

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & Debates Section  
Parliament Library Building  
Room No. 98-025  
Block C

Acc. No. 27  
Dated 28 April 2011

*(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 80.00

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

**P.D.T. Achary**  
**Secretary-General**  
**Lok Sabha**

**R.K. Chadha**  
**Joint Secretary**

**Pratima Srivastava**  
**Director**

**Vandna Trivedi**  
**Additional Director**

**H.C. Jain**  
**Joint Director**

**Shailesh Kumar**  
**Assistant Editor**

**© 2009 Lok Sabha Secretariat**

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

---

[Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.]

## CONTENTS

*[Fifteenth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 2009/1931 (Saka)]*

**No. 14, Tuesday, July 21, 2009/Asadha 30, 1931 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Question Nos. 241 to 244.....	1-36
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 245 to 260.....	36-113
Unstarred Question Nos. 2195 to 2389.....	113-540
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	541-554
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED Q.NO. 48 DATED 07.07.2009 REGARDING MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCES.....	
	553-554
<b>SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS</b>	
Regarding end use monitoring arrangements.....	555-562
<b>MATTERS UNDER RULE 377</b>	
(i) Need to strengthen the Milk Unions in West Bengal with a view to improve the income of milk producers in the State	
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	563
(ii) Need to chalk out a plan for better sewer and drainage system in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency	
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	563
(iii) Need to give Andhra Pradesh its due share of water from river Krishna	
Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy.....	564
(iv) Need to take steps for utilization of underground water through 'deep boring' in Eastern Uttar Pradesh	
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.....	565
(v) Need to expedite the implementation of various irrigation schemes in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra	
Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase.....	566

\*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## SUBJECT

## COLUMNS

(vi)	Need to take steps to prevent eviction of former employees of Tannery and Footware Corporation of India from their residences in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Rajaram Pal.....	566
(vii)	Need to bring out a White Paper on the steps taken by the Government to tackle drought situation in the country	
	Shri Datta Meghe.....	567
(viii)	Need to re-open Korba Fertilizers Factory in Korba, Chhattisgarh	
	Dr. Charan Das Mahant.....	567
(ix)	Need to declare Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat as a National project and ensure its timely completion with adequate provisions of funds for the scheme	
	Shri Harin Pathak.....	568
(x)	Need to send a Central Team for evaluation of drought-situation in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Virendra Kumar.....	569
(xi)	Need to declare Bargi dam 'Mukhya Nahar Pariyojana' in Jabalpur as a national project and bring it under the purview of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	
	Shri Rakesh Singh.....	570
(xii)	Need to expedite the construction of railway line between Bhind, Madhya Pradesh and Etawah, Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Ashok Argal.....	570
(xiii)	Need to declare Kaushambi district in Uttar Pradesh as a National Tourist Spot and provide necessary infrastructure for the tourists	
	Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	571
(xiv)	Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Khurja, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.....	572
(xv)	Need to undertake repair works on N.H. 107 in Bihar	
	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav.....	572

(xvi)	Need to establish a welfare fund for the jobless Non-Resident Indians returning to India due to global economic recession	
	Shri A. Sampath.....	573
(xvii)	Need to set up Community Mental Health Centres for mentally-ill people in Chennai, Tamil Nadu	
	Dr. P. Venugopal.....	573
(xviii)	Need to expedite completion of Teesta Barrage Project	
	Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.....	574
(xix)	Need to provide employment to the wards of SSB trained volunteers and financial ex-gratia relief grant to SSB trained volunteers	
	Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary.....	575

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2009-2010

## Ministry of Power

Shri Uday Singh.....	577
Shri P.L. Punia.....	592
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	597
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.....	601
Shri Jagdish Sharma.....	606
Shri Mithilesh Kumar.....	611
Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.....	611
Shri Premdas.....	614
Shri Tathagata Satpathy.....	614
Shrimati Supriya Sule.....	620
Shri A. Sampath.....	623
Shri K. Sugumar.....	626
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	629
Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda.....	630
Shri K. Bapiraju.....	630
Shri Virendra Kumar.....	656

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	656
Shri N. Kristappa.....	660
Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy.....	661
Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy.....	663
Shri Radha Mohan Singh.....	665
Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.....	669
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.....	672
Shri Ninong Ering.....	674
Shri P. Lingam.....	677
Shri Jagdanand Singh.....	678
Shri Premchand Guddu.....	673
Shri Narahari Mahato.....	684
Shri K. Sudhakaran.....	687
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.....	690
Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.....	701
Shri Vijay Bahuguna.....	705
Shri S.D. Shariq.....	707
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.....	708
Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh.....	710
Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.....	714
Shri Sajjan Verma.....	716
Shri C.L. Ruala.....	722
Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.....	723
Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan.....	727
Shri Uday Pratap Singh.....	730
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.....	732
Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid.....	734
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary.....	740
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	744
Shri Tufani Saroj.....	746
Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.....	747

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent visit to India by the Secretary of State of the  
United States of America, Ms. Hillary Clinton

Shri S.M. Krishna..... 636-653

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions..... 781-782

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions..... 781-792

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions..... 793-794

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions..... 793-796

## **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 P.D.T. Achary**

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

**Tuesday, July 21, 2009/Asadha 30, 1931 (Saka)**

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the former President was frisked at the Indira Gandhi Airport. It is most unfortunate. The Minister for Civil Aviation should make a Statement in the House. ...  
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, it is the question hour. We shall take it up after it is over.

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question No. 241, Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava.

#### Conservation and Development of Mines

+

\*241. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Union Government in the matter of development of minerals in the country in general and awarding mines on lease/according approval for grant of mineral concessions to the State Governments, in particular;

(b) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines exercises the regulatory role under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Law in the matter of conservation and development of mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the existing structure has helped in prevention of illegal mining in the country; and

(e) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to make any changes in the prevailing legal framework?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) As provided in the Constitution of India, the Parliament, may by law if it holds that it is expedient in the public interest, allow the Central Government to take under its control the regulation of mines and development of minerals to the extent allowed by the Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament has legislated the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), which provides the framework for the regulation of the mining sector in India. In terms of the MMDR Act, the State Governments grant mineral concessions (reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence and mining lease) for non-fuel minerals. However, in respect of minerals specified in the First schedule to the MMDR Act, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before the grant of mineral concession. The Central Government, in respect of grant of mineral concessions, also has powers to allow:—

- (i) relaxation of limits on maximum area of grant of minerals concession specified in the MMDR Act.
- (ii) relaxation of the need to notify an area after it has been held earlier under a grant or if reserved for specific use.
- (iii) reservation of a mineral bearing area for the purposes of conservation or for specific use by a PSU, etc.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has framed the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR), for conservation and development of minerals, and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR). The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines, administers the MCDR and MCR for regulating mining activity and for ensuring that mining activities take place in a systematic and scientific manner in the interest of conservation and development of minerals. The IBM performs the following regulatory roles in respect of major minerals (non-fuel) under the MMDR Act and Rules thereunder:—

- (I) Approve mining plans, schemes and mine closure plans having regard to conservation of minerals and protection of environment.
- (II) Collect, collate and maintain database on exploration, prospecting, mines and minerals and to bring out publications/bulletins highlighting the problems and prospects of mining industry.
- (III) Inspection of Mines.
- (IV) Facilitate in minimising adverse impact of mining on the environment by undertaking environmental assessment studies on regional basis.
- (V) Conduct suo moto techno-economic field studies in mining, geology, mineral processing and environmental aspects including analysis of ore and minerals and to promote R&D activities in these areas.
- (VI) Promote awareness about conservation, systematic and scientific development of mineral deposits and protection of environment including restoration and rehabilitation of mined out areas through exhibitions and audiovisual media.
- (VII) Promote and monitor community development activities in the mining areas.
- (VIII) Promote systematic and scientific development of mineral resources of the country.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The mineral rights and collection of revenue vests with the State Government, which also

has the power to frame rules for curbing illegal mining under Section 23C of MMDR Act. The Ministry of Mines reviews the status of mining operations and issues suitable advisories. The IBM in exercise of powers vested in it under the MMDR Act and rules thereunder, performs regulatory functions which ensures that mining activities are in accordance with the terms of the mining plan. However, the existing legislative framework is under review in the light of the National Mineral Policy, 2008 and the recommendations of the Hoda Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the replies hon'ble Minister has given seem right when we look or read them. But the reply he has given today, earlier also same replies have been given whenever such questions was asked. However, the illegal work has still been carried out in the mines. Through you, I would like to bring into the notice of hon'ble Minister that illegal mining work is going on in some areas. There are dug holes of 40 MM to 100 MM. But illegal workers carry out blasts by making holes of 200 MM to 500 MM. This heavy blasting causes receding of water level and at some places there looms large the fear of earthquake. This makes the earth hollow and this activity is harmful for the people of neighbouring areas....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member please ask your question.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Through you, I want to ask the Minister whether the Government have such an information and if so, the steps taken to prevent such people from doing this illegal work.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, the power for controlling and containing illegal mining does not rest with the Central Government. The power rests with the State Governments. The State Governments have been given that power and it is they who can tackle the situation because this is a law and order problem and only they are competent enough to take action on it. But, legal provisions in the MMDR Act have been strengthened in 1999 to check the problem of

illegal mining more effectively. For the benefit of the hon. Member, may I quote some of the rules? There are provisions included for transported and storage and confiscation as against mere seizure. Section 4(1A) was introduced and Section 21(4) of the Act was amended to bring transport and storage of illegally raised mineral within the purview of law. Section 21(4A) has been introduced for confiscation of mineral, tool, equipment, vehicle or any other thing seized for illegal mining. There is a law for this. I do not want to waste the time of the House. We have passed the law and have further strengthened the law. But laws have to be implemented in the State where mines are located. That is the lookout of the State Government. But we are in constant touch with the State Government and they are taking action. I think the hon. Member has not given any specific case. If he gives any specific case, I will definitely look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Sir, I want to say to the hon'ble Minister that through TV or through many newspapers I have read, I quote some incident from them but you should also be aware of them that despite laws of the land, illegal works keep on going. Not only I but also all the people including you know that. Still these works are not stopped.

Sir, through you, I want to know that despite strict and strong laws, why are we unable to enforce these laws against the persons indulging in illegal works. In some cases we compromise. We compromise with the contractors and the companies. If they are caught stealing or doing something illegal, they should be punished. Why do we compromise with them? I want to know from the Minister about the reasons of such compromises?

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, I could not understand as to who does the *samjautha* and with whom. The Central Government passes the law and it is implemented by the State Government. I would like to cite a few instances where actions were taken by the Indian Bureau of Mines, which administers the MMDR Act, 1988. During the year

2008-09, the target for number of mines to be inspected was 2,500, but the achievement was 2,645, which was more than the target; the number of mines in which violations pointed out were 1,034; the total number of violations pointed out were 1,963; the number of violations rectified after pointing out violations was 818; the number of show-cause notices issued was 276; the number of violations rectified after the show-cause notices were issued was 270. So, we have taken action.

So, we have taken action. The hon. Member is not giving any specific case. He is just saying that there are cases all around. Please pin point one case so that I can just help the hon. Member. I can also try to give the answer. Definitely, I will accept the suggestion if the hon. Member convinces me or convinces the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Sir, the environment in the whole country is deteriorating very much. We read this daily in the newspapers. I hail from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the adjoining States. Rivers and mountains frequently change their course and shapes respectively and the environment is getting polluted in the country. I am from Bundelkhand. This region has rivers and mountains. Illegal mining is continuously being done there by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It is doing mining work in such a way that it is polluting the environment completely and public life is also being disturbed completely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may ask question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Sir, my only request to the hon'ble Minister is this that the mining which is going on should not affect environment and the climate of our country. Our people should not suffer. Can you get an enquiry done into this. Let me know the conditions under which this enquiry can be done? The people of our country are very poor. Even the sand is taken from there?  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member may ask question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Sir, I am speaking about mountain. In Lucknow, crores of stones brought from mountains are being used which is adversely affecting the environment and this mining is going on.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member may put up his question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Sir, I want to ask whether he will make efforts for stopping the illegal mining of the sand? My only request to him is that kindly take action to protect our environment.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, the hon. Member wants to know whether the concerns of environment and conservation have been taken care of or not. I would like to say that before we clear a mine, we have to get past the Ministry of Environment and Forests. I tell you this is the toughest task. To get past the Environment Impact Assessment of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is the toughest task. It is the toughest test to get past the Ministry of Environment and Forests. So, all these things have been done. It is not that the Government is not aware of the problems. A lot of steps have been taken. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have taken all care so that before they gave us the clearance, they ensure themselves that environment will not be damaged.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : The Mining which is going on daily in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can ask only one question Shri Satpalji Maharaj.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number rivers flow in Uttarakhand. These rivers bring sand from mountains and due to the deposition of this sand, the waterbeds of rivers gets widened. In that area, mining has been stopped. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if the Government have issued any instructions to the State Government to quarry this sand so that the devastating impact of the rivers is lessened.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, my answer remains the same. It is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and they do it religiously. I can tell this August House that this is the toughest test to get past and even we do not get the clearance that soon.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ : Whether the Government issues any direction or not.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : If there is such a thing happening, definitely we will request the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It is not a question of giving the direction.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : It is the Government's policy that in the mining sector for all non-atomic, non-fuel minerals, hundred per cent foreign direct investment will be allowed.

[Translation]

I would like to know from the honourable Minister as to how many major mining projects with 100 percent foreign direct investment have been started as a result of this policy and how many of them are going on the State of Jharkhand?

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Would you please repeat your question?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, shall I put the question again?

Sir, the question that I am asking is this. The foreign direct investment in the mining sector for all non-atomic and non-fuel minerals is permitted hundred per cent. This is the Government's policy. Now, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. As a result of this policy and as a result of this liberalization, how many major projects with hundred per cent foreign direct investment have been started in this country and how many of them are in the State of Jharkhand?

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : As far as the FDI is concerned, I need a separate notice on that. The material is with me. Actually, you give a separate notice on it and then I will respond to the question. It has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : The answer to the question asked by the hon. Member is no doubt exhaustive. But, at the same time, at the end of the answer he has referred and I would just like to quote the last sentence:—

"However, the existing legislative framework is under review in the light of the National Mineral Policy, 2008 and the recommendations of the Hoda Committee."

Sir, since he has referred to the Hoda Committee and it is under the review of the Central Government, does he know that the mineral bearing States, like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan and even West Bengal, have objected to the certain recommendations of the Hoda Committee? It is because they think that if the recommendations of the Hoda Committee will be implemented, the interests of the mineral bearing States will be hampered and it will go against the constitutional framework of our country. All the Chief Ministers met not only once but also more than once and represented it to the hon. Prime Minister of India. Till today, no decision has yet been taken, if I remember correctly. Will the hon. Minister clarify the position? What is the position now? Before taking any decision in this sensitive issue, would the contention or the representation made by all the States which I have mentioned be considered? The Government

should see to it that in no way the constitutional arrangement made in our Constitution should be disturbed in order to protect the interests of the States concerned.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, the hon. Member will remember that a number of times, this question has been raised on the floor of the House. We had assured at that time also. A number of meetings has been held. The hon. Member may himself know that the meeting was held with the hon. Prime Minister. After all the consultation, we framed a National Mineral Policy. After considering all the Hoda Committee's recommendations — best of Hoda Committee's recommendations are there — now, the policy is finalised. Naturally, it will come before Parliament. You will have enough time to debate....(Interruptions) But so far as consultation is concerned, I can assure you that it was done a number of times. He will remember himself that the hon. Prime Minister also met them and he was in the consultation....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : What was the result? Has the Government considered the contention of the States concerned? While implementing the particular recommendations of the Hoda Committee, has the Government of India considered the interests of the States concerned? Would the interests of the States concerned be protected?....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no supplementary question by other Members.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, our objective is to maintain the interests or protect the interests of every State.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : A large quantity of iron ore is being exported from our country although a large number of Iron and Steel Plants are being set up and a Memorandum of Understanding has also been finalized and signed by the States of Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. In the year 2007-08, a quantity of 89 million tonnes of iron ore was exported. Next year, there was some deceleration because Shri Chidambaram imposed a duty of Rs. 500 per tonne on export of iron ore. So, there was some deceleration but subsequently it was reduced and again export increased. There is a

demand for ban of export of iron ore from our country as there is a ban in some countries which are importing iron ore from our country. They are not exporting their iron ore. They have deposits of good quality of iron ore. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider imposition of a ban on export of iron ore from our country to protect our own indigenous industries?

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : We have not taken any decision in the matter. So, definitely, it is a suggestion which we shall consider. I say "shall consider" only. In 2008-09, the production was to the tune of 204 million tonnes and the consumption was 89 million tonnes. So, there was actually no dearth of it. Hence, iron ore could be exported. ...*(Interruptions)* But in spite of the fact, the hon. Member says that he wants that it should be banned. Well, whenever an hon. Member gives a suggestion, we are always ready to give it a consideration. We will go through it. If it is acceptable, we will select that and if it is not acceptable, we will not....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I would request you to seriously consider it.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : I will not only consider it but also most seriously consider it.

*[Translation]*

#### Construction of Service Lane

\*242. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to dispense with service lane and flyovers in the upcoming road projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHAI proposes to construct two lane instead of four lane roads;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this move is likely to hinder smooth movement of traffic and put pressure on movement of heavy motor traffic; and

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

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Service roads and flyovers are provided as per needs of traffic.

(c) to (f) Construction of two lane roads with paved shoulders is undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the stretches which are not viable for four-laning on BOT basis in terms of traffic volume. It is not likely to hinder smooth movement of traffic keeping in view low traffic volume on such roads.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the honourable Minister that the important projects of the country under National Highway Authority of India are being implemented at a very slow pace. The Golden Quadrilateral Project is an important project under which six-lane-roads are to be constructed. Madhya Pradesh, the State from which I as well as the honourable Minister have been elected is situated in the heart of country and is a victim of discrimination. Even one kilometer stretch under the Golden Quadrilateral Project is not passing through this State. It means that the construction of six lane road would not be possible in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly the East-West corridor and the North-South corridor projects are also very important projects and if the roads constructed in the State under these two corridors are clubbed together then 621 kilometre roads are constructed in that State which is criss-crossed by 17 national highways of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please ask your question.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am coming to the point. My submission is related to this only and without this, it will be incomplete. Only 621 kilometre road is to be constructed there. Not only this, the Authority

has been able to construct only 43 kilometres out of it. Similarly, 303 kilometres road between Jabalpur and Bhopal had to be four-laned from the present two-laned and the matter had been referred to the National Highway Authority of India in the year 2004. The work has not started as yet.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will take a decision for the four-laning of the 85 kilometre road from Jabalpur to Lakhnadon which is located on NH 7 so that Jabalpur, which is the most important city of entire eastern Madhya Pradesh including Mahakaushal and also the divisional headquarters of mine as well as his constituency is connected with the North-South Corridor.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I share the concern expressed by honourable Member particularly regarding Mahakaushal which is in Madhya Pradesh as it is also my constituency. As far as two, four or six lanes are concerned, they are based on traffic. There is a formula which determines the road lanes because our resources are limited and we have to see what volume of traffic will be on the road. If four or six lanes are required after 15 or 20 years then, there is no necessity to construct four lanes now. We have worked out rules that wherever traffic is less than 15 thousand PCU we will construct two lanes. The meaning of two lane is 10 metre. Ten metre wide road will be constructed. We have fixed criteria of 15 thousand passenger car units. It will be our endeavour to see as to where it is required on the basis of traffic, and what the traffic can bear? All the facilities, be it service lane, flyover or underpass, are based on the capacity of traffic on the roads. It is decided on that basis. I have talked to the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the issue raised by the hon'ble Member about Bhopal-Jabalpur and Rewa-Jabalpur, I am waiting for the proposal for assigning the work of Bhopal-Jabalpur to Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation and as soon as the proposal is received, we will consider it.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to learn that the hon'ble Minister has always shown his concern about that area as it is his own area. In the

very first question, I had asked whether he would consider on the proposal of four laning of the Jabalpur-Lakhnawan road which is at present two-lane. I am yet to get its reply, he should reply to it.

I would like to say that during the last five years Government of Madhya Pradesh have given priority to the construction of roads. The roads which are not included in the National Highways Authority and other projects, the Government of Madhya Pradesh through its Jan Sankalp 2008 has decided to inter-connect all the divisional headquarters with four lane roads. In this regard a proposal for the extension and upgradation of 1267 kilometre road has been sent to the Union Government, i.e. it has been sent to his Ministry. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, I think nobody knows better than you that how important are the roads for the development of any State. Specially when we are talking about Madhya Pradesh because since independence this region has been continuously neglected and in the matter of roads it is very backward. So, will Union Government accord sanction to this important proposal for this State?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw attention of the hon'ble Member that during the last one and half month I have held meetings with the Government of Madhya Pradesh and we are formulating schemes for accelerating the work of construction of roads which is slow. As regards the neglect of Madhya Pradesh in road construction, I am also concerned about it. I would like to say that whether it is a matter of CRF (Central Road Fund) or increasing the pace of National Highway Plans, necessary priority will be accorded to them.

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the National Highways Authority of India has created history by constructing world-class roads. But, Sir, in many places, in many roads, sufficient signboards are not put up in prominent places about the diversions, thus resulting in fatal accidents.

May I request the hon. Minister, through you, will he take steps through his Ministry through TV channels all over

India, to popularize the traffic rules, roads, diversions and precautions to be taken by the motorists, cyclists and pedestrians to minimize the accidents at the newly formed roads under the National Highways Authority of India?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Safety is a very important factor. Safety concerns and environmental concerns in all road projects have to necessarily be built in. The hon. Member has drawn my attention to the question of signages, and also to the question of enlightening people. Various methods can be used for that. But if signage is the issue, I will be very happy...

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Through TV channels.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : As far as signages are concerned, if the hon. Member can bring to my notice and write to me any specific case where signages are required, I will be very happy to see that is done. On the other hand, as far as publicity is concerned of making the people aware of road safety issues, we will consider this. There are many ways of enlightening people. Which is the best way, we will have to look into. But, I will certainly keep the recommendation of the hon. Member in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY : Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has mentioned about widening of the roads, i.e. converting two lane roads in four lanes, but the proposed four laning of National Highway G.T. Road between Banaras and Allahabad has not been done so far. There are many reasons behind it. The building along the road in cities, towns, markets etc. could not be demolished. The four laning work of the road should have been completed so far. It is getting delayed and hurdles are also being faced in it.

The construction of road can be completed by constructing a flyover over it. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the road from Peshawar to Delhi is very important. There is a proposal to make it a four lane road in place of present two lane

road. But it has not been completed so far due to the presence of several towns like Gopiganj, Handia, Hanumanganj etc. falling in between Allahabad and Banaras where it is not possible to do the four laning at present. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he propose to complete the said construction work by connecting it with flyover?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : In the case of road passing through any town or urban area, all the aspects are taken into consideration. This is a different question, but, as the hon. Member has drawn my attention towards it, I will definitely look into it to find out the best possible solution in this regard so that the problem could be resolved.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA : Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to convey it to the Government that ninety per cent of the National Highways in Bihar are in a dilapidated condition, particularly, N.H. 110 which also passes through Jahanabad which is a terrorism affected area, where even hon. Madam Soniaji had visited in 1998 when a carnage had taken place there. That road (Arawal-Jahanabad-Ekantsarai-Bihar Sharif) is part of N.H. 110. Today it is very hard to ply on it and the movement of traffic is totally blocked on it. Not a single motor car and bus plies on it. The State Government has written several times to the Union Government and the Ministry in this regard. Through you, I would like to know whether the Government propose to widen, strengthen those national highways in Bihar which are in dilapidated condition, particularly, national highway no. 110 so that movement of traffic could be restored there?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I do not know whether the N.H. 110 about which the hon. Member has just given information to me, can be converted into a four-lane road because it depends on the volume of traffic. If the volume is more than 15 thousand PCU, which is the laid down criteria, then we will definitely think over converting it from a two-lane to a four-lane road.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA : I am only asking for it to be made two laned, I am not asking it to be made four laned.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am coming to it. Hon'ble Member has said that there is a need to repair this highway I will certainly give priority to it.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that N.H. 4 is the busiest route in Mumbai through which lacs of trucks enter Mumbai. No new alignment of the bridge has been made there. When I tried to seek information from the officers they said that nothing in this regard is being contemplated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey in this regard?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I do not have any information about the highway mentioned by the hon. Member. I will send him the information.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the four lane road in Jharkhand State connecting Kolkata and Uttar Pradesh....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am taking care of all and am trying to accommodate all.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : The work is still incomplete even after the expiry of schedule date of completion. Number of accidents occurring on that four-lane road are so large that on an average approximately 50 persons are becoming victims of accidents. I would like to urge the hon. Minister as to by when he propose to construct a four lane road there. Mr. Minister, as per my information that work was scheduled to be completed two years ago. Even the quality of work undertaken is poor.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Hon. Member has informed about a road. It is true that the work of several roads has been delayed. The biggest problem is the land acquisition for roads....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Hon. Minister, the work for construction of road is going on. I am talking about National Highway No.2 from Kolkata to Delhi which is also

called Grand Trunk road. There is no issue like land acquisition. The work is going on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am not aware about every road. Because this question....(*Interruptions*) I am telling you....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a National Highway.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This is N.H. 2, but, I do not have information about this stretch. Hon'ble Member has said that there is delay in it. I am making a general point that one of the main reasons for delay is land acquisition. If roads are to be converted from two laned to four laned then land acquisition is required....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASWANT SINHA : Everything has been done. Substantial work has been completed, only work on few stretches is incomplete. Land acquisition is not a problem.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : If there is no problem of land acquisition, I will definitely take action in this regard. ....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that G.T. road which was got constructed by Sher Shah Suri is a historical road and half of the road has been made six laned and in some parts it is four laned. The work of making it four laned and six laned from Kanpur to Mugalsarai in Bihar is going on. However, before Kanpur no work has been done for either six laning or four laning the route from Kanhaui in my parliamentary constituency upto Delhi via Mainpuri, Etah, Aligarh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this road would be made four laned or six laned.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Keeping in view the limitations listed by me on the basis of volume of traffic if there is traffic potential, I do not know as about that area I do not have any....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : The formula for the stretch of Kanpur to Mughalsarai is okay, but why the same formula of traffic is not applicable beyond Kanpur?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This question is about the service lane, not about each of the road. If the hon. Member is drawing my attention towards it, I would pay the requisite attention. This is as per the formula that six laning has to be carried out as it has the potential for that. We have to see what traffic capacity does it have?...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : This is a very important question...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Sir, we need Half-an-Hour discussion on this....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. It would be better to hold a half an hour discussion on this....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give a notice. If you give a notice, it would be considered.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

#### Availability of Bauxite

\*243. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of aluminium based industries have been affected in various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh for want of bauxite;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely availability of bauxite for all sectors;

(c) whether surveys have been undertaken to explore/exploit new bauxite mines/reserves in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the agencies involved in the survey/exploration and exploitation of bauxite mines and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) There are five primary producers of aluminium in India namely, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), HINDALCO Industries Limited, Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO) and Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL), of which, only NALCO is in the Public Sector. These producers procure bauxite either from their captive mines or purchase from market sources to meet the requirements of their alumina refineries. The total installed capacity of alumina refineries of the five above-mentioned producers in the country during 2008-09 was approximately 4 million tonnes per annum. For production of 4 million tonnes of alumina, on an average, 12 million tonnes of bauxite is required. During 2008-09, the domestic production of metallurgical grade of bauxite was 11.99 million tonnes. Details of State-wise resources of bauxite and production of bauxite, including Chhattisgarh, are given in the enclosed Annexure I.

As can be seen from Annexure I, there are sufficient resources of bauxite in the country to meet the requirements of alumina/aluminium producers, who have to make bauxite arrangements either by mining themselves or by procuring bauxite from market sources. Procurement of bauxite from the market is a commercial decision to be taken by the concerned company. However, any company/person wanting to mine bauxite has to obtain a Mining lease. Mining leases are granted by respective State

Governments under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Prior approval of Government of India is required in case of the minerals mentioned in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957, including bauxite.

(c) and (d) Different agencies like Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Directorates of Geology and Mines (DGM) of different States, etc. undertake surveys and exploration of minerals, including bauxite. The details of such surveys/exploration activities during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 in respect of bauxite undertaken by different agencies are given in the enclosed Annexure II. During the year 2008-09, 72 number of agencies/lessees were exploiting bauxite from 191 mines in the country.

#### **Annexure-I**

##### *Reserves/Resources of Bauxite as on 1.4.2005 (State-wise)*

(in million tonnes)

State	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	0.25	615.02	615.27
Bihar	0	4.11	4.11
Chhattisgarh	88.97	59.35	148.32
Goa	34.63	15.73	50.36
Gujarat	68.21	120.12	188.33
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2.02	2.02
Jharkhand	31.66	85.89	117.55
Karnataka	5.73	43.77	49.50
Kerala	0.06	14.04	14.10
Madhya Pradesh	16.84	117.23	134.07

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	39.16	72.49	111.65
Orissa	608.00	1200.27	1808.27
Rajasthan	0	0.53	0.53
Tamil Nadu	5.89	20.95	26.84
Uttar Pradesh	0	18.91	18.91
Grand Total	899.40	2390.43	3289.83

Figures rounded off.

Source : Indian Bureau of Mines

##### *State-wise Production of Bauxite — 2008-09\**

(in million tonnes)

State	Production
Chhattisgarh	1.67
Goa	0.51
Gujarat	3.52
Jharkhand	1.62
Karnataka	0.14
Madhya Pradesh	1.13
Maharashtra	1.98
Orissa	4.70
Tamil Nadu	0.27
Grand Total	15.54**

\*Provisional

\*\*Out of this, the metallurgical grade bauxite is 11.99 million tonnes.

Source : Indian Bureau of Mines

**Annexure-II***Details of Exploration Activity for Bauxite (2005-06 to 2007-08)*

Agency	Location		Reserves/resources estimated
	Area/Block	District/State	
2005-06			
DGM, Chhattisgarh	Pathrai area, Mainpat Plateau	Surguja (Chhattisgarh)	5.0 lakh tonnes reserves estimated
	Kadampet, Kanapat Jamunia Block	Jashpur (Chhattisgarh)	0.5 lakh tonnes reserves estimated
DGM, Orissa	Arama Ramgarh	Koraput (Orissa)	#
MECL	Serengdag block	Gumla (Jharkhand)	15.44 million tonnes reserves estimated
2006-07			
GSI	Kadalia Block	Kendujhar (Orissa)	1.97 million tonnes reserves estimated
DGM Chhattisgarh	Extension of bauxite deposits West of Pathrai	Surguja (Chhattisgarh)	6.0 lakh tonnes reserves estimated
	Bandhtota area	Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh)	55 lakh tonnes inferred category in Buldula and Akalghari area estimated.
	Kawardha and Pandaria Tehsils	Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh)	110 lakh tonnes under inferred category reserves.
DGM, Orissa	Tadapani near Ramgarh	Koraput (Orissa)	#
2007-08			
DGM, Orissa	Ushabali Plateau	Kandhamal (Orissa)	10 million tonnes (provisional) resources of bauxite were estimated.
DGM, Chhattisgarh	Bandhatola	Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh)	Few occurrences of bauxite were noted.
DGM, Maharashtra	Ghungar	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	2.8 million tonnes resources of bauxite and 4 million tonnes of laterite resources were estimated.
DGM, Gujarat	Around Bhatia	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	17 boreholes done but negative results.

