State Governments/UT Administrations may

consider creation of a separate cadre for intelligence; revision of special branch manual; appointment of a dedicated intelligence officer in each police station; and reactivating the beat constable system with suitable localization and modernization.

- (iii) All the Police Stations must be provided with pucca buildings, vehicles, appropriate communication equipment, including mobile phones wherever necessary, computers with internet connectivity and backup power supply, photocopiers, fax machines etc. to make their functioning more effective and efficient. Obsolete police equipment, including firearms and riot control equipment, must be upgraded, especially in sensitive and crime-prone areas.
- (iv) Regular training, physical exercises and firing practice must be ensured to keep the police force physically and professionally fit and prepared. Suitable training should also be imparted to the police in behavioural aspects to make their functioning citizen friendly, service oriented and to develop a positive and helpful attitude in them. They should especially be sensitized to crime against the vulnerable sections of society, including women, children, SCs/STs, senior citizens and persons with disabilities.
- (v) Regular training drills in handling all types of emergencies must be undertaken to check the preparedness of the force for reacting to any emergency in the shortest possible time effectively and efficiently.

Registration

- (vi) A Reception Officer (of the rank of Head Constable) must be available round the clock in every Police Station. Equal and fair treatment must be given to every petitioner/complainant

irrespective of his/her status, class or creed and a proper receipt should be given for every complaint forthwith. The disposal of the complaint should normally be ensured within two days by holding an on the spot enquiry in the ward/village concerned. Wherever found appropriate, the complaint should be converted into an FIR.

- (vii) Whenever an FIR is registered, a signed copy of the FIR must be provided to the complainant on the spot. The State Governments/UT Administrations must ensure registration of cases round the clock and deal sternly with any dereliction of duty in this regard.
- (viii) 'Crime against Women/Children' desks may be set-up in every police station.

Investigation

- (ix) Separation of 'Investigation of crime function' from the 'Law and Order duty' is recommended. Owing to the high priority that the maintenance of public order gets, the work relating to investigation of crime gets neglected. Separation of the two wings should be implemented in urban police stations, to begin with. The possibility of outsourcing non-core police functions to free more policemen for the core policing functions may also be explored.
- (x) Proper forensic assistance must be provided for investigation of crime by strengthening the forensic facilities, provision of mobile forensic laboratories and positioning of adequate number of trained technical/scientific personnel for the purpose.
- (xi) Scientific and upgraded investigation/interrogation skills and methodologies must be used while keeping in view the legal/privacy/human rights of accused/victims/witnesses.

Prosecution

- (xii) Proper legal advice/services of prosecutors must be made available to the police at all levels for effective prosecution of crime. The legal advisory role of prosecuting staff should be emphasized through departmental instructions. Control over prosecution should rest with senior police officers. This is vital for maintaining proper standards of prosecution.
- (xiii) A suitable mechanism must be put in place to regularly monitor and review the progress of prosecution of criminal cases at District/State level and reporting the progress to the State Government/UT Administration at appropriate level.

Police – Community/Civil Society Partnership

- (xiv) Reporting of crime/valuable information about crime by reluctant/fearful citizens, who are witness to or have important information about a crime, should be encouraged through financial rewards and anonymity. The local police must be assigned to follow up on the tips and information so received. A telephone number/website must be dedicated to receiving information from informers/general citizens.
- (xv) Citizen volunteers must be identified and trained and their services utilised as the "eyes and ears" in prevention and control of crime. The print and electronic media must be used effectively to highlight the efforts of local police in crime prevention and to educate the residents about what they can do to help the police.
- (xvi) Senior Police Officers should hold regular meetings with the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and other Associations. They should be encouraged to keep surveillance in their respec-

tive areas and inform the police in case any suspicious person/activity/object comes to notice. The local police must also regularly verify the antecedents of all domestic servants/maids/helps, especially serving in the homes of old persons and persons with disabilities.

- (xvii) The community policing initiatives must be encouraged in the area of every Police Station. States/UTs may consider setting up Community Counselling Centres (CCC) at the Police Stations for resolution of conflicts especially affecting women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society. Assistance of eminent personalities of the area, NGOs and other Governmental agencies may be taken to sustain the CCCs. Personal counselling must be provided to resolve family disputes.

Cyber-Crimes

- (xviii) State Governments and UT Administrations must build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber-crime (wherein a computer is either a tool or a target or both). They must create necessary technical infrastructure, including establishment of adequate number of cyber police stations, and post technically trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber-crimes.

- (xix) The States/UTs must establish anti-cyber-crime missions to stop those behind computer intrusions, frauds, the spread of malicious code etc.; to identify and thwart online sexual predators who use the Internet to exploit children and produce, possess or share child pornography; to counteract operations that target intellectual property, endangering national security and competitiveness; and to dismantle national and transnational organized criminal enterprises engaging in crimes/frauds on the Internet.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

New Delhi-110001

Tele No. 23092630

16.7.2010

Copy for information and necessary action to:—

1. The Principal Secretary/Secretary Home — All State Governments/UT Administrations.
2. The Director General of Police — All State Governments/UT Administrations.
3. The DGs/IGs (In-charge of Prisons) — All State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement-IV

F. No. 24013/43/Misc/2010-CSR.III 2948-2985

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

North Block, New Delhi.

Dated the 7th September, 2010

To,

The Home Secretaries of all State Governments/UT Administrations.

Subject:— Preparation of a Victim Compensation Scheme for the victims of crime in view of insertion of a new Section 357-A in the Cr. P.C. through 'The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008' — Regarding.

Sir/Madam,

It may be stated that a new Section 357-A regarding

Victim Compensation Scheme has been inserted after Section 357 in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Cr. P.C.), vide 'The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008' (No. 5 of 2009). The said Section 357-A of the Cr. P.C. has come into force with effect from 31.12.2009.

2. The said new Section 357-A provides that:—

" 357A. (1) Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.

(2) Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) If the trial Court, at the conclusion of the trial, is satisfied, that the compensation awarded under section 357 is not adequate for such rehabilitation, or where the cases end in acquittal or discharge and the victim has to be rehabilitated, it may make recommendation for compensation.

(4) Where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and where no trial takes place, the victim or his dependents may make an application to the State of the District Legal Services Authority for award of compensation.

(5) On receipt of such recommendations or on the application under sub-section (4), the State or the District Legal Services Authority shall, after due enquiry award adequate compensation by completing the enquiry within two months.

(6) The State or the District Legal Services Authority, as the case may be, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid-facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the police officer not below the rank of the officer in charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other interim relief as the appropriate authority deems fit."

3. Accordingly, every State Government/UT Administration is required to prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents, who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation, in co-ordination with the Central Government

4. It is, therefore, requested that immediate steps be taken to prepare and implement a scheme for the above purpose in respect of your State/UT. The Central Government, may also be consulted while finalizing the scheme, wherever and whenever required in the matter. The draft scheme may please be prepared within a period of four weeks.

5. The action taken in the matter may please be intimated to this Ministry immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Prem Narain Saxena)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Telefax No. 2309 3008.

822-823
Global Trade in Seeds

216. { SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of India in the global trade in seeds;
- (b) whether steps have been taken to enhance our share at the global level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The share of the Indian Global Trade in seed is less than one per cent.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam.

Following measures have been initiated to enhance its share at the global level:—

- (i) Quantitative restrictions for export of seeds have been removed and exports liberalized.
- (ii) Promotional programmes to improve the quality of Indian seeds to enhance the market acceptability have been taken up.
- (iii) Testing and certification facilities have been established in conformity with international requirements.
- (iv) Private Seed Testing Laboratories have been accredited and permitted to issue orange certificate of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) for export of seeds.
- (v) India has become a member of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) since October, 2008 to facilitate movement of seeds in international trade. 10 States seeds certification agencies have been nominated as Designated Authorities for implementation of the OECD Programme. 61 varieties of 21 crops have been listed under the OECD catalogue for varietal Certification.
- (vi) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Bill, 2001 has been enacted and is expected to encourage the export of seeds.

(vii) Adequate provisions have been made in the proposed Seeds Bill 2004 to facilitate the export of seeds.

[Translation]

824 - 825
Modernisation of CPF

217. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Para-military Forces (CPF) are facing shortage of modern weapons and communication equipment;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided financial assistance for modernisation of CPF; and

(d) if so, the total funds approved, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the Government has approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernization of 6 Central Para Military Forces (Assam Rifle, (AR), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Border Security Forces (BSF), in do-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and National Security Guard (NSG) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3740.71 crores in February 02. Separately, the Government also approved a three year plan (2005-08) for modernization of Shasatra Seema Bal (SSB) at an estimated cost of Rs. 444.43 crores in April, 2005. The Government also approved the extension of both the above plans upto 31.03.2011.

The force-wise funds utilized during each of the last three years and the current year force-wise is given below:-

Name of the Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto August, 2010)
Assam Rifle	10.65	34.15	43.60	83.0
BSF	176.50	53.84	148.31	57.5
CISF	2.83	0.90	0.41	0.0
CRPF	5.08	0.00	25.50	6.9
ITBP	0.28	5.64	12.21	2.0
NSG	14.72	3.33	9.99	0.2
SSB	55.60	21.94	33.38	1.2
Total	265.66	119.80	273.40	150.8

[English]

Precious Metal
Revival of Kolar Gold Fields

825-826

218. [SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to revive/reopen the Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) in view of the rising prices of gold worldwide;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assessed gold reserves in KGF;

(c) whether the Union Government has prepared any roadmap for the revival of the KGF;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

826-827

219. [DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI UMA SHANKAR SINGH:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) to remove the deficiencies of the existing crops insurance schemes and make it more comprehensive and farmer friendly;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the modified scheme;

(c) whether the Government has permitted the private sector insurance companies to participate in the implementation of the said scheme from the rabi season, 2010-11; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11 seasons. Major improvements in the existing crop insurance scheme of NAIS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Private General Insurance Companies namely ICICI-Lombard, IFFCO Tokio and Cholamandalam MS have also been permitted in implementation of MNAIS besides, AIC.

Statement*Major improvements made in the existing NAIS*

- (i) Actuarial premiums would be paid for insuring the crops. However, subsidy in premium at different rate i.e. 40% to 75% depending upon the slab, would be provided to the farmers;
- (ii) All claims liability would be on the insurer;
- (iii) The unit area of insurance for major crops is village panchayat;
- (iv) Indemnity amount shall be payable for prevented sowing/planting risk and for post harvest losses due to cyclone;
- (v) On account payment upto 25% of likely claims would be released as advance for providing immediate relief to farmers;
- (vi) Uniform seasonality discipline for loanee and non-loanee farmers;
- (vii) More proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield; and minimum indemnity level of 70% instead of 60%;
- (viii) It has also been proposed to set up a catastrophic fund at the national level contributed by the central and State Government on 50:50 basis to provide protection to the insurance company in the event of premium to claim ratio exceeding 1:5 at national level and failure to procure appropriate reinsurance cover at competitive rates;
- (ix) NAIS would be withdrawn for those area (s)/ crop(s) of the districts in which MNAIS is proposed to be implemented.

827-829
Supply of Rotten Foodgrains

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

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding supply of rotten foodgrains to the States by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for distribution to the poor people;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the FCI for supply of good quality foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such complaint has been received in this Department.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) Quality of the foodgrains distributed through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has to be as per quality specifications under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and PFA Rules, 1955.

In terms of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, Food Corporation of India (FCI) or any other agency designated by the Central Government shall ensure delivery of foodgrains of fair average quality to State Governments for distribution under the Public Distribution System. The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 further stipulates that joint inspection of the stocks of foodgrains intended for issue be conducted by State Government and FCI to ensure that the stocks conform to the prescribed quality specifications. State Governments are also to ensure that stocks of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System, as issued from the FCI godowns, are not replaced by stocks of inferior quality during storage, transit or any other stage till delivery to the ration card holder. Under the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, FCI is also stipulated to issue to the State Governments stack-wise

sealed samples of the stocks of foodgrains supplied to them for distribution under the PDS at the time of dispatch. Government has also issued appropriate instructions to all State/UT Government that all the stocks available with the State Government agencies and Fair Price Shops should be regularly inspected for their quality and under no circumstances foodgrains not meeting the required quality specifications be distributed.

[Translation]

Edible Oil Agriculture
Groundnut Cultivation
829-830

221. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area under groundnut cultivation and the major groundnut producing area in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative price to groundnut growers; and
- (c) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2009-10, the details of estimated area under groundnut cultivation in the country and in major groundnut producing States are as under:

**Area under groundnut cultivation
during 2009-10 (000' hectares)**

State	Area
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1301.0
Gujarat	1826.0

1	2
Karnataka	799.0
Madhya Pradesh	188.1
Maharashtra	318.0
Rajasthan	326.0
Tamil Nadu	414.2
All India	5470.0

(b) and (c) In order to provide remunerative price to farmers for their produce and to encourage higher investment and production, Government of India announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for certain agricultural commodities including ground nut in shell on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Government of India has substantially increased MSP of ground nut in shell from Rs.1550 per quintal during 2007-08 to Rs.2100 per quintal during 2008-09. The MSP for groundnut in shell for 2010-11 has been further increased by Rs. 200 per quintal and fixed at Rs. 2300 per quintal as compared to the previous year.

The designated central nodal agencies intervene in the market for undertaking procurement operations with the objective that the market prices do not fall below the MSP fixed by the Government.

[English]

830-831
Oil Palm Cultivation

222. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme/ programme to promote cultivation of oil palm in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the incentives given to the farmers for encouraging cultivation of oil palm in the country;

(d) whether the Government is aware that certain States including Andhra Pradesh are levying tax on the oil palm produce at 4% from the farmers causing financial burden to them; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to dissuade the States from levying such tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides assistance for oilpalm under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). 12 States viz.; Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Orissa, Kerala, Mizoram, Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tripura are covered under ISOPOM. Four States viz. Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tripura are not implementing the Oil Palm Development Programme. Besides ISOPOM, assistance can also be availed by the States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(c) Assistance is provided for cost of planting material, maintenance of plantation for 4 years, cultivation inputs, installation of drip irrigation system, diesel pump sets, training, development of waste-land, extension and publicity, establishment and staff, demonstrations, leaf-nutrients analysis laboratories and testing of genotypes under various environmental conditions, and innovative interventions etc.

(d) and (e) No Tax/VAT is being levied on Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) procured from farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Revenue and Expenditure
Expenditure during Commonwealth Games

223. [SHRI RAMESH BAIS: 831-833
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) the number of countries participated in the Commonwealth Games;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on hosting the Commonwealth Games as well as on construction/reconstruction/repair of stadia;

(c) whether there has been time and cost overrun in the construction/reconstruction/repair of stadia;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether complaints were made in regard to lack of proper facilities at the games venues/stadia/village; and

(f) if so, the measures taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) 71 countries participated in the Commonwealth Games, held in at Delhi in October, 2010.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 11,687 crore was approved by the Government of India for the organization of the Games. This included Rs. 4459 crore for construction/renovation of Competition and Training Venues for the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) and (d) Some of the stadia could not meet the targeted Timelines for which Recovery Plan were worked out and operationalized, wherever required. These inter-alia, included increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; Increase in working hours; deployment of

additional machineries; close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within the recovery schedule.

(e) and (f) There had been some shortcomings in respect of some stadia such as minor seepage, leakage, dislodging of some tiles of false ceilings and cleanliness of site/s. Remedial action was taken and all these shortcomings were redressed in time.

Starvation
Hunger Index

833-834

224. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the position of India has declined in the Global Hunger Index, 2010 brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the hunger index in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken to reduce hunger in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October, 2010. In this report, India ranks 67th among 84 developing countries while its ranking was 65th among 84 developing countries in GHI Report, 2009. The GHI Report, 2010 is based on data from 2003 to 2008 relating to three factors, namely (i) the proportion of undernourished as percentage of the population (2004-06 data);

(ii) the prevalence of under-weight in children under the age of five (2003-08 data) and (iii) the mortality rate of children under the age of five (2008 data). The GHI Report attaches equal weight to all the three indicators without giving any justification. It also does not reflect impact of the latest economic events. Further, child mortality and incidence of underweight in children are not necessarily as a result of hunger. State-wise details are not available in the GHI Report, 2010, though they were covered in GHI Report, 2008.