#18.66 Million tonnes (provisional resources)

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, I believe he wants to know whether there is enough bauxite in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Is it so?...*(Interruptions)* You are asking about Gujarat. Sir, what actually the hon. Member wants to know about?...*(Interruptions)* Does he want to know whether we have any plans?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister wants to know whether the Union Government have formulated any plan to set up a factor, in Gujarat based on bauxite.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, the Ministry had received a representation from Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam, hon. Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha seeking an inquiry into the closure of bauxite mines in Jamnagar district, Gujarat. Actually, we have taken all interest so that the bauxite which actually Gujarat has, should be preserved. The point is this. The Gujarat Government wants to ban export which has actually created a situation there. From the Ministry, we have advised the Government several times that the livelihood of many people is dependent on the sale and export of bauxite. There is an immediate need for the State Government to do a rethink of the State policy regarding bauxite mining in order to allow proper environment for reopening of the bauxite mining operations and take suitable measures to ensure that bauxite mining is resumed in the State at the earliest.

Sir, actually they do not allow the bauxite to be mined or exported because the Government there is reserving it for future development in Gujarat. Gujarat has bauxite reserves. The country has got bauxite reserves. There is no problem about this. In fact, we have got enough. We have more than necessary now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, the second question I would like to ask the hon. Minister is whether the Union Government have any plan to check the irregularities being carried out in the bauxite mines.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : I am sorry, I cannot get his question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to know whether the Central Government has any programme to correct this defect in Gujarat.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, on bauxite, in the Government we have not any plan immediately. There are five primary producers of aluminium in India – National Aluminium Company Limited. ...*(Interruptions)* I have to refer to aluminium companies to reply on bauxite. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is giving the reply. You may please listen quietly.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, these companies are – National Aluminium Company Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Hindustan Aluminium Company Limited, Madras Aluminium Company Limited and Vedanta Aluminium Company Limited. Actually, there are provisions to curb illegal mining in our mineral policy. ...*(Interruptions)* I will just give the details. ...*(Interruptions)* If there is illegal mining, we have got to stop that. Under the statutory provision, no mining operation can be undertaken without a mining lease duly granted, executed and registered by the lessee with the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : What is the law to stop it? It is being violated with impunity. That is the question. What are you doing about it?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please keep quiet. Let the hon. Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, they say that law is being violated. If it is violated. ...(Interruptions) I have already said  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Sir, about bauxite I would like to say that Gujarat ranks third after Orissa and Chhattisgarh in terms of bauxite. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It would be considered if you give in writing. Nothing except the question would go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to throw light on the plan of the Union Government in regard to other mines of bauxite in Gujarat?  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : I did not get his question.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your question again.

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the plan of the Union Government in regard to other mines of bauxite in Gujarat in view of the fact that Gujarat has the third rank in terms of bauxite after Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please keep silence. Cooperate with the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, I have already said.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please keep quiet and be seated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ramesh Bais.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is yet to complete his reply. Let him complete. Thereafter, you may call him for asking a question.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be seated. The hon. Minister has to reply, not you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You be seated, he is speaking.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you, please maintain silence.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, this question of illegal mining in Gujarat will not arise of the main Question he has asked. So, we need a separate notice for that.

Sir, in spite of the fact that it requires a different notice, I tried to give answer, but they did not allow me to speak. That is the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that since bauxite is used for making aluminium does the Government have any plan to give the lease of bauxite to someone willing to take on lease on bauxite mine, instead of setting up a plant?

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : If he does want to do any exploration or exploitation of bauxite, definitely we shall give the permission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please compare the question asked by the hon. Member and the reply given by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay, you may keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, part (c) of the Question says whether surveys have been undertaken to explore/exploit new bauxite mines/reserves in the country. In this regard, I would like to say that even after five decades, a complete survey of the minerals of the country is not done and a survey map is not being finalized. The survey mentioned by the hon. Minister in his answer, which is laid on the Table, is a survey conducted on a ritual basis or in a routine manner.

The State I am coming from has 14 million tonnes of bauxite ore. This is a preliminary finding, but no economic exploitation of this ore has been done and no detailed survey is being conducted by the Geological Survey of India or by the Mines and Minerals Development Corporation. I would like to inform this House that outdated technology

is being used by the Geological Survey of India for exploration purposes. The minerals are the primary wealth of any nation. Will the Minister order the Geological Survey of India to have a total survey about the mineral wealth of the country in collaboration with technical agencies outside? Sir, reconnaissance survey, aerial survey and so many other technically advanced survey procedures are available. There are lot of unexploited minerals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Sir, I am coming to that. Will the Minister assure this House that a new survey about the mineral wealth of the country will be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with technical agencies having the latest know-how and also publish the mineral map because it makes possible further industrial exploitation of minerals?

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Perhaps, the hon. Minister would now say that it is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No discussion on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a senior Member of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : Sir, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been regularly surveying for all the minerals, and they are competent enough. They also have the geological mapping of all the minerals.

So far as Bauxite is concerned, I do not understand as to why they do not try to understand for my sake that Gujarat actually...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question, now, is not on Gujarat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE : No, I want to answer the other Question. ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to the other Question. ...*(Interruptions)*

**Acquiring Farmlands Abroad by  
Indian Companies**

\*244. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that several Indian firms are acquiring a large tracks of farmland in African countries to produce food and export the same to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to support such overseas ventures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The Government has received some reports regarding Indian firms entering into commercial contracts through lease of land for commercial agriculture purposes in some African countries such as Ethiopia and Tanzania which may, inter alia, include export to third countries including India. Details of these deals are not available.

(c) and (d) These acquisitions are mainly driven by desire for growth and need for market access and are generally supported by the policy of the Government for overseas investment according to which Indian companies are permitted to make overseas investment upto 400 per cent of the net worth of the company.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It has been widely reported — namely, the Statement of Mrs. Hillary Clinton — that India holds only three per cent of the world's cultivable land, but it has more than sixteen per cent of the world's population.

It is said that the Government of India is supporting the Indian companies to acquire land overseas in order

to increase the land holdings by Indian companies. It is heartening to note that a lot of Indian companies have acquired land especially in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Madagascar. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, whether the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN objected to such deals wherein land holdings cannot be acquired in the under-developed Nations? What plans is the Government of India taking to tackle such a situation if it is the case?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : We have not heard about any opposition from any organization. In fact, the Government of India itself is not taking any initiative in this regard because we feel that the land is an inherently political issue across the globe. Hence, it is a very sensitive issue.

There are two things. Suppose, we encourage to buy land outside India, then there is a possibility within the country that certain sections of the farming community might take a stand and ask us that: "why we are unnecessarily investing outside India unless and until we have successfully converted waste-land into proper land or proper position?" This might be the objection from within.

Secondly, if any country is buying substantial land in any other country either today or tomorrow or day-after tomorrow, then there might be some objection from that country. Hence, the Government of India — as a whole — is not taking any initiative, but definitely we have heard that some of the Indian companies have taken initiative and they have bought certain land outside India.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Has any credit been extended to Ethiopia? I was told that more than Rs. 3,000 crore has been given to Ethiopia to boost the production of sugar, so that it could be exported back to India. How much sugar has been exported by Ethiopia to India because of our credit extension to Ethiopia? Has any such credit been extended to any other country? If so, I would like to know the details of the same from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : In fact, we are not supporting any export of sugar as on today. About two years back,

when there was a surplus production, the Government of India was giving incentive for export. But that is not the case today. Today, the overall production has dropped, and our stock position is not very comfortable. Hence, we are not encouraging it.

Secondly, we are not importing directly from Government-to-Government basis. We have definitely allowed the domestic sugar industry to import raw sugar; process it here; and make it available for the public just to improve our stock position. There are certain countries that are taking initiative, particularly, countries like Brazil, which is a main player. I have not got any report that Ethiopia is exporting any sugar to India.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister said that some companies are allowed to import raw products, process them in the country and sell the finished products in the market here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that instead of allowing them to sell the finished products after importing and processing the raw material, why should not the processed sugar be imported directly? It hardly makes any difference if you do it this way or that way. It is better to import the finished products rather than sell it after importing, processing the raw materials in India. But, what about the sugar industries and sugarcane growers of India? Many sugar mills in the States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are lying closed. So, there should be efforts to revive the sugar mills lying closed in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh so that the farmers could be benefited and the production of sugar increased in the country, and at the same time, dependence on import of sugar will also decrease. Why is the Government not paying any heed to it?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : As I have already said it in the beginning that this year there was less production of sugar in the country as there was less production of sugarcane. That is why the people are making complaints that the price of sugar is going upto Rs. 25,26,27 per kilogram and perhaps more than that. After two months, festivals like Dushehra and Diwali are approaching in the country; and the situation may be more serious then. So,

there is need to devise some way out in this regard. But, what way out can be devised? The only way out can be to augment the stock position of sugar. Given this situation, there are two options before the Government. One is to import the finished sugar and make that available to the people. Another option is that the raw sugar be imported, process here and then made available to the people. The Government opted for the second way out because importing raw sugar and processing it here will increase the capacity utilization of indigenous industries as well as generate some employment for the labourers here. So, working together will improve the situation. That is why we have chosen this way. As far as the closure of the mills is concerned, it may be due to problems in the management. The State Governments needs to pay attention to it. The Government of India does not take any responsibility to revive the closed sugar mills, because it is the responsibility of the State Government. However, one thing is there that a fund in the name of sugar development fund is there through which the Government of India provides loans at four per cent interest rate to modernize the sugar mills. If any sugar mill is in a position to crush surplus sugarcane, we provide loans to it also at four per cent interest rate. Many proposals have been received from Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India has approved them, but not a single proposal has been received from Bihar....(Interruptions)

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Proposals have come from Bihar also. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : No proposal has come. I am saying this with full responsibility. If there be one you can show me, I will apologize to the House for having taken no action on that, but if none has come, what will you do? You tell in the House. I only want to say that no such proposal has been received from Bihar. There are proposals from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, but none from Bihar. If it comes, I am ready to help.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO : Sir, there is shortage of oilseeds and pulses in the country and we are importing thousands of

crores of rupees worth edible oilseeds and pulses every year. We are good at poultry, fisheries, dairy and agriculture in several respects. Our country is advanced in manufacturing farm implements also. The hon. Prime Minister, and Sonia Gandhiji, have introduced NREGS to provide work to the farm labour in the villages. When the countries in Africa are providing lakhs of acres of land at very reasonable terms, should the hon. Minister not take advantage of that and then encourage the corporate sector by providing, if necessary, money from the foreign exchange reserves? In this way, the corporate sector can send thousands of our farmers to these countries, provide market to our manufacturers and get pulses and oilseeds, etc., into our country at a very cheap rate.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take the initiatives to provide investment from the foreign exchange reserves to the corporate sector in order to come forward and take this up in a big way....*(Interruptions)*

**12.00 hrs.**

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat. Let him reply first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH : I have a question to ask to the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat, let him reply first. Reply to two questions cannot be given at one time.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : That is right but he said that no proposal had been received from the Government of Bihar....*(Interruptions)* I want to say that Bihar has sent the proposal....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take you seat. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : It is my responsibility to answer the question asked first....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him reply first, after that you will be allowed.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : At a time, I cannot answer two questions. There is some discipline; there is some system. ...*(Interruptions)* The total import of pulses in the last two years is somewhat Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,000 crore. The total agricultural imports last year from other countries is somewhat near to Rs. 33,700 crore. When we discussed about allowing the land, there was one suggestion that was made by certain industries' association. They said that the Government of India should encourage some of the Indians to take land or purchase the land or lease the land outside India and at least they should try to produce pulses, which is a basic demand of the country. But we have not yet taken any final view on that.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Co-ordination amongst Security Agencies

\*245. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the number of cases of infiltration, smuggling and other related cases registered in the border areas during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken by the authorities concerned in such cases;

(c) whether there is a proper co-ordination amongst the various paramilitary forces and security agencies in dealing with such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Details relating to persons apprehended during illegal cross border movement and cases of smuggling and related offences, as maintained by the border guarding forces concerned are given in the Statement.

(b) Following apprehension of persons during illegal cross border movement and/or interception of illegal cross border activities (smuggling and related offences), the border guarding force hands over these cases to the Central Government/State Government agencies concerned for appropriate legal action. Details relating to case-specific action taken are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. There is proper institutional arrangement for coordinated action amongst paramilitary forces and various other security agencies. There is one dedicated border guarding force for each border and it also functions as the Lead Intelligence Agency for such co-ordination. Periodic monitoring and multi/operational level meetings are held to stop illegal trans-border activities.

### **Statement**

#### *Border-wise details*

#### **Indo-Bangladesh Border**

Border Guarding Force	Year	Persons apprehended	Cases registered (Smuggling and other related offences)
Border Security Force (BSF)	2006	5130	960
	2007	4206	1114
	2008	2559	1015
	2009 (Till June)	991	546
	Total	12886	3635

#### **Indo-Pakistan Border**

Border Security Force (BSF)	2006	128	45
	2007	128	49
	2008	131	61
	2009 (Till June)	29	38
	Total	416	193

#### **Indo-China border**

Border Guarding Force	Year	Persons apprehended	Cases registered
Border Security Force (BSF)	2006	16	No smuggling and other related case has come to the notice of the ITBP (border guarding force) during the period of reporting.
	2007	26	
	2008	01	
	2009 (Till June)	01	
	Total	44	

**Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders**

Border Guarding Force	Year	Persons apprehended	Cases registered (Mainly smuggling cases)
Border Security Force (BSF)	2006	—	1327
	2007	—	2111
	2008	—	3023
	2009 (Till June)	01	1740
	Total	01	8201

**Indo-Myanmar border**

Border Security Force (BSF)	2006	11	26
	2007	07	22
	2008	47	20
	2009 (Till June)	30	18
	Total	95	96

**Seeds of Medium and Short Duration Crops**

\*246. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA :  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the delayed monsoon in the country, seeds of medium and short duration crop varieties have been made available to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of the total kharif crops likely to be met from such seeds; and

(d) the measures being taken to enhance the availability of such seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER  
OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) Seed of short and medium duration (excepting some local varieties in Uttarakhand and Bihar) is available to meet specific regional requirements indicated by States to the Government of India. The arrangement of seed is made by each State Government based on an assessment of its requirement for each agricultural season. The total national requirement as indicated by the States for Kharif 2009 is 110.97 lakh quintals against which availability is 126.51 lakh quintals. Thus a surplus of more than 15.54 lakh quintals including short, medium and long duration is available.

(d) The Government of India is assisting State Governments in seed related activities for improving availability of quality seeds including short and medium duration varieties mainly under the following Schemes:—

- i. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- ii. National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

- iii. Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- iv. Technology Mission on Cotton.
- v. Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta.
- vi. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds.
- vii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

[English]

#### **Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule**

\*247. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sitakant Mohapatra Committee had recommended inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) A Committee was set up in September, 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee submitted its report in 2004.

(c) The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with the departments concerned of the Central Government. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.

#### **Effect of Climate Change on Agriculture Production**

\*248. SHRI VARUN GANDHI :  
SHRI B. MAHTAB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the climate change is likely to affect foodgrains production and food security in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has urged the agricultural scientists to conduct a study on the effect of climate change on the country's agriculture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to safeguard Indian agriculture from the vagaries of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) The 4th assessment report (2007) of Inter-Governmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projected that the global food production potential could increase with increase in global average temperature upto three degrees, but above this could decrease the production of foodgrains. The modeling studies of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) also predicted the likelihood of adverse affect of increase in temperature on production and productivity of foodgrains especially rice and wheat.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) initiated a Network Project on 'Impact, Adaption and Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change' at different ICAR Institutes/State Agricultural Universities during X Plan period. The Project aimed to study the impact of climate change on land and water resources, crops livestock and fisheries etc. Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack and Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad have been conducting Intensive studies on affects of Climate Change including increase in temperature, carbon dioxide and other gases on production of rice and other crops. National Wheat Programme of Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal has been conducting research on development of high temperature tolerant wheat genotypes particularly for late sown conditions. Superior

genotypes possessing high temperature tolerance have been identified and are being used in breeding programme for high temperature environments. Wheat varieties such as WH-730, HD-2808, RAJ-3765, NW-2036, NW-1014, HW-2045, HD-2643, K-8962 that are heat tolerant and DBW-14, a thermo tolerant genotype are developed by ICAR.

Ministry of Earth Sciences also launched a project "Integrated Agro met Advisory Services in the Country" from April 2007 for issuing district level weather forecast and agromet advisories to the farmers.

Furthermore, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June, 2008 outlining a strategy to meet the challenges of Climate Change.

Under National Food Security Mission farmers are trained through Farmers Field Schools for adoption of improved seed and better cultural practices for increasing the production of foodgrains.

[Translation]

#### Land Acquisition by NHAI

\*249. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has acquired land in various parts of the country for the construction of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details of the land acquired by the NHAI and compensation paid to the people/farmers, State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details regarding State-wise land acquired as also the expenditure on land acquisition including compensation paid to land owners for National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during each of the last three years and in the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details regarding Land Acquired for National Highways Development Project (NHDP)

Sl. No.	State	Area of Land Acquired (Hectare)			
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010 (upto June, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196.193	361.500	372.907	0.000
2.	Assam	763.670	422.360	292.480	39.320
3.	Bihar	131.584	135.452	72.360	0.000
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	36.540	0.265
5.	Delhi	0.270	0.000	0.180	0.000
6.	Gujarat	161.090	41.066	164.088	0.000
7.	Haryana	1.910	58.328	80.073	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.500	40.520	1.300	0.000
9.	Karnataka	318.304	563.364	148.226	2.350
10.	Kerala	355.292	60.784	88.127	50.480
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1444.360	916.966	537.326	236.250
12.	Maharashtra	8.710	255.050	180.050	9.390
13.	Orissa	6.115	1.813	0.193	3.231
14.	Punjab	28.593	30.000	131.445	5.122
15.	Rajasthan	1128.076	95.820	29.375	0.000
16.	Tamil Nadu	96.504	184.327	418.079	83.771
17.	Uttar Pradesh	707.293	473.911	345.401	15.828
18.	West Bengal	111.230	0.000	2.960	0.000
Total		5501.695	3641.260	2901.100	446.007

**Statement-II***Expenditure on Land Acquisition including compensation*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010 (upto June, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161.26	101.43	37.44	0
2.	Assam	151.57	135.97	83.18	37.12
3.	Bihar	26.93	81.61	21.65	0.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.11	1.89	15.24	0
5.	Delhi	0	6.00	3.56	0
6.	Gujarat	31.76	5.3	8.06	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	58.3	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.86	232.69	14.97	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	25.26	28.70	142.93	30.27
10.	Kerala	7.08	121.89	67.66	0.15
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34.78	52.96	67.87	25.13
12.	Maharashtra	3.72	0.85	46.63	5.88
13.	Orissa	2.06	6.52	0.17	0.03
14.	Punjab	62.20	61.31	147.78	25.58
15.	Rajasthan	62.29	10.49	88.51	24.79
16.	Tamil Nadu	437.70	254.02	199.17	85.43
17.	Uttar Pradesh	84.56	140.33	146.93	87.36
18.	West Bengal	26.21	8.14	18.12	0
Total		1137.35	1250.10	1168.17	321.75

NOTE: The expenditure in a given financial year may not necessarily match with the land acquired in the same year as the payment of compensation depends on declaration of award, settlement of disputes, etc. and the compensation is released subsequent to finalization of these activities.

[English]

**Quality of Polymer Modified Bitumen  
used in Roads**

\*250. SHRI GANESHTRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) is permitted to be used in the construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, whether the PMB used in road projects of NHAI neither meets international standards nor conforms to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards specifications;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to ensure that the quality of National Highways is not compromised in the process?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (d) The Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) is permitted to be used in the construction of National Highways (NHs). PMB to be used in road projects are required to conform to Indian Roads Congress (IRC) Standards viz. IRC Special Publication: 53-2002 "Guidelines on use of Polymer and Rubber Modified Bitumen in Road Construction". The projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) using PMB, are also conforming to the IRC SP: 53. IRC SP: 53 has taken into account Indian and overseas experiences, and it is a published document. Polymer Modified Bitumen is used to improve the durability of the roads constructed.

**Production of Milk**

\*251. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rearing of livestock for milk production,

is not a profitable venture, specially for small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has prepared any action plan so as to make milk production profitable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments have been requested to implement the action plan and involve all milk producers' associations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) No, Madam. Rearing of livestock for milk production plays a significant role in supplementing family incomes in the rural sector, particularly among small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, besides generating gainful employment and providing low cost nutritional food.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise in view of (a). However, although animal husbandry and dairying is a State subject, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Government in development of this sector. The Central Government has been providing assistance to the State Government for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and upgradation of genetic resources, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder, sustainable development of processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock. Dairy farmer's Cooperatives are normally associated in the implementation of various Centrally Sponsored dairy development scheme.

#### **Foreign Funds to Organisations**

\*252. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign contributions received by various organisations including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any mechanism exists to monitor and review the activities and working of such organisations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any review has been conducted recently in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and findings of such review; and

(f) the follow-up action taken thereon?

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

(a) As per the information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 over 3 years is as under:—

Year	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	7877.57
2006-07	12289.63
2007-08	9663.46*

\*provisional

(b) to (f) Monitoring of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by Associations is done through scrutiny of audited annual returns filed by Associations. In case of any complaint against an Association indicating violations of the provisions of the Act or any other adverse inputs, an inspection of the books of accounts and records of such Association is carried out and appropriate action is taken under the Act. In cases of violations of a minor nature and where it is found that there is no misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution for undesirable purposes, action to condone is considered based on a case to case evaluation.

However, if any association is found involved in serious violations, viz. misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution, action is initiated against the association. Such actions include (i) placing the Association in Prior Permission

category, (ii) prohibiting it from receiving foreign contribution, (iii) prosecuting it in a court of law and (iv) freezing its bank accounts. Furthermore, in those cases, where it is found that the contribution is being diverted for purposes other than the stated objectives of the association, the matter is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and prosecution, if necessary.

On the basis of the complaints received and inquiries made, 41 associations are prohibited from receiving foreign contribution, 34 Associations are placed in Prior Permission category, and accounts of 11 Associations are frozen at present. A list of the associations against which action has been taken for violation of various provisions of the Act, is available on MHA's website: (<http://mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>). Further, at present 13 cases have been referred to CBI for detailed investigations for FCRA violations.

### **Commodity Derivative Markets**

\*253. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has amended or proposes to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for the commodity derivative markets;

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

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for the commodity derivative markets;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant autonomy to the Forward Markets Commission (FMC);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (f) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance,

2008 was promulgated on 31.1.2008 with the following salient feature:—

- Strengthening and restructuring of the FMC including grant of autonomy the FMC.
- Creation of FMC General Fund and Conferring power upon FMC to levy fees.
- Registration of intermediaries.
- Removal of ban on options.
- Enhancement of penal powers of FMC
- Adjudication and investigation by FMC; and
- Designating Securities Appellate Tribunal as the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of Forward Contract (Regulation) Act.

In order to replace the said Ordinance, a Bill, the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill 2008 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 13.03.2008. Since, the Bill could not be discussed in Lok Sabha the Ordinance lapsed on 6th April, 2008. Therefore, the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill 2008 already introduced in Lok Sabha to replace the Ordinance, 2008 was required to be amended before it is considered for passing in Lok Sabha. Before the consequential amendments could be moved the fourteenth Lok Sabha was dissolved. Consequently the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill also lapsed in terms of the provisions of article 107(5) of the Constitution. Now the Government needs to introduce fresh Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill having provisions to strengthen legal and regulatory framework including providing autonomy to the forward Markets Commission in the Parliament. Hence, it is not possible to indicate time frame for this purpose.

[Translation]

### **Wheat for PDS**

\*254. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of wheat for the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes being

implemented by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the stock of wheat in the Central Pool during each of the last three years; and

(c) the quantum and variety of wheat imported by the Government for the schemes during the said period, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Allocations of foodgrains to States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for BPL and AAY families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India or number of such ration cards actually issued, *whichever is less*. For APL category, allocations are made depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and offtake levels in the past. Allocations of foodgrains under Mid Day Meal scheme (MDM) of Ministry of Human Resource Development and Integrated Child Development Services scheme (ICDS) and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) of Ministry of Women and Child Development are issued as per requirement received from them. Requirement of wheat also depends upon the ratio of rice and wheat in the allocations. Details of allocations of wheat under TPDS and other welfare schemes during last three years and estimated requirement for the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The stock position of wheat in the Central Pool since 1.1.2006 has been as under:—

As on	Wheat (lakh tons)
1	2
1.1.2006	61.88
1.4.2006	20.09
1.7.2006	82.07
1.10.2006	64.12

1	2
1.1.2007	54.28
1.4.2007	47.03
1.7.2007	129.26
1.10.2007	101.21
1.1.2008	77.12
1.4.2008	58.03
1.7.2008	249.12
1.10.2008	220.25
1.1.2009	182.12
1.4.2009	134.29
1.7.2009	329.22

(c) Details of wheat imported during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given below. No wheat has been imported during 2008-09.

(lakhs tons)

Sl. No.	Countries of origin	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Australia	14.28	0.05
2.	Argentina	1.52	4.14
3.	Brazil	—	0.95
4.	Bulgaria	0.37	—
5.	Canada	11.86	3.15
6.	Czech Republic of Slovakia	0.71	—
7.	France	2.60	—
8.	Hungary	4.10	—
9.	Romania	0.67	—
10.	Russia	16.71	9.40
11.	Ukraine	1.72	—
Total		54.54	17.69

**Statement***Allocation of Wheat under TPDS and other Welfare Schemes*

(In '000 Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (*)
		TPDS	Welfare Schemes	TPDS	Welfare Schemes	TPDS	Welfare Schemes	TPDS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.15	16.00	65.38	20.00	35.30	80.37	39.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.59	0.08	11.43	0.08	9.43	7.35	9.43
3.	Assam	254.23	0.02	264.41	0.02	224.36	0.02	224.36
4.	Bihar	1132.10	12.55	881.70	13.79	1073.60	16.97	1497.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	120.65	41.93	51.50	1.20	169.50	1.20	238.20
6.	Delhi	486.30	10.29	509.81	10.37	440.14	19.25	445.34
7.	Goa	11.53	0.12	9.61	0.14	6.71	0.14	5.98
8.	Gujarat	824.37	120.36	533.23	124.07	738.37	129.29	1357.44
9.	Haryana	463.72	55.00	382.20	53.84	591.75	19.30	705.97
10.	Himachal Pradesh	172.68	4.28	226.34	6.28	273.79	6.19	297.24
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	243.26	0.00	272.42	3.54	241.63	0.00	235.63
12.	Jharkhand	348.39	0.69	343.36	0.65	371.11	3.59	544.69
13.	Karnataka	367.87	36.05	311.60	46.29	285.54	63.50	303.93
14.	Kerala	330.18	0.73	308.55	14.38	244.88	0.76	224.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1614.27	276.06	1363.26	296.39	1822.47	257.83	2304.92
16.	Maharashtra	2071.72	26.64	1511.63	92.39	1780.24	26.62	2532.05
17.	Manipur	11.59	0.12	11.02	0.14	11.77	0.14	13.27
18.	Meghalaya	7.70	1.44	10.31	0.00	14.16	0.00	17.16
19.	Mizoram	10.36	0.00	9.62	0.00	7.49	0.00	7.49
20.	Nagaland	34.71	4.49	36.60	6.61	32.59	13.44	32.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Orissa		155.73	21.26	137.21	19.00	158.46	21.88	392.82
22. Punjab		353.03	53.36	240.65	48.12	662.14	37.79	862.02
23. Rajasthan		1335.72	348.86	1059.69	209.07	1328.25	108.67	1793.34
24. Sikkim		5.35	0.00	4.51	0.00	2.94	0.00	2.94
25. Tamil Nadu		95.58	10.37	94.07	3.48	125.40	15.84	210.40
26. Tripura		26.96	0.00	25.25	0.00	25.04	1.43	28.04
27. Uttar Pradesh		2080.88	492.83	1529.81	487.89	2131.78	334.30	3699.58
28. Uttarakhand		143.30	26.49	121.64	18.00	190.29	14.31	244.69
29. West Bengal		1603.71	0.96	1625.23	0.97	1634.37	0.97	1907.27
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5.95	0.02	6.12	0.02	6.22	0.02	8.15
31. Chandigarh		9.39	0.78	0.71	0.77	2.22	1.32	22.04
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1.60	0.15	1.14	0.01	0.54	0.09	0.64
33. Daman and Diu		0.73	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.55	0.00	2.03
34. Lakshadweep		0.43	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry		2.05	0.12	2.25	0.12	2.89	0.12	15.48
Total		14418.79	1562.05	11962.99	1477.63	14645.95	1182.71	20227.39

(\*) Details of final State-wise allocations of wheat under other welfare schemes for current year are yet to be received/issued.

#### **Assistance for Cold Storage**

\*255. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the cold storage facilities in the country and the losses caused to farm produce in the absence of such facilities including in backward and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Central assistance granted for setting up cold storage facilities in the country and other schemes during each of the last two years and the current year, particularly in backward and rural regions;

(d) whether some States have not been given Central assistance for this purpose;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the names of such States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. An Expert Committee was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 1998 to review the cold storages facilities in the country and assess the requirement of additional capacity, modernization and rehabilitation of sick and closed units with a view to minimize the post harvest losses. The estimated loss of foodgrains ranges from 8% to 10% and for fruits and vegetables the loss is estimated between 25% to 30% due to the lack of adequate infrastructure including cold storage. The Government, therefore, launched a scheme on "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Modernization/Expansion of Cold Storage and Storage for Horticulture Produce" in 1999 for implementation through National Horticulture Board (NHB). Under this scheme, credit-linked back-ended subsidy is provided @ 33.33% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs 60.00 lakh for North Eastern and Himalayan States and @ 25% with maximum limit of Rs 50.00 lakh to other States including rural and backward regions. The Government also launched two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of horticulture viz. "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand" (TMNE) and "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) under which assistance is also provided for construction of cold storages adopting the same norms as above. The assistance under TMNE is routed through NHB.

The details of Central assistance granted for setting up of cold storage facilities in the country during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Goa have not availed the benefit of the scheme during the last two years for want of proposals from State Government. Some of the reasons for non-submission of proposals under

this scheme are lack of entrepreneurship in the region, inadequate volume of horticulture produce, poor road connectivity and lack of easy availability of credit. The Government have advised the States to avail the benefit of the scheme.

### Statement

*Details of Financial Assistance provided for construction of cold storage during the last two years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	0	0	60.00
2.	Punjab	597.76	161.42	
3.	Haryana	0.85	0	5.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	53.12	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	45.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1599.00	0	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	7010.27	2247.43	38.67
8.	Uttarakhand	2.67	0	
9.	Maharashtra	131.69	97.30	
10.	Rajasthan	217.46	151.30	
11.	Karnataka	642.63	150.86	
12.	Gujarat	566.70	161	
13.	Orissa	141.31	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	42.91	
15.	Chhattisgarh	25.13	26.01	
16.	West Bengal	142.00	155.61	

1	2	3	4	5
17. Andhra Pradesh		906.54	520.97	
18. Bihar		463.88	75.25	
19. Jharkhand		407.28	0	
20. Delhi		0	6.41	
21. Kerala		0	23.59	
Total		12855.17	3873.18	149.25

### Work on Road Projects

\*256. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was recently convened to review the progress of the on-going and proposed road projects under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the road projects proposed to be undertaken and the funds required therefor, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the work on the said projects is likely to start; and

(d) the further steps being proposed to speed up execution of projects under NHDP?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The review of the on-going and proposed road projects under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is held at various levels of NHAI and Government on regular basis. Last such review was conducted by the Secretary (Road Transport and Highways) on 15th July, 2009. State-wise details of projects proposed to be undertaken during 2009-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The construction work on these projects is likely to commence within 8 months from the date of award.

(d) In order to expedite the implementation, progress of projects is closely monitored at various levels and steps have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining clearances from Railways for Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and taking action against non-performing contractors.

### Statement

#### List of NHDP projects proposed to be undertaken during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	NH No	Length (Km.)	TPC (Rs. crore)	NHDP Phase	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Armur-Adloor Yellareddy Section	Andhra Pradesh	7	60.00	490.50	II	Work Awarded.
2.	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	65.00	538.00	III	Bid cancelled. To be re-invited.
3.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	181.00	1740.00	III	Work Awarded.
4.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	18	188.00	1585.00	III	Work Awarded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	Andhra Pradesh	202	35.65	514.91	III	RFP invited. Bid Due Date is 17.08.2009.
6.	Vijaywada to Badrachalam (km 0/0-169/6)	Andhra Pradesh	221	170		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
7.	Digmarru to Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	214A	255		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
8.	Nellore Chilkaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	184.00	1465.00	V	RFQ re-invited. Due Date is 28.07.2009.
9.	Vijayadawa-Elluru-Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	5	198.00	1653.00	V	RFQ to be re-invited.
10.	Vishakapatnam Rajahmundri	Andhra Pradesh	5	201		V	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
11.	Balachera-Harangajo	Assam	54	31.00	350.00	II	RFQ to be invited.
12.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	30	53		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
13.	Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	31	120.00	1501.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
14.	Khagaria-Purnea	Bihar	31	140.47	1270.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
15.	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur	Bihar	77	89.00	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
16.	Mokhama-Munger	Bihar	80	70.00	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
17.	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	Bihar	83	125		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
18.	Patna-Hazipur-Muzaffarpur	Bihar	19 & 77	63.37	671.00	III	Bids re-invited. Bid Due Date is 03.08.09.
19.	Gopalganaj -Chapra-Hazipur (Pkg.II)	Bihar	19 & 85	71.70	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
20.	Gopalganaj-Chapra-Hazipur (Pkg.I)	Bihar	19 & 85	83.50	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
21.	Motihari-Raxaul	Bihar	28A	67		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Patna-Buxar	Bihar	30 & 84	125.00	1515.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
23.	Forbesganj-Jogwani	Bihar	57A	13		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
24.	Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	Goa	17	122.87	2078.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
25.	Goa/KNT Border-Panji	Goa	4A	65.00	471.00	III	Bids received under process.
26.	Gujarat/MH Border-Surat-Hazira	Gujarat	6	133.00	1509.10	III	Work Awarded
27.	Godhra-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border	Gujarat	59	83.85	747.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
28.	Ahmedabad-Godhra	Gujarat	59	117.60	1025.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
29.	Kandla-Mundra Port	Gujarat	8A Ext.	71.40	1031.14	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
30.	Jetpur-Somnath	Gujarat	8D	127		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
31.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat	8	95		V	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
32.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.00	805.39	V	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
33.	Rohtak-Hissar	Haryana	10	97.00	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
34.	Ambala-Kaithal	Haryana	65	78		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
35.	Rohtak-Jind	Haryana	71	45		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
36.	Rohtak-Bawal	Haryana	71	82.55	650.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
37.	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha-Yamuna Nagar-Haryana/Uttar Pradesh border	Haryana	73	105.00	667.00	III	RFQ invited. Due Date is 30.07.2009.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	Rohtak-Panipat	Haryana	71A	80.58	795.00	III	RFP issued on 05.06.09 with Bid Due Date as 04.08.09.
39.	Delhi-Agra	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	2	180.00	1433.00	V	RFQ to be re-invited.
40.	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	Haryana/Delhi/ Uttar Pradesh		135.00	2676.00	Other PPP Project	Bid cancelled. To be re-invited.
41.	Parwanoo-Solan	Himachal Pradesh	22	40.70	535.70	III	RFP issued on 05.06.09 with-Bid Due Date as 04.08.09.
42.	Solan-Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	22	60		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
43.	Kiratpur-Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	21	63		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
44.	Chenani-Nashri Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	12.00	2580.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
45.	Quazigund-Banihal Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	15.00	1987.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
46.	Ramban-Banihal Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	36.00	986.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
47.	Udhampur-Ramban Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	43.00	971.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
48.	Jammu-Udhampur Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	65.00	1939.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
49.	Srinagar-Banihal Section	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	68.00	1166.00	II	RFQ under evaluation.
50.	Barhi-Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	33	40		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
51.	Hazaribagh- Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	71.00	625.07	III	Bids received under process.
52.	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	33	163.50	1436.49	III	RFP issued with Bid Date as 10.08.09.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	Jharkhand/West Bengal	2	120		V	RFQ to be invited.
54.	Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border-Mulgabal	Karnataka	4	22.00	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
55.	Bijapur-Hungud	Karnataka	13	97.22	906.80	III	RFP invited. Bid Due Date is 18.08.2009.
56.	Hungud-Hospet	Karnataka	13	97.89	1226.37	III	RFP invited. Bid Due Date is 18.08.2009.
57.	Kundapur-Surthkal and Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90.00	671.00	III	Bids received under process.
58.	Devihalli-Hassan section	Karnataka	48	78.00	453.00	HI	RFQ invited. Due Date is 28.07.2009.
59.	Balgaum-Goa/KNT Border	Karnataka	4A	81.90	655.00	III	RFQ under evaluation.
60.	Chitradurga-Shimoga	Karnataka	13	111		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
61.	Shimoga-Mangalore	Karnataka	13	188		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
62.	Gundlupet-Kollegal	Karnataka	212	114		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
63.	Belgaum-Dharwad	Karnataka	4	80.00	480.00	V	RFQ re-invited. Due Date is 03.08.2009.
64.	Tumkur-Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	114.00	839.00	V	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
65.	Km. 534.720 to Km. 556.840 of Hyderabad Bangalore Section	Karnataka	7	22.12	680.00	VII	RFQ under evaluation.
66.	Vadakkancherry-Thrissur Section	Kerala	47	28.36	617.00	II	Work Awarded.
67.	Walayar-Vadakkanecherry Section	Kerala	47	53.42	665.00	II	RFQ to be re-invited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
68.	Kannur Kuttipuram (Package-II)	Kerala	17	81.50	1312.00	III	Work Awarded.
69.	Kannur Kuttipuram (Package-I)	Kerala	17	83.20	1366.00	III	Work Awarded.
70.	Kuttipuram-Edapally	Kerala	17	112.00	910.00	III	RFQ re-invited. Due Date is 20.07.2009.
71.	KNT/Kerala Border-Kannur	Kerala	17	130		III	RFQ to be invited.
72.	Trivendrum-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border	Kerala	47	43.00	519.00	III	RFQ re-invited. Under evaluation.
73.	Charthalai-Ochira	Kerala	47	83.60	1540.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
74.	Ochira-Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	47	85.57	1488.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
75.	Bodimettu-Kundannur Jn. on Cochin Bypass	Kerala	49	168		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
76.	Kollam-Kazhuthurty	Kerala	208	82		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
77.	Kozhikode-Muthanga	Kerala	212	118		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
78.	Kozikhode-Palakkad	Kerala	213	126		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
79.	Kollam-Kumily	Kerala	220	191		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
80.	Bhopal-Rajmarg crossing-Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	12	297		III	RFQ to be invited.
81.	Indore-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	1297.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
82.	Jhansi-Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	75	163		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
83.	Bhopal-Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	86 (Ext)	57		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
84.	Jabalpur-Lakhnadon (km. 471 to km. 544)	Madhya Pradesh	7	74		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	Rewa bypass end to Katni bypass end (km. 243/6 to km. 299) and Maihar bypass end to Katni bypass end (km. 304 to km. 361/2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	103		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
86.	Betul-Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh Border (km. 143 to km. 257, NH-69)	Madhya Pradesh	69	115		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
87.	Bamitha-Bela (km. 58/4 to km. 199/6)	Madhya Pradesh	75	141		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
88.	Gwalior-Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border (km. 0 to km. 108),	Madhya Pradesh	92	108		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
89.	Sidhi-Sigrauli (km. 81 to km. 195/8)	Madhya Pradesh	75ext	115		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
90.	Indore-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	45.00	325.00	V	RFQ to be re-invited.
91.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur Section	Maharashtra	7	95.00	1170.52	II	Bids received under process.
92.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	Maharashtra	3	60.00	940.00	III	Work Awarded.
93.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	Maharashtra	3	97.00	835.00	III	Work Awarded.
94.	Kalamboli-Mumbra (6 laning)	Maharashtra	4	20		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
95.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	Maharashtra	6	60		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
96.	Talegaon-Amravati	Maharashtra	6	66.73	567.00	III	Bids received under process.
97.	Pune-Sholapur (pkg.-I)	Maharashtra	9	110.00	1110.00	III	Work Awarded.
98.	Pune-Sholapur (pkg.-II)	Maharashtra	9	110.00	835.00	III	Bids received under process.
99.	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	Maharashtra	13	30		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100.	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84		III	RFQ to be invited.
101.	Ahmednagar-Pathardi (km. 232 to km. 284)	Maharashtra	222	51		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
102.	Pathri-Nanded (km. 442 to km. 591)	Maharashtra	222	149		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
103.	Satara-Kagal	Maharashtra	4	133.00	1103.00	V	RFQ to be invited.
104.	Pune-Satara	Maharashtra	4	140.35	1724.55	V	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
105.	Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chattisgarh/Orissa Border	Orissa	6	88		III	RFQ to be invited.
106.	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	Orissa	200	133.00	561.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
107.	Bhubaneswar-Puri	Orissa	203	59		III	RFQ to be invited.
108.	Rimuli-Roxy Rajamunda Section	Orissa	215	96.00	449.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
109.	Panikoli-Keonjhar-Rimuli Section	Orissa	215	166.00	923.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
110.	Kanakpora-Jharsuguda Jn.	Orissa	200	68		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
111.	Chandikhole-Jagatpur- Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	5	70.00	1047.00	V	Bids received under process.
112.	Amritsar-Jalandhar	Punjab	1	20.00	291.77	II	Being considered to be taken up as change of scope in adjoining package.
113.	Amritsar-Pathankot	Punjab	15	102.00	705.00	III	Bids received under process.
114.	Ludhiana Talwandi	Punjab	95	84		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
115.	Kishangarh-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	94.00	795.00	III	Work Awarded.
116.	Reengus-Sikar	Rajasthan	11	42		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
117.	Jaipur-Reengus	Rajasthan	11	54.00	268.00	III	Bids received under process.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118.	Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar (Pakage-II)	Rajasthan	12	55		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
119.	Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar (Pakage-I)	Rajasthan	12	124		III	RFQ to be invited.
120.	Jaipur-Tonk- Deoli	Rajasthan	12	149.00	792.00	III	Bids received under process.
121.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	Rajasthan	14	246		III	RFQ to be invited.
122.	Karauli-Dholpur	Rajasthan	11B	72		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
123.	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan	8	242.50	1750.00	V	RFQ re-invited.
124.	Kishangarh-Udaipur	Rajasthan	76, 79 & 79A	315.00	2534.00	V	RFP issued with Bid Due Date as 20.08.09.
125.	Chengapalli-Walayar section (excluding Coimbatore bypass)	Tamil Nadu	47	55.00	852.00	II	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
126.	Madurai-Ramnathpuram- Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	Tamil Nadu	49	186		III	RFQ to be invited.
127.	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	66	199.94	787.00	III	No bid received. To be re-invited.
128.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	67	50.00	Being restructured	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
129.	Nagapatnam-Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	67	76.70	392.00	III	RFP to be re-invited.
130.	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	210	80.00	490.00	III	RFP to be re-invited.
131.	Trichy-Karaikudi	Tamil Nadu	210	120.00	407.00	III	RFP to be re-invited.
132.	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni NH 45 Ext and Theni- Kumili NH 220	Tamil Nadu	45 & 220	130.00	475.00	III	RFP to be re-invited.
133.	Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border- Kanayakumari	Tamil Nadu	47& 47B	70.00	621.00	III	RFP to be re-invited.
134.	Walajpet-Poonamalee	Tamil Nadu	4	92		V	RFQ to be invited.
135.	Hosur-Krishanagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	65		V	RFQ to be invited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
136.	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	Tamil Nadu	46	148.00	1250.00	V	RFP issued with Bid Due Date as 17.08.09.
137.	Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	4	19.00	1345.00	VII	Work Awarded.
138.	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh	205	125.00	570.71	III	RFQ re-invited. Due Date is 24.08.2009.
139.	Dindigul-Karnataka Border	Tamil Nadu	209	266		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
140.	Thanjavur-Pudukkotai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	Tamil Nadu	226	122		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
141.	Tiruchirapalli-Lalgudi-Chidambaram and Meenusuriti-Jayamkondam-Kootu Road [km. 90.20 to km. 93.00 (common stretch with km. 96.80 to km. 99.60 of NH 227)]	Tamil Nadu	227 & 45C	135		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
142.	Viluppuram-Puducherry-Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	45A	194		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
143.	Coimbatore-Karnataka Border	Tamil Nadu	67 Ext.	103		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
144.	Varanasi-Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	29	209		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
145.	Kanpur-Kabrai section	Uttar Pradesh	86	123		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
146.	Aligarh-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
147.	Agra-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	79		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
148.	Raibareilly-Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
149.	Sitarganj-Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	74	87		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
150.	Muradabad-Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	24	121.00	1485.00	III	RFP issued on 18.06.09 with Bid Due Date as 17.08.09.
151.	Bareilly-Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	24	152.40	1046.00	III	RFP issued on 18.06.09 with Bid Due Date as 17.08.09.
152.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	91	126.00	1141.00	III	Bids received under process.
153.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	58	80.00	804.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
154.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	Uttar Pradesh/ Jharkhand	2	190.00	2848.00	V	Bids received under process.
155.	Haridwar-Dehradun	Uttarakhand	58/72	37.40	490.00	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
156.	Rampur Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	87	88		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
157.	Kashipur-Sitarganj	Uttarakhand	74	97		IV	Feasibility Study in progress.
158.	Siliguri-Falkata-Salsalabari	West Bengal	31, 31D & 31C	164.00	2492.00	II	RFQ to be invited.
159.	Raiganj-Dalkhola	West Bengal	34	49.53	560.16	III	RFQ completed. RFP to be invited.
160.	Krishnagar-Bahrapore	West Bengal	34	78.00	685.00	III	RFQ under evaluation.
161.	Barasat-Krishnagar	West Bengal	34	84.00	890.00	III	RFQ to be re-invited.
162.	Bahrapore Farakka	West Bengal	34	100.85	999.69	III	RFQ under evaluation.
163.	Farakka-Raiganj	West Bengal	34	103.00	1144.00	III	RFQ under evaluation.
164.	Barasat-Bangaon	West Bengal	35	60		III	DPR/Feasibility Study in progress.
165.	Dhankuni -Baleshwar	West Bengal/Orissa	6& 60	240		V	RFQ to be invited.

DPR – Detailed Project Report

RFQ – Request for Qualification

RFP – Request for Proposal

**Subsidy to Farmers**

\*257. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance/subsidy provided to the farmers of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the amount of subsidy/financial assistance provided to Indian farmers is proportionately low as compared to the farmers of developed countries like the United States of America;

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

(d) whether the amount of financial assistance/subsidy given to the farmers in the country is on the decline over the years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) The Central Government provides subsidies on Seeds, Micro irrigation systems, Machinery, Premium on crop insurance etc. The Government also provides financial incentive/grants/concessions to resource poor farmers under the newly introduced Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), 2007-08, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), 2007-08, Macro Management, National Horticulture Mission (2005-06) and Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States to 2001-02. Fertilizer subsidy is also provided to the Manufacturers/Importers, the benefit of which goes to the farmers through the notified selling prices fixed by the Government. The year wise amount of fertilizer subsidy disbursed/due is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Total fertilizer subsidy disbursed/due
1	2
2006-07	26222

1	2
2007-08	32490
2008-09*	75849

\*Estimated (Source: Expenditure Budget Vol. 2009-10)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The comparative amount of total domestic support (subsidy) provided by the United States, European Communities, Japan and India for the latest available years 1999 to 2001 are given below:—

**Details of Comparative Domestic Support**

(US \$ Million)

Country	1999	2000	2001
United States	74,054.4	74,200.3	72,129.1
European Communities	88,340.3	87,817.6 (Marketing year 2000/01)	75,083.75 (Marketing year 2001/02)
Japan	31,908.6	30,551.97	NA
India (Year)	8,221.98 (1995-96)	8,288.28 (1996-97)	9,048.13 (1997-98)

(Source: WTO Notifications)

NA = Not Available

Subsidy provided by the Government to farmers depends on it's ability to provide that Subsidy and also on commitments made under WTO.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

**Availability of Seeds to Farmers**

\*258. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' :  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate quantity of seeds are made available to the farmers before sowing seasons;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the requirement and availability of seeds of various crops; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Union Government to ensure adequate and timely availability of seeds to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) The availability of certified/quality seed is 126.51 lakh quintals for Kharif 2009 against the requirement of 110.97 lakh quintals as indicated by the State Governments to the Government of India. The arrangement of seed is made by each State Government based on an assessment of its requirement for each agricultural season. For Kharif 2009, a surplus of more than 15.54 lakh quintal of seed is available. Requirement and availability of seeds of various crops is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government of India is providing assistance mainly under the following schemes to the State Governments for increasing production and availability of quality seeds:—

- i. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- ii. National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- iii. Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- iv. Technology Mission on Cotton.
- v. Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta.
- vi. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds.
- vii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

### **Statement**

*All India position of requirement and availability of Certified/Quality seed*

Quantity in quintal

Crop	Kharif-2009	
	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3
Paddy	4892892	5273268
Maize	661072	666463
Jowar	183636	206096
Bajra	255910	280149
Ragi	33665	33952
Others	200	512
Cereals total	6027375	6460440
Peas	350	350
Urd	113301	151911
Moong	137467	166337
Arhar	139757	162593
Cowpea	16570	16687
Moth	16300	15828
Rajmash	2140	850
Others	10618	10618
Pulses total	436503	525174
Groundnut	1879010	1954445
Til	22968	19873
Sunflower	38627	55890
Soyabean	2289715	3179144
Castor	48500	55379

1	2	3
Niger	2465	2552
Others	13	13
Oilseeds total	4281298	5267296
Cotton	187732	235246
Jute	34270	34780
Mesta/Others	27030	22849
Fibre total	249032	292875
Others	102521	105093
Grand Total	11096728	12650976

[English]

#### **Shortage of Storage Space**

\*259. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

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

(a) whether the shortage of storage space coupled with mounting carry over stock of foodgrains is causing problems for storage of foodgrains procured during the recent rabi season;

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

(c) whether the existing godowns are being renovated and new storage capacity created in various States including Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the above period;

(e) the details of the storage capacity proposed to be created, funds allocated and land acquired for the purpose, State-wise;

(f) whether financial and technical assistance is provided to the State Warehousing Corporations and other

State agencies for renovation and creating of new storage space; and

(g) if so, the details thereof indicating the additional storage space likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Yes, Madam. FCI and State Agencies have faced the problem of shortage of storage capacity due to record procurement of wheat in RMS 2008-09 ( 226.89 lakh tonnes) and RMS 2009-10 (251.35 lakh tonnes as on 16.07.2009), and of rice in KMS 2007-08 (284.93 lakh tonnes) and in KMS 2008-09 (316.55 lakh tonnes as on 16.7.2009).

(b) As on 30.6.2009 FCI is maintaining a total storage capacity of 275.59 LMT (Owned/Hired/Covered and CAP) with a stock level of 242.66 LMT. The details of available storage capacity with FCI during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Periodical maintenance of godowns is carried out by FCI. New storage capacity created in various States by FCI, during 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) FCI has prepared a shelf of projects to establish new godowns during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. The estimated cost of construction of these godowns is Rs. 164 crore. Planning Commission has, however, allocated Rs. 125 crore for FCI and Rs. 24 crore for State Governments of North Eastern region, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir. Details of amounts released to FCI and capacity likely to be created in XIth Five Year Plan out of funds to be released in 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) and (g) Financial assistance to State Governments is provided by the Government in the form of Grants-in-Aid. Technical assistance is given by FCI in the form of scrutiny of engineering estimates submitted by State Governments. Additional storage capacity likely to be created by State Governments in XIth Plan out of funds sanctioned in 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2007*

(Fig. in lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	F.C.I. Owned	State Govt.	Covered		Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	Cap (Open)			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)
					C.W.C.	S.W.C.				Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.50	0.53	0.48	1.54	5.20	0	0	0	5.20	2.64	51
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0	0.14	0.18	0.25	0.57	1.23	0	0	0	1.23	1.16	94
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.78	2.90	0.15	3.83	6.76	0	0	0	6.76	5.14	76
	4.	West Bengal	8.64	0.23	0.58	0	0.56	1.37	10.01	0	0	0	10.01	3.97	40
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.06	55
Total			15.99	0.27	2.00	3.61	1.44	7.32	23.31				23.31	12.97	56
N.E.	6.	Assam	1.99	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.37	0.56	2.55	0	0	0	2.55	1.06	42
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0	0.18	0.05	28
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.10	0.05	0	0.15	0.29	0	0	0	0.29	0.16	55
	9.	Mizoram	0.17	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.18	0	0	0	0.18	0.05	29
	10.	Tripura	0.22	0.05	0.10	0	0	0.15	0.37	0	0	0	0.37	0.24	65
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.22	0	0	0	0.22	0.04	18
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0	0.10	0	0	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	0.30	0.11	37
Total			3.10	0.10	0.40	0.12	0.37	0.99	4.09	0	0	0	4.09	1.71	42
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.70	0.88	24
	14.	Haryana	7.70	3.69	1.88	3.96	0.90	10.43	18.13	3.17	0	3.17	21.30	6.12	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.07	0	0	0.13	0.27	0	0	0	0.27	0.21	78
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.96	0.15	0	0	0.11	0.26	1.22	0	0	0	1.22	0.74	61
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.07	1.57	33.69	2.63	37.96	59.8	6.33	0.04	6.37	66.17	44.97	68
	18.	Chandigarh	\$ 0.40	0	0.46	0.22	0	0.68	1.08	0.08	0	0.08	1.16	0.93	80
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0	0.13	0	0.16	0.29	7.35	1.58	0.10	1.68	9.03	3.37	37
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.96	0.06	1.77	4.03	0.20	6.06	21.02	4.19	0	4.19	25.21	6.18	25
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.11	0.23	0.44	0.05	0.83	1.49	0.09	0.02	0.11	1.60	1.21	76
	Total		57.08	4.14	6.11	42.34	4.05	56.64	113.72	15.78	0.16	15.94	129.66	64.61	50
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73	0	2.01	18.08	0.00	20.09	32.82	1.97	0	1.97	34.79	17.72	51
	23.	Kerala	5.12	0	0	0	0	0	5.12	0.21	0	0.21	5.33	2.53	47
	24.	Karnataka	3.73	0	0.38	0.42	0	0.80	4.53	1.37	0	1.37	5.90	3.54	60
	25.	Tamil Nadu	5.83	0	0.75	0.31	0	1.06	6.69	0.60	0	0.60	7.49	4.63	62
	26.	Puducherry	0.42	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	0.44	0.08	0	0.08	0.52	0.18	35
	Total		27.83	0	3.14	18.83	0	21.97	49.80	4.23	0	4.23	54.03	28.60	53
West	27.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	0.22	0	0	0.36	5.36	0.55	0	0.55	5.91	4.11	70
	28.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.24	1.09	1.19	0.49	3.01	14.78	1.42	0	1.42	16.20	7.19	45
	29.	Goa	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	0.14	93
	30.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0	0.60	0.88	0.37	1.85	5.22	0.35	0	0.35	5.57	5.78	104
	31.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	0.21	0.99	0.05	1.28	6.40	0.59	6.16	6.75	13.15	10.86	83
	Total		25.41	0.41	2.12	3.06	0.91	6.50	31.91	2.91	6.16	9.07	40.98	28.08	69
	Grand Total		129.41	4.92	13.77	67.96	6.77	93.42	222.83	22.92	6.32	29.24	252.07	135.97	54

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	F.C.I.		Covered		Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	Cap (Open)			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)
			Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.				Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.46	0.68	0.48	1.65	5.31	0	0	0	5.31	3.05	57
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.54	1.20	0	0	0	1.20	0.79	66
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.64	2.65	0.15	3.44	6.37	0	0	0	6.37	3.85	60
	4.	West Bengal	8.64	0.19	0.62	0	0.56	1.37	10.01	0	0	0	10.01	5.36	54
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.06	55
Total (E.Z.)			15.99	0.23	1.86	3.51	1.41	7.01	23.00	0	0	0	23.00	13.11	57
N.E.	6.	Assam	1.99	0	0.16	0.07	0.39	0.62	2.61	0	0	0	2.61	1.74	67
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.09	61
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.11	0.05	0	0.16	0.30	0	0	0	0.30	0.09	30
	9.	Mizoram	0.17	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.18	0	0	0	0.18	0.03	17
	10.	Tripura	0.22	0.05	0.13	0	0	0.18	0.40	0	0	0	0.40	0.18	45
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.05	25
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0	0.03	0	0	0.03	0.23	0	0	0	0.23	0.18	78
Total (N.E.Z.)			3.10	0.08	0.43	0.12	0.39	1.02	4.12	0	0	0	4.12	2.36	57
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.70	1.86	50
	14.	Haryana	7.70	3.89	1.88	3.96	1.05	10.78	18.48	3.17	0	3.17	21.65	9.84	45
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0.16	64
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.98	0.15	0	0	0.12	0.27	1.25	0	0	0	1.25	1.04	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.02	1.80	29.84	2.49	34.25	56.09	6.33	0	6.33	62.42	38.00	61
	18.	Chandigarh	0.40	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.66	1.06	0.08	0	0.09	1.14	0.89	78
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0	0	0	0.11	0.11	7.17	1.58	0.02	1.60	8.77	2.76	31
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.96	0.07	1.70	3.99	0.18	5.94	20.9	4.15	0	4.15	25.05	6.81	27
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.09	0.13	0.26	0.05	0.53	1.19	0.09	0	0.09	1.28	0.54	42
	Total (N.Z.)		57.10	4.28	6.00	38.37	4.00	52.65	109.75	15.74	0.02	15.76	125.51	61.9	49
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0	1.37	17.60	0.00	18.97	31.63	1.97	0	1.97	33.60	19.91	59
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	43
	24.	Kerala	5.12	0	0	0	0	0	5.12	0.21	0	0.21	5.33	1.59	30
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0	0.38	0.21	0	0.56	4.34	1.37	0	1.37	5.711.88	33.00	3.83
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.83	0	0.53	0.24	0	0.77	6.60	0.60	0	0.60	7.20	1.77	25
	27.	Puducherry	0.42	0	0	0.04	0	0.04	0.46	0.08	0	0.08	0.54	0.21	39
	Total (S.Z.)		27.88	0	2.25	18.09	0	20.34	48.22	4.23	0	4.23	52.45	25.39	34
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.15	0.18	0	0	0.33	5.33	0.30	0	0.30	5.63	3.70	66
	29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	0.69	1.14	0.57	2.53	14.30	1.42	0	1.42	15.72	4.66	30
	32.	Goa	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	0.12	80
	33.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.02	0.87	0.92	0.00	1.81	5.18	0.35	0	0.35	5.53	3.11	56
	34.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.2	0.08	1.11	0.05	1.44	6.56	0.02	0.25	0.27	6.83	3.14	46
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	0.50	1.82	3.17	0.62	6.11	31.52	2.09	0.25	2.34	33.86	14.73	44
	Grand total		129.48	5.09	12.36	63.26	6.42	87.13	216.61	22.06	0.27	22.33	238.94	117.49	49

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap (Open)			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)
			F.C.I. Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	Owened	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.66	0.79	0.48	1.96	5.62	0	0	0	5.62	4.20	75
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.52	1.18	0	0	0	1.18	0.93	79
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.90	2.94	0.15	3.99	6.92	0	0	0	6.92	4.87	70
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.20	0.88	0	0.61	1.69	10.28	0	0	0	10.28	9.12	89
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.08	73
Total (E.Z.)			15.94	0.26	2.57	3.90	1.44	8.17	24.11	0	0	0	24.11	19.20	80
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0	0.17	0.10	0.39	0.66	2.73	0	0	0	2.73	1.48	54
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.09	45
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.07	0.05	0	0.12	0.26	0	0	0	0.26	0.11	42
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.23	0	0	0	0.23	0.12	52
	10.	Tripura	0.27	0.05	0.17	0	0	0.22	0.49	0	0	0	0.49	0.26	53
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.06	30
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0	0.12	0	0	0.12	0.32	0	0	0	0.32	0.21	66
Total (N.E.Z.)			3.28	0.08	0.53	0.15	0.39	1.15	4.43	0	0	0	4.43	2.33	53
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.70	3.35	91
	14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	1.92	3.99	2.55	12.30	19.98	3.18	0	3.18	23.16	14.24	61
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0.20	80
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.16	0	0	0.10	0.26	1.29	0	0	0	1.29	1.03	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.04	3.00	27.27	3.67	33.98	55.82	6.31	0	6.31	62.13	49.19	79
	18.	Chandigarh	0.40	0	0.37	0.20	0	0.57	0.97	0.08	0	0.08	1.05	1.06	101
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0	0.36	0.17	0.79	1.32	8.38	1.58	0.07	1.65	10.03	5.98	60
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.22	4.51	0.23	7.03	21.98	4.15	0.00	4.15	26.13	14.53	56
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.39	0.56	0.05	1.27	1.93	0.09	0.08	0.17	2.10	1.95	93
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	4.44	8.31	36.70	7.39	56.84	113.96	15.73	0.15	15.88	129.84	91.53	70
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0	3.10	15.09	0.45	18.64	31.30	2.85	0.00	2.85	34.15	30.14	88
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	43
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0	0	0	0	0	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	4.34	84
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0	1.13	1.24	0	2.37	6.15	0.92	0.00	0.92	7.07	5.85	83
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0	2.04	0.53	0	2.57	8.37	0.58	0.00	0.58	8.95	8.32	93
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	0.46	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.54	0.39	72
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0	6.27	16.88	0.45	23.60	51.52	4.43	0.00	4.43	55.95	49.07	88
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.19	0.79	0.00	0.02	1.00	6.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	6.30	5.37	85
	29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	1.96	2.03	0.88	5.00	16.77	0.92	0.00	0.92	17.69	12.41	70
	32.	Goa	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.15	0.17	113
	33.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.23	1.49	1.56	0.89	4.17	7.54	0.35	0.00	0.35	7.89	6.23	79
	34.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.13	0.12	0.99	0.07	1.31	6.43	0	0.00	0	6.43	6.27	98
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	0.68	4.36	4.58	1.86	11.48	36.89	1.57	0.00	1.57	38.46	30.45	79
	Grand Total		129.67	5.46	22.04	62.21	11.53	101.24	230.91	21.73	0.15	21.88	252.79	192.58	76