(c) In order to address the issue of food security in the country, Government allocates foodgrains at subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocations of foodgrains for APL category are also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability in the Central Pool and past offtake by States. Government is also implementing other welfare schemes like Mid-day-Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Annapurna Scheme etc. Besides, the Government also proposes to enact a National Food Security Act that envisages, inter-alia, entitling by law every family below the poverty line to a certain quantity of subsidized foodgrains each month.

Industry
Financial Assistance to Cottage Industries

225. [SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

834-836

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cottage industries in the country are in a poor state;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to rejuvenate the cottage industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted/released/utilised during each of the last three years and the current year/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, including cottage industries, is primarily the responsibility of States/Union Territories. The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), however supplements the efforts of the States/Union Territories for development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, including khadi, village and cottage industries, through various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc., throughout the country. The value of production of khadi as well as village industries in the country has been showing an upward trend during the last 4 years. The figures of value of production of khadi and village industries in the country during the last 4 years are given below:—

Year	Production (Value Rs. crore)	
	Khadi	Village Industries (Estimated)
2006-07	491.52	13527.19
2007-08	543.39	16134.32
2008-09	585.25	16753.62
2009-10	628.98*	17172.76*

*Provisional figures.

(c) and (d) For regeneration of traditional industries, a scheme, namely, the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented in the khadi, village and coir sector, which include cottage industries as well. Over 100 clusters in these sectors have been taken up for development under SFURTI.

Release of funds under SFURTI is cluster specific and not made to the States directly. The funds are released to the Nodal Agencies, i.e., the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board, which are responsible for holding and disbursing the funds on receipt of utilization certificate and depending on actual physical progress. Funds released to the Nodal Agencies during the last four years and funds earmarked for current year under SFURTI are as under:—

(Rs. crore)			
Year	KVIC	Coir Board	Total
2006-07	19.03	6.50	25.53
2007-08	9.04	6.27	15.31
2008-09	13.45	3.50	16.95
2009-10	12.00	Nil	12.00
2010-11*	12.75	4.25	17.00

*Funds allocated in BE 2010-11 under SFURTI.

[Translation]

Tourism
Attack on Foreign Tourists
836-837
226. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bikers opened fire on foreign tourists near Jama Masjid in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has investigated the matter;

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

(e) whether terrorist organisations are also believed to be involved in the said attack; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 19.09.2010, two bikers fired upon a tourist bus parked near gate No.3 of Jama Masjid, Delhi injuring two foreign tourists. A case vide FIR No.65 dated 19.9.2010 u/s 307/34 IPC & 25/27Arms Act was registered at PS Jama Masjid, Delhi.

(c) and (d) The case is still under investigation of Special Cell, Delhi Police. The spot was examined by officials of CFSL and CBI and exhibits were also deposited with their laboratory for expert's opinion.

(e) and (f) The investigation of the case is in progress. An e-mail was received by different media offices from the Indian Mujahiddin, mentioning indirectly about the incident but not taking direct responsibility of the attack. Delhi Police has taken a large number of anti-terrorist measures in the city to combat terrorism. These measures can be grouped under the following heads:

1. Armed Response Teams consisting of Quick Reaction Teams, Mobile Striking Parties, Foot/Static Armed Parties, Mobile Patrol Vans (MPVs) PCR Vans and PCR Motor Cycles, Special Weapon and Tactics Teams (SWAT).
2. Collection of Terrorist related intelligence.
3. Security audit of Vital Installations.
4. Eyes and Ears Scheme and Tenant verification.
5. Checking of Public Places.

[English]

837 - 838
Appointment of Committee for
Probing Corruption Charges

227. [SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to appoint a

Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe the charges of alleged corruption in the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Government has already appointed a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games Delhi 2010. Besides, other investigative agencies such as Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, Chief Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc. are also making investigations within their respective jurisdictions and as per their mandate. In view of this appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe the charges of alleged corruption in the Commonwealth Games is not considered necessary.

[Translation]

838 - 839
Exodus of People from Jammu and Kashmir

228. [SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exodus of a large number of people from State of Jammu and Kashmir have been reported after the spurt of terrorist activities in the State;

(b) if so, the number of persons displaced so far;

(c) whether the Government has launched any scheme to rehabilitate such persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons rehabilitated so far alongwith the time by which the remaining persons, if any, are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

Due to onset of militancy in the 1990's, 58697 families are reported to have migrated from the valley and are temporarily settled in Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the Country.

(c) and (d) Various measures have been taken for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants that include:-

Construction of 200 flats at Sheikpora in Budgam District. Two model clusters in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrants has construction of 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani. Besides comprehensive Package of Rs. 1618.40 crore have been announced for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley on 25.4.08 which provides for, provision of assistance for repair/renovation and damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuance of cash and rations relief, students' scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

The State Government has taken measures to implement the package. The response of the migrants are still expected.

However, no family has returned to the Valley and it is not possible to indicate any time line for the same.

[English]

840-841
Financial Assistance to NGOs by NDMC

229. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has provided financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in educational activities;

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

(c) the total funds granted during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise;

(d) whether the Government/NDMC monitors their functioning and have issued any directives thereon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The New Delhi Municipal Council is running a Grant-in-Aid scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organizations for promotion of art, culture, social, medical, sports and educational activities under the discretionary functions of the Council under section 12 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994. The details in this regard are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Amount of assistance given during the financial year (Rs. in thousands)			
		2007 -08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	R.M. Girls Primary School No.1, Doctors Lane	2754	1166	10000	5000
2.	R.M. Arya Girls Primary School-II	1439	3378	7000	3500

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Nirmal Primary School, Kota House	3597	2927	7800	6500
4.	Khalsa Boys Primary School, Bangla Sahib	34	0	0	0
5.	The Blind Relief Association, Delhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi	50	200	200	0
6.	All India Federation of Deaf, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi	30	50	100	0
7.	Institution for Blind Andh Vidyalaya, P.K. Road, New Delhi	50	100	200	0
8.	Delhi Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi	0	50	50	0

(d) and (e) The New Delhi Municipal Council has laid down detailed terms and conditions for regulation of such grants including their proper use, inspection by the New Delhi Municipal Council and audit of accounts of such organisation.

841 - 846 Agriculture
National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

230. [SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for the benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount released for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government had constituted a Joint Group on Crop Insurance;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by the group; and

(e) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented in the country since Rabi 1999-2000 for the benefit of farmers.

(b) Rs. 718.88 crore, Rs. 694.00 crore and Rs. 1419.00 crore were released during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively, against committed liabilities of Government of India under NAIS. The Scheme is demand driven and therefore, State-wise allocation is not made. However, State-wise details of business statistics of NAIS since its inception is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) To overcome the limitations noticed during implementation of NAIS and make it more farmer friendly, a Joint Group was constituted by the Government of India. The Group made in-depth study of crop insurance schemes and made important recommendations like reduction in unit area of insurance to Gram Panchayat for major crops, more precise calculation of Threshold Yield, higher indemnity levels, coverage of pre-sowing/planting risk and post harvest losses etc.

(e) The proposal on Modified NAIS incorporating the improvements suggested by the Joint Group and views/comments of the various stake-holders has been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.

Statement

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

NAIS — Business Statistics from RABI 1999-2000 to RABI 2009-10 i.e. for 21 seasons (as on 28.09.2010)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Farmers covered	Area Insured (in hec.)	Amount (Rs. crores)						Farmers benefited
				Sum Insured	Premium	Subsidy	Claims Reported	Claims Paid	Claims Payable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22276789	34729657.65	3676186.28	106080.48	10667.81	329988.40	260034.19	69954.21	5109364
2.	Assam	191895	149487.52	26014.16	677.75	76.82	904.38	494.56	409.82	35353
3.	Bihar	4791993	5905842.79	894816.62	22149.96	2063.95	170309.37	123644.93	46664.44	1809741
4.	Chhattisgarh	6666883	13761302.70	541749.15	13945.19	777.69	36699.82	36654.80	45.02	1596825
5.	Goa	6901	11542.78	238.44	4.22	1.14	2.36	2.36	0.00	702
6.	Gujarat	10146585	23805823.12	2155672.57	87353.06	4758.37	384118.38	369122.28	14996.10	3663771
7.	Haryana	586186	683808.87	66227.98	2016.18	60.33	3208.39	3208.39	0.00	114409
8.	Himachal Pradesh	213915	156992.07	19248.35	416.32	142.89	1433.71	1301.11	132.60	97764
9.	Jharkhand	5077724	2743692.74	221794.70	5623.63	297.53	46947.13	16535.75	30411.38	1857622
10.	Karnataka	10302679	17118621.16	1186346.78	37263.39	2077.39	157311.43	155663.23	1648.20	4342690
11.	Kerala	350582	300814.27	51027.93	1080.27	179.30	2235.75	2230.95	4.80	65245
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18868645	48665252.96	2177930.06	63685.02	2336.44	98432.16	97932.16	600.00	3612494
13.	Maharashtra	25740920	23360954.53	1498895.10	57873.66	7626.21	185730.93	185695.23	35.70	8583095

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Manipur	10930	10907.00	2991.32	74.78	6.63	223.49	223.49	0.00	10930
15.	Meghalaya	23392	25561.49	3389.40	181.38	28.84	41.83	40.02	1.80	2196
16.	Mizoram	121	134.00	23.24	0.58	0.06	11.23	0.00	11.23	119
17.	Orissa	10311332	10413633.63	1109123.72	27500.59	3731.08	54280.91	53631.03	649.88	1755516
18.	Rajasthan	15058674	31379980.35	1620309.00	45754.35	737.57	262081.38	257032.20	5049.18	5196770
19.	Sikkim	1785	1269.82	206.82	2.47	0.43	1.28	1.28	0.00	86
20.	Tamil Nadu	3326079	4581635.02	740099.97	17065.98	7788.63	123553.33	112023.39	11529.94	1308366
21.	Tripura	15814	9846.24	2017.39	60.01	6.67	58.31	58.23	0.08	3432
22.	Uttar Pradesh	16227055	22315476.05	1907703.14	38880.70	3397.55	82374.13	81609.64	764.49	3503520
23.	Uttarakhand	235120	231491.81	44631.87	913.96	79.53	2936.57	2777.14	159.44	89039
24.	West Bengal	8141238	4142856.28	737551.62	29595.26	9425.46	83682.06	81836.60	1845.46	1859255
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1394	2055.01	188.67	4.01	1.14	0.63	0.63	0.00	59
26.	Puducherry	28497	42258.06	6151.38	116.43	28.72	229.87	226.91	2.96	5417
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	26866	38003.14	2589.28	50.40	3.63	54.43	10.21	44.22	2136
Grand Total		158629994	244588901.06	18693124.93	558370.04	56301.71	2026851.66	1841990.70	184860.96	44625916

12.00 hrs.

RELINQUISHMENT OF OFFICE BY SECRETARY-
GENERAL, SHRI P.D.T. ACHARY AND HIS
APPOINTMENT AS HONORARY OFFICER
OF LOK SABHA

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that Shri P.D.T. Achary has relinquished his office as Secretary-General of Lok Sabha on 30 September, 2010.

Shri P.D.T. Achary, who was appointed as Secretary-General of Lok Sabha on 1 August, 2005 had a thorough knowledge of parliamentary practices, procedures and constitutional matters which greatly helped the Presiding Officers and the Panel of Chairmen in conducting the proceedings of the House in a smooth and orderly manner. Shri Achary was always available to all sections of the House.

Shri Achary helped in successfully organizing various international parliamentary conferences, seminars and workshops by the Indian Parliament and had also been of great help to Indian Parliamentary delegations attending international parliamentary conferences and on goodwill visits to foreign Parliaments. Throughout his career, he worked very conscientiously and the institution benefited from his vast knowledge of parliamentary procedures and practices.

In recognition of his services to Lok Sabha, I have great pleasure in announcing that Shri Achary has been appointed as Honorary Officer of the House.

I am sure all of you will join me in wishing him the best of health and a very meaningful and productive life in the years ahead.

12.03 hrs.

APPOINTMENT OF SHRI T.K. VISWANATHAN AS
SECRETARY GENERAL, LOK SABHA

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am also happy to announce that I have appointed, in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of Opposition, Shri T.K. Viswanathan, formerly Union Law Secretary and Advisor to Union Minister for Law and Justice as Secretary-General, Lok Sabha with effect from 1 October, 2010.

Shri Viswanathan has been associated with drafting of many important Government Bills and has also assisted various Parliamentary Committees during examination of Bills referred to them. I am confident that Shri Viswanathan, with over 38 years of experience in the field of law during which he occupied important positions in the Ministry of Law and Justice, will diligently discharge his duties and responsibilities as our next Secretary-General.

12.04 hrs.

848 - 849

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Congratulations to Indian contingent on their
splendid performance at the Commonwealth
Games, 2010**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members now coming to the Commonwealth Games, I am sure the House would join me in applauding all the 71 participating contingents from Commonwealth countries especially the Indian contingent for their splendid performance at the Nineteenth Commonwealth Games 2010 held in New Delhi from 3rd October to 14th October, 2010. I, on behalf of the House, congratulate all the sportsmen and sports-women who have won medals for their country. I also

congratulate all the sportspersons who have participated in the Games in the true spirit of sportsmanship and friendship.

India was awarded 38 gold, 27 silver and 36 bronze medals in these Games, thereby crowning itself with sporting glory by winning an unprecedented 101 medals.

It is a matter of great pride to observe that a majority of victorious sportspersons are from rural background. Women sportspersons too have proved their mettle in these Games by excelling in various disciplines.

I am sure that these Games will act as a catalyst in projecting our country as a sporting Nation and will motivate youngsters particularly those from small villages and towns to come out and participate in sporting events.

Let us convey our best wishes to the Indian Contingent for all their future endeavours.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, scams have also taken place. ...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated 11th September, 2010 issued by the

President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the earlier Proclamation issued by her on 1st June, 2010 in relation to the State of Jharkhand published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2010 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3161/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) The Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2361(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3162/15/10]

- (ii) The Sugarcane (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2452(E)/Ess. Com./Sugarcane, in Gazette of India dated 7th October, 2010.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:-

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3163/15/10]

- (i) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment) Order,

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2095(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3164/15/10]

- (ii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Third Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2284(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3165/15/10]

- (iii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2516(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3166/15/100]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 2008-2009 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3167/15/10]

- (4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited for the years 1994-1995 to 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3168/15/10]

12.05½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re : Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants, pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants, pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, Speaker, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, please be silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs.

852 - 857

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re : Threat posed due to increasing Chinese activities along bordering States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Leh and Laddakh

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 3169/15/10.

Speaker, thanks a lot for having given importance to the security of the nation and giving me a chance to speak on this issue. I have information and I want to inform the House that China is going to attack India very soon. When China attacked India in 1962, it had occupied millions of square kilometers of Indian land. China's holdings of dialogue is a window-dressing. I can openly say that the extent to which...* China is still holding dialogues with India and the Prime Minister but on the other hand China is making preparedness for war. I am informing that China can attack anytime, in fact, China will attack. China has clearly stated that states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Laddakh and other states are the part of China. China has given such statements earlier also. I am making mention of past because other Members might not have any knowledge about it, but had Atal ji been here, he would have been raised this issue in the House. Now, there is no one who would raise this issue. At that time, Atal ji and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay ji agreed with what Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said in 1950. Then, we were children and would study. He said in 1950 that China will attack. When Chau En Lai came here, he was given a warm welcome and he was assessing our security arrangements so that he can plan how they will attack us. When he went back to his country he attacked India. China occupied our millions of square kilometers of land and our Government never tried to take back that land from China, even never made any mention of it. Further, the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Laddakh and other adjacent states too have been depicted in its maps by China. Not to speak of depicting on maps, China has made full preparations. Again I would like to inform the Government and the House on this issue. It is my allegation that the Prime Minister is not bothered about these questions. That is why I hinted hon. Sonia ji that China can attack anytime and China has made all the preparations, has constructed roads. During my stint as Minister of Defence,

the roads construction work which I undertook has not been completed yet. It is a matter of regret that their Government also did nothing when they came to power. You can go on the spot and see for yourself. Since I had the impression that we may be attacked that's why I started constructions of the roads, but no one carried the construction work forward and even the condition of constructed roads is getting worse.