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	F.C.I.		Covered		Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	Cap (Open)			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)
			Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.				Owned	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.66	0.82	0.48	1.99	5.65	0.43	0	0.43	6.08	4.34	71
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.50	1.16	0	0	0	1.16	1.05	91
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.74	2.76	0.15	3.65	6.58	0	0	0	6.58	6.51	99
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.92	0	0.87	1.98	10.57	0	0	0	10.57	9.00	85
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.07	64
Total (E.Z.)			15.94	0.25	2.45	3.73	1.70	8.13	24.07	0.43	0	0.43	24.50	20.97	87
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0	0.18	0.10	0.39	0.67	2.74	0	0	0	2.74	1.42	52
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.03	0	0	0	0.03	0.21	0	0	0	0.21	0.08	38
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.07	0.05	0	0.12	0.26	0	0	0	0.26	0.11	42
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.23	0	0	0	0.23	0.03	13
	10.	Tripura	0.27	0.05	0.17	0	0	0.22	0.49	0	0	0	0.49	0.21	42
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.07	35
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0	0.12	0	0	0.12	0.32	0	0	0	0.32	0.23	72
Total (N.E.Z.)			3.28	0.09	0.54	0.15	0.39	1.17	4.45	0	0	0	4.45	2.15	48
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.70	3.40	92
	14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	2.16	4.05	2.18	12.23	19.91	3.21	0.07	3.28	23.19	22.49	97
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0.14	58
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0	0	0.11	0.26	1.29	0	0	0	1.29	0.89	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.48	3.53	30.56	4.15	38.72	60.56	6.35	3.54	9.89	70.45	68.45	97
	18.	Chandigarh	0.40	0	0.46	0.20	0	0.66	1.06	0.08	0.14	0.22	1.28	1.25	98
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.13	1.63	2.99	1.54	6.29	13.35	1.58	1.64	3.22	16.57	14.29	86
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.06	2.25	4.50	0.23	7.04	21.99	4.69	0.10	4.79	26.78	18.28	68
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07-	0.09	0.21	0.30	2.37	2.43	103
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	5.02	10.58	42.86	8.26	66.72	123.84	16.34	5.70	22.04	145.88	131.63	90
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0	4.32	16.98	0.52	21.82	34.48	2.62	0.00	2.62	37.10	37.37	101
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	0.02	29
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0	0	0	0	0	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.57	85
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0	1.15	1.23	0	2.38	6.16	1.36	0.00	1.36	7.52	6.14	92
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0	2.24	0.50	0.50	3.24	9.04	0.53	0.00	0.53	9.57	9.68	101
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0	0.05	0.02	0	0.07	0.51	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.56	0.47	82
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0	7.76	18.73	1.02	27.51	55.43	4.76	0.00	4.76	60.19	58.25	94
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	0.70	0.02	0	0.86	5.86	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.13	4.52	74
	29.	Daḍra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.09	2.03	1.17	5.42	17.19	0.92	0.00	0.92	18.11	11.53	64
	32.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15				0.15	0.14	93
	33.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.29	1.52	1.60	1.61	5.02	8.39	0.35	0.00	0.35	8.74	6.20	71
	34.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.13	0.29	1.80	0.10	2.32	7.44	0	0.00	0.00	7.44	7.27	98
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	0.69	4.60	5.45	2.88	13.62	39.03	1.54	0.00	1.54	40.57	29.66	73
	Grand Total		129.67	6.05	25.93	70.92	14.25	117.15	246.82	23.07	5.70	28.77	275.59	242.66	88

**Statement-II**

*The capacity created during the last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09*

			Capacity in MTs	
Sl. No.	Name of Zone/Centre	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
South Zone				
1.	Tumkur/Karnataka		5,000	
North Zone				
1.	Badgaon/Jammu and Kashmir	1,250		
2.	Kupwara/Jammu and Kashmir	5,000		
3.	Keylong/Himachal Pradesh		2,500	
North East including Sikkim				
1.	Lawngtale/Mizoram	3,340		
2.	Chandrapur/Tripura	5,000		
3.	Senchowa/Assam	1,670		
4.	Bualpui/Mizoram		4,590	
5.	Badarpurghat/Assam		5,000	
6.	Chaulkhowa/Assam	1,670	2,500	
7.	Nandannagar/Tripura			2,500
Grand Total		20,430	17,090	2,500

**Statement-III**

*Details of equity released to Food Corporation of India during the XIth Five Year Plan for Construction of Storage Godowns*

Year	Amount released (in Rs. crores)
2007-08	4.00
2008-09	16.45

## Capacity likely to be created by the FCI in the XIth Five Year out of funds to be released in 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre/ State	Total proposed capacity (in MTs)	Total Estimated Cost of the project (in Rs. crores)	Requirement of funds year-wise (in Rs. crores)#	Schedule given by FCI
<b>North East Region including Sikkim</b>					
1.	Changsari/Assam	50,000	64.00 (land cost + boundary wall + Rly. Siding+ development/ construction cost)	4.00 (2009-10)	The godown likely to be completed by 31st March, 2013
2.	Jiribam/Manipur	2,500	2.00	—	Work yet to be awarded
3.	Kohima/Nagaland	5,000	4.00	1.50 (2009-10) 0.90 (2010-11)	The godown likely to be completed by 31st March, 2011
4.	Hailakandi/Assam (Near Silchar)	5,000	3.25	2.00 (2009-10) 1.25 (2010-11)	The godown likely to be completed by 31st March, 2011
5.	Jorthang/Sikkim	5,000	—	—	Estimates being prepared Date of likely completion is 31st March, 2011
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,500</b>	<b>73.25</b>	<b>9.65*</b>	

\*Out of this Rs. 7.50 crore is likely to be spent during the current financial year (i.e. 2009-10)

#As given by FCI

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre/ State	Total proposed capacity (in MTs)	Total Estimated Cost of the project (in Rs. crores)	Requirement of funds year-wise (in Rs. crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

**Other than North East Region**

1.	Dungarapally/Orissa	9,170	2.35	2.03 (2009-10)	The godown likely to be completed by 31st March, 2010
2.	Lakshadweep/UT	2,500	3.79	2.00 (2009-10) 0.79 (2010-11)	The godown likely to be completed by 30th June, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jalpaiguri/West Bengal	10,000	10.00 (5.00 land cost + 5.00 cost of godowns construction)	5.00 (2009-10) 3.00 (2010-11) 2.00 (2011-12)	Land yet to be taken over
Total		21,670	16.14	14.82**	

\*\*Out of this Rs. 9.03 crore is likely to be spent during the current financial year (i.e. 2009-10)

#### Statement-IV

*Details of grants in aid released to the State Government of North East region and Jammu and Kashmir*

State/Centre	Proposed Physical Capacity (in MTs)	Funds released to the State Governments during 11th Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of Release
1	2	3	4
<b>MIZORAM</b>			
Champhai	3000	200.00	2007-08
Serchib	3000		
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>			
Lethpora	6160	100.00	2008-09
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
Kanchanpur	1000	198.00	2008-09
Gandacharra	1000		
Silachari	500		
Ganganagar	500		
Chamanu	1000		

1	2	3	4
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
Nongstoin	2500	200.72	2008-09
Khannpara	2000		
Grand Total	20660	698.72	
		Say	
		Rs. 6.98 crores	

#### Central Road Fund

\*260. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL :

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

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the States for release of funds under the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government on these proposals alongwith the details of pending proposals during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (c) The proposals received from State Government under Central Road Fund (CRF) are approved keeping in view the prescribed

guidelines, utilization of fund, submission of the utilization certificates and progress of the work within the overall allocation of the State. Fresh proposals are invited from States every year. As such there are no pending proposals under CRF in respect of last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Approval to the proposals received during the current year will depend on the available

Bank of Sanction (BOS) and utilization of fund by the States.

State-wise and year-wise details of proposals received and approved under CRF for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 30-06-2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement-I**

*The State-wise details of proposals received and approved under Central Road Fund for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto June, 2009)*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto June, 2009)	
		Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.17	55.17	246.77	246.77	1086.05	1086.05	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.30	42.30	24.92	24.92	1.77	1.77	20.62	20.62
3.	Assam	18.42	18.42	86.65	86.65	90.45	90.45	—	—
4.	Bihar	18.46	18.46	85.10	85.40	23.87	23.87	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.14	24.54	65.45	10.02	138.96	102.95	—	—
6.	Goa	10.59	10.59	—	—	66.04	14.12	—	—
7.	Gujarat	54.77	55.69	102.28	116.08	348.25	389.29	—	—
8.	Haryana	29.74	29.74	108.27	108.27	169.90	169.90	154.95	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.83	4.25	12.80	12.80	102.82	52.00	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	131.43	52.35	297.52	156.00	297.52	198.84	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	88.97	88.97	—	—	82.99	82.57	—	—
12.	Karnataka	228.60	228.60	7.51	7.51	553.50	553.50	—	—
13.	Kerala	28.51	28.51	67.38	67.38	110.02	110.02	13.16	13.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	401.02	103.02	182.93	107.99	393.41	134.65	525.32	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Maharashtra		843.82	195.47	874.24	171.37	660.52	640.98	727.82	10.30
16. Manipur		7.01	7.01	3.98	3.98	29.39	—	203.20	—
17. Meghalaya		—	—	14.39	14.39	12.58	—	—	£11.58
18. Mizoram		11.46	11.46	16.25	16.33	—	—	—	—
19. Nagaland		—	—	9.81	9.81	6.53	6.53	—	—
20. Orissa		70.82	70.82	84.45	84.45	207.29	181.53	—	—
21. Punjab		51.88	46.89	131.18	57.68	67.30	65.20	—	—
22. Rajasthan		159.48	159.48	163.92	163.92	214.08	214.08	356.86	—
23. Sikkim		2.70	2.70	4.81	4.81	23.82	2.10	—	—
24. Tamil Nadu		143.80	143.80	39.35	39.35	379.08	379.08	—	—
25. Tripura		—	—	20.30	20.30	—	—	—	—
26. Uttarakhand		—	—	111.59	—	301.30	76.03	—	—
27. Uttar Pradesh		23.83	183.83	299.93	232.60	1033.07	336.40	109.27	—
28. West Bengal		47.16	47.16	86.05	—	357.32	163.33	101.24	—
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		—	—	—	—	—	—	13.99	13.99
30. Chandigarh		375.50	—	—	—	29.76	3.76	—	—
31. Delhi		43.67	43.67	54.00	—	106.51	68.98	68.50	45.74
32. Puducherry		—	—	3.59	3.59	—	—	—	—

£Proposal approved in February, 2009 but sanction could not be issued due to enforcement of Model Code of Conduct.

[Translation]

### Construction of New National Highways

2195. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new National Highways;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for construction of new National Highways in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated to various States for implementing the projects including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring

to declaration of new National Highways. Upgrading State Highways as National Highways is currently not a priority for the Government since the emphasis is on development of existing National Highways which suffer from many deficiencies.

(b) In view of the above, no such targets have been fixed.

(c) The details of funds allocated to various States for implementing the projects during the current year 2009-10 including Gujarat are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise allocation of funds for development of National Highways*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation 2009-2010* (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30
3.	Assam	40.00
4.	Bihar	50.00
5.	Chandigarh	1.30
6.	Chhattisgarh	31.50
7.	Delhi	5.00
8.	Goa	11.00
9.	Gujarat	41.70
10.	Haryana	35.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	26.00
12.	Jharkhand	40.00
13.	Karnataka	65.30

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	43.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36.70
16.	Maharashtra	89.30
17.	Manipur	13.30
18.	Meghalaya	20.00
19.	Mizoram	9.30
20.	Nagaland	13.30
21.	Orissa	66.70
22.	Puducherry	2.30
23.	Punjab	51.30
24.	Rajasthan	61.30
25.	Tamil Nadu	61.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	83.30
27.	Uttarakhand	30.00
28.	West Bengal	59.30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.30
Total		1072.70

\*As per Vote on Account (1/3rd)

[English]

### **Advance Passenger Information System**

2196. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has become operational at the various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to all international airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the above scheme is likely to become operational all over the country?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) in its first phase, has become operational at six designated international airports in the country, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) To facilitate the operationalization of APIS at all the international airports in the country, NIC has undertaken the requisite action to put in place the network infrastructure.

#### **Schemes for Coir Workers**

2197. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has launched any schemes for the workers in Coir Industries in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of benefits accrued as a result of such schemes;

(d) whether any new Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also proposed to be initiated for coir industry/workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) Coir Board, a statutory body under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), is implementing a number of schemes for the over all development of coir industry and up-liftment

of the living conditions of the workers engaged in the traditional industry in the country including Kerala as per details given below:—

#### **I. Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry (REMOT)**

A new Central Sector scheme on "Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry" (REMOT) has been launched in March, 2008 to assist spinners and tiny household sector. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to groups of spinners and tiny sector workers for replacement of outdated ratts/looms and for constructing worksheds so as to increase production and earnings of such workers. The scheme envisages to cover 4000 spinning units and 3200 tiny/house hold units during the XI plan period, in country including Kerala.

#### **II. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).**

The scheme titled "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" has been launched in October 2005 with a view to developing around 100 clusters in khadi, village and coir industry sectors over a period of five years to make these industries more productive and competitive to increase the employment opportunities in rural areas of the country. The scheme envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc. 26 coir clusters have been approved from the coir producing States for their development under SFURTI.

#### **III. Skill Upgradation and Quality Improvement Programme including Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)**

The Coir Board imparts training in processing of coir to artisans and workers engaged in the coir

industry through its training centres. The Board is also undertaking field training activities for the benefit of coir workers who cannot reach the training centres of the Board for attending the regular training programmes. Further, the Board has been organizing Quality Improvement Programmes on fibre extraction, spinning, dyeing etc. at production centres.

Mahila Coir Yojana is a women oriented self employment scheme being implemented by the Coir Board. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts to trained women artisan. Subsidy is provided @ 75% of the cost of motorized ratts and motorized traditional ratts subject to maximum ceiling of Rs. 2,965/- and Rs. 7,500/- respectively. Under the scheme 5367 coir workers were trained and 3009 ratts were distributed during 2008-2009.

#### IV. Coir Board Group Personal Accident Insurance scheme for Coir Workers

The Coir Board has been implementing the Coir Board Coir Workers' Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of coir workers in the country. During X Plan 103 insurance claims were settled and a compensation of Rs. 28.79 lakh was paid to the beneficiaries under the scheme.

#### V. Science and Technology

Through research and development efforts, a metallic handloom 'Anugraha' and pneumatic power loom 'Anupam' have been developed to help in reducing the drudgery of coir workers.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Functioning of Prasar Bharati

2198. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pace of the installation of High Power Transmitters/Low Power Transmitters/Very Low Power Transmitters has slowed down since the establishment of Prasar Bharati;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to transmit/telecast Doordarshan and All India Radio programmes all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The number of transmitters in Doordarshan network has increased from 924 at the time of formation of Prasar Bharati to 1416 at present. Similarly number of All India Radio (AIR) transmitters has grown from 299 at the time of formation of Prasar Bharati to 374 as on date.

(c) The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission alongwith rest of the country have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received in the entire country (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) with help of a small sized dish receive units. To further increase the AIR coverage all over the country, 200 new transmitters have been approved in spillover scheme under 11th Plan.

[English]

#### Demand and Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

2199. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand, actual production and availability of pulses and oilseeds during each of the last three years, alongwith the quantum of imports thereof;

(b) the estimated production and demand projections of pulses and oilseeds in the next three years in the country;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the schemes being implemented for increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the new schemes/incentives proposed to be introduced to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) The estimated demand, estimated production (as per 3rd Advance Estimates) and quantity of pulses and oilseeds imported during the last three years are given in the table below:—

(Million tonnes)

Crop		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Pulses	Estimated production	13.39	14.20	14.76
	Estimated Demand	17.38	17.71	16.77
	Quantity imported	1.65	2.21	2.79
Oilseeds	Estimated production	27.98	24.29	29.76
	Estimated Demand	41.41	43.89	45.46
	Quantity imported	0.03	0.06	0.06

*Note:* Estimated demands of pulses and oilseeds during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are based on the normative approach

(b) The projected demand and projected production of pulses and oilseeds during the next three years, i.e., 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the table below:—

(Million tonnes)

Crop		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Pulses	Projected Production	14.86	15.29	15.73
	Projected Demand	18.29	19.08	19.91
Oilseeds	Projected Production	26.71	27.12	27.53
	Projected Demand	49.35	51.34	53.39

(c) to (e) Considering the importance of oilseeds and pulses, the erstwhile schemes of Oilseeds Development Programme and National Pulses Development Programme have been reviewed and merged into one Centrally Sponsored " Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)' which is being implemented in 14 oilseeds and pulses growing States in the country w.e.f. 01.04.2004. Based on the experience in the implementation of ISOPOM during 10th Plan Period, necessary modifications in respect of norms and pattern of assistance, inclusion of new components etc. have already been made for implementation of the above scheme during the 11th Plan Period.

Further, for increasing the production and productivity of pulses, the National Food Security Mission-Pulses is also under implementation in 171 identified districts of 14 States since 2007-08.

#### **Growth Rate in Agriculture Sector**

2200. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for agriculture growth rate for each State including Kerala during each of the last three years and the achievements made thereon State-wise;

(b) whether the agriculture growth has slowed down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the growth target of agriculture set for the year 2009-10; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement on State-wise Growth Target for Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Growth Rates

for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 for Agriculture Sector is enclosed. Growth rate in Agriculture sector has increased from 4% in 2006-07 to 4.9% in 2007-08. The growth target of agriculture is set at 4% for Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

(e) A State Plan scheme of Additional Central Assistance for Agriculture Sector namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been launched during 2007-08 to achieve 4% agricultural growth during 11th Five Year Plan. The strategy to achieve 4% agricultural growth would lay emphasis on the following:—

- Accelerating the production and productivity of major food crops on regionally differentiated basis with thrust on pulses and oilseed sector.
- Development of rainfed and dry land areas through farming, livelihood systems and better watershed management.

- Revamp of extension system to improve delivery mechanism at the grass root level.
- Focus on farmers' welfare through risk mitigation, reduction of rural distress and better social security system.
- Greater role for the Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Modernise markets.
- Improve efficiency of investment and rationalise subsidy.

Further, A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Food Security Mission (NFSM)" has been launched in 312 identified districts of 17 States from Rabi season of 2007-08 with an aim to increase the additional production of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains, comprising of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses by the end of Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Growth Target and Growth Rate for Agriculture Sector*

*(Annual Average in %)*

State/Union Territory	Growth Target		Growth rate		
	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3.05	4.00	8.65	3.82	13.03
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	2.80	2.15	10.75	3.88
Assam	3.82	2.00	2.81	2.75	0.45
Bihar	3.75	7.00	-12.56	34.23	-10.17
Chandigarh	-2.00		-4.37	-1.30	-2.24
Chhattisgarh	3.00	1.70	35.62	5.67	3.02
Delhi	-12.21		-2.33	0.01	-3.78
Goa	-0.90	7.70	16.19	-16.24	-15.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	4.03	5.50	22.89	-0.43	
Haryana	4.07	5.30	-1.87	14.48	0.92
Himachal Pradesh	4.55	3.00	1.28	-5.61	9.32
Jammu and Kashmir	4.20	4.30	0.53	2.99	1.61
Jharkhand	3.00	6.30	-19.31	7.42	0.72
Karnataka	4.99	5.40	3.93	-2.12	17.19
Kerala	3.05	0.30	3.48	2.70	1.37
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	4.40	8.02	2.42	-2.14
Maharashtra	3.56	4.40	9.04	10.82	10.78
Manipur	3.59	1.20	-9.01	9.26	3.75
Meghalaya	4.00	4.70	5.70	4.86	4.86
Mizoram	2.00	1.60	2.44	1.62	2.74
Nagaland	4.00	8.40	4.14		
Orissa	4.07	3.00	3.12	3.08	4.48
Puducherry	1.10		-0.09	-0.06	0.81
Punjab	4.07	2.40	1.90	2.82	4.89
Rajasthan	4.50	3.50	-1.28	6.27	6.75
Sikkim	5.00	3.30	4.07	4.70	4.93
Tamil Nadu	3.54	4.70	9.59	14.65	-7.22
Tripura	3.90	1.40	7.32	3.20	
Uttar Pradesh	4.67	3.00	1.12	4.72	3.84
Uttarakhand	3.50	3.00	-1.75	4.80	
West Bengal	5.09	4.00	1.49	1.98	5.14
All-India	4.00	4.00	5.80	4.00	4.90

*Source:* Planning Commission for Growth target and Central Statistical Organisation for Growth rate.

**Missing Children**

2201. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of missing children are on the rise in the country including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered and the number of children rescued during each of the last three years, State-wise including NCT of Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rescue all the missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of children reported as 'missing' for each of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, State/UT wise are as per enclosed Statement.

(b) As per NCRB data, the State/UT wise details of children traced for each of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government has issued separate advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of missing children within their jurisdiction. Steps taken by Delhi Police include a 24x7 helpline number for reporting missing person in the NCT region, advertisement in leading newspapers, registration of FIRs, development of a web-based computer application ZIPNET which contain information on missing children.

**Statement***Number of children missing and traced during 2006-2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006		2007		2008	
		Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	22	35	35	56	53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2312	876	774	535	NR	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	7	7	12	10
4.	Assam	889	311	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	524	360	476	346	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	104	95	172	139	118	110
7.	Chhattisgarh	2613	2165	2140	1687	NR	NR
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	16	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	15	15	11	8	NR	NR
10.	Delhi*	7025	5780	231	128	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Goa		225	181	272	219	257	271
12. Gujarat		1996	1904	2382	1990	2644	2662
13. Haryana		461	294	754	400	845	388
14. Himachal Pradesh		197	144	279	162	362	265
15. Jammu and Kashmir		456	321	445	319	NR	NR
16. Jharkhand		328	138	NR	NR	NR	NR
17. Karnataka		3495	2912	3630	3022	2955	3006
18. Kerala		1047	925	968	829	1206	1312
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	NR	NR
20. Madhya Pradesh		8079	7416	8852	7825	NR	NR
21. Maharashtra		13403	10834	NR	NR	NR	NR
22. Manipur		7	2	39	25	45	24
23. Meghalaya		17	1	36	12	NR	NR
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	NR	NR
25. Nagaland		1	1	0	0	NR	NR
26. Orissa		1398	685	NR	NR	NR	NR
27. Puducherry		44	44	68	68	NR	NR
28. Punjab		404	244	564	792	NR	NR
29. Rajasthan		2155	2073	2425	2157	2477	1975
30. Sikkim		193	124	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Tamil Nadu		1394	1310	NR	NR	NR	NR
32. Tripura		201	201	193	189	292	427
33. Uttar Pradesh		3974	3401	NR	NR	NR	NR
34. Uttarakhand		458	368	356	252	NR	NR
35. West Bengal		3467	NR	11697	5725	11092	9545
Total (States)		56923	44165	36806	26871	22361	20048

*Note:* 1. NR stands for data not received.

2. \*Information for the year 2007 upto March only.

[Translation]

### **Old Age Pension to Farmers**

2202. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to start old age pension scheme for the farmers 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) No, Madam.

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

### **Self Employment in Village Industries**

2203. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether self employment and self reliance opportunities are available in various States, including Jharkhand in handicrafts, handlooms, silk, khadi and village industries and traditional industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a provision was made for providing employment opportunities by developing these areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the action taken by the KVIC in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has made available self employment opportunities in different States for unemployed youth and traditional artisans. Assistance is provided through Khadi

and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for setting up village industries units/micro enterprises categorised under seven broad groups, namely, (1) Mineral based industry (2) Forest based industry (3) Agro and food processing industry (4) Polymer and chemical based industry (5) Handmade paper and fibre industry (6) Rural engineering and bio-technology industry and (7) Service activities.

The State/Union Territory — wise number of persons, including those in Jharkhand, estimated to have benefited from employment, including self employment opportunities, generated under the 'Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)', a Central Sector credit-linked subsidy scheme, implemented (from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008) through KVIC, in the rural areas and small towns with population upto 20,000 during 2006-07 and 2007-08, and the newly launched 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and overall details of cumulative employment provided in the khadi and village industries sectors during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, are given in the enclosed Statement-II. These achievements make it indicate that there are ample self employment and self reliance opportunities available in Jharkhand and other States of the country.

(c) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) during 2008-09 has approved the following three new schemes for development and promotion of the khadi and village industries sector for implementation through KVIC:—

- (i) A credit linked subsidy scheme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)" has been approved for creation of additional employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by merging the then existing REGP with another existing scheme namely, Pradhan Mahtri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry. The Scheme is being implemented through the KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/UT level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/UT Khadi and Village

Industries Boards (KVBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, entrepreneurs can establish village industries, by availing of margin money assistance through the KVIC, State/UT KVBs and DICs and loans from implementing public sector scheduled commercial Banks, selected regional rural Banks and co-operative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 10 lakh in the service/business sector and upto Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector.

- (ii) Scheme for "Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans" with the objective, inter alia, to make 200 selected khadi institutions more competitive with more market-driven, quality production and sustained employment for khadi artisans and related service providers by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment and repairs/renovation of existing/operational machinery and equipment, extend an evenly balanced and need-

based support in all areas of Khadi activities viz. production, distribution, promotion and capacity building.

- (iii) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans to provide financial assistance to khadi spinners and weavers for construction of around 38000 Worksheds for their better work environment.

In addition, a new scheme, namely, 'Scheme for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' has been approved in July, 2009 with the objective to assist around 100 identified weak khadi institutions so as to enable those institutions regain their status and revive their potential for employment, and improving marketing of khadi products through development of marketing infrastructure, including renovation of selected sales outlets of khadi institutions.

The details of targets set by KVIC for these three new schemes for 2009-10, are given below:—

Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation	Target
PMEGP	Rs. 823 crore	Generation of additional employment opportunities for 6.17 lakh persons
Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	Rs. 15 crore	6,000 spinners to be provided worksheds
Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans.	Rs. 8 crore	23 khadi institutions to be assisted.
Scheme for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	Rs. 5 crore	Assisting around 30 identified weak khadi institutions in development of marketing infrastructure, including renovation of 8 selected sales outlets.

(d) To popularize the scheme of PMEGP for creation of self-employment opportunities through setting up of micro-enterprises, etc., KVIC has taken several steps which includes awareness programmes, State/district level workshops, bankers review meetings, district; State and national level exhibitions for wide publicity, etc. Also about 300

model projects, under various categories that can be established under PMEGP have been uploaded in the KVIC website: [www.kvic.org](http://www.kvic.org) which can be downloaded and used by the beneficiaries. As a result, tremendous response has been generated in terms of receipt of 217762 applications under PMEGP in a short span of 5-6 months in 2008-09.

Out of this, 92884 applications have been screened by the District Task Force Committees and forwarded to banks. Banks have sanctioned loan in 36287 cases involving margin money subsidy of Rs. 506.03 crore which is estimated to generate 3.63 lakh employment opportunities in the country. Entrepreneurship Development programme (EDP) training have also been carried out for 20294 candidates from amongst those who have been sanctioned loans under PMEGP. To keep up with the momentum

generated, KVIC has already communicated the tentative target of 6.17 lakh opportunities employment under PMEGP for 2009-10 which has a target of 1972 projects with the potential for generating 19716 additional employment opportunities generated in Jharkhand. The State-wise break up of the targets for 2009-10 under PMEGP is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise number of persons estimated to have benefited through employment generated under REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08, and PMEGP during 2008-09*

(Number of persons)

Sl No.	States/Union Territories	Estimated employment generated under REGP		Estimated employment generated under PMEGP*
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	50	199	310
2.	Delhi	267	215	50
3.	Haryana	28339	45185	8210
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17102	26848	3400
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	23274	43865	18210
6.	Punjab	35604	37412	8870
7.	Rajasthan	44168	94468	7030
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	323	273	80
9.	Bihar	12334	20057	67410
10.	Jharkhand	7289	9064	9400
11.	Orissa	16311	21857	19760
12.	West Bengal	42834	120126	56670
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1783	1300
14.	Assam	30912	48303	7280
15.	Manipur	1881	1105	30
16.	Meghalaya	2174	3509	30

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Mizoram	16455	17299	230
18.	Nagaland	3358	6910	310
19.	Tripura	5851	14178	50
20.	Sikkim	2208	2260	40
21.	Andhra Pradesh	59750	98449	9030
22.	Karnataka	42420	58855	24230
23.	Kerala	30144	48668	3890
24.	Lakshadweep	0	3'6	40
25.	Puducherry	854	2099	420
26.	Tamil Nadu	25216	54634	14730
27.	Goa	1389	809	70
28.	Gujarat	13520	19271	3070
29.	Daman and Diu	—	—	60
30.	Maharashtra	27182	33266	33680
31.	Chhattisgarh	17719	25933	10780
32.	Madhya Pradesh	22332	42793	6280
33.	Uttarakhand	10962	19270	3780
34.	Uttar Pradesh	51123	56652	44140
Total		595451	975651	362870

\*Provisional figures.

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory (UT) — wise overall details of estimated employment (cumulative) provided in Khadi and Village Industries (VI) sectors during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(lakh persons)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	#	0.15	#	0.18	#	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Delhi	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.28
3.	Haryana	0.38	2.07	0.39	2.53	0.41	2.63
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	1.55	0.08	1.81	0.08	1.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.24	1.65	0.25	2.10	0.26	2.19
6.	Punjab	0.41	2.45	0.42	2.83	0.44	2.95
7.	Rajasthan	0.62	6.42	0.65	7.40	0.68	7.70
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.21
9.	Bihar	1.02	1.96	1.02	2.06	1.06	2.14
10.	Jharkhand	0.03	0.32	0.03	0.41	0.03	0.43
11.	Orissa	0.03	2.58	0.03	2.82	0.03	2.94
12.	West Bengal	0.69	5.75	0.72	6.93	0.75	7.21
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	#	0.07	#	0.09	#	0.09
14.	Assam	0.12	2.36	0.14	2.84	0.15	2.96
15.	Manipur	0.01	0.65	0.01	0.64	0.01	0.67
16.	Meghalaya	#	0.35	#	0.39	#	0.41
17.	Mizoram	#	0.64	#	0.81	0.00	0.84
18.	Nagaland	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.51	0.01	0.53
19.	Sikkim	#	0.19	#	0.22	#	0.23
20.	Tripura	#	0.45	#	0.59	#	0.61
21.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	5.92	0.27	6.91	0.28	7.19
22.	Karnataka	0.29	3.33	0.31	3.94	0.32	4.10
23.	Kerala	0.12	3.51	0.13	4.00	0.14	4.16
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	#	0.00	0.00
25.	Puducherry	#	0.08	#	0.09	#	0.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.40	12.81	0.43	13.42	0.45	13.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
28.	Goa	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.17
29.	Gujarat	0.28	1.24	0.29	1.48	0.30	1.54
30	Maharashtra	0.02	6.45	0.03	6.92	0.03	7.20
31	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.80	0.04	1.07	0.04	1.11
32	Madhya Pradesh	0.05	3.04	0.05	3.48	0.05	3.62
33	Uttarakhand	0.28	0.58	0.30	0.77	0.31	0.80
34	Uttar Pradesh	3.43	11.63	3.52	12.23	3.66	12.73
Total		8.84	80.08	9.16	90.11	9.53	93.78

#Less than 500

**Statement-III***State-wise targets allocated under PMEGP for 2009-10*

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	No. of Projects	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)	Employment (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	UT Chandigarh	50	59.94	500
2.	Delhi	750	899.10	7497
3.	Haryana	1193	1431.16	11927
4.	Himachal Pradesh	377	452.14	3763
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	623	748.14	6238
6.	Punjab	1340	1608.02	13398
7.	Rajasthan	3343	4011.54	33428
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	19.98	167
9.	Bihar	5367	6440.22	53665
10.	Jharkhand	1972	2366.52	19716
11.	Orissa	2455	2946.68	24554

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Bengal	4595	5513.74	45947
13.	Andhra Pradesh	4433	5319.86	44337
14.	Karnataka	2976	3571.24	29764
15.	Kerala	1770	2123.80	17695
16.	Lakshadweep	5	6.66	52
17.	Puducherry	50	59.94	500
18.	Tamil Nadu	3517	4220.23	35165
19.	Goa	72	86.59	719
20.	Gujarat	2885	3460.98	28845
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13.32	114
22.	Daman and Diu	11	13.32	114
23.	Maharashtra	5526	6628.91	55242
24.	Chhattisgarh	1447	1736.78	14473
25.	Madhya Pradesh	3850	4619.82	38501
26.	Uttarakhand	534	641.59	5343
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9807	11768.96	98072
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	102.86	861
29.	Assam	1709	2050.54	17083
30.	Manipur	195	235.32	1958
31.	Meghalaya	202	241.98	2021
32.	Mizoram	100	119.14	993
33.	Nagaland	179	215.34	1792
34.	Tripura	197	236.06	1965
35.	Sikkim	53	62.90	528
Total		61697	74033.32	616937

*[English]***Speedy Implementation of Highway Projects**

2204. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has suggested ways and means for speeding up the implementation of Highway projects in the country including cutting red tape, limiting private bids and other measures to obviate delay in sanctioning of Highway projects;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider the said suggestions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) Review of progress of implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is an ongoing process. Modes of delivery, process of pre-qualification, expediting land acquisition and effect of global slowdown, etc. are some of the issues which have been identified in this regard on the basis of recent review. It is the endeavour of the Government to address various issues after due consultations with all concerned to expedite the execution of various projects.