I would like to know from the Government as to why the construction of roads that I started has not been completed yet. China had not constructed even a single road by that time. It was not even in its mind. But suddenly China has started constructing roads and has completed the construction work of roads. China has constructed 4, 6 and 8 lane roads and is fully prepared to attack. The Army China has openly expressed his view before the country, but no one paid attention towards him. I have come to know that meetings are held, neither action nor initiative has been taken yet in this regard despite the fact that China is ready to occupy our land. I am telling you that hon. Defence Minister, hon. Home Minister and hon. Finance Minister attend every meeting. Have army officers not informed them? Whether Army Chief has not openly given his statement before the country that China is ready to attack our country but no action has been taken in this regard. China has occupied our land earlier and again wants to do the same. So, I would like that today's business be with held and we should have a discussion at this only. One day is not enough for this discussion if everyone would like to give his opinion. It is my request that we should immediately have discussion on this issue today and discussion should continue for the rest of the day. Since you have assumed the office of Speaker, such a very important issue has not come before you and perhaps it will not come in future. I am hopeful that you will start a discussion on this issue. I would like to ask from the Government as to why the construction work which we started has not been completed I want a reply to this. We have an expression that China can attack anytime.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

George Saheb and I myself had said this and today again I would like to reiterate that China is...*. If we believed on China through dialogue then I would like to tell the leader of House that you will be deceived. China is a...* country. China talks, attacks and is occupying our land. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please expunge this word.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I had informed the House through you that China is occupying our land inch by inch daily. But no reply of that has been received so far and why reply has not been given. You tell the House what have you done so far. If not, tell the reasons thereof I would like to appeal the entire House because this issue is not related to our party only. We would like to appeal the patriot members of Congress party and all that there should be an exclusive discussion for whole day on this issue. We want that a debate should be conducted for one or two days today or thereafter by postponing entire business today because it concerns the security of our country. It is my appeal to you.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, I fully agree with honourable member because presence of China in Koko island is dangerous for our country. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, there have been exposure of scams and scandals one after the other recently starting from the allocation of 2G spectrum and then ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, what has been done so far? It is leading to one controversy to another. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing, except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is saying, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, the Government should reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, honourable minister is replying.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I will inform the hon'ble Minister of Defence about the concerns expressed by hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji. I will make him aware of whatever has been discussed here. After that in view of the relations with China, a Rebate may be conducted in the manner you think right. In view of this the Government will agree with what you will decide. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would accept his point if leader of the House assures us.. (Interruptions). I said at that time also and I have already said earlier also that if the leader of the House assures I am ready to agree with him. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Acharia is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, there has been

*Not recorded.

exposure of scam and scandal one after another starting from 2G spectrum, then Commonwealth Games scandal...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): We will discuss this issue. He has already told it...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You please speak with a smile. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam, there has been exposure of scam and scandal during the last four to five years one after another. It started from 2G spectrum. Then came the scam in the preparation of Commonwealth Games which we discussed in the last Session but we want to discuss it again in this Session because there have been new revelations in this regard. The recent one is the scam in regard to the allotment of flats by Adarsh Housing Cooperative Society in Colaba of Mumbai. When this was exposed, the entire nation was ashamed because that land belonged to the Ministry of Defence and that was earmarked for Kargil martyrs. The flats which were earmarked for the Kargil martyrs were handed over or given to the relatives and kith and kin of some Defence officers like the former Army Chief. How has this happened? How was the land which belonged to the Ministry of Defence passed on to the promoter and how were all the rules and regulations allowed to be violated? By mere resigning from the Chief Ministership is not enough. There is a need for a thorough probe. An independent probe is required and those who are responsible, maybe political bosses, should be punished. Action should be taken against those who have violated the rules and regulations. Even the Navy objected to the construction of the building but those rules were not observed. Violation of rules and regulations has

taken place. Even the environment regulations have not been observed. How has this happened? The Government regulations have not been observed. How has this happened?

The Government owes an explanation to this House and they should make a statement on this. We demand that there should be a thorough probe into the matter and those who are responsible for this act of commission and omission should be punished. Action should be taken against them, whoever he or she may be. The Government should make a statement in this House as to what action it will take against those responsible for this large scale corruption and nepotism. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir may be allowed to associate with Shri Basu Deb Acharia on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, Shri Basu Deb Acharia gave notice for adjournment motion that is why you gave him first chance to raise the issue. Through you, I would like to say that ever since UPA has come in power in its second avatar, that is its second term, there has been some or the other case of corruption coming to light almost every day. It appears that during the recess period between the last monsoon session and this winter session the Government is neck deep in corruption-Common Wealth Games scam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please allow him to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, he attacks me or I attack him, this is not proper. I do not like it at all. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: As far as the Government is concerned, all political parties are involved in it. Please do not say that. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You also do not say anything...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Probe has been conducted. She said inquiry has just now been conducted by us. Did I say anything wrong. She is standing in support. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I want to raise the issue of corruption in Government schemes. There have been scams in Commonwealth Games. There has been such a big scam in the country in 29 spectrum, Adarsh society. There has been a scam in Government's 'MNREGA' Scheme. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak. I will also give you a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjan ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You also, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Earlier CBI's functioning was proposed to be discussed. However, it has not been done. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Leader of Opposition is speaking right now. Please let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I cent per cent agree with what Shri Mulayam Singh ji

is saying. He has not given that notice, it has been given by me. It has been given by our party. We want the discussion on CBI's functioning. You are not following it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Discussion on CBI's functioning and its political misuse was on the agenda, however, the discussion is not taking place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, if Shri Mulayam Singh ji lends me an ear he would know I am saying the same thing. I sought the discussion on the political misuse of CBI in the meeting of the leader in the morning. We have also given a notice. Notice was given even last time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When the discussion regarding CBI, was scheduled, why is it not being held?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am also saying the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)* You are not allowing me to speak next sentence. You stand up each time. Please allow me to complete my sentence. This is not done. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sushmaji, why are you looking at me. Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do now cross talk. Mulayam Singhji, please sit down. Let her speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, as far as functioning of CBI is concerned, it was scheduled to be held last time, it was scheduled to be discussed even before that. We have been demanding a discussion on the issue since two sessions it has, however, not been held. So, again a notice was given on it this time and we sought discussion on it this morning. The one point that we want to discuss is that this Government is politically misusing CBI. We shall definitely discuss it, however, presently. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, we have also raised this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, however, the issue being raised by me at present relates to the flagship programmes run by the Government. Out of these, the two most referred to by the Government are MNREGA and construction of national highways.

Out of the scams being referred to by me, be they Commonwealth Games Scam, Adarsh Society Scam or 2G spectrum scam the biggest ones are those taking place in these flagship programmes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Therefore in this session. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting. Please, take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Suresh Kurup ji, please take your seat. Kurien ji, you also take your seat please. Take your seat, I am asking them to be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjan ji, your name is in the list. You may also speak later. Punia ji, please take your seat. Kamal Kishor ji, please be seated.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask you just one thing that if the opposition is not allowed to put forth their views on the floor of the House, then, where will they do that? We eagerly wait for the commencement of the session of the House for putting forth our views. You were in favour of the adjournment of the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat, take your seat now. I have asked him to be seated. You also take your seat. Tufani Saroj ji, why are you standing.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seats.

[English]

Nothing will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj says.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seats. See now you are on your legs whereas they have taken their seats. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathak ji, please take your seat. Sushma ji, you may continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, please take your seat. Why are you standing. Take your seat; you are standing time and again.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mahabal Mishra ji, please take your seat. You may speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj says will go on record and nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, you convened meetings during session and inter-session

*Not recorded.

period for running the House smoothly. The result of those two meetings was that we told you even in the morning that we would not adjourn the Question Hour. Thus, the Question Hour was not adjourned. You said that we could put forth our points of view during the Zero Hour. We are expressing our points of views very peacefully in the Zero Hour despite pandemonium and the discussion is being held very smoothly, then, what did I say due to which the Members of the entire treasury benches were agitated. I am saying this. *...(Interruptions)* Look, now I am telling you that if the House is not running and today it is getting interrupted, it is the ruling party that is responsible for this. Opposition is not responsible for this. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, take your seat. Punia ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, you may take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): You do not want to see that Parliament functions! *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: what are the threats that you are always issuing? *...(Interruptions)* What is this threat [Translation] that you will not allow the parliament to run. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : For the first time, the first day of the Winter Session is running smoothly. Do you want to disturb it? *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Madam, look who is violating the agreement reached with you in your chamber. We did not disrupt the proceedings. We allowed the Question Hour to be run. We rise to put forth our points of view very politely. The feelings that Shri Basu Deb Acharia ji expressed through the general motion. I *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mahabal Mishraji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please do not blame us from tomorrow. It is the collective responsibility of both the ruling and the opposition parties to run the House. We are fulfilling this responsibility, but they are not doing this. If someone is interrupting today, it is none other than they...*...(Interruptions)* cannot we talk about corruption. *...(Interruptions)* They will indulge in scams and we will not be allowed even to speak against that... *...(Interruptions)*. If they continue to indulge in scams, we will, of course, raise our voices against that. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are your standing? Take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: They stand all around. *...(Interruptions)* Scams will get exposed. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The revelations of these scams will be made in this session of Parliament. So, I seek your protection. If they interrupt us now and then how can the discussion be held? I request you that discussion should be allowed to be held in detail on all the scams that I have raised here. We want to hold discussion on everything. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. The hon. Minister is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is speaking, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon'ble leader of opposition pointed to the meeting held in your chamber which is usually not mentioned in the House. Madam, I would like to remind you that while agreeing on the issues she wanted to raise at that time the issues of scams were intended to be raised, but at the same time, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and other hon. Members said that when the issues of these scams are raised, then, a discussion should also be held on what had happened to the constitution and now democracy was put on sale. *...(Interruptions)* She rose to speak and we want to listen to her with due respect. *...(Interruptions)* If any Member said something in between. *...(Interruptions)* I know that she will be able to give a reply to him. She can give the reply. *...(Interruptions)* Interruptions are caused when fifty odd Members rise at a time. If one hon. Member says something, it happens often. *...(Interruptions)* I know how many Members rose and when. *...(Interruptions)* If she makes her points. *...(Interruptions)* I would only request her that she should not be so much sensitive. *...(Interruptions)* The threat issued by her stating that they would not allow the House to run, she has stated that

they will allow the House to run. *...(Interruptions)* If she talks about NREGA, and somebody rises to say that it is a State subject and this scheme is run by the concerned State Government. *...(Interruptions)* If she talks about public distribution system and someone rises to say that it is a State subject like Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Development Mission is also the State subject. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Whether 2G spectrum and CWG pertain to State subjects?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sushmaji don't get so much excited. *...(Interruptions)* I am saying that whenever you want to discuss this issue, we will have the discussion. *...(Interruptions)* Madam as was decided in the morning; you fix the time for discussion. Discussion will be held the way she wants. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I support the issue raised by Mulayam Singh ji. Before the discussion, I would like to submit that I had also given notice on the issue that have been raised by Sushmaji and Basu Deb Acharia. Bansal ji was saying that the Government was ready for discussion. Bansal ji when you were not here, many members from treasury benches were standing there, you don't know that. *...(Interruptions)* You will definitely get a chance. *...(Interruptions)* Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)* Both the hon'ble members have raised important issues, Mulayam Singh ji has also raised serious issue, today corruption has become a disease in the country. I am not in favour or against anyone. Today, be it the issue of MNREGA or Commonwealth Games or Adarsh Colony for martyrs *...(Interruptions)* for the martyrs of Kargil. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): Throw light on coffins for martyrs of Kargil. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: That was Defence land. This land allotted for widows of those martyrs who fought for the country and most of these are the soldiers who fought at the front. I agree that the Chief Minister, whose relatives got the flats there was compelled to resign ...(Interruptions) but as I said in the House in the beginning be it Commonwealth Games or any other thing we will find innumerable scams. Today there is no discussion on this issue. You have given permission for only five minutes for raising this matter. I think that scams to the tune of Rs. 70 thousand crore to Rs. 90 thousand crore from grass to all other different things had taken place. When opportunity will come, I will explain in detail. I requested you also to have a debate in the House for two-three days on corruption. This is a fact that despite all that has been ever discussed here, with every passing year of our Independence, corruption growing in every sphere with such dimensions that and even the funds meant for poor people do not reach them. Everywhere there is chaos. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Please throw light on the issue of coffins for martyrs of Kargil. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, you have given me an opportunity to speak but hon'ble Members are not allowing me to speak. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell that I fail to understand why such a situation has developed that a veteran and senior member is standing again and again today and disturbing me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ola ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, ask him to sit. He is an old man. ...(Interruptions) I said corruption has become all-pervasive and is very much prevalent in almost all walks of life. The issue of corruption needs

to be discussed and when this is not allowed, you can imagine what will happen. The issue of coffins was investigated. Who says it was not investigated? But whatever the outcome of investigation, we cannot comment upon the investigations of various cases in the country and Sushma ji raised a question about CBI. I was asking Basu Deb Acharia ji as to by whom investigation should be conducted. The Government does not agree for constitution of JPC in this regard. Every Government which came to power have handled the CBI to serve its own purposes and that agency is seldom able to function in an autonomous way.

The way the Government formed Election Commission, and laid procedure for election of Secretary General, in the same way efforts should be made to make it autonomous. Recently the Government has violated the selection procedure of CVC. The extent to which the Government makes the CBI autonomous, it will pave the way to tackle/root out corruption. We have lost confidence in CBI. I am not saying it has done good or bad works. But when any institution loses its credibility, the country is put to difficulty.

Through you, I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allot more time on this issue. If he allot more time to this issue, then we will be able to hold debates in a better manner. I am not saying about your party or my party. But during your regime two-three incidents happened simultaneously. It is a matter of concern that these incidents happened though we have constantly warned about it, corruption took place in Adarsh Colony which was meant for widows of martyrs of Kargil and when there is a scam in Adarsh, it hurt, the consciousness of people of the whole country. More time should be allotted to the debate on corruption. Stringent laws should be made to deter the corrupt people. A big movement should be launched at national level against these corrupt people. Shri Jai Prakash Ji had launched a movement but today it has failed. I urge upon you to allot some more time for the debate on this issue so that everybody can press their opinion.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have given me this opportunity to speak. Dignity all over the world of our country has diminished due to the corruption. A colony named Aadarsh had to be constructed in Mumbai in the name of Kargil martyrs. Scam of crores of rupees have taken place during Commonwealth Games in the name of plantation. Commonwealth Games brought disgrace to the whole sports world. Although the young sportsmen of our country won 101 medals and raised the glory of our country but people in power and organizers of this game brought disgrace to our country. Its really shameful ...*(Interruptions)* people holding political position and persons posted at administrative posts in the country are all involved in scams. So, urge the Government and the House through you that a high level and impartial enquiry should be conducted regarding the scams and free and open debate should also be conducted in this house. Stringent action, should be taken to curb corruption, culprits should be identified and punished and only then we can save the dignity and growth of our country. I urge the House through you that we are responsible for the tarnished image of our country in the world. Recently Mr. Obama was talking about global fraternity and landed the achievements of our country, but corruption has spied the image of our country and if we will not improve the image of our country, the world would raise a finger on us-so far as the question of the internal security of the nation is concerned, our leader Mulayam Singh has raised the question of China. China is becoming a threat to us. China is targeting the market of India. China has brought its railway lines on our borders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ramkisun Ji, now you please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Now, by associating myself with these things, I urge upon you that we should unitedly light against corruption and should fix more time for discussion on this subject.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, through you I want to draw the attention of the House and the whole country towards a very important sensitive and burning issue. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the important issue of Shri Ram Janambhumi in Ayodhya with which sentiments of people are attached which has affected the Sanatan Dharma followers all over the country since 482 years. A special bench at Allahabad High Court, keeping in view all the facts and evidences, gave its verdict on 30th September, 2010 that the disputed land is Shri Ram Janambhumi.

Madam, in the year 1993. His excellency the then President sought the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether any Hindu temple or Hindu religious places at that disputed place before the year 1528? Hearing of that case was held in Supreme Court, after the hearing Supreme Court referred this case to a special bench, which gave its verdict on 30 September, 2010. In the year 1994 the then Central Government i.e. Government of Congress party, filed an affidavit in Supreme Court in which it was stated that the Central Government will act according to the sentiments of Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)* if it was proved that any Hindu temple or Hindu structure or monument, existed there before the year 1528. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, this case is under consideration in the court.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I will again urge upon the Government that; in full bench of Allahabad High Court has proved that this disputed place is Shri Ram Janambhumi, so Central Government should act according to the affidavit given by them in the Supreme Court and should initiate the construction work of Shri Ram Janambhumi temple in Ayodhya. It will create the social harmony in the country. Please take the action for the construction of Shri Ram Mandir in Ayodhya on the lines of Somnath Mandir...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, this case is lying in the court.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, I want to say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur) : Madam Speaker, ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, I will conclude by saying one thing.

MADAM SPEAKER: First, let the hon'ble member conclude his speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, Mahantji has said very good thing but there is one thing wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What, will you say?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, I will say only one thing.

Mahantji, you please tell where you were born? We will see that land where you were born.

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't ask him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Its alright. Now you please sit down

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, now you please sit down. Shri Adhir Chowdhury ji, you please speck.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Madam, in the wake

of gruesome onslaught on Mumbai, which was aided and abetted by ISI and Army officials of Pakistan, the entire security architecture of our country has undergone a paradigm shift. But most of the time, it is observed that our security approach is reactive in nature. We have revamped our coastal security, our maritime security to deal with any unforeseen incident. But I would like to draw the attention of the House - especially of the Home Minister who is also present here - that now hundreds of cargo ships and trollers originating from Bangladesh have been traveling hundreds of kilometres inside the mainland of our territory without being noticed. We should not indulge in 'penny-wise but pound-foolish.'

The anti-national and subversive forces have been shifted their area of operations in view of the security measures taken by our country.

Madam, the entire Indo-Bangladesh border is porous. There is a long coastal area which is also porous in nature. Day in and day out hundreds of cargo ships and trawlers are roaming freely inside the Indian Territory, and the Customs are not well competent to deal with the cargo ships and fishing trawlers.

So, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Union Government to take this matter into a serious note, and appropriate measures must be adopted to deal with this incoming of unchecked cargo ships and fishing trawlers inside the mainland of our country.

Thank you, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

The rest of 'Zero Hour' Matters and Matters under Rule 377 shall be taken up after item nos. 7 and 8. Now, we shall take up item nos. 7 and 8, which are to be taken up together.

Hon. Minister.

12.51 hrs.

Bill 845-734
ORISSA (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL, 2010

AND

CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

875 - 877
THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I beg to move the following:

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Madam, the Legislative Assembly of Orissa adopted a Resolution on 28th August, 2008 that the name of the State specified as "Orissa" in the First Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "Odisha" and translation of the word "Odisha" in Hindi language should be revised as "ओड़िशा" - the Hindi word is also given - as also to change of language of the State. The Government of Orissa also requested the Central Government to take further necessary steps to alter the name of the State in English and its Hindi translation as "ओड़िशा".

Government of India decided to accept the request of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa and the State Government. The Orissa (Alteration of name) Bill, 2010 seeks to alter the name of the State of 'Orissa' to the State of 'Odisha' and its Hindi translation as "ओड़िशा" by amending the relevant provisions of the Constitution and also by providing for consequential provisions.

Madam, I commend the Orissa (Alteration of name) Bill, 2010, to this august House for consideration and passing.

Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I have also moved the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to alter the name of the language "Oriya" in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as "Odia".

Madam, the Legislative Assembly of Orissa adopted a Resolution on 28th August, 2008 that the name of the language specified as "Oriya", in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "Odia" and translation of the word "Odia" in Hindi language should be revised as "ओड़िआ". The Government of Orissa have also requested the Central Government to take further necessary steps to alter the name of the language of the State, in English and its Hindi translation.

Government of India decided to accept the request of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa and the Government of Orissa. The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010, accordingly, seeks to change of name of the language of the State mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Sir, I commend the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 to this august House for consideration and passing.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Bhakta Charan Das.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, are we discussing it? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Please pass it without discussion. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Bhakta Charan Das.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Madam Chairman, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

⁸⁷⁷
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, I seek your kind indulgence. The hon. Home Minister has already stated on the floor of the House that they have accepted the Resolution adopted by the Orissa Legislature and the State Government of Orissa. That is why there is a Constitution Amendment Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister. So, when this has already been accepted by the Orissa State Legislature, I think, there is no scope for discussion here. We may pass it without discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: He has right to speak.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Yes, he has the right. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let him speak for five minutes.

[Translation]

⁸⁷⁷⁻⁸⁸⁰
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Nilachar Nivasaya Nityay Parmatmane, Balbhadrā Subhadraya Jagganathaya Namah. Madam, Orissa is the land of Cord Jaggannath... Madam, Griha Vibhag jo bhi lagat kriyachhanti taaku mein samarthan kariwa pai.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, there is no

interpretation available. You have not given prior notice to speak in Oriya. You should have given prior notice so that I could have arranged for the Oriya Interpreter.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We have not got the Interpreter service because there was no prior notice given. So, please speak in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Madam, from time to time the name of Odisa has been changing over the years. Earlier Odisa was called by the name of 'Ud', 'Udra', 'Udarbisa', 'Oda', 'Odra Rashtra', 'Udar Vishav' or 'Udar Desh' these words are drawn from Sanskrit. At that time the people of Odisa were called 'Udar' people. The Greek writer Plinkji has said that, the people of Udra were also called 'Oditus'. During the Mahabhartā period Udra people had connected with Pandras, Utkalz, Mekalz, Kaling communities. Madam, around 1500 AD, it was gradually called Odisa and it continues during the British period till today. The great writers/authors of Orisa protested against this and have mentioned this in their poems. We support the proposal which has been brought by Hon. Home Minister. Orissa is rich in natural resources and its arts and culture is world famous. There are a lot of rivers and rivulets in Orissa.

13.00 hrs.

Temples like Konark in Jagannath proves the richness of art and culture of Orissa. During critical times, great leaders have visited Orissa like Mahatma Gandhi visited in 1921 and later in Pt. Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi visited it again and again. Recently, when the adivasis in trouble Shri Rahul Gandhi visited Niyamgiri in Kalahandi in Orissa and provided justice to them. Orissa is predominantly adivasis State. Baunda, Gaunda, Kutiyakand, Dongariya, Shavar governed the State over the years. Even after 63 years of independence, if you

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

think about the plight of the people of Orissa your heart will writhe in pain. During the freedom struggle persons like Shri Bhim Bhoi used to say:

[English]

"Human life is full of miseries, let me go hell but the world should be safe.*

[Translation]

Our ancestors in Orissa have fought for the cause of mankind and therefore, it is essential that we should think seriously about what is happening in Orissa these days. Freedom fighters like Shri Gopbandhu Das has said

[English]

Let my body mingle with the soil of this earth, so that my countrymen can walk upon me.

[Translation]

They wished that their body may mingle with the soil of this country for the freedom struggle. Whereas now the corporate house and companies are.**
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): How is this relevant?
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: ...** Was the freedom

... English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

struggle fought for this. The Adivasis were to be given right to live and right to freedom but what did they get after independence. ...*(Interruptions)* Even today they are not getting justice. The Government of India and Shri Rahul Gandhi speaks about giving justice to Adivasis but in fact their rights have been curtailed. I thank the Government for bringing this Bill in the House.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member kindly conclude.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Our founding fathers framed the Constitution and also made laws for the development of Adivasis. Today, Shri Biju Patnayak is not amid us. He used to speak a lot about the welfare of Adivasis but his party Biju Janta Dal is not doing anything for them. ...*(Interruptions)* The provisions of Constitution are being violating. Orissa Government is making wrong contracts. This is a sovereign country and not a country of companies. Our laws are made by Parliament but the State Government is not respecting the laws made by the Parliament.

MADAM SPEAKER : Hon. Member kindly conclude.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : The State Government is not following the guidelines made by the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* It is said that such a type of Government is functioning there. Such a Government which does not respect laws should be dismissed.
...*(Interruptions)* They do not have any right to be in the Government. I would request the Government to consider this seriously. The Government is conspiring to deprive the people of their rights. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)* That word should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now, conclude... Shri B. Mahtab.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called your Party Member to speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Regarding the word used by the hon. Member, this is something unacceptable. Nobody wants to invite it in the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will get the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will have it removed.

881
SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, it has been a momentous day today. After 75 years, the name of Orissa is being changed to the actual pronunciation which we do in Odisha. Accordingly, the Hindi and English names are being changed.

The Orissa Assembly has passed a Resolution in its wisdom and the spelling in Hindi has been made as "ओड़िशा" instead of Orissa and in the Constitution amendment, instead of Oriya, in Hindi it is being made as "ओड़िया". There are two Bills, one is a Constitution Amendment Bill, which requires adequate number of Members present in this House and pass it with two-thirds majority, and the other amendment is relating to the change of name which will be passed with a simple majority. My point here is that the name of a specific State or a specific place is being made in our country as were made in the cases of Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai,

so also in the case of Bengaluru. But these were mega cities.

An attempt was made, an idea was mooted, as far as I recall in the West Bengal Assembly to change the name from West Bengal to another name. I do not know why...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): That was not passed. They dropped it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. You address the Chair.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I am coming to that. Knowledgeable people are present in this House. Change of name of Madras has been done to Tamil Nadu. Change of name of Mysore has been done to Karnataka and from Bombay to Maharashtra. As per the State Reorganisation Committee Report, Gujarat came into existence. Central Province of course was changed to Madhya Pradesh. Subsequently, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand came into existence.

I had an objection earlier. My party decided that as the Orissa Government has passed a resolution and it is a unanimous resolution supported by all the parties represented in the Assembly - the BJP, the Congress, the CPI(M), the CPI. It was discussed twice in the Assembly and a large number of people had participated. While going through those debates in the Assembly, I found incongruity. The spelling in English was something different and being a student of literature, I thought it fit to move an amendment and some of my colleagues had also moved amendments during the last Session and the Session preceding that, the Budget Session, when the Bill was introduced in the month of March. I was of the opinion that it should be written as we pronounce it, phonetically. That is why, I had moved an amendment. The amendment mentioning it as 'Odisha' is being moved today by the Government. That was also passed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly unanimously. The English spelling is wrong. It should be Odissa or,

[Shri B. Mahtab]

as we pronounce, Odissi and it should be written accordingly. My colleague Shri Tathagata Satpathy also moved an amendment showing it as Odisa. But those amendments have been killed because we have come to this Session and we have not moved, as per the direction of our party, any amendment. We will be sticking to the amendment that has been moved by the Government here and that has been passed unanimously by the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to one thing that it goes with 'sh' talvesa. In Orissa, we write talvesa. Accordingly, the logic being put forth is that talvesa should be spelled in English as 'sh'. Very humbly I would like to draw the attention of the House to how we spell Sriperumbudur. It is talvesa 'sri'. It is not 'shri'; it is 'sri'. How do we pronounce Srinagar? It is 'sri'; it is not 'shri'. How do we spell Srikant. It is not 'shri'; it is 'sri'. In Hindi, at many places, it is not 'sh' and in a number of places, it is only 's'. Therefore, it goes with the pronunciation and how we pronounce it, and accordingly we write the foreign alphabets. In Oriya, it is talvesa and in English, it would have been better to retain only 's' instead of 'sh'. But Orissa Assembly, in its wisdom, has moved this resolution unanimously and as our party is in power there, it has recommended it to the Government.

I had, of course, drawn the attention of the Home Minister and the Home Minister is of the opinion, and today also he said it in this House, that because it is a resolution unanimously passed by the State Assembly, they are putting it forth for the consideration of the House. My only suggestion here is that it is this House which has to take a decision. It is not a resolution. We are going to change the Constitution and we are going to change the name of the State. I would only request, however, that as the State Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution and as the Union Government has moved this amendment, let it be passed.

Now 75 years have gone by. The name of this State called Orissa, which at very many times, as Bhakta Charan Das has told here, has been named in many names. It was Udra; it was Kalinga; and it was Utkal, which is there in the National Anthem. I think, many Members would agree let us have Utkal as its name. But I do not subscribe to this view because the Utkal of that age is not Orissa of today. Orissa is a composition of Tri Kalinga, Kalinga, Udra, Utkal and large tracts of the hilly terrains of Chotanagpur. ...*(Interruptions)* But I would suggest here that it should be Utkal, and it should be considered.

How should the spelling of Talvesa, Dantesa and Mudhnwesa be written in English which has only 's'. As we go South, the 'da' as in Vijayawada is written as 'da', and as we travel North, the 'da' is 'rh' as in Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, etc. It is not the same. In pan-Indian, proper-noun or name is not spelt as we pronounce it. ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly, the spelling of Delhi is not pronounced as we do. We pronounce it something else, but the spelling is something else. Similarly, the spelling of Uttar Pradesh is written in a different way. Yesterday, many hon. Members must have heard how the hon. President of USA pronounced Swami Vivekananda. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would only bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that these are certain areas, which need to be looked into, specially, the spelling of Delhi. There are letters between Mr. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Nehru on how to spell Delhi. Should it be 'Delhi' or should it be 'Dilli'? ...*(Interruptions)* How do we spell it? These are certain aspects, which need to be considered. But I would support these two Bills, which are moved by the hon. Home Minister, and with this I conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

[Translation]

884-886
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, the Home Minister has brought two bills

Orissa (alteration of name) bill, 2010 and constitution (113th amendment) bill, 2010 (amendment of 8th schedule). Our Samajwadi party fully supports these bills. I would like to say that the resolution which was passed unanimously in Orissa legislative assembly on 28 August, 2008 after 75 years and was sent to the Central Government, was supposed to be introduced in the previous session, but due to some constitutional hurdles, it could not be introduced. But now when the bill has been introduced in this session, I think it has got full support of all the hon. members present here, both of ruling party and the opposition.

Madam, all the members have said earlier before about Orissa that there are many tourist places like Jagannath ji, Konark temple etc. which represent the unity in diversity present in the culture and civilization of our country. Yesterday, this excellency, the President, Mr. Obama also showered praise on the culture, civilization of India and the principles of panchsheel. The name of Orissa has been changed to 'Odisha' and the name of the language in 8th schedule of constitution was Oriya which has now altered as 'odiya'.

Samajwadi Party fully supports this bill. We desire that it should be passed soon in the House.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Madam, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please quote the rule. Under which rule you are raising your point of order, please tell me that first. [Translation] Please quote the rule first.

SHRI S.D. SARIQ: Madam, we support it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to rule the first, please take your seat

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pulin Bihari Baske, please go ahead. The interruptions will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, do not disturb like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Shariq, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

886-887
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill. This is an important Bill for the State of Orissa.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have some order in the House. [Translation] Please maintain silence.

[English]

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: If this Bill is passed, the name of the State will be changed to 'Odisha' instead of 'Orissa'. The language 'Oriya', after the change, will become 'Odiya'. The resolution on this was unanimously passed by the Orissa State Assembly on 28th August, 2008. I welcome this Bill. On behalf of my Party, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I hope this Bill will be passed in this august House.

So many regions in the State of Orissa are famous like the Jagannath Temple in Puri, Konark Temple and the Paradip Port. Oriya is the State language which is

[Shri Pulin Bihari Baske]

spoken by more than 3.67 crore people. Now, it is being renamed as 'Odiya'. I appreciate this.