**Special Package for Development of North Bengal**

2205. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has urged the Union Government to set up a special

package for the development of North Bengal; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Rural Godowns**

2206. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of godowns set up under Central Sector Rural Godown Scheme in various parts of the country including Karnataka;

(b) the number of such godowns proposed to be set up in the country including Karnataka during the year 2009-10; and

(c) the extent to which these godowns have been helpful to farmers in preventing the post harvest losses of the crops?

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 Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana — (Construction of Rural Godown) w.e.f. 1st April, 2001 through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Cooperative Development Corporation. Under this scheme, 20691 rural godowns with a capacity of 240.75 lakh MTs have been sanctioned all over the country and subsidy of Rs. 553.75 crore has been released upto 31st May, 2009. The physical and financial progress of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

In the State of Karnataka, 2051 rural godowns with a capacity of 15.00 lakh MTs with a subsidy of Rs. 44.24 crore have been sanctioned as on 31st May, 2009.

(b) It is proposed to create 20.00 lakh MTs storage capacity in the country under the Rural Godown scheme

during 2009-10. The Central Sector Scheme of "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" is a demand driven credit linked scheme. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the entrepreneur is free to set up a project under the scheme according to his choice anywhere in the country depending upon the economic viability of the project.

(c) The main objectives of the Rural Godown Scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various

requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. As per the evaluation report of the scheme, the scheme has been generally successful and has been able to meet many of its objectives. Godown owners are predominantly farmers and have benefited from the scheme through reducing post-harvest losses, increasing income through higher price realization and enabling both savings and investment capability.

#### **Statement-I**

*Progress of Rural Godown Scheme (Position as on 31/05/2009) — CUMULATIVE (PHYSICAL)*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
		3		4		5		6 (3 to 5)	
1	2	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	781	3081632	16	1600	8	800	805	3084032
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945	0	0	0	0	1	945
3.	Assam	171	282044	1	650	0	0	172	282694
4.	Bihar	43	81862	738	74950	120	12100	901	168912
5.	Chhattisgarh	231	654531	77	258350	0	0	308	912881
6.	Goa	3	290	0	0	0	0	3	290
7.	Gujarat	4723	1347993	43	122743	19	19600	4785	1490336
8.	Haryana	302	1726883	312	35000	243	244817	857	2006700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1772	32	3700	0	0	37	5472
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	100
11.	Jharkhand	4	5848	0	0	0	0	4	5848
12.	Karnataka	1942	1416149	107	83665	2	240	2051	1500054
13.	Kerala	36	33584	80	21085	21	3730	137	58399

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Madhya Pradesh		1580	3462906	102	93000	120	72616	1802	3628522
15. Maharashtra		1994	2416063	33	178500	17	61300	2044	2655863
16. Meghalaya		4	8985	34	3450	0	0	38	12435
17. Nagaland		1	250	0	0	0	0	1	250
18. Orissa		259	489993	0	0	4	12000	263	501993
19. Punjab		1216	2718048	0	0	208	385600	1424	3103648
20. Rajasthan		573	452169	156	68150	1	1000	730	521319
21. Tamil Nadu		120	409473	169	43488	278	37285	567	490246
22. Uttar Pradesh		212	1202313	27	126900	693	955468	932	2284681
23. Uttarakhand		88	174125	27	19250	4	18600	119	211975
24. West Bengal		2611	1093614	91	9100	0	0	2702	1102714
25. UTs		0	0	01	4000	0	0	1	4000
26. NAFED		0	0	05	30800	0	0	5	30800
27. NCCF		0	0	01	10000	0	0	1	10000
Total		16901	21061572	2052	1188381	1738	1825156	20691	24075109

**Statement-II**

*Subsidy sanctioned and released by NABARD and NCDC (construction + renovation)*  
*(Position as on 31/05/2009) — CUMULATIVE (FINANCIAL)*

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	NABARD		NCDC (Construction)		NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
	Eligible subsidy	Subsidy released	Eligible subsidy	Subsidy released	Eligible subsidy	Subsidy released	Eligible subsidy	Subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	11649.6070	9592.6020	8.00	0	0.87	0	11658.477	9592.602
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3000	6.3000	0	0	0	0	6.3	6.3
Assam	1563.5670	1080.0590	3.33	3.33	0	0	1566.897	1083.389

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	304.8200	268.8000	368.98	250.98	51.49	0.50	725.29	520.28
Chhattisgarh	2123.9600	1925.5170	513.87	509.293	0	0	2637.83	2434.81
Goa	1.8555	0.8970	0	0	0	0	1.8555	0.897
Gujarat	5867 6040	3632.5096	354.999	247.877	9.236	9.236	6231.839	3889.6226
Haryana	3652.7780	2875.9303	257.81	127.115	65.06	44.43	3975.648	3047.4753
Himachal Pradesh	8.6573	5.3429	33.326	33.320	0	0	41.9833	38.6629
Jammu and Kashmir	0.5000	0.2500	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.25
Jharkhand	13.9950	4.2870	0	0	0	0	13.995	4.287
Karnataka	5517.7440	4346.1768	351.108	77.5633	0.30	0.30	5869.152	4424.0401
Kerala	127.4805	105.7565	137.363	45.705	4.26	0	269.1035	151.4615
Madhya Pradesh	11771.8000	9805.7532	273.74	273.740	41.61	41.6050	12087.15	10121.0982
Maharashtra	8277.0000	6477.1620	295.22	260.220	42.40	34.7985	8614.62	6772.1805
Meghalaya	47.3330	29.3783	6.334	6.3335	0	0	53.667	35.7118
Nagaland	5.0000	0.8333	0	0	0	0	5	0.8333
Orissa	1556.9650	1242.3304	0	0	5.0	0	1561.965	1242.3304
Punjab	4009.7080	4256.6835	0	0	66.60	66.5980	4076.308	4323.2815
Rajasthan	1406.5650	939.7440	199.866	194.241	1.50	1.50	1607.931	1135.485
Tamil Nadu	1421.5350	1053.0801	146.61	134.8472	45.93	15.3350	1614.075	1203.2623
Uttar Pradesh	2629.8720	2367.3492	330.528	268.00	126.6285	126.6285	3087.0285	2761.9777
Uttarakhand	578.0080	452.3020	66.25	63.750	8.85	8.85	653.108	524.902
West Bengal	4349.4770	1912 6018	29.06	25.560	0	0	4378.537	1938.1618
UTs	0	0	15.00	7.50	0	0	15	7.5
NAFED	0	0	114.375	76.875	0	0	114.375	76.875
NCCF	0	0	37.50	37.50	0	0	37.5	37.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>66892.1313</i>	<i>52381.6459</i>	<i>3543.269</i>	<i>2643.75</i>	<i>469.7345</i>	<i>349.781</i>	<i>70905.135</i>	<i>55375.1769</i>

### New Industrial Units

2207. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission promotes new industrial units for generating employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the number of new industrial units promoted during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment as a result thereof; and

(d) the target fixed for opening new industrial units and the incentives given for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The Government (in the

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), had been implementing a Central Sector credit-linked subsidy scheme, called the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008, in the rural areas and small towns with population upto 20,000. Under this Programme, eligible entrepreneurs were assisted in establishing new village industry units, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected Regional Rural Banks, cooperative banks, etc., and also margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost upto Rs. 25 lakh.

REGP has been discontinued from 2008-09 and a new scheme titled Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was approved in August 2008 by merging the then existing REGP and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) schemes of this Ministry. It is a significant initiative with a higher level of subsidy than PMRY and REGP. The permissible margin money assistance provided under PMEGP is as under:—

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP  Area (location of project/unit)	Beneficiary's Contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/ Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)	05%	25%	35%

PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks.

(b) The State/UT — wise number of village industry units/micro enterprises assisted under REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08, and PMEGP during 2008-09 (provisional figures) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Around 5,95,451 persons were estimated to have benefited from additional employment generated under REGP during 2006-07; 9,75,651 persons during 2007-08 and estimated 3,62,870 persons under PMEGP during 2008-09 (provisionally).

(d) About 61,697 Micro enterprises are likely to be assisted with utilization of margin money subsidy of Rs. 740.33 crore as per the tentative targets set for 2009-10.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of village industries/micro enterprises assisted under REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08, and PMEGP during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Village Industry units under REGP		Number of 'Micro Enterprises under PMEGP*
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	2	9	31
2.	Delhi	13	12	5
3.	Haryana	869	1346	821
4.	Himachal Pradesh	803	1167	340
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716	2999	1821
6.	Punjab	1022	1625	887
7.	Rajasthan	1340	3157	703
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	127	97	8
9.	Bihar	849	927	6741
10.	Jharkhand	221	239	940
11.	Orissa	857	1105	1976
12.	West Bengal	2290	7334	5667
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	186	130
14.	Assam	1599	2560	728
15.	Manipur	139	77	3
16.	Meghalaya	165	409	3
17.	Mizoram	990	1290	23

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Nagaland	156	462	31
19.	Tripura	212	608	5
20.	Sikkim	89	143	4
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2113	3105	903
22.	Karnataka	1689	2228	2423
23.	Kerala	912	1398	389
24.	Lakshadweep	0	6	4
25.	Puducherry	164	380	42
26.	Tamil Nadu	1075	2110	1473
27.	Goa	104	128	7
28.	Gujarat	412	536	307
29.	Maharashtra	2296	2502	3374
30.	Chhattisgarh	691	1282	1078
31.	Madhya Pradesh	934	1333	628
32.	Uttarakhand	641	901	378
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1509	2624	4414
Total		26087	44285	36287

\*Provisional figures.

**Naxal and Terror Outfits**

2208. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is home to the largest number of terror and naxal outfits in the world;

(b) if so, the details of terrorist and naxal outfits involved in extremist activities within and from outside the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of such outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) No, Madam. There are no inputs to suggest that India is home to the largest number of terror and naxal outfits in the world.

(b) Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, inter-alia, provides for adding an organization in the Schedule to this Act. As per available information, some of the terrorist organizations involved in terrorist activities in India are mentioned in Schedule.

(c) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist, and naxalite activities and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in Joint venture or private Industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; employment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organising of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24 x 7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; and development of online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. Further, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance for security and development which, inter-alia, include deployment of CPMFs, CoBRA Battalions, provision of funds for modernization of weapons and for other socio-economic and developmental works. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule.

#### **Schemes for Small Industries**

2209. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has initiated special schemes for Non-Resident Indians to start Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the percentage of bank credit being disbursed to MSMEs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the challenges being faced by the MSMEs due to global recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the function of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing supportive measures to boost the development and promotion of MSEs and enhance their competitiveness. The Ministry has no specific/special scheme for NRIs to start MSMEs in the country.

(c) and (d) The Government has in 2005 announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' which, inter alia include: (i) public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector, (ii) public sector banks to follow a transparent rating system with cost of credit linked to the credit rating of the enterprises, (iii) commercial banks to make concerted efforts to provide credit cover on an average to at least 5 new micro, small and medium enterprises at each of their semi-urban/urban branches per year and (iv) adoption of cluster-based approach by banks for SME financing.

(e) The steps taken by the Government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Public Sector Banks to meet

the challenges being faced by the MSMEs due to global recession inter alia, include: (i) extending the loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent; (ii) increasing the guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent for credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakh; (iii) an advisory to Central Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payment of bills of MSMEs; (iv) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SME) sector; (v) refinance limit of Rs. 7,000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for incremental on-lending to the micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector; (vi) grant of need-based ad hoc working capital demand loans upto 20 per cent of the existing fund-based limits; and (vii) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

#### **Funds to North Eastern Council**

2210. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

- (a) the funds earmarked for the North Eastern Council (NEC) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether NEC considers Inter-State Road Projects only;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether NEC proposes to undertake inter-district connectivity of roads in Arunachal Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 7394 crores for the North Eastern Council for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The Clause 4 (a) (2) of the North Eastern

Council Act, as amended in 2002, provides that while formulating the regional plans for the North Eastern area, the Council shall give priority to schemes and projects which will benefit two or more States, except in case of Sikkim where the Council can formulate State specific projects. In a meeting chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister in October, 2006 it was decided that the NEC should concern itself only with the inter-state projects with wide ranging impact. In view of this, only the projects, including the road projects, with inter-state implications are considered by the NEC.

(d) and (e) Based on the proposals received from the North Eastern States, the North Eastern Council has identified 56 roads, proposed to be taken up during Eleventh Five Year Plan which also includes 8 roads in Arunachal Pradesh having inter-state/inter-district connectivity. The Planning Commission has accorded, in principle, approval for taking up 16 roads during Eleventh Five Year Plan which include two inter-state road projects of Arunachal Pradesh. The roads of Arunachal Pradesh which have been approved are Longding-Nokjan road via Chatting Village and Tamin-Dolungmukh road.

[Translation]

#### **Relief to Grape Producers**

2211. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether grape producers had suffered heavily due to unseasonal rains and hailstorms in the various parts of the country including Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide relief to the grape producers?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There are two schemes for provision of assistance in the wake of natural calamities including hailstorm, namely, Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). Under the extant norms of expenditure for assistance from CRF/NCCF, input subsidy is admissible to small and marginal farmers for crop loss of 50% and above, @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas, Rs. 4000/- per hectare for areas with assured irrigation and Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops. Input subsidy is also admissible to other farmers (other than small and marginal farmers) for crop loss of 50% and above at the above rates for 1 hectare per farmer for natural calamity occurring for first time and upto 2 hectares per farmer for successive natural calamities, irrespective of the size of holding.

[English]

#### Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

2212. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to upgrade the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has sanctioned funds for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the allocation made to Tamil Nadu under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the agriculture 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) Higher Agricultural Education is a State subject. Establishment and upgradation of States Agricultural Universities are in the purview of the State Government concerned. Accordingly,

upgradation of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University pertains to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the Union Government had announced a special grant of Rs. 50.00 crores during 2007-08, for development of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

(c) and (d) The special grant of Rs. 49.99 crores has been released to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University during the period (2007-10) as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head	Released			
		2007-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	HRD	270	135	96	39
2.	Contingencies	1459	575	742	142
3.	Equipments	2199	1310	669	220
4.	Works	680	295	322	63
5.	Land	23	0	23	0
6.	Fixtures and Furniture	368	185	148	35
Total		4999	2500	2000	499

(e) Under the various Central Schemes, allocations of Rs. 48.29 crores for 2006-07, Rs. 67.31 crores for 2007-08, Rs. 68.23 crores for 2008-09 and Rs. 48.13 crores for 2009-10, including the special grant, have been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Government of India for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

Additionally, under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs. 182.88 crores for 2006-07, Rs. 640.66 crores for 2007-08, Rs. 419.75 crores for 2008-09 and Rs. 177.04 crores for 2009-10 have been allocated by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture to the State of Tamil Nadu for the agriculture sector.

[Translation]

**Corruption in FCI**

2213. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :

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

(a) whether cases of corruption have been reported in the FCI;

(b) if so, the details of the number of incidents of corruption/inefficiency reported in the FCI during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether responsibility of erring officials has been fixed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether FCI is discharging its duties and obligations cast on it, efficiently;

(f) whether the Government is satisfied with the efficiency level of FCI; and

(g) 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. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam. Proper surveillance on officers of doubtful integrity and officers who are placed on the agreed list is maintained. In 2009, fifty officials have been placed under suspension. The details of action taken since 2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The Food Corporation of India was established under the Food Corporations Act, 1964 with the objective to undertake the purchase, storage, movement, transportation, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other food stuffs to ensure food security of the country. The FCI is a non-profit making organization and is discharging its duties efficiently.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the number of incidents of corruption/inefficiency reported in the FCI during each of the last three years and the current year*

Nature of irregularity	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto June)
Acceptance of illegal gratification/disproportionate assets	11	10	6	8
Defalcation of accounts/misappropriation	79	70	62	49
Misappropriation of dead stocks/construction of godowns	6	11	20	8
Purchase of sub standard stocks	569	288	121	148
Award of Handling and Transport contracts	3	11	6	8
Transit/Storage Losses	1195	850	369	335
Administrative lapses/miscellaneous	141	142	213	174
Total	2004	1382	797	730

**Statement-II**

*Detail of punishment imposed on the delinquents during the last three years and upto June, 2009.*

Nature of Penalty imposed	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto June)
Dismissal/removal/compulsorily retired	79	50	18	9
Reduction in rank	30	46	14	7
Reduction in time scale of pay	318	274	281	87
Withholding of increment	216	195	107	43
Recovery from pay of the loss caused to FCI	1731	1821	1496	463
Withholding of promotion	2	66	7	1
Censure	382	358	476	159
Warning issued/exoneration/cases closed	323	400	376	132

**Statement-III**

*List of category-wise officials placed under suspension during the last three years and the current year upto June, 2009.*

Year	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Cat. IV	Total
2006	1	31	73	6	111
2007	3	10	35	5	53
2008	2	6	20	5	33
2009 (upto June)	3	19	25	3	50

[English]

**Progress of Khadi and Village Industries**

2214. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of Khadi and Village Industries in various States including Bihar far from satisfactory;

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

State-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The overall performance of khadi and village industries (KVI) in terms of production and sales of the KVI sector as well as employment during each of the last three years in various States including Bihar is given below:—

Year	Production (Value Rs. crore)		SALES (Value Rs. crore)		Estimated Cumulative employment (lakh persons)	
	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
2006-07	491.52	13537.19	663.19	16899.21	8.84	80.08
2007-08	543.39	16134.32	724.39	20819.09	9.16	90.11
2008-09*	565.12	16779.69	854.78	21668.48	9.53	93.78

\*Provisional

It may be seen from the above table that estimated production and sales of KVI products as well as employment generated in the KVI sector are showing increasing trend. The estimated production in KVI sector and cumulative employment generated in Bihar are also showing growth pattern similar to the all India trend during the last three years. The KVI production has grown in Bihar at 13% annually higher than the national figure of 11.25%. State-wise details of production, sales and employment including Bihar during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) In order to promote khadi and village industries, the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing various programmes/schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), viz. Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans to khadi and polyvastra units at subsidized rates of interest, Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) for setting up of common facility centers (CFCs) to provide infrastructural support and services to village industries, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors, Product Development, Design Intervention and

Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments, Research and Development and other support services, viz., marketing, export promotion, exhibitions at district, State, zonal and national level, design facility, brand building, etc.

Besides, 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) has been introduced during 2008-09 which is a significant initiative for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with a higher level of subsidy by merging existing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry to generate additional employment opportunities (around 38 lakh) during 2008-09 to 2011-12 with a total plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. In khadi sector, two new schemes have been introduced namely, 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment and the 'Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details of production, sales and employment during 2006-07

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production (Value: Rs. lakh)		Sales (Value: Rs. lakh)		Cumulative Employment (lakh Persons)	
		Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0.35	1757.42	61.55	2966.49	#	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Delhi	179.54	5588.29	1700.84	5946.26	0.04	0.27
3.	Haryana	3687.01	48023.45	3692.56	61760.24	0.38	2.07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	356.50	35648.79	974.43	43816.15	0.08	1.55
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	719.54	30131.99	898.43	37104.28	0.24	1.65
6.	Punjab	1009.25	58854.81	1177.06	63204.11	0.41	2.45
7.	Rajasthan	2887.99	123005.95	3727.09	157534.11	0.62	6.42
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1676.10	0.00	2321.29	0.00	0.20
9.	Bihar	764.26	26243.42	1244.85	32043.12	1.02	1.96
10.	Jharkhand	311.78	6607.97	887.57	9171.82	0.03	" 0.32
11.	Orissa	251.99	28218.43	260.01	32300.52	0.03	2.58
12.	West Bengal	4855.40	58551.80	2415.40	76636.51	0.69	5.75
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.76	1918.45	14.05	2900.29	#	0.07
14.	Assam	490.86	29838.13	424.12	46913.27	0.12	2.36
15.	Manipur	62.50	7273.69	62.03	7495.21	0.01	0.65
16.	Meghalaya	4.21	6419.31	5.58	8997.72	#	0.35
17.	Mizoram	59.82	14179.79	3.35	20216.68	#	0.64
18.	Nagaland	74.85	7672.83	74.48	10002.76	0.01	0.43
19.	Sikkim	6.28	2330.58	8.70	4810.35	#	0.19
20.	Tripura	8.46	5461.55	48.55	6766.64	#	0.45
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1539.84	92568.42	935.73	109815.80	0.26	5.92
22.	Karnataka	3445.66	104353.79	3596.62	121738.85	0.29	3.33
23.	Kerala	1512.22	66927.29	3443.35	73756.94	0.12	3.51
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	155.13	0.00	169.58	0.00	0.01
25.	Puducherry	6.56	789.16	1141.56	1630.22	#	0.08
26.	Tamil Nadu	6245.36	91367.21	7470.80	115309.82	0.40	12.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	92.26	0.00	87.61	0.00	0.01
28.	Goa	0.00	3850.12	0.00	6111.99	0.00	0.16
29.	Gujarat	2908.33	56566.12	4247.01	80201.08	0.28	1.24
30.	Maharashtra	292.18	155974.72	1283.74	178597.44	0.02	6.45
31.	Chhattisgarh	697.50	25837.69	678.66	33421.27	0.03	0.80
32.	Madhya Pradesh	561.37	73968.41	1643.46	100766.50	0.05	3.04
33.	Uttarakhand	1051.67	15258.89	1887.83	16465.45	0.28	0.58
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15153.60	166607.51	22309.43	218940.32	3.43	11.63
Total		49151.64	1353719.47	66318.84	1689920.69	8.84	80.08

#Less than 500

**Statement-II***State-wise details of production, sales and employment during 2007-08*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production (Value: Rs. lakh)		Sales (Value: Rs. lakh)		Cumulative Employment (lakh Persons)	
		Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0.39	1781.83	58.55	3050.05	*	0.18
2.	Delhi	218.73	5630.55	2130.27	6118.33	0.04	0.27
3.	Haryana	4496.59	61883.86	3784.67	81683.96	0.39	2.53
4.	Himachal Pradesh	392.87	41924.53	755.85	55643.91	0.08	1.81
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1223.26	38913.50	1565.02	48626.29	0.25	2.10
6.	Punjab	1128.00	74427.40	1225.64	84702.80	0.42	2.83
7.	Rajasthan	3166.94	142388.44	4776.41	183906.72	0.65	7.40
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1733.89	0.00	2549.92	0.00	0.20
9.	Bihar	856.94	32029.86	1322.66	39782.50	1.02	2.06
10.	Jharkhand	334.51	8883.57	916.04	12203.85	0.03	0.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Orissa	294.51	34077.35	252.31	41924.80	0.03	2.82
12.	West Bengal	5490.35	86028.86	2697.45	118790.73	0.72	6.93
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.41	2927.51	14.57	5038.17	#	0.09
14.	Assam	618.00	40008.88	455.68	65878.13	0.14	2.84
15.	Manipur	67.89	7640.64	65.60	8040.88	0.01	0.64
16.	Meghalaya	6.32	9101.85	5.81	12361.95	#	0.39
17.	Mizoram	0.34	17390.14	3.52	27605.86	#	0.81
18.	Nagaland	55.95	9500.49	78.47	13095.19	0.01	0.51
19.	Sikkim	0.00	3130.99	9.02	6605.74	#	0.22
20.	Tripura	2.67	7969.81	55.32	11241.16	#	0.59
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2211.83	117646.15	1116.24	145720.08	0.27	6.91
22.	Karnataka	3854.84	119344.52	3842.60	143874.71	0.31	3.94
23.	Kerala	1574.22	77648.66	3866.00	89479.68	0.13	4.00
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	166.69	0.00	220.63	0.00	#
25.	Puducherry	6.95	1261.65	83.64	2498.10	#	0.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	6316.39	107379.90	8349.20	138937.14	0.43	13.42
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	92.26	0.00	87.61	0.00	0.01
28.	Goa	0.00	4388.57	49.57	6851.78	0.00	0.16
29.	Gujarat	3309.33	62569.32	4431.66	88219.47	0.29	1.48
30.	Maharashtra	395.52	168078.22	1360.63	197089.84	0.03	6.92
31.	Chhattisgarh	969.62	33232.52	787.45	45300.53	0.04	1.07
32.	Madhya Pradesh	888.10	84615.47	1778.43	116029.51	0.05	3.48
33.	Uttarakhand	1165.89	18810.00	2367.44	23609.61	0.30	0.77
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15282.50	190824.48	24233.69	255139.33	3.52	12.23
Total		54338.86	1613432.36	72439.41	2081908.96	9.16	90.11

#Less than 500

**Statement-III***State-wise details of production, sales and employment during 2008-09 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production (Value: Rs. lakh)		Sales (Value: Rs. lakh)		Cumulative Employment (lakh Persons)	
		Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0.41	1853.10	69.09	3172.05	#	0.19
2.	Delhi	227.48	5855.77	2513.72	6367.96	0.04	0.28
3.	Haryana	4676.45	64359.21	4465.91	85016.67	0.41	2.63
4.	Himachal Pradesh	408.58	43601.51	891.90	57914.18	0.08	1.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1272.19	40470.04	1846.72	50610.24	0.26	2.19
6.	Punjab	1173.12	77404.50	1446.26	88158.67	0.44	2.95
7.	Rajasthan	3293.62	148084.00	5636.16	191410.10	0.68	7.70
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1803.25	0.00	2653.96	0.00	0.21
9.	Bihar	891.22	33311.05	1560.74	41405.63	1.06	2.14
10.	Jharkhand	347.89	9238.91	1080.93	12701.77	0.03	0.43
11.	Orissa	306.29	35440.44	297.73	43635.33	0.03	2.94
12.	West Bengal	5709.96	89470.01	3182.99	123637.40	0.75	7.21
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.79	3044.61	17.19	5243.73	#	0.09
14.	Assam	642.72	41609.24	537.70	68565.96	0.15	2.96
15.	Manipur	70.61	7946.27	77.41	8368.95	0.01	0.67
16.	Meghalaya	6.57	9465.92	6.86	12866.32^	#	0.41
17.	Mizoram	0.35	18085.75	4.15	28732.18	0.00	0.84
18.	Nagaland	58.19	9880.51	92.59	13629.47	0.01	0.53
19.	Sikkim	0.00	3256.23	10.64	6875.25	#	0.23
20.	Tripura	2.78	8288.60	65.28	11699.80	#	0.61
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2300.30	122352.00	1317.16	151665.50	0.28	7.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Karnataka	4009.03	124118.30	4534.27	149744.80	0.32	4.10
23.	Kerala	1637.19	80754.61	4561.88	93130.45	0.14	4.16
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	173.36	0.00	229.63	0.00	0.00
25.	Puducherry	7.23	1312.12	98.70	2600.02	#	0.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	6569.05	111675.10	9852.06	144605.80	0.45	13.97
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	95.95	0.00	91.18	0.00	0.01
28.	Goa	0.00	4564.11	58.49	7131.33	0.00	0.17
29.	Gujarat	3441.70	65072.09	5229.36	91818.82	0.30	1.54
30.	Maharashtra	411.34	174801.30	1605.54	205131.10	0.03	7.20
31.	Chhattisgarh	1008.40	34561.82	929.19	47148.79	0.04	1.11
32.	Madhya Pradesh	923.62	88000.09	2098.55	120763.50	0.05	3.62
33.	Uttarakhand	1212.53	19562.40	2793.58	24572.88	0.31	0.80
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15893.80	198457.50	28595.75	265549.00	3.66	12.73
Total		56512.41	1677969.67	85478.50	2166848.42	9.53	93.78

#Less than 500

**Cultivation of Pulses**

2215. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the area under cultivation of pulses during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Scheme undertaken for the said purpose;

(c) the funds earmarked under the scheme;

(d) whether there is a vast scope to increase the areas under pulses cultivation in Orissa;

(e) if so, the funds sanctioned for the same; and

(f) the incentives granted to the farmers growing pulses particularly in the KBK districts of 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) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major pulses growing States w.e.f. 1.4.2004. Under ISOPOM, flexibility has been given to the States for implementation of pulses development programme based on regionally differentiated approach for enhancing production and productivity of pulses.

Government of India has also launched the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) covering rice, wheat and

pulses in 2007-08. Under NFSM-Pulses, 171 districts of 14 major pulses growing States have been taken for bringing 4 million ha additional area under pulses through promotion of intercropping and by utilization of rice fallows. Assistance is provided for production of breeder seed, purchase of breeder seeds, production and distribution of foundation and certified seeds, integrated nutrient management, lime/gypsum, micronutrients, integrated pest management, distribution of sprinkler sets, zero till seed drills, multiple crop planter, seed drills, rotavator, diesel pump sets, knapsack sprayers, extension and mass media campaign, award etc.

(c) The allocation under ISOPOM and NFSM-Pulses during last three years of XI plan is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	ISOPOM	NFSM-Pulses
2006-07	525.00	—
2007-08	900.00	9691.00
2008-09	575.00	28593.00

(d) to (f) Considering the scope of pulses production in Orissa, the Government India has approved an annual action plan of Rs. 180.75 lakh (Central Share) under ISOPOM and Rs. 2473.88 lakh under NFSM-Pulses for the State during 2009-10. The schemes provide assistance to the pulses growers on approved components of the schemes in the State of Orissa including KBK districts.