Orissa is a State where a large number of tribal people are living in the western part of the State. They are living in a very miserable condition. There is lack of basic amenities and underdevelopment in this area. It is true that five out of 21 parliamentary constituencies in the State of Orissa are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is doing well, but it is not enough. This problem must be addressed properly.

Another important point is that it is a matter of regret that tribal people are being alienated from their land. The Maoists are grabbing the land and creating a lot of violence. This issue should be taken into consideration. There are provisions of law. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act should be implemented and they should be given enough compensation because they are becoming landless.

Forest Rights Act fails to fulfill the aspirations of the tribal people. As far as the tribal language is concerned, unfortunately, the implementation of what was passed in this august House in 2003, is not satisfactory. That has to be brought to light.

Once again, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

887-889

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):

Madam Speaker, the Orissa legislative Assembly has passed the proposal in regard to alter its name unanimously. The Government kept on delaying this bill and it has now brought the bill. This bill has been pending for the past many sessions. Kindly pass it today, we also support it because Orissa legislative Assembly has passed it.

Madam, I thought that it would be passed without any debate on it. Orissa and Bihar were one State till

the year 1936. In the years from 1912 to 1936, Bihar-Orissa act came into existence. This is a peculiar Act known as Bihar-Orissa Act. Since these two states have been together and they have historical importance. Lord Buddha, Lord Mahavir including Kharbela dynasty glorified these two States. Jaidev has said charchit chandan neel Kalevar, peet Basan Ban Mali, this is the poem of Jaidev, Orisa is native place of Jaidev, there are two books of Ayurveda. Now name of Orissa is being altered, but it will hardly affect the pronunciation, this is just difference of Hindi and English language. As English language is not a logical language, there is a great difference between writing and speaking. There is no uniformity in this language. At one place 'D' is pronounced as 'd' and at other place it is pronounced as 'dh' and 'r' also. At some place it is silent. In this manner English language is full of errors. In Hindi language, we read what we write. There are six alphabets in word 'Through' and in pronunciation there is only one and a half word. There are errors in English language but it is said that English language is more efficient. But you can see in the pronunciation is English, 'T' is pronounced somewhere as 't' and somewhere as 'ta' and somewhere as 's'. 'Orissa' is pronounced as Orissa throughout the country. Change in name is not going to affect pronunciation. I have observed very closely that 'R' has been replaced by 'D'. So people will not pronounce it as 'Odisha'. If people will call it 'Odisha', it will not sound good. So, it's not very logical and feasible. But we are helpless because Orissa Legislative Assembly has passed it unanimously. We said that let it be changed in this way. What problem do the Parliament or the Government of India have. Let it be changed. Therefore, the name of Orissa has been changed but that place is of historical importance. It finds a mention in the [National Anthem of India also:-

"Jan Gan Man Adhinayak Jai He'

Bharat Bhagya Vidhata'

Punjab Sindh Gujarat Maratha Dravid Utkal Banga"

In our National Anthem, Orissa is famous as 'Utkal'. Ravi Babu has written its name as 'Utkal'. After the

Kalinga war Ashoka, the Emperor adopted Buddhism then it was known as Kalinga. Orissa is known by different names in various treatises and scriptures. It is an important part of the country. The Jagannath Puri, the famous religious place and the great center of attraction in the world is situated in the South of Orissa. Lord Jagannath, Balram and Subhdra are war shipped here. The Konark Temple and other places in Orissa are also of great importance. The Orissa Legislative council which was constituted in the year 1912 is celebrating its centenary in 2012. When Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal then Bihar-Orissa Legislative Council was constituted and its centenary celebration will take place in 2012. Therefore we have been emotionally attached to Orissa, they used to be one State but now they are separate States. We would support the alteration of name as the Legislative Assembly has passed this Bill. I, therefore, request you that this Bill be passed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Babu has spoken well. You have spoken softly, kindly keep it up.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.

~~889 - 890~~
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government through you an incident seemingly simple yet having disastrous consequences that took place in my District Balurghat in West Bengal.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Majumdar, you have not given a notice. Please speak in English.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Madam, I have already given a notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you have not given the notice for this that you will be speaking in Bengali. There is no interpreter. So, either speak in Hindi or English.

*...*English translation of this part of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Translation]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Madam Speaker, Malda Link Express that comes from Malda is linked with Sialdah Express in Balurghat. It goes to Kolkata. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Your subject matter is different. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Madam, I did not seek time to speak on the Bill instead requested to speak in zero hour.

[English]

~~890 - 892~~
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Madam Speaker, 75 years ago we have been named as Orissa. It is a matter of pride to me. While I stand today in this House and support this Constitution Amendment, I would like to bring a few facts to your notice.

Orissa was a splintering State. First it was a part of Bengal, then it became a part of Bihar, and then from Bihar we split and became Orissa. As everyone knows, Orissa was the first State in the Union before we achieved freedom from the colonial rulers, to be formed on the basis of language.

In 1936 Orissa became independent and stood on its legs. The word Orissa was created by the people who actually loved the State and who actually fought to make it a separate State based on language and who also thought that the pride of Orissa, the land, the people, the beauty, the religious factors, everything put together could best be symbolized by six letters. Those hon. colleagues who know numerical values of letters will understand that Orissa spelt success, meant good health, meant wellbeing, and meant mental balance numerology-wise. If anybody reads Cheiro's books, they will realize this.

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

But today for reasons not very clear to me, the Government here in New Delhi isolated as they are from the toiling masses of this country have decided to move this Constitution Amendment as forwarded by the Orissa Assembly. The Assembly was unanimous and as my colleague, Shri Mahtab said, he read the proceedings of the Orissa Assembly and the hon. Members who took part in it and their deliberations were not very clear. If we see Orissa as another very learned colleague said, Orissa has the lyrical value which Odisha does not have. Madam, you know that when we went to Bombay first in the Seventies, you might have realised it earlier, if you ask an auto rickshaw driver or if you ask a bhai who comes to cook in the room for the people, they always said, Mumbai. They never used the word, 'Bombay'. So, the then Government decided that they went back to the original pronunciation. It is not a question of spelling, it is a question of pronunciation.

We all know that in Orissa, we always say, we are Oriya; we do not say, we are Odiya; we do not say that my State is Odisha. It is not the pronunciation of the local people. However, while unequivocally supporting the statement or the Bill that has originally been sent by the Orissa Assembly, the learned Members who took part in it, I wish to only bring two things to your notice. First of all, does the English spelling really matter to us? Second thing I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, that whenever in future - and I would like this Bill to be included also - we bring about any minor changes in the Constitution which does not really imply or does not really affect the people down below, the Government is bound morally and ethically to give a financial statement. They should attach a financial statement as to the cost involved in changing such spellings for the State Governments as well as the Central Government. Unless that is done, I feel that we are not doing justice to the people and we are not being transparent to the electorate and we are not being

transparent to the country. Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members who had extended their support to these two Bills. Actually in the true spirits of a federal system, Parliament was honouring the wishes of the people of Orissa; the people of Orissa had spoken through this. ...*(Interruptions)*

⁸⁹²⁻
*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI
(Bhubaneswar): Hon. Madam Speaker, I strongly support the Bill moved by Shri Chidambaram. 'Odisha' stands for the people of the State called the 'Odias'. They are a fearless race whose ancestry dates back to ancient times. Our State houses 'Lord Jagannatha' - the world-famous deity who symbolizes true secularism and brotherhood. Odia people have realized their long-cherished dream under the able leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members for supporting these two Bills - in taking up these two Bills and in passing them, the Parliament of India is honouring the wishes of the people of Orissa; the people of Orissa have spoken through their Legislative Assembly and a unanimous Resolution had been passed.

We did consider Shri Mahtab's suggestion; we referred it to the Government of Orissa. The Government of Orissa responded by saying that it is after considering all the alternatives that the Resolution was passed. Therefore, we should defer to the wisdom of the people of Orissa, as represented through the Resolution of the Assembly of Orissa.

I thank all the hon. Members once again. I request that the two Bills be passed.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Oriya.

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to the vote of the House, I may inform the House that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the lobbies be cleared-

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a Division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above display boards" on either side of hon. Speaker's

chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong. viz.,

One "Red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and

Also

Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes	Green colour
Noes	Red colour
Abstain	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

Important: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the Amber button (P) during Division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.
7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 1	AYES	13.45 hrs.	
			Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh
Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.			*Balram, Shri P.
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq			Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb			Banerjee, Shri Ambica
Adhikari, Shri Sisir			Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Adhi Sankar, Shri			Bapiraju, Shri K.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash			Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman
Ahamed, Shri E.			Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.			Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh			Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
Alagiri, Shri S.			Bauri, Shrimati Susmita
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh			Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
Anandan, Shri M.			Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
Antony, Shri Anto			Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan
Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam			Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
Argal, Shri Ashok			Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
Azad, Shri Kirti			Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje
Azharuddin, Mohammed			Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Baalu, Shri T.R.			Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh			**Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Babar, Shri Gajanan D.			Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur
Babbar, Shri Raj			Chacko, Shri P.C.
Bahuguna, Shri Vijay			Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh			Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Baliram, Dr.			

*Corrected through slip.

**Voted through slip.

*Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Dias, Shri Charles
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal	Ering, Shri Ninong
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Das, Shri Khagen	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh	Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
De, Dr. Ratna	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Deka, Shri Ramen	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Gouda, Shri Shivarama
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Guddu, Shri Premchand
Devegowda, Shri H.D.	Handique, Shri B.K.
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.	Hari, Shri Sabbam

*Voted through slip.

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

*Islam, Sk. Nurul	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Jagathrakshakan. Dr. S.	Krishnasswamy, Shri M
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Kristappa, Shri N.
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	*Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Kumar, Shri P.
Jena, Shri Mohan	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Jena, Shri Srikant	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Jeyadurai, Shri S. R.	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	*Lal, Shri Pakauri
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Lingam, Shri P.
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mahtab, Shri B.
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Khan, Shri Hassan	Maken, Shri Ajay
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Mandal, Dr. Tarun
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Meghe, Shri Datta	Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Patel, Shri Devji M.
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Misra, Shri Pinaki	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Mitra, Shri Somen	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab	Pathak, Shri Harin
Munda, Shri Karia	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Napoleon, Shri D.	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Narah, Shrimati Raneer	Premdas, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Punia, Shri P.L.
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
*Pakirappa, Shri S.	Rajagopal, Shri L.
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram, Shri Purnmasi	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Ramkishun, Shri	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Selja, Kumari
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva	Semmalai, Shri S.
Rawat, Shri Harish	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami	Shantha, Shrimati J.
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu	Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Gopal
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Jitendra
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal	Singh, Shri Murari Lal
Sai Prathap, Shri A.	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Shri Virbhadra	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Tirkey, Shri Manohar
Sivaprasad, Dr. N.	Toppo, Shri Joseph
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Tudu, Shri Laxman
Sudhakaran, Shri K.	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Sugumar, Shri K.	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Sushant, Dr. Rajan	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Tandon, Shri Lalji	Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
Tandon, Shrimati Annu	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Tanwar, Shri Ashok	Yadav, Shri Arun
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad	Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor	Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
Thakor, Shri Jagdish	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.	Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES

*Balram, Shri P.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, subject to correction**, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 287

Noes: 001

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

**Clause 2 Amendment of
Eighth Schedule**

MADAM SPEAKER: The House would now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 2 AYES 13.47 hrs.

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

*Corrected through slip for Ayes.

**The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slip.

Ayes : 287 + S/Shri P. Balram, Dara Singh Chauhan, Sk. Nurul Islam, S/Shri Hemanand Biswal, Pakauri Lal, Mithilesh Kumar and S. Pakirappa recorded their votes through slip = 294.

Noes : 001-Shri P. Balram wrongly voted for Noes. Later on he corrected his vote through slip for Ayes = 000.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhikari, Shri Sisir

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Antony, Shri Anto

*Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Azharuddin, Mohammed

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bahuguna, Shri Vijay

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

*Voted through slip.

*Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh	Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
Balram, Shri P.	Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
Bapiraju, Shri K.	Choudhary, Shri Harish
Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
Basavaraj, Shri G. S.	Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.	Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari	'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob	*Das, Shri Khagen
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
*Bhoi, Shri Sanjay	De, Dr. Ratna
Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje	Deka, Shri Ramen
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Chacko, Shri P.C.	**Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Dias, Shri Charles
*Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

*Voted through slip.

*Corrected through slip.

**Voted through slip.

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Jena, Shri Mohan
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Jena, Shri Srikant
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Jeyadurai, Shri S. R.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Ering, Shri Ninong	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	*Karunakaran, Shri P.
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Kashyap, Shri Baliram
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Khan, Shri Hassan
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Handique, Shri B.K.	*Khursheed, Shri Salman
Hari, Shri Sabbam	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Islam, Sk. Nurul	Kristappa, Shri N.
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Jain, Shri Pradeep	

*Voted through slip.

Kumar, Shri P.	Meghe, Shri Datta
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Kumar, Shri Virendra	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan	Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara	Misra, Shri Pinaki
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Mitra, Shri Somen
*Lal, Shri Pakauri	Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Lingam, Shri P.	Munda, Shri Karia
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
*Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Napoleon, Shri D.
Mahtab, Shri B.	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Maken, Shri Ajay	Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Mandal, Dr. Tarun	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Mani, Shri Jose K.	*Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Pal, Shri Rajaram
McLeod, Shrimati Ingrid	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Panda, Shri Prabodh

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
*Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Patel, Shri Devji M.
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandalal Koli
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
*Pathak, Shri Harin
*Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Pilot, Shri Sachin
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Premdas, Shri
Punia, Shri P. L.
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Rajagopal, Shri L.
Rajesh, Shri M.B.
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram, Shri Purnmasi
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Ramkishun, Shri
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Rao, Shri Nama Nageshwara
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Rawat, Shri Harish
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala
Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Prof. Saugata
Roy, Shri Arjun
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Ruala, Shri C.L.
Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
*Sai Prathap, Shri A.
Sampath, Shri A.

Sangma, Kumari Agatha	*Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Sanjoy, Shri Takam	Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Singh, Shri Virbhadra
Selja, Kumari	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Semmalai, Shri S.	Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	*Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Sivaprasad, Dr. N.
Shantha, Shrimati J.	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh	Sugumar, Shri K.
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Singh, Shri Gopal	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Shri Murari Lal	*Voted through slip.

Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 Toppo, Shri Joseph
 Tudu, Shri Laxman
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 *Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
 *Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, subject to correction**, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 277

Noes: 000

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,--

for "(One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment)"
 substitute "(Ninety-sixth Amendment)".(1)

(P. Chidambaram)

*Voted through slip.

**The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slip.

Ayes : 277 + S/Shri Salman Khursheed, A. Sai Prathap, K.P. Dhanpalan, Dara Singh Chauhan, N. Dharam Singh, Sanjay Bhoi, Mulayam Singh Yadav, P. Karunakaran, Khagen Das, Om Prakash Yadav, Pakauri Lal, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Kamlesh Balmiki, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao Patil, S. Pakirappa, Yashwant Sinha, Harin Pathak, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey recorded their votes through slip = **296**

Abstain : 001 – Shri Khagen Das wrongly voted for Abstain. Later on, he corrected his vote through slip for **Ayes = 000.**

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for passing of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 3 AYES 13.51 hrs.

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhikari, Shri Sisir

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Antony, Shri Anto

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Argal, Shri Ashok

Azad, Shri Kirti

Azharuddin, Mohammed

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bahuguna, Shri Vijay

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Balram, Shri P.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Ambica

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bapiraju, Shri K.

Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari	'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob	Das, Shri Khagen
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay	Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
Bhonsle, Shri Udayanraje	De, Dr. Ratna
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Deka, Shri Ramen
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Dias, Shri Charles
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Dutt, Shrimati Priya
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal	Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji

Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Khan, Shri Hassan
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Guddu, Shri Premchand	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Handique, Shri B.K.	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Hari, Shri Sabbam	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Islam, Sk. Nurul	Kristappa, Shri N.
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Kumar, Shri P.
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Jena, Shri Srikant	Kumar, Shri Virendra
*Jeyadurai, Shri S. R.	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Lal, Shri Pakauri
	Lingam, Shri P.