#### Decontrol of Sugar Sector

2216. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subsidy bill on sugar sector has risen abnormally;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any measures including the complete decontrol of sugar sector to rein in the subsidy bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the prices of sugar in the open market are likely to be affected 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) and (b) The amount of subsidy given to the food Corporation of India (FCI) to recoup the losses of FCI/States/UT Administrations' agencies in distribution of levy sugar in the country is as given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount of subsidy
1.	2006-07	182.48
2.	2007-08	67
3.	2008-09	82.13

It may be seen from the above that there is no abnormal increase in Subsidy bill.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Six Laning of National Highways

2217. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six laning of certain NHs is being undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India;

(b) if so, the length of such National Highways, State-wise including in Rajasthan;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the such road projects during last three years and the current year alongwith the length of roads constructed;

(d) whether six laning of National Highway No. 17 from Abu Road to Jodhpur is also being undertaken; and

(e) if so, the progress thereon, the expenditure incurred and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of stretches of National Highways, where six-laning is in progress are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The stretch from Abu Road to Jodhpur is not a part of NH-17. Six-laning of Abu Road to Jodhpur is not included under National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(e) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

### Statement-I

*State-wise details of stretches of National Highways, where six laning is in progress.*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Station from to	Length (km.)	State
1.	1	Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	21.7	Haryana
2.	47	Vadakkancherry-Thrissure Section	30	Kerala
3.	1	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (NS-89/HR)	20	Haryana
4.	7	Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	14.38	Karnataka
5.	8	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-I	83.3	Gujarat
6.	8	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT-II	65	Gujarat
7.	5	Chennai-Tada	43.4	Tamil Nadu
8.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur	64.3	Haryana
			161.3	Rajasthan
9.	8	Surat-Dahisar	118.23	Gujarat
			120.77	Maharashtra
10.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	82.5	Andhra Pradesh
11.	1	Panipat-Jalandhar	116	Haryana
			175	Punjab

**Statement-II***Project-wise details of expenditure incurred during last three years and upto June, 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Length (km)	Length completed (km)	Year-wise Expenditure (Rs. in crore)			
					2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto June' 09)
1.	Panchi Gujran-Kamaspur (Km. 44.300 to 66 of NH-1) NS/17 (HR)	Haryana	21.7	21.7	12.41	18.39	20.27	9.61
2.	Vadakkancherry-Thrissure Section	Kerala	30	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Panipat-Panchi Gujran (Km. 66.00 to 86.00 on NH-1) NS-89/HR	Haryana	20	20	5.27	24.13	67.34	16.98
4.	Banglore-Hosur Section of NH-7 (Km. 18.750 to Km. 33.130)	Karnataka	14.38	11	0.00	36.20	41.89	14.50
5.	Vadodara-Bharuch Section (Km. 108/700 to 192/000 of NH-8) Pkg.-I	Gujarat	83.3	83.3	0.00	269.66	468.67	49.89
6.	Bharuch-Surat Section (Km. 198/000 to 263.400 of NH-8) Pkg.-II	Gujarat	65	47.1	0.00	287.49	259.73	90.55
7.	Chennai Tada (Km. 11.00 to Km. 54.40) on NH-5	Tamil Nadu	43.4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Km. 42.70 to Km. 273.00) on NH-8	Haryana/ Rajasthan	225.6	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90
9.	Surat-Dahisar (Km. 263.00 to Km. 502.00) on NH-8	Gujarat/ Maharashtra	239	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada (Km. 355 to Km. 434.15) on NH-5	Andhra Pradesh	82.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Km. 96.00 to Km. 387.10) on NH-1	Haryana/ Punjab	291	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.62

[English]

### Children Affected by TV Programme

2218. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of adverse impact of television programmes on children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) With a view to containing the adverse effect of programmes and advertisements on viewers, specially the children, the Government had set up a Committee to review the existing Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Committee has submitted its report on 5.3.2008 which is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in>. Further, consultations with the stakeholders is required before arriving at a broad consensus.

The Government has also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The IMC either suo-motu or on receipt of complaints looks into the violation and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government, based on which action is taken as per rules.

### Consumer Welfare Fund

2219. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the current corpus of the Consumer Welfare Fund;

(b) whether the funds provided under the said scheme were fully utilised by the agencies involved therein;

(c) if so, the details of allocation and utilisation of the said fund during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether utilisation certificates in respect of funds released under the said scheme have been received;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) 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) The current corpus of the Consumer Welfare Fund as on 30.6.2009 is Rs. 117.07 crore.

(b) and (c) The information is as under:—

Rs. in crore		
Year	Amount Allocated	Amount Utilised
2006-07	33.00	6.72
2007-08	20.60	8.73
2008-09	16.08	4.91
2009-10	13.90	0.82

(d) The reason for less utilization is due to adequate number of viable projects not being received.

(e) to (h) As on 30.06.2009 there are 36 utilisation certificates (UC) not received from Voluntary Consumer

Organisations (VCOs). The Department has been pursuing with concerned VCOs to submit UCs. Those who have not submitted despite this, the concerned State Governments are requested to recover the amount directly from VCOs.

[Translation]

### **Special Rights to Armed Forces**

2220. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to delegate special rights to the armed forces;
- (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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) :  
(a) to (c) No, Madam. Section 4 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 already confers special powers to the Armed Forces of the Union while conducting operations in the area declared 'disturbed' under section 3 of this Act.

### **Setting up of New Ethanol-based Mega Projects**

2221. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from States including Bihar for setting up of new ethanol-based mega project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the said proposals; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the process for setting up of ethanol-based projects in 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, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Alternative Modes of Delivery of Highways**

2222. SHRI SURESH KALMADI :  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR :

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

- (a) whether the Government has/proposes to evolve any new policy/mechanism for the alternative modes of delivery of highways including change in financing mechanism in the case of non-viable projects; and
- (b) 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) In accordance with the comprehensive policy on alternative modes of delivery of national highways as already approved by the Government, construction and expansion of projects under NHDP Phase III and onwards is undertaken on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll mode, failing which on BOT (Annuity) mode; and failing which on "Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)" mode.

### **Blacklisted Production Companies**

2223. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether some production companies/houses have been blacklisted under the Short-Term Acquisition Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against such companies/houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of the blacklisted Production Companies are given in the enclosed Statement. These were blacklisted by Doordarshan for submitting Blank/Repeat Tapes under Short-Term Acquisition Scheme to meet the deadline for submission of remaining episodes of the recommended programmes.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that they have banned these production companies for a period of 2 years from any further dealing with Doordarshan, since April, 2009.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Production Companies Blacklisted*

Sl. No.	Producer/Banner
1	2
1.	Sh. P.K. Srivastava M/s Rainbow Films, B-37, Soami Nagar, New Delhi-110 017

1	2
2.	Ms. Madhu Rane M/s Matrix Entertainment, J-48, Pandav Nagar, Opp. Main Mother Dairy, Delhi-110 092
3.	S/Sh. Talat Syed and Javed Khan M/s Magick Works, Block No. B, Flat No. 6, Versova Heaven, J.P. Road, Seven Bungalow, Andheri (W) Mumbai-400 063
4	Sh. Deepak Bhardwaj M/s Vaishnu Films, D-899, Ground Floor Type-A, Pocket-IIIrd, E.H.S. Bindapur, DDA Flats, Dwarka Project, New Delhi-110059
5	Ms. Rama Deepak M/s Tirupati Production, E-98, Kamla Nagar, Deihi-110007
6	Sh. Sandeep Grover M/s Shrey Media Enterainments, A-2/49, Aashirwad Apartments, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63
7	Ms. Rama Pandey M/s Montage Films, 332, 3rd Floor DLF Galleria, DLF City, Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122 002
8	Sh. Sudhir S. Jamwal M/s Astra Productions, 151-F Doordarshan Lane, Old Jainpur, Jammu (J&K)

---

1	2
---	---

---

- 9 Sh. Kiraj Kumar  
M/s Touchstone Communications,  
JE-31, Khirki Extension,  
Malviya Nagar,  
New Delhi-110 017
- 10 Sh. Usman Saif  
M/s Saif Entertainment,  
C-1, 32, Sandoipani Teachers Apt.  
Oshiwara, New Link Road,  
Jogeshwari (W),  
Mumbai-400102
- 11 Sh. Nandan Sharma  
M/s Meghna U-Matic Vision,  
138, Maitri Apartments, IP Extension,  
Patparganj, Delhi-110 092
- 12 Ms. Anuradha Prasad  
M/s BAG Film and Media Limited,  
FC-23, Sector-16A, Film City,  
Nodia-201 301
13. Sh. Aman Bajaj  
M/s Bajaj Animation Kendra,  
A-5, Mayapuri, Phase-I,  
New Delhi

---

**Assistance to Flood Affected States**

2224: SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from flood affected State Governments seeking financial assistance in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Central Team had visited these States to assess the loss with a view to provide funds for resettlement and rehabilitation measures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of funds allocated/ released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) to (e) During the South-West monsoon 2009, the State Government of West Bengal has submitted memorandum seeking additional central assistance from NCCF due to damaged caused by Cyclone "Alia". Upon receipt of a memorandum from Government of West Bengal, an Inter Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas on 6th – 9th June, 2009 and submitted a detailed damage assessment report and recommended assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). These recommendations relate to quantum of relief in case of human death, damage to houses, loss of animals and food stock as well as damage to agricultural crops and infrastructure in the State.

The High Level Committee (HLC) has considered the request of the State Government and decided to defer the decision on items relating to housing and road sectors, for want of area-wise details from the Government of West Bengal. In respect of the other sectors, assistance of Rs. 478.27 crore from NCCF has been approved.

No request for financial assistance has been received from any other State in the wake of floods during South-West monsoon 2009.

A Statement showing the allocation and release of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and funds released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

**Statement***State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/NCCF during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10**(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF				Centre's share of CRF released				Released from NCCF			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	361.28	379.35	398.31	418.22	335.48	219.99	298.73	156.84	203.06	37.51	29.82	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.12	29.97	30.87	31.81	21.84	22.48	23.15	0.00*	44.38	0.00	26.40	32.29
3.	Assam	198.62	204.48	210.63	217.06	221.37#	153.36	157.97	0.00*	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	153.23	157.74	162.48	167.45	55.85*	233.24#	121.86	0.00*	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	114.98	118.35	121.91	125.62	150.33	65.57	45.72	45.72#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.45	1.74	1.83	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	258.30	271.22	284.77	299.00	246.87	48.57	315.29#	112.13	545.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	130.60	137.13	143.99	151.18	107.28	102.85	54.00	53.99#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	103.60	106.65	109.87	113.21	77.70	79.99	103.63	0.00*	25.14	24.59	40.33	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.96	91.58	94.33	97.21	66.72	68.68	35.38	35.38#	0.00	13.51	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	129.71	133.53	137.55	141.75	48.64	148.79#	51.58	51.58#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	120.39	126.41	132.73	139.36	113.98	71.11	99.55	52.26	384.97	68.89	189.11	0.00
13.	Kerala	89.77	94.26	98.98	103.91	67.33	70.70	74.23	38.96	0.00	50.81	9.48	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	261.58	269.29	277.39	285.88	246.67	151.48	208.04	107.21	30.85	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	234.05	245.75	258.04	270.94	220.00	47.70	0.00*	0.00*	589.90	168.92	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	5.72	5.89	6.05	6.25	0.00*	10.67#	4.48#	0.00*	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	11.61	11.95	12.31	12.68	12.95	8.96	9.23	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	6.77	6.97	7.19	7.40	5.01	7.77#	0.00*	2.70#	0.00	8.81	49.60	0.00
19.	Nagaland	3.94	4.05	4.16	4.30	0.00*	7.42#	3.12	0.00*	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	310.24	319.38	328.97	339.03	291.34	180.87	324.50@	49.37	25.00	0.00	98.87	0.00
21.	Punjab	153.33	160.99	169.04	177.49	112.26	178.24#	126.78	66.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	436.42	458.25	481.16	505.21	413.66	257.34	360.87	189.45	100.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	18.04	18.57	19.13	19.70	0.00*	27.46#	14.35	0.00*	5.20	0.00	8.36	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	219.53	230.51	242.03	254.13	243.06	172.88	229.17	0.00*	0.00	0.00	522.51	0.00
25.	Tripura	13.22	13.61	14.03	14.44	14.60#	10.07#	10.37#	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	304.48	313.45	322.87	332.75	228.36	235.10	242.15	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	96.59	98.58	100.67	101.85	36.22	73.19#	112.47#	0.00*	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	241.50	248.62	256.09	263.92	181.12	186.47	192.07	98.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4097.79	4258.85	4427.99	4604.31	3521.07	2842.67	3220.48	1061.09	1962.06	373.38	2279.92	32.29

\*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.

**Mining Licence**

2225. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any private Group has been granted licence for mining of bauxite in the Niyamgiri forest of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people including tribals likely to be displaced and affected as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned any compensation to the affected tribal people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Mineral concessions (Mining Lease, Prospecting Licence and Reconnaissance Permit) are granted by respective State Governments. Prior approval of the Central Government is required in respect of minerals (including bauxite) specified in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 before grant of mineral concession by the State Government. Prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease to M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Limited for Bauxite in Niyamgiri Dongar area of Kalahandi and Rayagada district over an area of 721.323 hecets was accorded on 13.9.2004. As per the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the entire quantity of bauxite to be raised from the area shall be exclusively used in the proposed alumina plant to be set up at Lanjigarh by M/s Sterlite Industries (P) Ltd./Vedanta Alumina Ltd. However, the said mining lease has not been granted to the company for want of forest clearance. The State Government has informed the company that the grant of mining lease is subject to the company obtaining forest and environment clearances. The State Government has also stated that there is no human habitation within the area of the said mining lease.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Central Assistance for Prevention of Soil Erosion and Water Logging**

2226. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central assistance sought by different States including Bihar for prevention of soil erosion and water logging during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds released by the Union Government for the purpose during the said period; and

(c) the details of funds utilized thereon during the said period, State-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) to (c) The soil formation and soil erosion is a natural process, occurring simultaneously to maintain the equilibrium in eco-system. As per the study conducted (2005) by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP) — Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Regional Center, Nagpur, out of country's total geographical area of 328.60 million ha. about 146.82 million ha. area (45%) is suffering from various kinds of land degradation as per break up given below:—

Sl. No.	Type of Land Degradation	Extent of Area in million ha.
1.	Water Erosion	93.68
2.	Wind Erosion	9.48
3.	Water Logging	14.30
4.	Salinity/Alkalinity	5.95
5.	Soil Acidity	16.03
6.	Complex Problem	7.38
Total		146.82

With a view to prevent soil erosion and land degradation, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR), (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS), (iv) Watershed Development

Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) in the country including Bihar. Under these programmes, in last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) an amount of Rs. 1839.85 crore was allocated, against which Rs. 1737.38 crore has been utilized by the States and during current year (2009-10), an amount of Rs. 490.48 crore has been allocated. The State-wise details of amount allocated in last three years, amount utilized and fund allocated for 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise and Year-wise Funds Allocated and Utilized under Various Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture during the last three Years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and Allocation of Funds for 2009 and 2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	During 2006-07		During 2007-08		During 2008-09		Total for three years		Allocation for the year 2009-10
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1831.44	1760.92	940.36	943.89	1143.47	1116.90	3915.27	3811.71	1305.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.57	971.37	778.36	829.04	1020.86	818.31	2881.79	2618.72	595.98
3	Assam	1444.15	1484.90	684.80	676.95	1031.05	679.03	3160.00	2840.88	1007.80
4	Bihar	1143.38	1079.95	100.00	98.10	589.88	67.27	1833.26	1245.32	734.09
5	Chhattisgarh	2084.90	1954.57	724.19	1151.07	1689.86	1503.70	4498.95	4609.34	1088.15
6	Gujarat	5085.60	5120.47	5282.68	4516.63	4989.67	4202.62	15357.95	13839.72	2656.86
7	Haryana	990.03	989.16	797.41	792.61	693.03	666.91	2480.47	2448.68	300.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	1704.41	1574.79	1383.25	1234.39	1425.83	1731.70	4513.49	4540.88	1238.89
9	Jharkhand*	2003.80	2080.43	574.33	1333.45	312.28	1330.31	2890.41	4744.19	1816.59
10	Jammu and Kashmir**	2353.73	2433.97	2920.43	2497.53	3618.70	3291.86	8892.86	8223.36	2700.00
11	Karnataka	4032.76	4032.76	3675.70	3577.53	4698.39	4194.34	12406.85	11804.63	1300.00
12	Kerala	1905.34	1475.97	1310.90	1189.98	1410.01	417.46	4626.25	3083.41	474.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3561.61	3484.26	4512.84	4257.58	5389.67	5380.03	13464.12	13121.87	4750.00
14.	Maharashtra	6837.36	6165.14	7523.97	6249.52	5331.98	5326.99	19693.31	17741.65	4364.32
15.	Manipur	1582.23	1582.22	1888.00	1713.00	1728.50	1723.50	5198.73	5018.72	1612.00
16.	Meghalaya	1274.38	1022.59	1167.00	1374.13	1298.37	1217.00	3739.75	3613.72	650.00
17.	Mizoram	1509.00	1346.00	2163.00	1913.00	2337.56	2322.52	6009.56	5581.52	2249.74
18.	Nagaland	2112.50	1962.50	2231.70	2232.00	2000.00	2000.00	6344.20	6194.50	1200.00
19.	Orissa	3419.92	3389.92	2212.00	1741.73	2751.47	1323.42	8383.39	6455.07	1644.44
20.	Punjab	1117.07	1113.07	811.84	565.62	857.63	681.26	2786.54	2359.95	240.00
21.	Rajasthan	7044.98	6847.49	4412.69	4464.21	4253.20	4926.52	15710.87	16238.22	4352.00
22.	Sikkim	430.25	307.52	438.20	404.08	645.52	645.17	1513.97	1356.77	810.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	4719.55	4650.17	2575.00	2552.57	2064.12	1615.65	9358.67	8818.39	2487.52
24.	Tripura	816.02	762.13	865.20	623.70	840.87	840.85	2522.09	2226.68	1206.57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.09	2552.52	3003.68	2996.28	8039.58	7937.63	13556.35	13486.43	7184.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1835.10	1835.10	1931.54	1931.64	1807.00	1705.07	5573.64	5471.81	400.00
27.	West Bengal	728.22	680.06	361.04	211.69	604.95	490.77	1694.21	1382.52	604.00
28.	Goa	400.00	400.00	281.00	290.10	284.20	155.97	965.20	846.07	75.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
Total		85576.39	63062.95	55551.11	52362.02	62857.65	58312.76	183958.15	173737.73	49047.80

\*The allocation and expenditure of Jharkhand includes Damodar Valley Corporation also.

\*\*The allocation and expenditure of Jammu and Kashmir includes PM's Package also.

Note: Allocations for 2007-08 and 2008-09 includes previous years spill over amount.

### Missing Children from Juvenile Home

2227. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of children have been reported to be missing from a juvenile home in Delhi during May, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of the investigations made by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

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

(a) Delhi Police has reported that there was no such case of missing of children from any Government run juvenile home in Delhi during May, 2008. However, during May, 2008, two girls have been reported missing from 'PRAYAS' Juvenile home located at Tuglakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi.

(b) Delhi Police issued Hue and Cry notice, flashed the incident on wireless on all India basis, informed the Missing Person Squad, NCRB, SCRB, ZIP Net, Criminal Intelligence Cell, CBI, Police Control Room etc. for tracing the two missing girls during the investigations. However, the efforts turned futile.

(c) The authorities of Juvenile Home have been advised by Delhi Police to maintain proper vigil over the inmates and tighten the security at the gates.

#### **Measures to Check Illegal Immigration**

2228. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up district-wise computerized control rooms in the border States of the country to check illegal immigrants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of 'a' above.

#### **Revamping of National Rainfed Area Authority**

2229. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the National Rainfed Area Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalised any roadmap for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same 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) to (d) The Union Government has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) as an advisory, policy making and monitoring body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic upgradation and management of country's dryland and rainfed agriculture in November, 2006. The Authority is already functioning and has published the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects with a fresh framework for the next generation watershed programmes. The Guidelines coupled with the flexibilities inherent in them would provide an enabling framework for the planning, design, management and implementation of all watershed development projects in the country. New watershed projects are being implemented in accordance with these Common Guidelines with effect from 1st April, 2008. NRAA has organized orientation workshops for adoption of Common guidelines in the States. The Authority has also prepared a vision document "Harnessing Opportunities in Rainfed Areas".

#### **Commonwealth Games**

2230. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the preparations for the Commonwealth Games, 2010, project-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes for providing training/coaching to the players for the Games;

(c) whether some voluntary associations and organizations working in the field have been engaged in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated to such associations/organizations?

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

(a) The Commonwealth Games, 2010 will be held in the sports stadia of Sports Authority of India; Delhi Development Authority; Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; University of Delhi and All India Tennis Association. The work at all the above competition venues is progressing at a rapid pace. The completion schedule of various stadia has been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme titled 'Preparation of Indian Team for Commonwealth Games, 2010', with an allocation of Rs. 678 crore (for 2008-09 to 2010-11) has been under implementation since July, 2008, for imparting State of the art training, foreign exposure, scientific back-up etc., to elite sportspersons of all the sports disciplines of the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### Completion Schedule of Sports venues for Commonwealth Games, 2010

Sl. No.	Discipline	Name of Stadia	Completion date
1	2	3	4
1.	Athletics	J.N. Stadium	31.12.2009
2.	Archery	Yamuna Sports Complex	31.12.2009
3.	Aquatics	S.P. Mukherjee Swimming Pool	31.12.2009
4.	Badminton	Siri Fort Sports Complex	31.12.2009
5.	Boxing	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	31.12.2009
6.	Cycling	Velodrome, I.G. Sports Complex	31.03.2010
7.	Gymnastics	I.G. Indoor Stadium	31.12.2009
8.	Hockey	Maj. Dhyan Chand National Stadium	31.12.2009
9.	Lawn Bowls	J.N. Sports Complex	31.12.2009
10.	Netball	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	31.12.2009
11.	Rugby 7s	Delhi University	31.12.2009
12.	Shooting	Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range	31.12.2009
		Kaderpur Shooting Range	31.12.2009
13.	Squash	Siri Fort Sports Complex	31.12.2009

1	2	3	4
14.	Table Tennis	Yamuna Sports Complex	31.12.2009
15.	Tennis	R.K. Khanna Tennis Complex	31.12.2009
16.	Weightlifting	J.N. Sports Complex	31.12.2009
17.	Wrestling	I.G. Sports Complex	31.12.2009

[English]

### MSP for Plantation Crops

2231. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has declared Minimum Support Price (MSP) for plantation crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Government of India fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 25 agricultural commodities namely: Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Arhar (Tur), Moong, Urad, Masur (Lentil), Cotton, Groundnut-in-shell, Jute, Rapeseed/Mustard, Sunflower Seed, Soyabean, Safflower, Toria, Tobacco (VFC), Copra, De-husked Coconut, Sesamum and Nigerseed. Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) is fixed in respect of sugarcane. For the crop season 2009, the Government of India has fixed MSP of Milling Copra at Rs. 4450/- per quintal and for Ball Copra at Rs. 4700/- per quintal for FAQ variety which is higher by Rs. 790/- per quintal over the MSP of 2008 crop season. The MSP for De-husked coconut has been fixed at Rs. 1200/- per quintal for 2009 crop season.

For other agricultural commodities including plantation crops Government of India implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature which are not covered under MSP. The objective is to protect the growers of those

commodities from incurring losses due to distress sale in the event of bumper crop. Losses incurred, if any, by the procuring agencies are shared between Central Government and concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North Eastern States). The amount of loss to be shared is restricted to 25 per cent of the procurement cost.

On the request of Government of Karnataka, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) has been implemented and 6000 MT of white variety of arecanut and 4000 MT of Red variety of arecanut, from 01.03.2009 to 30.06.2009, were procured at Market Intervention Prices (MIP) of Rs. 6900/- and Rs. 8900/- per quintal respectively.

### Assistance to Pineapple Growers

2232. SHRI P.T. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to help pineapple farmers in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fluctuating prices of pineapple has affected a large number of farmers who are dependant on this seasonal crop;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken to help the farmers;

(e) whether there is any proposal to start processing units for pineapple and give subsidy to such farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated 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. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture for the North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and National Horticulture Mission (NHM), the Government is promoting cultivation of Pineapple in the country including Kerala. Under the Schemes, the farmers are given financial assistance for cultivation of Pineapple @ Rs. 15000/- per ha limited to 4 ha. per beneficiary. Besides, assistance is also provided for establishment of nurseries, Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management, adoption of organic farming and creation of water resources for the development of horticulture including Pineapple.

(c) and (d) Price fluctuation in the market is quite normal in the case of Pineapple. In Kerala, Pineapple Growers have experienced some degree of price fluctuation due to increased production in the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Iddukki, Pathanamthitta and Thrissur. In order to stabilize the price of Pineapple, Nadukkara Agro Processing Company Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the State Government of Kerala, is procuring Pineapple from the farmers of the State.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to all implementing agency @25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas. In addition, under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States, higher levels of assistance is provided @50% upto Rs. 4.00 crore for construction and Rs. 1.00 crore for Upgradation of fruits and vegetables processing units.

(f) An amount of Rs. 66.00 crore has been earmarked for implementation of the scheme during 2009-10.

[Translation]

### Time and Cost Overruns on Highway Projects

2233. SHRI GANESH SINGH :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) whether several National Highway projects have incurred time and cost overruns;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 231 numbers of National Highway projects each costing more than Rs. 5.00 crore and above have incurred time and cost overruns during each of the last three years and the current year, the State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The corrective measures taken for expeditious implementation of the National Highway projects include regular monitoring at various level, 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, appointment of an officer of Railways in National Highway Authority of India to coordinate with Railways, grant of advances to the Contractors and punitive action against the non-performing Contractors.

### Statement

*State-wise details of National Highway projects which have incurred time and cost overruns during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (as on 30.06.2009)*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6

1	2	3
2.	Assam	19
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Chhattisgarh	28
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	17
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
9.	Jharkhand	1
10.	Karnataka	5
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Maharashtra	37
14.	Orissa	7
15.	Puducherry	1
16.	Punjab	5
17.	Rajasthan	15
18.	Tamil Nadu	24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	21
20.	West Bengal	5

[English]

**National Highway Development Programme**

2234. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to accelerate

the National Highways Development Programme in the county;

(b) if so, whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has prepared any roadmap for revival of highway development programme in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for non-refund of deposits of various contractors;

(e) whether the Government has in the recent past received any complaint from the stake holders of the said programme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has undertaken formulation of work plan for 132 projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) on Public-Private-Partnership basis and invitation of bids accordingly.

(d) Bid security deposited by bidders is forfeited on account of non-compliance with applicable terms and conditions in bid document.

(e) to (g) No, Madam. However, any suggestions received from stakeholders from time to time are addressed after due consultations with all concerned.

**Terrorist Activities in Bodoland  
Territorial Council Areas**

2235. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether militant outfits have been reported to be involved in terrorist activities in the Bodoland Territorial Council Area;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the security measures being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to transfer subjects relating to law and order and police to the Bodoland Territorial Council Administration;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision on the matter is likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Underground outfits like United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (anti talks) have been active in the four districts under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), namely, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri and Kokrajhar. During the current year (upto July 15, 2009) the Underground (UGs) outfits have been involved in 58 violent incidents in these four districts of Assam, which resulted in killing of 7 civilians. In order to check the activities of Underground outfits, Counter Insurgency (CI) operations have been stepped up in Assam including the four districts under BTC. During CI operations in the BTC area, 31 cadres of UGs have been killed in action in the current year upto 15th July, 2009.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise, as these subjects are not required to be transferred in accordance with the relevant provisions of the constitution.

#### **Guidelines for Print and Electronic Media**

2236. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR :

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate guidelines for banning objectionable matter/scenes appearing in the print and electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (c) All the private channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertisement Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee to look into specific complaints or to take suo-motu cognizance against the violation of the Programme and Advertising Code, Action is taken as per the provisions of the Cable Act whenever any specific violation is found. The Government has also constituted a Committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Code to provide greater specificity to it. The Committee's report is available on the website of this Ministry [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in). The matter is under consultations with the stakeholders before taking a final view in the matter.

In so far as the print media is concerned the Government has set up the Press Council of India (PCI) which is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the twin objectives of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Press Council of India have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Article 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act 1978, The relevant norms are Norm 6 regarding right to privacy of an individual; Norm 17; obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed; Norm 19 stating that violence should not be glorified and Norm 20 relating to coverage of communal disputes/clashes. The guidelines are available on the website of Press Council of India at [presscouncil.nic.in](http://presscouncil.nic.in).

#### **Genetically Modified Seeds**

2237. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the results of performance of genetically modified

seeds on Indian agricultural, particularly in areas where farmers committed suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue advisory to farmers to use traditional seeds instead of genetically modified seeds; 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) Bt. Cotton is the only genetically modified crop commercially approved by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The performance of the Bt. Cotton has been spectacular with almost doubling of the production of cotton in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, genetically modified seeds as well as traditional seeds are suggested to be grown as per prevailing environmental conditions and soil fertility of the particular areas/regions.

#### **Agriculture Product Marketing Committee**

2238. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to constitute Agriculture Product Marketing Committees (APMCs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Disaster Management Departments**

2239. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to State Governments to create separate Departments for Disaster Management to tackle natural calamities in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the implementation of the guidelines by the States thereon?

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

(a) The Union Government had recommended to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to convert their State Departments of Relief and Rehabilitation into Departments of Disaster Management with the responsibility of looking at the whole cycle of disaster management i.e. prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation.

(b) As per available information, the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have converted/redesignated their concerned Departments so as to include Disaster Management in their nomenclature.

#### **Loss to Coconut Plantations**

2240. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area affected and the extent of loss to coconut plantations due to the spread of bud root disease during each of the last two years and the current year in various States including Kerala;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide compensation to the affected farmers in this regard; 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) As per survey reports severe incidence of Bud rot disease and loss of coconut plantations has not been reported from coconut growing States during the year 2007-08 and current year. Severe infestation has been reported in the hilly tracts of Kasaragod district of Kerala during the year 2008-09.

(b) and (c) During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 373.10 lakhs was sanctioned for prophylactic and curative measures, integrated nutrient management and compensation for cutting and removal of 67,121 completely damaged palms.

[Translation]

#### **Criteria for Loan Waiver**

2241. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government for the waiving of farmers loans;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints of non-waiving of loans of farmers who had repaid some instalments of their loan in different parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Status of Srirampur-Silchar Corridor**

2242. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of completion of the Srirampur-Silchar stretch of East-West corridor in Assam;

(b) the details of land acquired by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the time fixed for the completion of Srirampur-Silchar corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) The entire stretch of East West Corridor from Srirampur to Silchar in Assam having a length of 678 km. is divided into 28 packages. Out of these, one package of Guwahati Bypass (18 km.) has been completed and one package of 31 km. from Balachera to Harangajo is yet to be awarded. Status of works on 26 packages having length of 622 km. is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Encumbrance free land of East West Corridor in Assam handed over to NHAI during last three and current year is as under:—

Year	Assam
2006-07	633.65 ha.
2007-08	329.01 ha.
2008-09	249.23 ha.
2009-10	37.78 ha.
Total	1249.67 ha.