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Napoleon, Shri D.
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	*Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Mahtab, Shri B.	Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar	*Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Maken, Shri Ajay	Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
Mandal, Dr. Tarun	Ola, Shri Sis Ram
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Pakkirappa, Shri S.
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi	Pal, Shri Rajaram
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Panda, Shri Prabodh
Meena, Shri Namoo Narain	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Meghe, Shri Datta	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Patel, Shri Devji M.
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Misra, Shri Pinaki	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Mitra, Shri Somen	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab	Pathak, Shri Harin
Munda, Shri Karia	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	

*Voted through slip.

Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Roy, Shri Arjun
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamp	Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Premdas, Shri	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Punia, Shri P. L.	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Raghavan, Shri M.K.	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Rajagopal, Shri L.	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Rajesh, Shri M.B.	Sai Prathap, Shri A.
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Rajukhedhi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Ramkishun, Shri	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Rao, Dr. K.S.	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Rathod, Shri Ramesh	Selja, Kumari
Rawat, Shri Harish	Semmalai, Shri S.
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala	Shantha, Shrimati J.
Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu	*Shariq, Shri S.D.

*Voted through slip.

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh	Sugumar, Shri K.
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Sushant, Dr. Rajan
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
Singh, Shri Gopal	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Tandon, Shri Lalji
Singh, Shri Jitendra	Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Singh, Shri Murari Lal	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan	Thakor, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman	Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
Singh, Shri Sukhdev	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
Singh, Shri Virbhadra	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Tirkey, Shri Manohar
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Toppo, Shri Joseph
Sivaprasad, Dr. N.	Tudu, Shri Laxman
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar

Vardhan, Shri Harsh

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Venugopal, Shri K.C.

Verma, Shri Sajjan

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.

Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Arun

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Shārad

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

Ayes: 294

Noes: 000

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slip.

Ayes : 294 + Shrimati Ranee Narah, S/Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar, S. D. Shariq and S. R. Jeyadurai recorded their votes through slips = **298**

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The lobbies may be opened.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3:00 p.m.

13.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Ponnam Prabhakar.

- (i) **Need to Construct a New National Highway from Gudihatnur Village, Adilabad District to Oda Revu in Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh.**

934-935

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need for administrative sanction and laying of a new national highway starting from Gudihatnur village of Adilabad district to Oda Revu of Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh in the remaining XI Five Year Plan with sufficient Budget on priority basis.

[Shri Ponnamp Prabhakar]

This 700 kms. route covers most parts of backward Telengana region and particularly my Karminagar parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh. It enters at Korutla and passes through Kathiapur, Vemulawada, Siricilla, Ellanthakunta, Husnabad which comes under my parliamentary constituency and ends at Duddeda before joining at Medak constituency. People of my constituency are facing a lot of inconvenience due to absence of a national highway. Number of accidents are taking place on this route and innocent people are losing their valuable lives. It is a long-pending demand of the people of my constituency and, I have submitted a proposal in this regard to the Government of India for taking necessary action in the matter. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sent a proposal in this regard to take up this dream project in Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh to improve the tourism sector also.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to intervene in the matter and accord administrative approval for sanctioning and laying of a new national highway starting from Gudihatnur village of Adilabad district to Oda Revu in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal - not present;

Shri P. Balram Naik - not present.

Training, Armed Forces
(ii) **Need to Provide Stipend and other Facilities to the Trainee Officers (Cadets) of Armed Forces on par with Trainee Officers of I.A.S./I.P.S.**

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajanj, Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the trainee officers selected by the UPSC for Indian armed forces such as infantry, navy and air force are not paid the salaries during their training in the Academies. The minimum educational qualifications of

these trainee officers is graduate. Though the minimum educational qualification of probationers of IAS, IPS and other allied services is also graduate. But they get salaries and other facilities from day one. Owing to this disparity in their conditions of service, the officers who get disabled during training period in Armed Forces are deprived of these facilities which are enjoyed by their counterparts in other cadres. This is one of the reasons for the shortage of 15000 men in Armed forces. This is directly affecting the security scenario of the country. This disparity is also making officers in armed forces junior to the officers in other cadres thereby damping their morale. Therefore, justice and fair play demand that the officers of the Armed Forces should be paid full salary and other facilities from the first day of their training.

(iii) **Need to ban the production and use of Endosulfan, a pesticide affecting human health in the country**

[English]

936

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): It has been reported that Endosulfan, the most toxic pesticide is responsible for many fatal pesticide poisoning incidents around the world. It has been banned in sixty-three countries. However, our country is the world's largest user of this pesticide. Several studies have revealed that Endosulfan can affect human body as well as the development of the other activities. In the Kasargod district in Kerala, the continuous use of Endosulfan in cashew plantations caused the death of many people and hundred are suffering from severe diseases and abnormalities. It is being used in India by other plantation growers also. Endosulfan contaminates air, water, plants and speedily spreads to other places. I request the Government to take immediate measures to ban the production and use of Endosulfan in the country. I also request the Government to extend help to those people who are the victims of Endosulfan, especially in Kerala in the Kasargod district.

935

(iv) Need to ensure implementation of development schemes funded through Backward Regions Grant Fund in the deserving and most-backward regions of the country

[Translation]

937

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, developmental works are carried out with the help of Backward Regions Grant Fund in the identified districts so as to remove regional imbalances and ensure development of backward areas. All the development blocks and areas are not backward in such selected districts. Under this Fund, the agency responsible for executing this scheme at times carry out the development work in the developed areas instead of the undeveloped areas. In fact the funds should be utilized for the development of backward areas and the areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes. I, therefore, demand that in this plan instead of identifying backward districts, backward blocks and village Panchayats should be identified so as realize the objectives of this scheme and remove the regional imbalances. A provision should be made in the plan that the proposal forwarded by the local MP should be considered seriously and included in the Plan.

(v) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu

[English]

938 938

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu is the second largest district in the State. This district is having a large number of colleges which provides a great platform for quality education in the field of engineering, arts, social science, law, commerce, medical science and journalism. Moreover, in Tirunelveli District, a large number of Central Government office viz., EPF, Central Excise, ISRO Centre, etc. are locate and the families of Defence personnel are also settled.

The Government of India has started Kendriya Vidyalayas with the objective of providing educational

facilities of a unique standard throughout the country to the children of Central Government employees whose jobs are transferable. Recently, the Union Government has decided to set up 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in various parts of the country. However, Tirunelveli does not have any Kendriya Vidyalaya. There is, therefore, an urgent need to set up one such Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tirunelveli which is a long-pending demand of the people of this district.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu at the earliest. Thank you very much.

(vi) Need to ensure the proper utilization of coal blocks allocated for development of heavy industries in district Bokaro, Jharkhand

[Translation]

938

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDE (Giridih): Sir, coal blocks have been allocated to different coal mines of Jharkhand State for the development of iron ore, steel industries and power plants. M/s. Electro Steel Casting Limited has been allocated a coal block at Parvatpur in Bokaro district. In this regard the matter was brought to the notice of the Government through this House in May, 2010 that the rules and regulations pertaining to mining and sales of coal is being violated. Coal is being sent from Jharkhand through Haldia Port. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to clarify its position.

(vii) Need to ensure adequate supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in Madhya Pradesh and restore the allocation of power from Central Pool to the State

938..939

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh are not getting adequate supply of coal. The coal that is being produced in the State is being exported and the State Government has to import coal from foreign countries. Apart from this, the allocation of power from the central pool had been

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

reduced by 350 MW. The NOC of environment and forests of many thermal power projects is still pending.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to ensure adequate supply of coal to these power stations and restore the allocation of 350 MW of power to the State from the Central pool.

- (viii) Need to keep a vigil and take adequate security measures keeping in view the increasing military activities by China along Sino-India border

939 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Sir, It has been learnt from reliable sources that China is piling up arms on the Sino-India border and they are strengthening their security infrastructure. Their mountain division is spread around Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Rail network is being spread to connect Pakistan. This is of strategic importance to them whenever there is conflict with India, China is having its dominance in Gilgit and Baltistan of Pak occupied Kashmir which is creating a severe security threat to India by infiltrators.

I request the Government to keep a vigil and take adequate security measures and also formulate concrete foreign policy.

- (ix) Need to provide adequate quantity of foodgrains, kerosene and other essential commodities to Himachal Pradesh

939-940 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Much less quantity of foodgrains, kerosene, edible oil and other essential commodities than the prescribed quota is being allotted to Himachal Pradesh due to which 16,02,931 APL, BPL and AAY families are suffering a lot. Two years ago the preserved rice quota of APL was 9860 metric tones which was reduced to nil but later 7118 metric tones of rice was release on the basis special request. At present there are 10.88 lakh ration card holders in the State whereas the Government is allocating quota of rice

only to 7.43 lakh ration card holders. The consumption of kerosene in the State is 5411 kiloliter but only 3352 kiloliter of kerosene has been fixed for the State quota for the year 2010-11. There are lot of hills and forests in Himachal Pradesh. If we have to save forests the supply of Kerosene and LPG to the State will have to be increased. Therefore, I request that if the quota of foodgrains and kerosene to the State cannot be increased, at least it should not be curtailed.

- (x) Need to take stringent action against the persons indulging in manufacture, sale and use of spurious drugs in the country

940 SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, the manufacturing of spurious drugs in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh is rampant and children are dying there because of spurious injections. Assurance was given for a magisterial enquiry in the matter. This is not only a threat to human health but sometimes by using such medicines people have to lose their life. Therefore, stringent action needs to be taken against the persons and companies involved in this criminal conspiracy of black marketing of spurious drugs and effective laws should be made in this regard so that the recurrence of such incidents can be checked. Apart from this the doctors who use spurious injections should be declared disqualified by MCI. The drug controller needs to be more stringent with the monitoring mechanism and clinical tests of spurious drugs etc. I would urge the House to consider the matter seriously and suggest effective ways of checking the recurrence of such incidents.

- 940-941 (xi) Need to construct a school building for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at the proposed site in Deoria Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAI (Deoria): Sir, a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya has been approved in my Parliamentary Constituency Deoria. But the building has not yet been constructed nor is any assurance given as to when this construction will start. It is learnt that the

school building is proposed to be constructed in Mehda village near Deoria and land has been acquired for that purpose. At present this school is running on the rented house and students are not getting adequate facilities there.

I therefore, urge upon the Government to construct the said building in Deoria at the proposed site at the earliest.

**(xii) Need to open a branch of a bank at
Jadia in Supaul Parliamentary Constituency,
Bihar**

941

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Finance Minister to the Jadia town of my Parliamentary Constituency, Supaul, which has developed as an important commercial place. Commercial activity and business worth lakhs of rupees takes place here but there is no commercial bank within the radius of ten kilometers of this area which creates a lot of problem to the traders, Government officials and farmers. There is a Government policy also to open commercial banks at such places.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to open a commercial bank at Jadia at the earliest. Keeping in view the long standing demand of the people and the policy of the Government.

**(xiii) Need to convene a meeting of Cauvery River
Water Authority for release of water, from
Karnataka to Tamil Nadu**

[English]

941-942

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Central Government that the Government of Karnataka has not released the entire quantity of water due to Tamil Nadu from Cauvery River this agricultural season due to which the farmers of Tamil Nadu have been affected very badly. The State of Karnataka is yet to release 60 TMC. Ft. of water to Tamil Nadu for 2010-11 agricultural season. To save the

standing Kuruvai Paddy Crops, Karnataka should release the water immediately. The Government of Tamil Nadu had, therefore, urged the Union Government to convene urgently a meeting of Cauvery River Water Authority and impress upon the Government of Karnataka to release the due share of water to Tamil Nadu.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to convene the meeting of Cauvery River Water Authority urgently for the purpose.

**(xiv) Need to restore the provisions of original
policy with regard to North East Industrial
and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and
Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 in the
interest of North Eastern Region**

942-943

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 and the Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971 have undergone various changes because of notifications issued by Ministry of Finance and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) from time to time.

The Ministry of Finance had diluted the benefit of 100% excise duty exemption, imposed Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and levied full income tax on 'incentives/subsidies' by treating them as 'other business income'.

Likewise, DIPP has now proposed two detrimental amendments in the Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971 and have curtailed quantum of transport subsidy upto a maximum of 70% on the cost of plant and machinery. Further, shifted the present rail head from Siliguri to nearest railway goods Shed.

The dilutions made by both the ministry of Finance and DIPP are against the commitment of the Government towards NEIIPP, 2007. These dilutions would entail unbearable monetary loss to the entrepreneurs in NER compelling them to wind up from NER. Hon. Prime Minister had also assured that the NEIIPP will be suitably reworked so as to provide maximum advantage. The

[Shri Khagen Das]

Commerce and Industry Minister had also assured that there will be no dilution of the benefits of TSS.

NEIIPP, 2007 and TSS are closely inter-linked and industrialization in NER would be dismal if either is tampered with to the disadvantage of the entrepreneurs there.

I, therefore, strongly demand that Government must rework and restore the provisions of original policy with regard to NEIIPP and TSS in the interest of North Eastern Region and its people.

Rainwater in India
(xv) **Need to take effective measures to curb the ill-effects of radiation from cellular telephone towers in the country**

943-944
SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very important matter which I raise under Rule 377 and I specially draw the attention of the Urban Development Minister and also the Minister of Planning to look into this aspect.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently pointed out the ill-effects of radiations from cell towers. ICMR has stated that epidemiological studies made for assessing health effects of mobile phone based stations have shown adverse neurobehavioural symptoms, increased incidents of cancer in persons living for several years within 400 meters from base stations and the existing public safety limits as specified by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection is inadequate to protect public health.

Many countries have specified their own radiation level. The bone density and the fat content of an Indian is much low as compared to European countries and hence the level of susceptibility of an average Indian is different.

When the standard adopted in USA is most

stringent and the permissible Specific Absorption Rate levels at or below 1.6 w/kg, standard adopted in India is 2 w/kg.

I would urge upon the Government to immediately take up this issue of radiation from cell towers and adopt the USA standards more stringently.

12/11/10
(xvi) **Need to construct over bridges at Gajraula-Bijnore, Garh-Meerut and Amroha-Atrasi railway crossings in Amroha Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL (Amroha): Sir, I want to raise an important matter regarding my parliamentary constituency.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You read the text that you have given. Only the approved text will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL : Sir, The day to day life of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, Amroha is being affected due to non-construction of over bridges at Gajraula-Bijnore, Garh-Meerut and Amroha-Atrasi railway crossing. I have already raised this issue in the House earlier, but no concrete reply has been given in this regard. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action for early construction of the said over bridges. Keeping in view, the seriousness of the situation.

Railways
(xvii) **Need to provide a stoppage of Chhapra-Gorakhpur Intercity Express (train No. 5105/5106) at Dharaunda railway station in Siwan Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

944-945
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, Dharaunda is an important railway station in the Chhapra-Gorakhpur

rail section. Railways is the only means of communication for the people there. The objective to introduce 5105/5106 Chhapra-Gorakhpur Intercity Express was to connect all important stations of this rail section to the twin cities which are centre of education, employment and health. But, the people of Dharaunda are failed to enjoy the benefits of this train as it does not have a stoppage at Dharaunda whereas the train stops at Mairwa and Bhattaparani. The people of Dharaunda particularly students, sick persons and traders are facing a lot of hardships. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide a stoppage of this popular train at Dharaunda in the public interest.

945

(xviii) Need to implement Satellite Imaging for Rail Navigation (SIMRAN) project to curb the incidents of train accidents

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, the IIT, Kanpur has developed a Satellite imaging for Rail Navigation (SIMRAN) project to curb the increasing number of rail accidents and give necessary information regarding trains to the passengers on time. This project has been cleared by the Ministry of Home Affairs as well. Execution of this project in the Railways can check the rail accidents upto 100%. In this system besides satellite imaging software, the global positioning system is being used. This provides correct information about the position of train and its speed. SIMRAN would also be helpful at unmanned railway crossings. But the Railways seems to be indifferent to this ambitious project and it has not been implemented so far. It is essential to implement SIMRAN project to curb train accidents. I, therefore, demand that this project should be implemented in the Indian Railways for the safety of trains as well as passengers.