(c) The works of the ongoing 26 packages from Srirampur to Silchar Corridor are targeted for completion

by December, 2010. The completion date of 31 km. from Balachera to Harangajo will depend on the timing of the clearance by National wild life Board, as the stretch passes

through Borail Wild Life Sanctuary, and therefore, it is too early to indicate the target completion date for this package.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch	Pkg No.	NH No.	Length (km.)	Date of commencement	Physical Progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	4-laning from km. 306.54 to km. 275 of Silchar to Balachera section	(AS-1)	54	25.88	September, 2004	42.6
2.	4-laning from km. 190.587 to km. 165.4 of Harangajo to Jatinga section	(AS-21)	54	25.19	January, 2007	2.19
3.	4-laning from km. 165.4 to km. 140.7 of Jatinga to Narimbanglo section	(AS-22)	54	23.38	January, 2007	0.1
4.	4-laning from km. 140.70 to km. 127 of Narimbanglo to Maibang section	(AS-23)	54	15.57	August, 2006	20.22
5.	4-laning from km. 127 to km. 111 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-24)	54	16	May, 2006	1.28
6.	4-laning from km. 111 to km. 83.40 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-25)	54	27.6	October, 2006	1.79
7.	4-laning from km. 83.40 to km. 60.50 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-26)	54	22.9	May, 2006	6.56
8.	4-laning from km. 60.5 to km. 40 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-27)	54	20.5	October, 2006	3.71
9.	4-laning from km. 40.0 to km. 22.00 of Lanka to Lumding section I/c Lanka Bypass	(AS-15)	54	18.5	March, 2008	7.48
10.	4-laning from km. 22.0 to km. 2.40 of Lumding to Daboka section and Daboka Bypass of 4.2 km. length	(AS-16)	54	24	December, 2005	62.41
11.	4-laning from km. 36.0 to km. 5.5 of Daboka to Nagaon section	(AS-17)	36	30.5	December, 2005	51.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Construction of Nagaon Bypass and 4-L from km. 262.725 to km. 255.00 of Nagaon to Dharamtul section	(AS-18)	37	23	December, 2005	75.06
13.	4-laning from km. 255.05 to km. 230.50 of Nagaon to Dharamtul section	(AS-02)	37	25	December, 2005	30.01
14	4-laning from km. 230.50 to km. 205.00 of Dharamtul to Sonapur section	(AS-19)	37	25	December, 2005	31.26
15	4-laning from km. 205.00 to km. 183.00 of Dharamtul to Sonapur section	(AS-20)	37	22	November, 2005	20.00
16	4-laning from km. 183.00 to km. 163.90 of Sonapur to Guwahati section	(AS-3)	37	19	September, 2005	16.00
17	4-laning from km. 1121 to km. 1093 of Guwahati to Nalbari section	(AS-4)	31	28	December, 2005	20.70
18	4-laning from km. 1093 to km. 1065 of Guwahati to Nalbari section	(AS-5)	31	28	October, 2005	34.26
19	4-laning from km. 1065.00 to km. 1040.30 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-6)	31	25	November, 2005	37
20	4-laning from km. 1040.30 to km. 1013.00 of of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-7)	31	27.3	October, 2005	21.16
21	Const of bridge over Brahmaputra river from km. 1121 to km. 1126	(AS-28)	31	5	October, 2006	18
22	4-laning from km. 1013.00 to km. 983.00 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-8)	31	30	December, 2005	60.49
23	4-laning from km. 983.00 to km. 961.50 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-9)	31	21.5	December, 2005	49.74
24	4-laning from km. 93.0 to km. 60.00 of Bijni to West Bengal Border section	(AS-10)	31-C	33	November, 2005	18.37
25	4-laning from km. 60.0 to km. 30.00 of Bijni to West Bengal Border section	(AS-11)	31-C	30	November, 2005	19.55
26	4-laning from km. 30.0 to km. 0.00 of Bijni to Srirampur.	(AS-12)	31-C	30	November, 2005	20.85

[Translation]

**By-pass on NH-28**

2243. YOGI ADITYA NATH :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR :

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

(a) whether the construction works undertaken on by-passes on a number of highways in various States including at NH-28 in Uttar Pradesh has been delayed;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways and roads other than National Highways are under the purview of the respective State Governments. 26 numbers of stand alone by-passes on National Highways in various States and 3 numbers of by-passes on NH-28 in Uttar Pradesh forming part of the 4/6 lanning projects are running behind schedule. The reasons for delay for individual packages as well as stand alone by-passes include delay in acquisition of land, removal of encroachment, slow mobilization by contractor, delay in utility shifting, termination of certain contracts due to poor performance of contractors etc.

(c) Steps taken for expeditious implementation of the 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 the non-performing Contractors.

[English]

**Provision of Seeds and Fertilizers**

2244. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the National Food Security Mission, farmers are entitled to receive seeds and fertilisers;

(b) if so, the quantity which has been distributed to the farmers in the country including Jharkhand; and

(c) the number of farmers who have benefited under the mission 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 National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is in operation since October 2007 with three components i.e. NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses. Presently, the scheme is under implementation in 17 States including Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, only NFSM-Rice is being implemented. Under the Scheme, farmers are entitled to avail assistance for purchase of seeds and micro nutrients. The progress reports received from the implementing States including Jharkhand indicate that about 42.6 lakh qtls of seeds of rice, wheat and pulses have been distributed amongst the farmers during 2007-08 and 2008-09. Similarly, about 16.9 lakh ha area has been applied with micro nutrients during the same period.

(c) During the last two years of implementation of NFSM, as many as nearly 72 lakhs of farmers have been observed to be benefited through various interventions including seeds and micronutrients. As regards current year (2009-10), since the Programme has just commenced, it could be assessed only after the closure of the year i.e. after March, 2010.

[Translation]

**Development of Infrastructure for Sports**

2245. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH :  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is acute shortage of infrastructure for sports in various States including Bihar as a result of which meritorious sports persons are not able to show their talent and realise their full potential;

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

(c) the details of the ongoing projects for the development of infrastructure, their present status and progress, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government/SAI proposes to enhance the infrastructural facilities and training to sports persons in various States including Bihar;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government/SAI for development and promotion of sports in the country;

(g) whether several complaints have been received in regard to the functioning of SAI; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action

taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) to (f) With a view to addressing the problem of inadequacy of sports infrastructure, especially in the rural areas, the Government, for the first time, has come up with a nation-wide programme entitled "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)". The Planning Commission has provided an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore for the implementation of this Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Under the scheme, around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) are proposed to be provided with basic sports facilities in a phased manner. Alongwith creation of sports facilities, the scheme also provided for financial assistance to State Governments for organizing rural sports competitions at Block, District, State and National level. During 2008-09 around 23,000 village panchayat centres and 600 block panchayats were approved involving Rs. 251 crore out of this Rs. 92 crore has been disbursed during the last financial year. This Scheme is not only expected to promote mass participation in sports but would also eventually lead to expansion in the latent base, which would then lead to better performance in international competitions.

The details of State-wise sanctions and releases of funds during 2008-09, including the State of Bihar, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) and (h) There was a complaint received some time back regarding malfunctioning of Hazarigab SAI Centre, which on inspection, was not found correct.

**Statement**

*Financial assistance sanctioned and funds released to States under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09*

**A. Infrastructure Development**

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount sanctioned	Funds released during 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	*
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	*
5.	Goa	19	4	0.35	*
6.	Gujarat	1369	22	14.20	*
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	8	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	4	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	3	1.07	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	5	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	4	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	*
Total		22,854	601	250.77	83.85

\*State did not fulfill mandatory formalities viz., State share provision in State Budget, etc.

#### 'B' – Sports Competitions

In addition to above funds amounting to Rs. 8.15 crore have been released to SAI for holding competitions for conduct of competitions during 2008-09

Total funds Utilization during 2008-09 = Rs. 83.85 crores + Rs. 8.15 crores = Rs. 92 crores

*[English]***Availability of Cultivable Land**

2246. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the total cultivable land available in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allow change in land use of agricultural land for industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-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) As per available estimates, the total cultivable land is 182.71 million ha. (2006-07) in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of the State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring suitable legislation to protect diversion and change in land uses of agricultural land.

**Statement***State-wise area of cultivable land*

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Cultivable land
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15911.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	422.00
3.	Assam	3224.00
4.	Bihar	6638.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5581.00

1	2	3
6.	Goa	197.00
7.	Gujarat	12412.00
8.	Haryana	3782.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	813.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1048.00
11.	Jharkhand	4184.00
12.	Karnataka	12894.00
13.	Kerala	2329.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17312.00
15.	Maharashtra	21162.00
16.	Manipur	231.00
17.	Mizoram	213.00
18.	Meghalaya	1057.00
19.	Nagaland	657.00
20.	Orissa	7473.00
21.	Punjab	4270.00
22.	Rajasthan	25600.00
23.	Sikkim	155.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	8148.00
25.	Tripura	310.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19268.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1504.00
28.	West Bengal	5751.00
29.	Delhi	54.00
30.	Puducherry	31.00

1	2	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.00
32.	Chandigarh	2.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.00
34.	Daman and Diu	3.00
35.	Lakshadweep	3.00
Grand Total		182710.00

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance-2008 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

#### Per-Capita Consumption of Foodgrains

2247. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per-capita consumption of foodgrains is declining in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote consumption of foodgrains and to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains 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 consumer expenditure data relating to household consumption of various goods contained in the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Report No. 509, it is observed that per capita consumption of cereals and pulses has declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05. The quantity consumed in kg. per capita in 30 days has been as follows:—

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses
1993-94	13.4	0.76	10.6	0.86
2004-05	12.12	0.71	9.94	0.82

The reasons for change in the pattern of consumption of foodgrains can be attributed to a number of factors such as changes in income, tastes and preferences, including that for processed food products, relative prices of food items, etc.

In order to make foodgrains available for consumption to the targeted poor population of the country, Government allocates foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is also made depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Under TPDS these foodgrains are supplied at Central Issue Prices, which are highly subsidized and lower than the open market prices.

Besides the above, Government allocates foodgrains under different Welfare Schemes, which include Annapurna Yojana, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), and Village Grain Bank (VGB) scheme. These schemes are intended to make available foodgrains to the targeted population to enable them to increase their consumption levels.

[Translation]

#### Employment Generated under PMEGP

2248. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE :

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH :

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

(a) the number of unemployed youths provided employment under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) including SCs, STs and OBCs during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated in this regard during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the allocated funds were fully disbursed and utilised;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure full disbursement of allocated funds;

(e) whether the Government is aware that educated unemployed youth are unable to reap the benefits under PMEGP; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken thereon to make the scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Union Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched the 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) in 2008-09 by merging existing employment generation programmes namely Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry. It is a significant initiative with a higher level of subsidy to beneficiaries compared to earlier two programmes, to generate additional employment opportunities (around 38 lakh) during 2008-09 to 2011-2012 with a total proposed plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. Under this credit-linked subsidy programme, financial assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs including unemployed youth for setting up micro-enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh each in service/business sector and Rs. 25 lakh each in manufacturing sector. An amount of Rs. 823 crore (including Rs. 83 crore towards backward-forward linkages) was released by the Ministry to KVIC during 2008-09 with the following breakup

as regards Special Component Sub-plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), etc.:—

	(Rs. in crore)
Non-NER	547.05
NER	85.00
SCSP	123.45
TSP	67.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>823.00</b>

Further, PMEGP was approved in August 2008. Detailed guidelines of PMEGP are available in the Ministry's website: [www.msme.gov.in](http://www.msme.gov.in). In view of the coming into effect of the model code of conduct due to assembly elections in some States and General Elections 2009, the District Task Force Committees (DTFC) in many States could not be constituted in time and all the 217762 applications received during 2008-09 could not be screened by DTFC. As a result, the entire margin money allocated for the year 2008-09 could not be fully utilised by 31st March, 2009. State-wise margin money subsidy allocated by KVIC to the implementing agencies, their utilization and estimated employment opportunities generated including SCs, STs and OBCs during 2008-09 (provisional) under PMEGP is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Tremendous response has been generated in terms of 2.17 lakh applications received in only a few months of effective time available in 2008-09, which also include educated unemployed youth. Ministry of MSME is not yet aware of any specific reasons for educated unemployment youth not being able to take benefits under PMEGP. The progress of the scheme is being monitored regularly by the nodal agency i.e., KVIC and in the National Level Monitoring Committee in the Ministry. State Governments have also been requested to closely monitor the implementation of the scheme at their level.

**Statement**

*Margin money allocation and estimated number of employment opportunities  
generated under PMEGP in 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money involved* (Rs. lakh)	Estimated employment generated* (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1942.19	10780
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	1351.48	6280
3.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	466.77	3780
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	10660.40	44140
5.	UT Chandigarh	59.94	8.09	310
6.	Delhi	285.51	4.15	50
7.	Haryana	1431.16	1437.76	8210
8.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	452.11	3400
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	1452.17	18210
10.	Punjab	1800.00	1407.93	8870
11.	Rajasthan	3313.19	1461.95	7030
12.	Goa	86.59	12.95	70
13.	Gujarat	3460.98	445.22	3070
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.32	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	13.32	2.71	60
16.	Maharashtra	6628.91	4192.19	33680
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	2605.60	9030
18.	Karnataka	3571.24	3246.82	24230
19.	Kerala	2123.80	610.79	3890
20.	Lakshadweep	6.66	5.33	40
21.	Puducherry	59.94	15.96	420

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	2926.56	14730
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	2.36	80
24.	Bihar	5152.18	4524.59	67410
25.	Jharkhand	2366.52	1128.00	9400
26.	Orissa	2946.68	3004.88	19760
27.	West Bengal	6500.00	6465.81	56670
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	95.00	1300
29.	Assam	2050.54	525.16	7280
30.	Manipur	188.25	1.80	30
31.	Meghalaya	483.96	3.00	30
32.	Mizoram	238.28	71.23	230
33.	Nagaland	430.68	61.08	310
34.	Tripura	472.12	4.30	50
35.	Sikkim	125.80	6.70	40
Total		73717.61	50603.04	362870

\*Provisional.

#### East-West Corridor in Bihar

2249. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of East-West Corridor in Bihar is progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agencies involved in the construction of NH-57 are taking adequate action to complete the project in time;

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

(e) whether the construction work carried out along the banks of river Kosi is unsatisfactory; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Construction work of East West Corridor in Bihar is delayed mainly due to delay in the land acquisition, shifting of utilities, cutting of trees, unprecedented flood during the year 2007 and 2008 and poor performance by the contractors.

(c) and (d) The 4-laning projects of Muzaffarpur to Purnea Section of NH-57 in Bihar under East West Corridor

(NHDP Phase-II) are in progress but delayed mainly due to delay in the land acquisition, shifting of utilities, cutting of trees, unprecedented flood in Bihar during year 2007 and 2008 and also due to slow progress by the contractors. At present all the construction firms and agencies involved in the construction work are taking adequate action to complete the projects timely.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. In order to carefully monitor the construction work of bridge across river Kosi alongwith its approaches, Guide Bund and Afflux Bund, Independent Consultants have been engaged by NHAI for supervising the quality of work by conducting periodic control checks in consultation with Project Director, NHAI. In addition to this, Independent Consultant is monitoring day-to-day progress of these projects so as to achieve quality and timely construction of the projects.

[English]

#### **Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8**

2250. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the schedule planned by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for starting and completion of work on four laning of the Gandhidham-Mundra section of NH-8A;

(b) whether this section is proposed to be developed on the Public Private Participation (PPP) mode; and

(c) 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) The project is targeted for award during 2009-10 with construction period of 910 days.

(b) Yes, Madam. Pre-qualification of concessionaire is under evaluation for the section to be developed on the Public Private Participation (PPP) mode on BOT (Toll) basis.

(c) Feasibility-cum-preliminary Design Report for four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH 8A (Extn.) has been completed. Project proposal has been sent to PPPAC for approval. After obtaining approval of PPPAC, Request for Proposal (RFP) will be invited from the pre-qualified bidders for the award of work.

#### **Grant to Haryana Agricultural University**

2251. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received request for according special grant for the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon alongwith the time by which a decision is likely to be 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 Indian Council of Agriculture Research/Department of Agricultural Research and Education have not received request for according special grant for the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Hoarding in FCI Godowns**

2252. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of misuse of Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns for hoarding and black-marketing have been reported recently;

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

(c) whether regular raids are conducted on FCI godowns to check such misuse;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof during each of the last two years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Madam. No such complaints have been received by FCI in this regard.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Royalty on Minerals**

2253. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether upward revision of royalty payment is likely to lead to price rise of a given commodity/mineral ore in the market;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to keep a tab on any such price hike by the ferrous/non-ferrous and other companies; and

(c) the additional revenue likely to be generated in the event of new system of royalty on minerals?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) The proposal for revision of rates of royalty is under consideration of the Government. The State Governments are collecting royalty in terms of the rates notified by Government on 14.10.2004 and the revised rates of royalty would effective prospectively only.

[Translation]

#### **Medical Aid to CRPF Personnel**

2254. SHRI RAMESH BAIS :

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force personnel are subjected to periodic health check-ups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of them have been found to be suffering from serious health ailments including cancer, hypertension, HIV, cardiac and psychiatric diseases;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the number of personnel who died due to such diseases; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to address the health concern of such personnel and provide them requisite medical aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CRPF personnel are subjected to periodic health check-ups through Annual Medical Examination and Periodical Medical Examination during course/training.

(c) Some personnel are suffering from ailment including cancer, hypertension HIV, Cardiac and psychiatric diseases.

(d) Details of death cases for the year 2008 are as under:—

Disease	Death
Cancer	26
Hypertension	19
HIV/AIDS	26
Cardiac disease	83
Psychiatric	15

(e) (i) The Primary medical cover from unit Hospital,

regular screening via periodical and Annual Medical Examination, Secondary health care, through composite Hospitals with authorization of specialists for better health care and follow up.

- (ii) Established three Anti Retroviral Treatment Centres (ART) to render treatment to HIV/AIDS patients, three common Training Centres to train HIV/AIDS Counselors, 64 VCCT centres for regular HIV/AIDS detection.
- (iii) Medical Officers and Commandants are regularly interacting with troops and educating the troops on prophylactic measures against HIV/AIDS and STD.
- (iv) Yoga classes have been introduced for better stress management.
- (v) Recreational and sports facilities have been created.
- (vi) Basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families have been introduced.

#### **National Highways in Bihar**

2255. DR. BHOLA SINGH :  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV :

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

(a) whether the condition of National Highways including several stretches of the NH-107 and the bridges thereon are in a dilapidated condition in Bihar thereby hindering the smooth flow of traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof, funds allocated for repairs and the remedial measures being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Patna-Buxar and Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur road projects of the NHAI in Bihar are running behind schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure timely completion of the said projects and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The condition of National Highways in Bihar is generally traffic worthy. As regards NH-107, some sections of road and some bridges need improvement/reconstruction. These works are taken up based on inter-se priority and availability of funds. Estimates amounting to Rs. 4.47 crore for repair and rehabilitation of damages on NH-107 occurred due to flood in river Kosi were sanctioned in 2008-09.

(c) to (e) The stretches Patna-Buxar and Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur were identified for 4-laning under NHDP Phase-III. Even though Request for Qualification under BOT (Toll) was invited twice on 24.05.2008 and 19.01.2009, no response was received from bidders. It has been decided to restructure the proposal. It is too early to indicate likely date of completion.

[English]

#### **Recognition of Freedom Fighters**

2256. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the Union Government and various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for recognition of freedom fighters, State-wise;

(b) whether the freedom fighters imprisoned for less than 6 months are not given any benefit of Central schemes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The eligibility criteria under the Central "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980" inter alia includes imprisonment/underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in homes/externment from districts for at least six months,

confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle.

The eligibility criteria adopted by different States for grant of freedom fighters pension under the States/UT schemes, varies from State to State. As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, as per Rule 2 of the Uttar Pradesh Freedom Fighters and their Families Pension Rules, 1975, any person who on account of his participation in the national freedom struggle, had undergone jail suffering of two months' or was interned in house or was under trial prisoner in jail for three months; or who was awarded punishment of ten strokes of caning or who was declared absconder or was injured due to firing or who attained martyrdom, will be treated as freedom fighter. These Rules further provide that other persons, who were interned or undertrial prisoners for shorter periods at different times, will also be treated as freedom fighters provided that their total period of internment or undertrial prisoners is three months or more.

(b) and (c) The eligibility condition for "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980" has been relaxed in case of certain Movements depending upon the special circumstances obtaining in such Movements.

[Translation]

#### **Decrease in Crop Area**

2257. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per assessment made by the Government the total area which is to be covered for the sowing of crops is likely to decrease in the ensuing Kharif season;

(b) if so, the total area under sowing for Kharif crop in terms of percentage and hectares likely to register a decrease due to the delay caused in the arrival of monsoon;

(c) whether such affected States are being identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) According to preliminary reports received from State Governments, the area sown during the current Kharif season so far is 480.32 lakh hectares as compared to the 524.84 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of last year. However, only about 46% of normal area under Kharif crops has been sown so far and, as of now, the major States reporting shortfall in area coverage are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. With the revival of monsoon in the last week of June, 2009, the sowing operations in major crop growing States have picked up and no significant shift in area coverage under Kharif crops is expected.

[English]

#### **Abhijeet Sen Committee on TPDS**

2258. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Abhijeet Sen Committee has recommended discontinuation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

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

(c) the status of implementation of the other recommendations made by the said Committee?

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) A High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted on 16th November, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijeet Sen, the then Chairman, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices for formulating a long term grain policy for the country, had inter-alia recommended that there should be an immediate shift to unified PDS with Central Issue Prices being fixed on the basis of acquisition cost.

It was however, felt by the Government that the

Targetted PDS, introduced in June, 1997, with a view to target the unprivileged sections of society, as the earlier Universal PDS did not adequately focus on the hungry and had urban bias. It was therefore, felt that the introduction of universal PDS would result in the PDS losing its focus

on meeting the needs of the poor.

(c) A Statement showing the status report on the implementation of the 13 main recommendations made by High Level Committee is enclosed.

### **Statement**

*The HLC submitted its report on 22nd July, 2002. Main recommendations and the action taken by the Government is as under. Against 13 main recommendations, 10 have been accepted and 3 have not been accepted by the Government of India*

Sl. No.	Main Recommendations of High Level Committee on Long Term Grain Policy	Status of Action Taken	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) should be fixed on the basis of C2 cost of production (i.e. all costs including imputed costs of family labour, owned capital and rental on land) in more efficient regions.	Not accepted	The Government has decided that the present MSP regime should continue.
2.	The Central Government should pay a maximum of 4% of taxes and levies on the MSP for MSP purchases.	Partially accepted	The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh where the State taxes and levies are higher (more than 10%) have been requested to take effective steps to rationalize the taxstructure. However, this has not been accepted by the above State Governments.
3.	FCI should withdraw from procurement in States like Punjab and Haryana and redeploy its manpower in East and Central India.	Accepted	FCI would reduce its manpower progressively from Punjab and Haryana and redeploy the same in Eastern and Central India. Procurement of foodgrains has substantially increased in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Bihar.
4.	The scheme of decentralized procurement must be improved and made more attractive to the State Governments.	Accepted	The Department has already taken action to make decentralized procurement attractive. The system of decentralized procurement of foodgrains is under implementation in 11 States.

1	2	3	4
5.	FAQ norms should be adhered to strictly in all purchases of grains by the FCI.	Accepted	Procuring Agencies have been directed to purchase FAQ foodgrains. Only in exceptional cases, on the request of State Governments relaxation in specifications is granted by the Government in order to prevent distress sale by farmers.
6.	All levy orders on rice millers should be removed.	Not accepted	The Department is of the view that the dual system of procurement of paddy as well as delivery of levy rice should continue.
7.	Alongwith MSP correction to the C2 level, the State Governments should be given a compensation package, which it could use for, inter alia, crop diversification.	Accepted	This is being formulated and implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.
8.	There should be an immediate shift to unified PDS with Central Issue Prices being fixed on the basis of acquisition cost.	Not accepted	It is felt by the Government that the Targetted PDS was introduced in June, 1997 with a view to target the unprivileged sections of society, as the earlier Universal PDS did not adequately focus on the hungry and had urban bias. The introduction of universal PDS would result in the PDS losing its focus on meeting the needs of the poor.
9.	There is need for the FCI to change the way in which it conducts its business to enable faster commercially oriented decision making.	Accepted	FCI is taking action on this recommendation.
10.	The Government should introduce a major food based employment programme.	Accepted	The Sampooran Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and Food for Work Programme are being run by Ministry of Rural Development.
11.	There should be a stable and predictable policy regarding open market sales.	Accepted	Open Market sale is being resorted when the Central Pool Stocks remain above the buffer norms, while it is discontinued when stocks are below the buffer norms. OMSS helps in keeping the prices stable in the open market.
12.	Exports of foodgrains should be entirely on private account. All subsidies should	Accepted	The Commerce Ministry is presently finalising a suitable scheme.

1	2	3	4
	be at the point of export rather than at the point of sale from the public stocks.		
13	All stocks of 3 years old grain bought under relaxed specifications should be sold immediately on commercial terms.	Accepted	Following the measures taken for disposal of such stocks, over 90% at the current stocks are now less than two years old.

[Translation]

### Dry Land Farming Techniques

2259. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a new seed policy and also introduce a new farm technology for dry land farming in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such measures are 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) and (b) There is no proposal to bring a new seed policy. The Government had formulated the New Policy on Seed Development in 1988, primarily to provide access to Indian farmers of the best of seed and planting material available anywhere in the world. National Seeds Policy, 2002 lays emphasis on adoption of appropriate policy framework and programmatic interventions to stimulate varietal development in tune with market trends, scientific-technological advances, suitability for biotic and abiotic stresses, locational adaptability and farmers' needs. The Government has set up the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) as an advisory, policy making and monitoring body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic upgradation and management of dryland and rainfed agriculture. NRAA has published the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects with a fresh framework for the next generation watershed programmes. The Guidelines coupled with the flexibilities

inherent in them would provide an enabling framework for the planning, design, management and implementation of all watershed development projects in the country, including Madhya Pradesh. The Authority has also prepared a Vision document for the 'National Perspective Plan' for the development of rainfed areas.

[English]

### Stepping up of Work on Highways under NHDP

2260. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received several suggestions for restarting and stepping up of work on Highway development under the Phases II, III and IV of the National Highways Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon alongwith the steps taken for expeditious completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Review of progress of implementation of works in various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is an ongoing process. On the basis of review of progress and suggestions received from time to time, various constraints in implementation are identified and necessary steps are taken for resolution of the issues so as to ensure timely implementation of the project. Modes of delivery, process of pre-qualification, expediting land acquisition, and effect of global slowdown,

etc. are some of the issues which have been identified in this regard. It is the endeavour of the Government to address various issues after due consultations with all concerned to expedite execution of various projects. The details of steps taken by the Government for expeditious completion of projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Steps taken to expedite implementation of the projects*

(a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.

(c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre — State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.

(d) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.

(e) To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.

(f) Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.

(g) The Terminated contracts have been re-awarded.

### **4-Laning Work on NH-47**

2261. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on NH-47 in Kerala has been delayed;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons thereof alongwith the measures being taken for expeditious completion of work on NH-47;

(c) whether the proposals pertaining to the construction of under-pass/crossings on NH-47 are pending with NHAI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been some delay in construction work on NH 47 due to problems associated with land acquisition, utility shifting, poor performance of contractor etc. In order to expedite implementation of the projects, progress is being closely monitored by holding regular meetings with the contractor as well as State Government officials.

(c) and (d) Technical feasibility of proposals for providing the underpass at Pudukkad Town (Km 280/550 of NH-47) and median crossing at Melur Town (Km 299/220 of NH-47) are being examined by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

[Translation]

### **Validity of Arms Licences**

2262. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has issued any guideline to the State Governments regarding all India validity of arms licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Arms Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any complaint has been received regarding forging of the guidelines for grant of all India validity of arms licences; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per guidelines issued in October, 1995 by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), requests for extending the area validity of Non-Prohibited Bore arms licences are considered by the State Government concerned, on merits, based on the recommendations of the DM concerned, keeping in view the genuineness of the need, law and order situation obtaining in the District/State and other local factors. In respect of Prohibited Bore arms licences, requests for extending the area validity of arms licences to all India are considered by MHA on merits, in consultation with the State Government and the security agencies concerned.

(c) and (d) Arms policy is under review and necessary amendments would be made, wherever necessary.

(e) and (f) A complaint alleging forging the guidelines on area validity of arms licences by the Government of NCT of Delhi was received from Shri Ashok Argal, Hon'ble MP. The matter was examined. As already indicated in reply to part (b) of this question, powers have been delegated to the State Governments to consider requests for extension of area validity of arms licences. They have been advised to consider such requests judiciously, on merits,

depending on the genuineness of the need, local factors and law and order situation prevailing in the State. Thus, the State Governments are fully competent to decide such cases, and it was thus observed that no forgery was done by the Government of NCT of Delhi in the matter. Accordingly, a reply was sent to the Hon'ble MP on 13.04.2009.

[English]

### **Security Cover to Historical Monuments**

2263. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the level of security cover provided to historical monuments in the country including the Humayun Tomb and the Red Fort is less as compared to the level of security provided to the Taj Mahal;

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

(c) the steps taken to provide adequate security to the protected monuments and the tourists visiting the country?

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

(a) and (b) It is basically the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to provide security cover to the historical monuments in their jurisdiction based on the threat assessment for them. As the Taj Mahal, is a world renowned historical monument, special security arrangements have been envisaged by the Central Government to provide security to the Taj Mahal. Appropriate security measures for Humayun Tomb and the Red Fort based on available threat perceptions have been suggested to the concerned authorities.

(c) "Law and Order" and "Police" are State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are essentially responsible for providing adequate security to the historical monuments and the tourists visiting them. However, the Central Government shares threat inputs and issues

necessary advisories to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for further strengthening their security arrangements as required from time to time.

### **Women Self Help Groups in Dairy Sector**

2264. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to associate more women with self help groups, especially in the dairy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide Central assistance to women associated with dairy sector for the use of modern technology in agriculture and animal husbandry sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the assistance provided by the Union Government for the development of the dairy 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) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)' for the benefit of asset-less, marginalized women in 10 identified

traditional sectors. Dairying is one of these 10 identified sectors and skill up-gradation training is provided under the Scheme by mobilizing women in viable cooperative/Self Help Groups (SHG), arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit etc. The number of women to be associated with SHGs for skill up-gradation under the Scheme depends upon the number of feasible projects forwarded by the State Level Empowered Committee of various States.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension reforms" in 586 districts of the country. It aims at providing decentralized, demand driven and farmer friendly extension services through an institutional arrangement set up at the district level in the form of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

Mobilization of farmers groups including women groups is an approved activity under the Scheme, with a provision of Rs. 5000/- per group per year for capacity building and skill development and Rs. 10000/group/year as seed money or as revolving fund. So far 35847 groups have been formed since inception of the scheme in 2005-06.

Over 91 lakh farmers including 17.97 lakh women farmers have so far benefited from the scheme activities.

(e) The Government of India has provided financial assistance for the development of the dairy sector during the last three years and the current year under the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 as on 16.07.09
1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme	33.61	34.68	31.62	3.75
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	24.65	20.88	21.29	2.58
3. Assistance to cooperatives	4.50	5.05	9.00	1.20
4. Dairy Venture Capital Fund	12.20	49.99	35.00	0.00
Total	74.96	110.60	96.91	7.53

[Translation]

### Construction of Highways in Hill States

2265. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR :  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop National Highways, including roads connecting the districts in the Hill States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the length of such roads constructed/developed in such States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and spent during the said period?

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). However, this Ministry has no separate proposal for developing NHs, including roads connecting the districts in the Hill States of the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Loans to Economically Weaker Sections through KVIC

2266. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans provided to economically weaker sections of the society through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities have been detected in the implementation of the scheme/disbursement of the loan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring officials; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) does not provide any loan exclusively to economically weaker sections of the society through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### Review of PMEGP

2267. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being implemented in the various States; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of the review, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Union Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has approved the 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) in August 2008 by merging existing employment generation programmes namely Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry. It is a significant initiative with a higher level of subsidy to beneficiaries compared to earlier two programmes, to generate additional employment opportunities (around 38 lakh) during 2008-09 to 2011-2012 with a total proposed plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. Under this credit-linked subsidy programme, financial assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs for setting up

micro-enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in service/business sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector.

The permissible margin money assistance provided under PMEGP is as under:—

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP  Area (location of project/unit)	Beneficiary's Contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/ Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)	05%	25%	35%

PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks. Detailed guidelines of the scheme are available in the Ministry's website: [www.msme.gov.in](http://www.msme.gov.in).