945-946

(xix) Need to upgrade and expand the existing roads to National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI P. BALRAM (Mahabubabad): I would like to draw

the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to upgrade and expand several roads and highways some of which are passing through my Mahabubabad constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to State that a number of roads in the State of Andhra Pradesh need upgradation and expansion due to heavy traffic. These roads are (i) Sironcha-Mahadevpur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Nalgonda - Chalakurthi - Macherla-Erragondapalem - Thokapalli - Markapur - Besthavaripeta - Kanigiri - Rapur-Venkatagiri - Renigunta-725 kms. (ii) Golgaon - Asifabad - Mancherla - Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahabubabad-Khammam-Kodad-390 kms. (iii) Adilabad-Uttoor-Khanapur - Korutla - Vemulawada - Siddipet - Janagon - Suryapet - Miryalaguda-Piduguralla - Narasaraopeta Vodarevu-630 kms. (iv) Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintappli Sileru - Uppersileru - Donakarai - Motigudem - Lakkavaram - Chinturu-238 kms. (v) Rajahmundry-Gokavaram-Rampachaodavaram-Maredirtilti-Chintoor-Bhadrachalarn-Charla-Venkatapuram-390 kms.

The density of NHs in Andhra Pradesh is 1.65 which is less compared to the density of NHs in the neighbouring States of Karnataka (2.29), Kerala (3.36), Tamil Nadu (3.71) and the average density of the country (2.146). These roads are not taken up due to insufficient budgetary allocation during the last few years and as such, it is causing heavy traffic problem to my constituency people. I have personally gone through the said roads and highways and felt that it is a genuine demand of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through Hon'ble Madam Speaker to kindly upgrade and expand the above said roads into national highways in the remaining Eleventh Five year Plan with sufficient budgetary allocations.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister communication towards a critical problem of communication system in my Parliamentary Constituency Supaul, situated adjacent to Nepal. Lack of landline telephone system is a critical problem. Due to the lack of landline system and the shortage of towers, phones having wireless system are lying idle in households as show pieces.

Sir, Mahichanda and Jarauli are the main commercial centers of my parliamentary constituency. Wireless tower with BTS system is installed there and that falls in U.S.O. area. My phone is also connected to this tower. I perform my parliamentary work from my residence, which is lacking landline system. At the same time, role of Mahichanda and Jarauli tower is significant as they are connected with the international border of Nepal. Towers installed under U.S.O., are maintained by the private sector leading to continuous disturbance to towers and due to the inactiveness of the department the tower almost remains malfunctional causing a lot of hardships to me and the common mobile subscribers in establishing communication. Due to contract system, U.S.O. is working in an arbitrary manner and therefore the problem continues. Towers of IC and BSNL are maintained by BSNL, which works properly. When the generator is not working, they are given 2 such amount of money as has been spent by them for its service.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister that Mahichanda and Jarauli towers may be strengthened in view of the demand of customers and the tower and landline phones may be installed after conducting survey in my Parliamentary Constituency for my convenience and

for the convenience of the mobile users so that I can perform my Parliamentary work properly.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to raise a very important matter of urgent public importance. My district is one among the thickly populated districts where a huge number of fishermen are living. They are unable to do the fishing because of the atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy.

Our parliamentary party leader, hon. Thiru T.R. Baalu had already raised this issue of atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy, in this august House. This is not the first or second incident in my constituency; it has been happening since 1983. After I became an MP, I have raised this issue six times in this House. In response to that, the arrested fishermen were released immediately. I was happy expecting that there would be normalcy after that. But contrary to my expectations, the situation has become even worse. Everyday, the Sri Lankan Navy is beating our fishermen brutally, breaking their boats, tearing their nets, taking away their caught fishes, looting their mobile phones, torturing and harassing them against the natural principle of law.

The innocent fishermen are their targets. I do not know why they attack them regularly and what their inner motive is behind that. Recently, when the Sri Lankan President visited India, all the MPs belonging to DMK and Congress party met him and represented this issue; and he had given an assurance that this would not happen in future. But it is still happening.

Sir, I am expressing this issue with broken heart. Somehow, we should stop the atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy. It is not at all a big issue for our UPA Government if it decides to do it. Being a Member of the most affected constituency, I would like to give some statistical data about the atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy. From 13th August, 1983 to till date, 223 fishermen have been shot

dead; 89 fishermen are missing; and 516 fishermen have been wounded. For the past 27 years, the number of boats seized and drowned is 160. Since 1983, 299 such incidents have occurred. For the past three years, due to cyclone and depression, no fishermen went for fishing. But a day before that, the Sri Lankan Navy attacked and wounded 200 fishermen and damaged 100 boats. So far, 1280 fishermen have been imprisoned. The value of the cost is Rs. 600 crore approximately.

As an MP, I did not want to tell the House about the entire atrocity of Sri Lankan Navy. If we hear the statement of the affected fishermen, tears will come automatically. I have discussed with the fishermen of both the countries. The fishermen of both the countries are interested to do fishing peacefully. The Sri Lankan Navy is arresting our fishermen. Sometimes, our Navy is also arresting the Sri Lankan fishermen. Unlike our Navy, the Sri Lankan Navy is cruelly torturing our fishermen.

My sincere suggestion is that we should find a way to allow the fishermen of both the countries to do fishing. I have represented this issue several times. We could not find out a permanent remedy. I do not know what to do. My Party's as well as my only intention is to solve the grave issue of the fishermen. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while expressing thanks to you, I would like to draw your attention towards the disaster which has hit the Uttarakhand. Many houses have collapsed in Tharali, Dewal, Kulsari, areas in Chamoli district, Rangwadi in Pauri district, Chukam in Nainital district and in Pithauragarh and Almora districts due to heavy rain, cloud burst and land slides during the last four months. Uttarakhand is disaster prone. The condition of houses of the people is so weak that they can collapse any time. I request you to direct the State Government to provide assistance to the people of Uttarakhand to overcome this situation. I would like to thank the Central Government for the assistance already provided. The Prime Minister has

granted relief of Rs. 500 crore. The State Government has granted only Rs. 1000 per family as relief. The family which has lost everything including the house and land have got only Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000, I think it is a joke and it is like a drop in the ocean. I request to you to issue directions in this regard. Embankment of Kosi at Ramnagar has collapsed during this disaster threatening entire Ramnagar city. This should be reconstructed from disaster relief fund and a policy for Uttarakhand may be from to rehabilitate people. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, three dozen students have lost their lives so far due to ragging in various educational institutions of the country despite declaring ragging as a punishable offence under the law. Ragging has become a common phenomenon in various educational institutions of the country. Ragging is not being curbed despite various directions issued by the Government. The seriousness of this issue can be clearly gauged from such incidents taking place again in Banaras, Kanpur and Kolkata simultaneous in recent past I would like to give some suggestions through you to put a check on ragging. Why this type of mentality is prevailing among the nation building youths and future helmsmen of the country? There is a need to conduct a psychological analysis in this regard. A practice can be followed that if any student is found involved in ragging, this will be clearly mentioned in his character certificate. With this practice the students themselves will try to avoid such incidents for preventing their future from getting spoiled in this way. Administration Department of educational institutes should not only frame strict guide lines but they should also take effective steps to ensure proper implementation of the same. For this a separate department should be duly constituted so that any kind of complaints of the students could be resolved with immediate effect. Career of any student should not be spoiled in the name of disciplinary action because our intention is to stop this practice and discourage such students.

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

Penalty may be laid down in proportion to the nature of capability of such students. Its solution lies in the strict action to be taken by the disciplinary authority as well as the college administration. I, would therefore request the Government to think over my suggestions and take immediate action for complete abolition of practice of ragging.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I associate myself with this matter.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour. Dengue is spreading rapidly all over the country and, at the same time, the devastation of chikungunya, brain fever is on a constant rise particularly in East Uttar Pradesh. Thousands of patients from various districts like Gorakhpur, Deoriya, Basti, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Balia and so on where the ill effect of dengue has spread very rapidly, are getting their treatment in Kashi university hospitals. Where there is no medicines available. There is shortage of doctors. There is lack of Government facility required for prevention of this disease as well as for spray of medicines.

Through you, I would like to say to both the Government and the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare that serious disease like dengue is spreading among the people due to which health of the people is getting affected badly. The poor are suffering on account of this. They are losing their lives for want of money. This disease does not reach those who are rich because they have all facilities to be saved from this. Mosquitoes wreak havoc on those who have no means to be saved from these. Havoc of dengue is spreading more in the houses of the weaker sections like those who are weavers, labourers and so on. Mosquito causing dengue fever bites primarily during the day. The people are facing many difficulties on account of diseases caused by mosquitoes. I have seen in East Uttar Pradesh where there are dozens of hospitals in which private doctors

treat the patients and extort money from them because there is shortage of medicines in these hospitals. The Government machinery has been a failure in providing medicines over there. Whatever primary treatment facilities are at the disposal of the Government destroying mosquitos by spraying medicine, they too are not being taken by Municipality, town area, primary health centres and the district hospitals. Therefore through you I would like to tell the Government specially to issue guidelines to take effective steps for preventing Dengue and provide assistance and medicines to Uttar Pradesh Government. It is not the matter of Uttar Pradesh only. ...*(Interruptions)* Dengue mosquitos are not biting the people of Uttar Pradesh only. Everywhere thousands of people are getting sick due to this. I would like to tell Dara Singh Chauhanji, who is the senior member that your party is ruling in Uttar Pradesh. It cannot kill even a single mosquito over there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to State that in my Parliamentary Constituency, Giridih in Jharkhand State,

*Not recorded.

which is there many blocks which are affected by terrorism. Presently, Union Government has not listed these regions as terrorism-affected areas where about three years ago Ex-Chief Minister's son was murdered. We had written to Rural Development Minister to cover Giridih district under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, but no action was taken by the present Union Government in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I request the Union Government to bring Giridih district under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana immediately. Terrorism-affected regions having a population of five hundred and thousand people in villages should be covered under various rural development schemes, Bharat Nirman Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana so that with the development of these regions the poor and unemployed people may be given employment and efforts should be made to bring the people following the path of terrorism into the mainstream. We have written the letters also but till now no action has been taken. I request you to ask the Government to issue orders to cover Giridih district with Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much the opportunity given me to speak.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman And Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today in Diglipur Tehsil of Andaman Islands, a big demonstration was held. In 2006, Scheduled Tribe and other Forest Developers Act, was passed which provides that whoever resides in forest, he will get the land at the some place. But this right was not extended to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, may be for some reasons. The people of Andaman and Nicobar like Munda, Uraon, Khadia though being tribal have not been provided the status of tribal while for other dwellers like Tamil, Telugu, Bengali a law was enacted in Parliament that they would have to prove that they are residing in jungle since 1930. Since Andaman was not independent in 1930 then how they will bring the certificate to that effect. After that, an order was passed

by Supreme Court on 7 May, 2002. Today in Andaman there are 4312 families who are pre 78 forest encroachers. But they have been declared as post 78 dwellers. Today, these people are being asked to vacate the land. In 1986, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in IDA meeting declared that those who are in jungles before 1978 would get seven and half Bigha piece of land. But in the name of survey, a mistake was committed. Pre 78 dwellers have been declared as post 78 dwellers. Consequently, today 4300 families have become helpless and the people living in jungles are being asked to vacate and are being allotted land in de-reserved blocks. Their number was more than one thousand. After that, in 2002-2003, licenses were given and said that those who are residing in forests should vacate the land and go to de-reserved block. But that land is not suitable for living. After that, the matter was referred to CEC committee and it was brought to their notice that they were gigantic trees water logging, mangroves, arid land and other things in the allotted land. It was suggested in CEC committee that they should be provided alternative land so that they may lead better life. After that, in the year 2006 the signatures of the illiterate people were taken by handing over/giving certificate of possession. No action was taken by the administration and forest department in this regard as ex-situ forest encroachers were cultivating the same land where they were living. Suddenly on 20th September, a joint survey committee was constituted again. It also observed that the land is not worth living.

Sir, after that our administration formulated an eviction plan from 12th November to 16 December, under which with the area was to be evacuated with the help of bulldozer and police. That's why in I.D.A. meeting held on 19th January, 2004, it was decided that people who are from post-78, will get 3 bigha land, 75 thousand rupees and job for two years etc. This package was announced, but I regret to say that the announcement made in the year 2004, was changed in the year 2005 and then it was said that they will get only 350 square meter of land. If it is so how they will survive.

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

Due to this, today in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, approximately 4312 post 78 families, 500 ex-situ families are in trouble, they are forced to evacuate the place where they are living and the land they are living and the land they are being allotted is either the forest land or they are allotted such land which is already occupied by someone else. According to Schedule Tribe and other Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, the people who have made encroachment in the forest, they should be given equal land there, but they did not get that right.

Apart from this attempt is being made to demolish 30 temples, 35 churches, one club, one mosque. I would like to say through you that the Schedule Tribe and other Forests Dwellers Act, 2006 which was enacted by the Government of India in the year 2006 is not giving any benefit to the people of Andaman Nicobar. There is urgent need to look into it so that people may be benefited. The Government should not take into consideration the ruling of Supreme Court and should try to save the people of Andaman, otherwise it may lead to bloodshed and violence.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on a very important subject. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that the way violation of constitutional propriety is taking place. Uttar Pradesh is not a good symptom for a federal structure.

Sir, in the year 1950, Gond caste was included in schedule caste list with the area restriction. In the areas restriction Gond people living in south Mirzapur, presently Sonbhadra area, and Kamoor valley were included in the Schedule caste list. Government of India again enacted Act No. 108/1976, which is called Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Act under which area restriction was removed and all the Gond caste people living in Uttar Pradesh were included in scheduled castes list. All the facilities given to scheduled castes

were also provided to the people of Gond caste in Uttar Pradesh like, reservation in job, reservation in elections and caste certificate etc.

Government of India again passed an Act-10/2003, on 7th January, 2003 which is called Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002. According to this Act, Gond caste was excluded from the list of scheduled castes and was put in the list of scheduled tribes in 13 districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh namely Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Devaria, Mau, Ajamgarh, Jaunpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.

Above order was implemented in Uttar Pradesh by the then Government of Shri Mulayam Singh ji, i.e., in the year 2003, vide order No. 1483 dated 30 September, 2003. After that they started getting facilities of ST in all the 13 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Member of Parliament from Mirzapur, Mr. Bal Kumar Patel, was telling that in violation of constitutional order, the present Government of Uttar Pradesh is not giving the benefit of Schedule caste or Schedule tribes to the people of Gond caste living in Mirzapur. This is violation of law and the people of Gond caste are on agitation and staging dharna in many districts from Gazipur to Eastern U.P. A number of 'Jail Bharo' movements were also launched by them. We also joined Dharna but did not go to jail. The Tehsildar Katwaru Ram says where is Gond caste, where is Kharwar caste. He does not have any information about it.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister through you that the Gond and Kharwar castes, which we are being discussed here, are born as scheduled tribes, and the condition of schedule tribes is worse than scheduled castes. They don't have any shelter to live in, they are being neglected because they are in minority as they live in very few districts of Uttar Pradesh. If they are in minority, does it mean that they cannot get justice? Does it minimize their needs? I would like to know as to what measures the Government is taking for them.

Through you, I would like the reply from the hon. Minister as to what the Government propose to do for the persons of Gond and Kharwar caste who were dismissed from jobs due to lack of certificates? Given the type of inhuman treatment being meted out in Uttar Pradesh, I would like to ask Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, who tokenly represents the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this House. As to what are the circumstances under which the Gond tribe which had been getting all the facilities from 1977 to 2003, is being ignored by the officers of U.P. for quite sometime. I am not taking of any gains or losses. If in this House the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): The allegation levelled against the Government of Uttar Pradesh is baseless. Uttar Pradesh is the only State where the tribals of U.P. are given all the facilities for their betterment. Even those castes, which earlier did not have the SC status, have been included in the list of scheduled castes there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste the time of the House. Please sit down. Nothing is going on record. Shri Radhe Mohan Singh, please sit down. Nothing is going on record. I have called the next speaker.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not waste the time of the House. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

16.00 hrs.

**SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I would like to raise a very small matter in this august House today. Sir, though the problem is small, it may take a larger dimension in the future. Therefore, I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Railways the fact that since 2004 a train is running from South Dinajpur's Balurghat which starts at 5 pm and goes to Malda. It is the Balurghat-Gaur link Express. The train reaches Kolkata early morning. Similarly, the next day it reaches Balurghat at 9.30 am. This practice was going on for the last five years. The time schedule was being followed meticulously and people were satisfied. But in February a new train has been introduced which runs from Balurghat to New Jalpaiguri and back. It is no doubt helping the passengers of my area. But the problem is that the train which used to come from Kolkata to Balurghat in the morning now goes to Jalpaiguri at 10.30 a.m. and the train which begins from Jalpaiguri at 10.30 should reach Balurghat at 4.15 pm. But actually it runs abnormally late. It never reaches Balurghat in time; it is almost always delayed by 1 ½ or 2 hours. This has been happening for last 6 months. The hapless passengers reach the station in time to catch the train but get to board it at 6.30 or 7 pm. Things have come to a pretty pass. Whenever I go the station, they try to attack me. They complain that I do nothing to help them out. They want an explanation for the erratic time schedule. The situation is extremely frightening. Thus I want to request the ministry that instead of 5 pm the time should be made 6 P.M. from Balurghat for Balurghat-Gaur Link Express and 10 P.M. instead of 9.35 p.m. for Gaur Express from Malda. If this small alteration is made

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

in the schedule then passengers will be highly beneficial and they will not have to wait for longer duration. Otherwise situation may go out of hand in the coming days.

With these few words I thank you for allowing me to speak and conclude my humble submission. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. In my Parliamentary constituency, Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, the National Highway No. 27, from Mangawan in District Rewa to District Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh via Chakghat, is in a very bad shape and dilapidated condition. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of National Highways and Road Transport, towards this problem. There are big potholes in the National Highway Number 27 at the stretch falling between Mangawan of Rewa up to Allahabad via Chakghat causing many accidents everyday. Due to this, there is huge loss of life and property. Incidence of two wheeler riders meeting with accidents there at night has become a matter of common routine.

The health of the residents living in the settlements on both sides of the road at this 100 km. long stretch gets adversely affected due to pollution. People are suffering from fatal diseases like T.B. and Asthma and also accidents are taking place everyday. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government to this to exhort it to conduct medical tests for the diseases those people have been suffering from and also get the National Highway repaired properly. Thank you.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, towards an incident that took place in my

Parliamentary Constituency Tezpur, Assam, yesterday on 8th November.

Yesterday, NDFD extremists had attacked at 5 different places in my Parliamentary constituency, Tezpur in district Sonitpur and killed more than 20 people and more than 15 people were seriously wounded in that attack. This attack was carried out especially against Hindi speaking people. Firstly a bus was attacked by N.D.F.B. extremists near Boimari village of district Sonitpur and 10 Hindi speaking people who had boarded the bus were identified and selectively and forcibly made to get down and then killed in the nearby forest, most of whom were the employees of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Second attack also was carried out against one Hindi speaking family in Belsiri village in district Sonitpur killing 5 people including a woman in firing. In the same manner, the extremists attacked at other places, Hujrajuli, Batasipur and Kakrikuchi villages, killed 2 people and seriously injured more than twenty people. Only a week before that NDFB extremists had threatened that in the event of their colleagues getting killed in conflict, each such death will be avenged by them by killing 20 people, and they have meticulously carried out their threat.

A week ago a NDFB insurgent was killed by police and those insurgents have taken revenge yesterday by attacking innocent persons. Only about ten days ago, in Kokrajhar region of the State, those insurgents fired on poor tribals in a village and set their houses on fire, forcing them to flee. After each incident, the Assam Government issues the stock Statements that they are keeping a watch on the situation and strong steps will be taken. But each time the insurgents escape and those killed are the poor workers, farmers and the common man, specially Hindi speaking. In the past 3-4 years, the Hindi speaking people have been targeted, due to which lakhs of labourers have left Assam. Assam Government has no solution to this problem.

The State Government is adopting a dual policy to deal with Bodo problem. While on the one hand the

Adivasis are being shifted from the Bodoland, on the other, the Bodo supporters are being settled in the Sonitpur district and given land deeds. Due to this the problem is getting worse....(Interruptions)

The manner in which simultaneous attacks were carried out in five different places in one-district shows how powerful these insurgents are and that they can attack and kill people at will. The State Government has failed completely in providing security to the common people and there is no law and order worth the name in Assam. Last time when NDFB insurgents attacked a village in Viswanath Chariyali, in Sonitpur district and killed 15 people the State Government had said they faced shortage of police force and they needed at least forty thousand police and army personnel. If it is true then the Union Government should take appropriate steps in this regard so that people of Assam get security.

Sir, through you I request the Government to issue directions to State Government for taking appropriate steps in this regard so that common man has confidence regarding his security and peace is established in the State.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramen Deka and Shri Kabindra Purkayastha are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Joseph Toppo.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I had the opportunity to highlight the plight of travellers using Air India from stations across Kerala during the Winter Session of 2009 in this august House. Between these 12 months, the action of the Air India has further worsened. In the last few months alone, more than 300 services were cancelled and in the current winter schedule the figure has crossed 400 from the three airports of Kerala alone. All these flights are bound for the Gulf sector which had been over booked and highly profitable. These destinations include Doha, Bahrain, Muscat, Dubai,

Sharjah, Jeddah, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, etc. There were instances when the carrier had not bothered to inform the passengers about its cancellation resulting in huge loss to the travellers including their job. By such actions, perhaps, Air India is forgetting the motto of service it requires to extend to the travellers. The pricing structure of Gulf sector is highly exorbitant and therefore is one of the major revenue generation sector the company. In fact many rival carriers are operating with greater facilities and even considering increasing their flights.

Today, most of the passengers are depending Sri Lankan Airlines for travelling to Gulf countries. Besides, there is also cancellation of even domestic flights. The classic examples are Chennai-Calicut-Chennai, Delhi-Calicut-Mangalore-Delhi and Trivandrum-Bangalore-Chennai-Trivandrum flights connecting Kerala. This is having a cascading effect with the result that many private airlines are increasing their fares.

I wish to ask this. Today we speak of pumping Government money to the Company. But what is the net result of this help? Unfortunately, even today's newspapers carry how the passengers are suffering at the hands of Air India even in Delhi for the last one week. What really has affected this Company? Why the private carriers are successful when the oldest company with its vast expertise and avenues still is not surviving and also not meeting the demands of the country?

I have only one request to make. I once again urge the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to wake up and do something good for the people as well as to bring some responsibility on Air India though unfortunately the earlier assurances were never met.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through you, to the serious and unhealthy condition of NH 31D which is the only road connecting the North East India with the rest of India. NH 31D and NH 31 are running between Siliguri and Mainaguri, and the entire stretch of NH 31 from

[Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy]

Mainaguri to Mal, Mal to Banarhat and Mainaguri to Falakata along the Gairkata, Birpada, and Madurihat in my constituency, Jalpaiguri. I requested the Minister concerned and the National Highways Authority of India to take up the improvement work immediately. But unfortunately, even now, the National Highways Authority has not carry out any works of maintenance. Now, the road has become unusable; the vehicular traffic flow has been completely disrupted. Consequent upon this, the people of this locality are facing immense difficulties. The private transport organizations are demanding for a thorough repair of the road. The situation has now further deteriorated.

I would, therefore, once again urge upon the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to please look into the matter and overcome the present impasse at an early date.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on utmost important issue of dark zone, in Zero Hour, for that I am grateful to you. Recently the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) had conducted a study in 2004 regarding conservation in the context of ground water level in 5723 blocks State-wise throughout the country. On the bases of the study different zones were categorized. Under this it was declared that 839 divisions were over exploited, 226 divisions were critical and 550 units were semi-critical.

Chairman, Sir, farmers and landless people of these categorized areas are facing lots of difficulties because after declaring these areas as dark zones, farmers are not given new electricity connections for tube wells and wells for irrigation. Due to this farmers are facing problems.

Farmers cannot grow crops without the facility of irrigation. Today even small farmers are in trouble, they

are quitting agriculture and migrating towards cities and becoming labourers and leading a worse life there. But if an industrialist sets up an industry in the same area, he is provided with three phase power connection within 24 hours to tap ground water.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

What kind of justice it is? This is injustice to farmers. Government have constructed checkdam and ponds in large number in Gujarat. Water conservation has been done very well and it has improved the condition of ground water. The condition of ground water is good in my constituency Sabarkantha. A resurvey should be carried out for all the dark zones including the blocks Ider, Monrasa and Megraj and benefit should be given to the troubled farmers. Moreover a heavy subsidy should be given to the farmers living in these areas for drip irrigation so that farmers may lead a good life. So, through you, I request that a resurvey of darkzones should be carried out. When we visit our constituency, people say that they don't want anything, but remove darkzone, they are not able to live because of dark zones. I request, through you, that dark zones may please be removed.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important subject in the zero hour.

Sir, Central Government passed a law Right to Education Act. In the section 29 (2F) of this act, there is a provision that primary education should be given in mothertongue. I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. The mothertongue of my State is Rajasthani and this language has not been included in the 8 schedule of the Constitution, then how the Right to Education Act passed by Government of India and the provision given in section 29(2F) can be implemented? Through you, I would like to say that the issue of giving recognition to Bhojpuri and Rajasthani was discussed in

the last session. Mr. Jaiswal is sitting here, he had given assurance in this very House on 18th December, 2006 that recognition to Bhojpuri and Rajasthani language will be given as per the recommendations made by Mahapatra Committee. The 14th Lok Sabha has completed its term. The second year of 15th Lok Sabha is also going to over through you, I would like to draw the attention of Ministry of Home Affairs that 10 crore people speak Rajasthani in the whole world including Rajasthan. Rajasthani is taught in Rajasthan University, it is taught in foreign countries, in Chicago University but despite this the Government not giving recognition to Rajasthani language, it's really regretful. The Government constituted Mahapatra Committee to find out whether Bhojpuri and Rajasthani language deserve to be recognized or not. That committee also recommended that out of all the proposals pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs, only Bhojpuri and Rajasthani deserve to be recognized. Despite this, recognition to these two languages is not being given. I would like to urge that recognition should be given to Rajasthani as soon as possible so that the provision given in the Right to Education Act, may be implemented.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter relating to my constituency. The Special Economic Zones in India were established with a view to bring expertise for the country's export sector. The Government has set up SEZs in the public, private and joint sector and as a result some of the existing Export Processing Zones were converted into Special Economic Zones.

Sir, Nangureri Special Economic Zone has been planned by the Tamil Nadu Government to be set up in Nangureri town. The AMRL International Tech City Limited and Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation have joined together to establish this. This Special Economic Zone is said to be a project worth around

Rs. 14,000 crore. The land required for this 2528 acres and the land has been acquired. It is pending for the last five years. The work has not yet started. It is only at the processing stage. People in this area are mostly dependent on agriculture and they are expecting that with the setting up of this Special Economic Zone in this area industries would be set up which will provide more employment opportunities to the people of the area. But the progress is very slow. Even though the land for the purpose has been acquired, yet it is doubtful whether the first phase on 400 acres would be ready by 2011. Due to lack of adequate infrastructure, infrastructural facilities are not available in this area; the people are not ready to set up their units here. If infrastructural facilities are made available, then it will be very attractive for investment in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu and it will also help to decongest the crowded Chennai and the surrounding areas because most of the industries are located in and around Chennai. This is an industrially backward area, but it can be developed. In order to develop the infrastructural facilities, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to modernise and expand the Tuticorin Airport which is nearer to Nangureri Special Economic Zone. Provision should be made for low cost power generation. Power generation is very important in the development of these industries. There is one proposal for pipeline natural gas connection from Krishna - Godavari basin via Tirunelveli and other neighbouring areas. There should be upgradation of the Colachel port which is close to the international shipping route. The other point is the doubling of the Kanyakumari - Tirunelveli - Madurai railway line. If doubling of this line is done and also the electrification, then it will help in the development of industries in this area.

So, I would like to most humbly urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps to allocation of adequate funds for the above projects for the development of infrastructure at Nangureri Special Economic Zone and also to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu to expedite the above projects.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and House towards a very serious problem. The procurement of paddy, which we call chona in Punjab has created a serious situation. Recently the Central Government has given some relaxation in the norms for procuring paddy. But despite this, the pace of procurement is very slow. Markets are full of paddy. Today one month has gone, farmers are sitting in market with their crops. Although it is the responsibility of the State Government to make proper procurement arrangement but, it is the responsibility of the Central Government also. The Food Corporation of India, an agency of the Central Government, is also required to perform its duties properly.

I and Hon'ble Sukhdev Singh represent district Ludhiana, where till the day before yesterday 12 lakh quintal of foodgrains was procured. Out of that only 11 thousand Quintal foodgrains was procured by Food Corporation of India. If such situation continues then it may disturb peace in Punjab and the circumstances may become worse in the near future. Senior Ministers in the Government like, Hon. Moiliji, Salman Khurshid Saheb, Shriprakash Jaiswalji are sitting here. Just now I met the Agriculture Minister and requested him to constitute a committee in this regard, conduct an inquiry into it and do whatever best is whether it amounts to relaxe the norms of moistures or the norms of declaration and take all the necessary steps in this regard. Punjab is such a State that plays a great role in the food security of the country. If the Union Government fails to provide due rights to the farmers of Punjab, then, Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are not good signs for the country and the State.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance.

It relates to the civilians who are being affected by naxalite movement and Maoist violence. It not only affects my State, Odisha, but very many States including West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and to a certain extent, Andhra Pradesh and Marathwada of Maharashtra are also affected. The personnel of Armed Forces and Police who get killed during action or lose their life when a mine is exploded get compensation or ex-gratia both by the respective State Governments and also by the Central Government. That amount is not much. But at the same time I would say that human lives cannot be compensated. It cannot be compensated by giving money or any other assistance. But my concern here is the civilians who are being killed. Civilians have recently been killed by such naxal activities.

Recently two incidents have occurred in the Malkangiri District of Odisha. Innocent civilians are being killed and their bodies are being thrown on the roads. It is only to create terror. To terrorise the people, naxalites and Maoists are indulging in this type of merciless killing.

I would urge upon the Government to take action on this matter. As the Ministers are present, I would expect a little degree of response from them. Otherwise, these words will be in thin air. I would only request that it should be looked into. When civilians are getting killed, respective State Governments are providing them sometimes Rs. 50,000 as ex-gratia. Some State Governments are providing Rs. 1 lakh. At times, the Central Government is also providing ex-gratia. So, the amount varies. It is not symmetrical. Throughout the country, respective State Governments, looking at the gravity of the incident, provide a certain amount of ex-gratia to civilians killed.

Two to three months back, a Sikh gentleman had taken upon himself that he will make Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana a success in the naxal affected area of Odisha. He went to that area. He was being provided adequate police support. But a mistake was committed by him. He went alone to a place where that road was being constructed. It was not a very big project for which this Sikh gentleman had gone there.

His family was living in the urban area. He ventured to go out in the morning. He was abducted and killed within two hours, before the State Government could react and talk to the abductors, who were Maoists. What type of compensation could be given by the State Government? What type of ex-gratia could have been given by the State Government to the family?

I would urge upon the Government that instead of providing Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakh, let a uniform amount be shared both by the State Government and the Central Government, to be paid to the families of civilians who get killed in these areas. That can give proper support to the families who are there. Otherwise, they are leaving those places because of fear. At least Rs. 10 lakh can be provided so that their children and their family members can

get that much of support and stay there and fight this menace.

I would be happy if the Government reacts to it and consider this suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mahtab, thank you. Whatever you have said is on record. So, the Government will react appropriately.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 10th November, 2010 at 11 a.m.

16.32 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, November 10, 2010/
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