The implementation of PMEGP has been reviewed in the Ministry, recently on 10 June, 2009 with the representatives of KVIC/State KVIBs, some State Govern-

ments, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and selected participating lead banks. It has been found that PMEGP has created tremendous enthusiasm in the country to establish micro-enterprises and 217762 applications were received by the implementing agencies in only a few months of effective time available in 2008-09. Out of this, 92884 applications have been screened by the District Task Force Committee and forwarded to banks, Banks have sanctioned loan in 36287 cases involving margin money subsidy of Rs. 506.03 crore which is estimated to generate 3.63 lakh employment opportunities in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise details of performance made under PMEGP*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of applications received	No. of applications selected by Task Force	No. of projects forwarded to Banks	No. of projects sanctioned by Banks	Margin Money involved (Rs. lakhs)	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chhattisgarh	6058	3102	2825	1078	1942.19	10780
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2900	2546	2075	628	1351.48	6280
3.	Uttarakand	1300	821	787	378	466.77	3780
4.	Uttar Pradesh	23982	13221	13221	4414	10660.40	44140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chandigarh	213	156	139	31	8.09	310
6.	Delhi	196	81	68	5	4.15	50
7.	Haryana	3187	1505	1450	821	1437.76	8210
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1654	672	440	340	452.11	3400
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11697	6885	4140	1821	1452.17	18210
10.	Punjab	3595	2455	2360	887	1407.93	8870
11.	Rajasthan	6309	2231	1864	703	1461.95	7030
12.	Goa	64	57	7	7	12.95	70
13.	Gujarat	5097	2007	1664	307	445.22	3070
14.	Daman and Diu	12	7	6	6	2.71	60
15.	Maharashtra	13018	10705	10654	3368	4192.19	33680
16.	Andhra Pradesh	9642	3483	2660	903	2605.60	9030
17.	Karnataka	16759	5504	5257	2423	3246.82	24230
18.	Kerala	3874	1713	1192	389	610.79	3890
19.	Lakshadweep	49	16	8	4	5.33	40
20.	Puducherry	400	400	205	42	15.96	420
21.	Tamil Nadu	11032	4199	4051	1473	2926.56	14730
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	38	38	8	2.36	80
23.	Bihar	26259	7748	7748	6741	4524.59	67410
24.	Jharkhand	6406	2938	2938	940	1128.00	9400
25.	Orissa	14465	5937	3826	1976	3004.88	19760
26.	West Bengal	19090	10843	10642	5667	6465.81	56670
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1085	205	205	130	95.00	1300
28.	Assam	21404	2374	2198	728	525.16	7280
29.	Manipur	195	21	21	3	1.80	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Meghalaya	2093	382	135	3	3.00	30
31.	Mizoram	803	256	256	23	71.23	230
32.	Nagaland	3188	179	179	31	61.08	310
33.	Tripura	1575	164	162	5	4.30	50
34.	Sikkim	123	33	33	4	6.70	40
Grand Total		217762	92884	83454	36287	50603.04	362870

*[Translation]***Courses in Agricultural Universities**

2268. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is lack of uniformity in the post graduate courses in Agriculture Universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to bring structural changes in the courses offered, so as to bring uniformity; 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) The existing post-graduate courses need greater uniformity, yet a degree of flexibility is being allowed to appreciate and accommodate the learning needs of the local agriculture and farming situations. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been making persistent efforts to enhance the uniformity through revision of academic norms, standards, regulations and course curricula and suggesting for their adoption by all agricultural universities.

(c) and (d) ICAR has recently (2009) revised the course curricula and syllabi for postgraduate agricultural education in the country. All agricultural universities in the country are increasingly adopting them for improving quality and enhancing uniformity in education.

*[English]***Misappropriation of Benefits for BPL Families**

2269. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding misappropriation of funds/benefits diversion of foodgrains meant for Below Poverty Line (BPL) category by the Above Poverty Line (APL) category;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of foodgrains lost therein, State-wise;
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check such practice in future; and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State/UT Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. Responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible BPL and AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of rations cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through the fair price shops rest with State/UT Governments.

Complaints as and when received by Government from individuals and organizations, as well as through press reports about leakages/diversion of TPDS commodities are sent to concerned State/UT Governments for inquiry and action.

Government from time to time gets evaluation done of functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The latest evaluation in 12 States is by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCEAR), reports on which were received in November, 2007 and January, 2009.

These reports have indicated diversion of foodgrains under TPDS in some of the States/UTs. However, accurate assessment of quantities of foodgrains diverted is not available.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carryout all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS in the State/UTs. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

During last three years (2006, 2007 and 2008) for various malpractices noticed in functioning of TPDS, States/UT Governments have reported arrests/prosecution of 15,553 persons under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, detention orders in 442 cases were passed by the State Governments/UT Administrations during this period under provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Government has been regularly taking up with State and UT Governments to streamline TPDS by:—

- (i) continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families and ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops;
- (ii) ensuring greater transparency of functioning of TPDS;
- (iii) improved monitoring and vigilance at various

levels, including monthly certification of TPDS commodities delivered to ration cardholders;

- (iv) introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities, and
- (v) getting periodically evaluated functioning of TPDS.

#### **Assistance for Traditional Fishermen**

2270. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation for assisting the traditional fishermen;

(b) whether the Government has reintroduced saving-cum-relief scheme for the traditional fishermen;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of the Union and State Governments respectively under the scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government has released its share to the State Governments including Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide basic civic amenities and socio-economic security to fishermen. The details of the scheme are given in Statement-I

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Details of Saving-cum-Relief scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Central grants are released to the States on receipt of viable proposals alongwith utilization certificates in respect of grants released in the earlier year. No proposal has been received from the Government of

Gujarat for release of Central grant under Saving-Cum-Relief scheme. Statement-II indicating State-wise details of Central grants released to the State Governments under Saving-cum-Relief component is enclosed.

### **Statement-I**

#### *National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen*

For providing basic civic amenities and social and economic security to fishermen, National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme has following four components:—

- (a) Saving-cum-Relief;
- (b) Development of Model Fishermen Villages;
- (c) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen; and
- (d) Training and Extension.

#### **(a) Saving-cum-Relief:**

This is to provide financial support to fishermen (both Marine and Inland) in the lean period (fishing ban period). A subscription of Rs. 600/- is made by the fishermen over a period of 9 months of fishing. Governmental subscription of Rs. 1200/- is shared by the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis and 100% Central share in case of UTs. In the case of North-Eastern States Governmental contribution is met by the Centre and State on 75:25 basis. The total sum of Rs. 1800/- is distributed to a fisher @ Rs. 600/- per month for 3 months of fishing ban period.

#### **(b) Development of Model, Fishermen Villages:**

This has three sub-components viz. (i) construction of fishermen houses; (ii) construction of tubewells for drinking water; and (iii) construction of community halls as a common work/recreation place. The unit cost of a fisherman house is Rs. 50,000/-, for tubewells Rs. 30,000/- (Rs. 35,000/- for North-Eastern States) and for

a community hall Rs. 1,75,000/-. The entire cost is met by the Centre and the State.

#### **(c) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen:**

The active fishermen are provided insurance coverage of Rs. 1,00,000/- in case of death or permanent disability and Rs. 50,000/- in case of partial permanent disability. The scheme is implemented through FISHCOPFED, a National level Federation for Fishermen's Cooperatives which takes a policy for all the fishermen of the country. For this, there is a provision of payment of Re. 1/- per fisherman as service charge. The annual premium of Rs. 28/- is met by the Centre and the States. Thus the insurance cover is provided to the fishermen free of cost. The State Government of Kerala and West Bengal implement this insurance scheme through their own fishermen cooperatives and therefore Central share of annual premium for the fishermen is directly released the Governments of these States.

#### **(d) Training and Extension:**

This component aims to upgrading skills, capacities and knowledge of fishermen regarding modern fishing technology. For this purpose, training programme for fishermen are conducted, training and extension manuals are published and training-cum-awareness centres are established.

#### **Pattern of funding:**

While the pattern of funding for the training and extension component is on 80:20 basis between the Centre and the States, for the other three components it is 50:50 basis in case of States other than North-Eastern States for which 75% cost is borne by the Centre. In case of Union Territories, the cost all the four components is fully met by the Centre.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Central grants released to the State Government under the Saving-Cum-Relief component of the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen during the last three year and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.36	0	40.34	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.12	0	3.37	0
3.	Goa	0	0	2.15	6.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	5.00	5.50	6.26
5.	Karnataka	48.20	0	104.08	88.02
6.	Kerala	0	0	200.00	214.54
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15.07	0	31.46	0
8.	Orissa	39.92	0	89.64	0
9.	Rajasthan	2.62	1.68	3.72	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	269.94	240.00	0
11.	West Bengal	30.00	30.00	0	60.00
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.48	1.36	1.68	0
13.	Puducherry	150.00	126.00	150.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>608.87</b>	<b>433.98</b>	<b>871.94</b>	<b>374.82</b>

[Translation]

**Funds for Research in Agriculture**

2271. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated during each of the three years for research and development work in agriculture;

(b) the details of utilization of funds during the said period;

(c) whether any Monitoring Committee has been constituted to monitor the expenditure and progress of agricultural research 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) The funds allocated for research and development work in

agriculture during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is Rs. 1400 crore, Rs. 1620 crore and Rs. 1760 crore respectively.

(b) The utilization of funds allocated during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 1368.03 crore, Rs. 1284.26 crores and Rs. 1653.81 crores.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) ICAR has set up Institute Research Council (IRC), Research Advisory Committee (RAC) and Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) for monitoring the progress of agricultural research. In addition, ICAR has also developed mechanisms for evaluation through independent agencies.

Monitoring of the expenditure is carried out by internal and external auditing as well as by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Government of India.

[English]

#### **Amarnath Pilgrims**

2272. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who undertook the Amarnath pilgrimage during the last three years and the estimates for the current year alongwith the expenditure incurred;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce subsidy and provide other facilities to the pilgrims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the above proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The year-wise number of pilgrims who undertook the Amarnath pilgrimage during last three years and the total expenditure incurred by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board is as under:—

Year	No. of pilgrims	Expenditure Rs. In lacs
2006	3,47,000	265.69
2007	2,96,656	300.18
2008	5,33,368	284.95

During the current year till 15th July, 2009, a total of 3,01,297 pilgrims paid obeisance at the Holy Cave. The number of Yatris for the Current year will increase and cannot be estimated as it will depend on weather, etc.

Apart from the Shrine Board, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir also earmarks funds for providing various civic amenities. The details of such expenditure are not centrally maintained.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to grant subsidy to Amarnath pilgrims.

(c) and (d) Doesn't arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Signal Free Elevated Highways**

2273. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a signal free elevated highways between Delhi-Agra, Chennai-Tirupati and Chennai-Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the elevated highways is likely to be constructed?

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.

[Translation]

### Problems of Farmers

2274. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to address the problems being faced by the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has laid down any norms for considering the issues concerning the farmers under the said mechanism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (d) The Indian farmers face myriad problems ranging from vagaries of weather, resource availability, input supply, capital/credit availability, marketing etc. In order to address these problems, the Government is implementing a number of schemes and programmes, notable among them being the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Extension programmes through the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, Micro Irrigation Scheme, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, Comprehensive Credit Package and Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme.

From time to time, the Government also constitutes Commissions/Committees to study the various issues relating to the farm sector including the problems faced by the farmers and suggest suitable measures. For example, a National Commission on Farmers under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan was constituted based on whose main recommendations, the Government has announced the National Policy for Farmers in 2007.

In addition, the Government has set up a number of subordinate and attached offices, autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings, institutions in the fields of cooperation, credit, research and development spread throughout the country, which are also engaged in addressing the problems faced by the farmers. The State Governments have been supplementing these efforts with their own initiatives.

Besides this, in order to advise the farmers on the day-to-day issues including their problems, the Kisan Call Centres Scheme has been put in place. Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS) is being developed to provide consistent and quick replies to the queries of farmers with an escalation matrix in case of unresolved issues.

[English]

### Power Theft in NDMC Areas

2275. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the mechanism adopted by the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) to check and prevent power theft;

(b) whether any surprise checking undertaken to detect cases of power theft from street poles particularly in Chanakyapuri, Satya Marg and Madhu Limaye Marg;

(c) if so, the number of power theft cases registered during the last one year and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding connivance of NDMC employees in cases of power theft; and

(e) if so, the details and action taken against the erring officials alongwith the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Enforcement Cell of Commercial Department of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) checks the power theft from meter and acts on complaints

received in this regard from various sources. Further, the Electricity Department of the NDMC also conduct regular patrolling in the area to check and prevent the power theft.

(c) The NDMC has informed that no such case was registered during the last one year and the current year.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The NDMC has received four complaints during the last one year and the current year, alleging connivance of it employees in power theft. In three cases, no theft of electricity was noticed during the preliminary investigations. In the fourth case, the theft of electricity was prima facie noticed and disciplinary proceedings were initiated against three officials. Subsequently, minor penalties were imposed on all the three officials.

#### **Toll Free Number Facility for Farmers**

2276. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is providing guidance to the farmers from toll free number(s); and

(b) if so, the details of such a scheme in various States including Andhra Pradesh?

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) Kisan Call Centre (KCC) is a Scheme of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, functioning since 21st January, 2004 and working in 25 different locations of the country covering all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh. KCC provides guidance to farmers through the toll free number **1800-180-1551** in local dialects to farmers' queries on all aspects of agriculture and allied subjects. The Kisan Call Centre Services are accessible through all telephone networks including mobile phones from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. on all seven days of the week.

The State-wise details of the KCCs are given in the

enclosed Statement. As regards the Kisan Call Centre for Andhra Pradesh, the Kisan Call Centre is located in Hyderabad. Kisan Call Centre, Hyderabad received 1,07,528 calls till June, 2009.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise details of the KCC locations and the States/Union Territories covered*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3.	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	New Delhi
7.	Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman	Ahmedabad
8.	Haryana and Punjab	Chandigarh
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore
13.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	Trichur
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
15.	Maharashtra, Goa	Nagpur
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
17.	Mizoram	Aizwal
18.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar

1	2	3
19. Rajasthan		Jaipur
20. Sikkim		Gangtok
21. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry		Coimbatore
22. Tripura		Agartala
23. Uttar Pradesh		Kanpur
24. Uttarakhand		Dehradun
25. West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Kolkata

*Details of number of calls received under Kisan Call Centre Scheme till June 30th, 2009*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Calls
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	7185
2.	Andhra Pradesh	107528
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2034
4.	Assam	33110
5.	Bihar	71508
6.	Chhattisgarh	42195
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81
8.	Delhi	70070
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3128
10.	Gujarat	269573
11.	Haryana	123043
12.	Himachal Pradesh	61118
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	76836
14.	Jharkhand	24925

2	3
15. Karnataka	207394
16. Kerala	172001
17. Lakshadweep	944
18. Madhya Pradesh	272897
19. Maharashtra	256036
20. Manipur	23242
21. Meghalaya	6925
22. Mizoram	6367
23. Nagaland	1442
24. Orissa	66425
25. Punjab	205189
26. Rajasthan	353618
27. Sikkim	688
28. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	223451
29. Tripura	16417
30. Uttar Pradesh	525938
31. Uttarakhand	84676
32. West Bengal	151773
Total	34,67,757

*Source:* Monthly Operations Report, June, 2009 for Kisan Call Centres, Submitted to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, by Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi.

[Translation]

#### Production of Rural Industries

2277. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the production of hand woven and hand spun woolen and silk khadi cloth/products during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the production/manufacturing units in Rural Industries including mineral, forest produce, agriculture, food, chemical, polymer, hand made paper and rural engineering, State-wise and product-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the quantity of hand-spun, hand-woven cotton, woolen and silk khadi produced in the country, during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. Similar figures for 2008-09 have not been compiled yet and those for 2009-

10 will become available only after the year is over and the figures are compiled.

(b) The rural/village industries promoted by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are categorised under seven broad groups, namely, (1) Mineral based industry [MBI] (2) Forest based industry [FBI] (3) Agro and food processing industry [AFPI] (4) Polymer and chemical based industry [PCBI] (5) Handmade paper and fibre industry [HMPFI] (6) Rural engineering and bio-technology industry [REBTI] and (7) Service activities. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the value of production of these seven groups of village industries, during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV, V and VI respectively. Similar figures for 2008-09 have not been compiled yet and those for 2009-10 will become available only after the year is over and the figures are compiled.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State/Union Territory-wise details of production of khadi during 2005-06*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cotton Khadi	Woolen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Total Khadi
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
2.	Delhi	4.54	0.86	0.00	5.40
3.	Haryana	31.53	12.72	0.00	44.25
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.82	1.35	0.00	2.17
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	2.88	0.01	3.02
6.	Punjab	12.57	10.80	0.00	23.37
7.	Rajasthan	23.59	10.66	0.00	34.25
8.	Bihar	8.17	0.55	0.76	9.48
9.	Jharkhand	0.99	0.01	0.92	1.92
10.	Orissa	1.04	0.00	0.98	2.02
11.	West Bengal	11.57	0.00	23.39	34.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03
13.	Assam	0.48	0.00	3.42	3.90
14.	Manipur	0.48	0.00	0.17	0.65
15.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
16.	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05
17.	Nagaland	0.01	0.16	0.31	0.48
18.	Tripura	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17
19.	Sikkim	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06
20.	Andhra Pradesh	13.45	0.29	1.94	15.68
21.	Karnataka	34.51	5.96	4.50	44.97
22.	Kerala	17.26	0.00	0.21	17.47
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.22	0.00	5.85	41.07
25.	Gujarat	29.23	1.39	0.08	30.70
26.	Maharashtra	4.35	0.00	0.01	4.36
27.	Chhattisgarh	1.02	0.05	2.77	3.84
28.	Madhya Pradesh	2.32	1.72	1.25	5.29
29.	Uttarakhand	15.92	2.34	0	18.26
30.	Uttar Pradesh	337.01	12.26	2.32	351.59
Total		586.46	64.03	48.98	699.47

**Statement-II**

State/Union Territory-wise details of production of khadi during 2006-07

(lakh square meters)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cotton Khadi	Woolen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Total Khadi
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Delhi	4.04	0.86	0.00	4.90
3.	Haryana	34.94	13.56	0.00	48.50
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.85	2.06	0.00	2.91
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.15	2.96	0.01	3.12
6.	Punjab	12.69	10.69	0.00	23.38
7.	Rajasthan	24.86	12.71	0.00	37.57
8.	Bihar	8.17	0.55	0.76	9.48
9.	Jharkhand	0.99	0.01	0.92	1.92
10.	Orissa	1.28	0.00	1.04	2.32
11.	West Bengal	11.84	0.00	23.49	35.33
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03
13.	Assam	0.51	0.00	3.59	4.10
14.	Manipur	0.48	0.00	0.19	0.67
15.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
16.	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.16	0.18	0.34
18.	Sikkim	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.10
19.	Tripura	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18
20.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	0.25	0.76	16.06
21.	Karnataka	35.75	6.05	4.86	46.66
22.	Kerala	21.63	0.00	0.30	21.93
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	38.91	0.00	6.23	45.14
25.	Gujarat	29.53	1.39	0.08	31.00
26.	Maharashtra	4.70	0.00	0.02	4.72
27.	Chhattisgarh	1.21	0.04	3.17	4.42
28.	Madhya Pradesh	2.39	1.74	1.27	5.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Uttarakhand	15.92	2.34	0.00	18.26
30.	Uttar Pradesh	334.64	13.18	2.38	350.20
Total		600.84	68.57	49.34	718.75

**Statement-III***State/Union Territory-wise details of production of khadi during 2007-08*

(lakh square meters)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cotton Khadi	Woolen Khadi	Silk Khadi	Total Khadi
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
2.	Delhi	5.04	0.10	0.00	5.14
3.	Haryana	36.50	14.13	0.00	50.63
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90	2.22	0.00	3.12
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	3.11	0.35	3.66
6.	Punjab	13.82	11.58	0.00	25.40
7.	Rajasthan	25.98	12.55	0	38.53
8.	Bihar	9.10	0.52	0.75	10.37
9.	Jharkhand	1.04	0.01	0.96	2.01
10.	Orissa	1.34	0.00	2.16	3.50
11.	West Bengal	13.52	0.00	24.44	37.96
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.05
13.	Assam	0.37	0.00	3.91	4.28
14.	Manipur	0.51	0.00	0.20	0.71
15.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.10
16.	Mizoram	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.42
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
18.	Tripura	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Andhra Pradesh	26.75	0.28	0.85	27.88
20.	Karnataka	38.78	6.70	5.14	50.62
21.	Kerala	25.46	0.00	0.31	25.77
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.01	0.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	44.03	0.00	6.95	50.98
24.	Gujarat	32.63	1.48	0.09	34.20
25.	Maharashtra	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30
26.	Chhattisgarh	1.67	0.06	4.20	5.93
27.	Madhya Pradesh	3.88	1.90	1.37	7.15
28.	Uttarakhand	19.46	2.85	0.00	22.31
29.	Uttar Pradesh	334.01	14.43	1.73	350.17
Total		636.85	71.92	53.66	762.43

**Statement-IV***State/Union Territory-wise details of production of village industries during 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	AFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI	Service Activities	Total village industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	245.71	133.97	534.62	275.93	78.93	329.27	153.66	1752.09
2.	Delhi	816.61	447.12	1568.32	912.27	273.10	1040.59	479.67	5537.68
3.	Haryana	6644.91	2809.59	13238.96	4512.08	1809.81	9409.14	1204.82	39629.31
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4474.01	2781.74	8867.80	4560.10	1356.59	7715.92	1846.24	31602.40
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3811.90	2049.67	7559.18	3861.10	1325.31	6261.37	2444.66	27313.19
6.	Punjab	8055.57	5627.63	12485.94	8035.93	2321.30	11314.56	2324.81	50165.74
7.	Rajasthan	21210.03	8788.40	32086.04	15285.85	4872.66	23140.40	6855.69	112239.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	277.29	123.22	539.87	129.82	44.68	359.75	102.24	1576.87
9.	Bihar	3115.84	582.79	13503.63	1803.24	80.75	3202.93	569.68	22858.86
10.	Jharkhand	1921.32	421.94	1126.64	171.22	99.12	828.13	405.51	4973.88
11.	Orissa	3859.81	1762.24	7129.41	2980.50	1068.96	5020.05	1096.43	22917.40
12.	West Bengal	6926.95	4802.15	11492.11	9062.48	3356.89	6285.74	4600.00	46526.32
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.28	234.28	148.84	120.25	62.76	406.76	86.58	1195.75
14.	Assam	4112.48	2063.42	6374.96	2935.73	530.21	4563.17	675.65	21255.62
15.	Manipur	1020.21	507.30	1851.03	1026.41	442.14	1294.05	503.73	6644.87
16.	Meghalaya	1107.77	586.91	1605.53	622.78	168.26	1195.38	236.23	5522.86
17.	Mizoram	1499.67	592.57	2904.06	832.23	285.48	1999.59	840.55	8954.15
18.	Nagaland	1182.22	549.91	1994.70	810.53	275.34	1683.58	430.90	6927.18
19.	Sikkim	240.39	126.72	498.69	78.75	79.98	385.52	163.92	1573.97
20.	Tripura	1207.22	159.20	527.80	649.40	177.54	1181.83	539.73	4442.72
21.	Andhra Pradesh	17252.86	7120.67	22188.32	9181.06	3015.58	13795.57	2603.52	75157.58
22.	Karnataka	15407.82	6245.06	28755.03	13864.15	4306.70	17786.09	5826.83	92191.68
23.	Kerala	10088.89	5143.01	17622.08	8260.40	2882.77	12885.45	2891.88	59774.48
24.	Lakshadweep	33.56	9.44	58.06	16.01	3.68	23.64	10.74	155.13
25.	Puducherry	70.52	51.19	133.48	64.87	30.36	180.87	89.70	620.99
26.	Tamil Nadu	13204.68	6033.65	22723.24	12275.29	4818.35	17894.27	7245.94	84195.42
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.79	3.73	36.32	8.13	0.15	9.35	19.79	92.26
28.	Goa	500.94	323.63	910.54	778.72	146.06	643.71	239.10	3542.70
29.	Gujarat	7746.99	3622.55	14643.90	7967.18	2437.14	10426.05	5916.38	52760.19
30.	Maharashtra	22942.11	12051.87	42388.84	22851.96	7000.03	29011.10	10560.83	146806.74
31.	Chhattisgarh	6329.77	1324.03	6239.38	2173.88	496.85	2899.51	527.39	19990.81
32.	Madhya Pradesh	18513.00	2649.51	15915.49	10054.01	2413.88	12688.07	4850.44	67084.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33. Uttarakhand		1979.38	1204.87	3894.94	1582.73	949.71	2937.03	549.79	13098.45
34. Uttar Pradesh		23501.05	14161.97	45255.19	21520.60	6718.03	30214.40	11102.17	152473.41
Total		209452.55	95095.95	346802.94	169265.59	53929.10	239012.84	77995.20	1191554.17

**Abbreviations used:** MBI — Mineral based industry; FBI — Forest based industry; AFPI — Agro and food processing industry; PCBI — Polymer and chemical based industry; HMPFI — Handmade paper and fibre industry; REBTI — Rural engineering and bio-technology industry.

**Statement-V**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of production of village industries during 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	AFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI	Service Activities	Total village industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	245.71	133.97	534.62	279.61	78.93	329.27	155.31	1757.42
2.	Delhi	819.76	447.12	1593.73	922.19	280.98	1040.59	483.92	5588.29
3.	Haryana	8271.09	4159.89	14587.79	5152.11	2146.28	12387.31	1318.98	48023.45
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4775.99	2941.07	10099.35	4874.31	1580.40	9302.52	2075.15	35648.79
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	4043.22	2340.84	8464.39	3954.87	1372.50	6911.64	3044.53	30131.99
6.	Punjab	9863.04	6800.11	15409.04	9014.90	2566.16	12777.05	2424.51	58854.81
7.	Rajasthan	24044.19	9627.36	35665.78	16179.92	5268.62	25116.71	7103.37	123005.95
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294.72	127.84	581.71	139.11	46.78	381.80	104.14	1676.10
9.	Bihar	3429.48	814.11	15355.56	2002.95	117.03	3913.20	611.09	26243.42
10.	Jharkhand	2719.79	451.39	1390.35	267.40	118.28	1227.08	433.68	6607.97
11.	Orissa	4691.04	2039.28	9346.01	3534.64	1329.62	6128.32	1149.52	28218.43
12.	West Bengal	8813.38	5430.73	16255.66	10603.36	3985.63	8801.07	4661.97	58551.80
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	272.19	452.18	196.06	99.04	558.43	90.55	1918.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Assam		5464.88	2514.17	9981.40	3837.31	949.95	6366.39	724.03	29838.13
15. Manipur		1191.37	602.43	2053.52	1035.86	442.14	1439.00	509.37	7273.69
16. Meghalaya		1459.52	623.19	1901.21	650.19	184.27	1315.08	285.85	6419.31
17. Mizoram		2321.51	866.52	5095.62	1380.11	551.97	3095.37	868.69	14179.79
18. Nagaland		1197.97	673.55	2190.58	818.40	280.85	2051.34	460.14	7672.83
19. Sikkim		359.66	166.46	816.74	158.24	116.73	544.54	168.21	2330.58
20. Tripura		1469.56	233.70	735.44	755.14	212.24	1466.54	588.93	5461.55
21. Andhra Pradesh		25626.67	7638.95	27012.60	9848.01	3535.49	16099.27	2807.43	92568.42
22. Karnataka		17316.92	6881.41	33845.96	15136.86	4936.70	20331.55	5904.39	104353.79
23. Kerala		12249.53	5598.97	19122.79	9045.06	3172.57	14688.98	3049.39	66927.29
24. Puducherry		33.56	9.44	58.06	16.01	3.68	23.64	10.74	155.13
25. Lakshadweep		102.55	53.60	173.33	69.44	33.92	260.36	95.96	789.16
26. Tamil Nadu		14464.68	6391.76	25410.97	13057.65	5296.84	19429.11	7316.20	91367.21
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		14.79	3.73	36.32	8.13	0.15	9.35	19.79	92.26
28. Goa		517.85	415.61	1016.48	831.53	164.44	643.71	260.50	3850.12
29. Gujarat		8077.31	3622.55	15078.92	8654.62	2502.28	12652.57	5977.87	56566.12
30. Maharashtra		24396.15	12620.92	46149.73	23738.32	7446.39	31007.47	10615.74	155974.72
31. Chhattisgarh		8947.16	1382.88	8394.56	2446.82	524.31	3527.78	614.18	25837.69
32. Madhya Pradesh		21029.33	2908.17	18379.63	10433.85	2502.13	13732.77	4982.53	73968.41
33. Uttarakhand		2301.15	1337.69	4412.96	1856.20	1108.73	3580.52	661.64	15258.89
34. Uttar Pradesh		26360.51	14664.93	51714.47	22647.99	7062.38	32559.26	11597.97	166607.51
Total		247164.04	104796.53	403317.46	183547.17	60018.41	273699.59	81176.27	1353719.47

**Abbreviations used:** MBI — Mineral based industry; FBI — Forest based industry; AFPI — Agro and food processing industry; PCBI — Polymer and chemical based industry; HMPFI — Handmade paper and fibre industry; REBTI — Rural engineering and bio-technology industry.

**Statement-VI***State/Union Territory-wise details of production of village industries during 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	AFPI	PCBI	HMPFI	REBTI	Service Activities	Total village industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	255.16	133.97	545.12	279.61	78.93	329.27	159.77	1781.83
2.	Delhi	819.76	447.12	1617.15	929.80	280.98	1043.22	492.52	5630.55
3.	Haryana	10870.42	5985.16	17297.32	6518.21	2774.39	16848.97	1589.39	61883.86
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5596.57	3095.84	11789.12	5271.11	1922.60	11804.57	2444.72	41924.53
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	5424.34	2801.21	12147.42	4875.62	1818.75	8753.18	3092.98	38913.50
6.	Punjab	12319.25	7975.74	21270.35	10991.74	3234.38	16026.59	2609.35	74427.40
7.	Rajasthan	34075.89	10724.56	38316.30	17167.66	5476.78	28166.91	8460.34	142388.44
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294.72	127.84	625.60	139.11	46.78	381.80	118.04	1733.89
9.	Bihar	3936.68	985.16	18591.61	2237.73	337.22	5234.26	707.20	32029.86
10.	Jharkhand	3731.94	500.22	1833.45	502.65	152.14	1703.78	459.39	8883.57
11.	Orissa	6548.65	2206.13	11482.13	4004.25	1536.68	6888.47	1411.04	34077.35
12.	West Bengal	13827.92	7102.23	29627.83	13946.40	5322.81	10806.99	5394.68	86028.86
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	362.93	474.95	733.69	222.52	119.52	845.45	168.45	2927.51
14.	Assam	7967.45	3147.43	14041.59	4260.83	1128.82	8170.45	1292.31	40008.88
15.	Manipur	1278.78	644.06	2141.72	1035.86	442.14	1575.03	523.05	7640.64
16.	Meghalaya	2018.86	659.05	3242.38	704.63	333.53	1853.73	289.67	9101.85
17.	Mizoram	2543.64	964.12	6461.62	1443.95	551.97	4256.04	1168.80	17390.14
18.	Nagaland	1387.71	883.50	2402.58	849.90	285.37	3159.51	531.92	9500.49
19.	Sikkim	375.31	334.88	1120.40	168.01	116.73	776.80	238.86	3130.99
20.	Tripura	2065.17	337.23	1392.74	1061.53	293.72	2111.45	707.97	7969.81
21.	Andhra Pradesh	40533.95	7866.12	31876.10	10625.59	4105.06	19375.11	3264.22	117646.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22. Karnataka		22750.72	7134.25	37917.55	15943.52	5189.65	23905.12	6503.71	119344.52
23. Kerala		15557.61	6424.80	21475.32	10279.55	3602.39	16917.24	3391.75	77648.66
24. Lakshadweep		33.56	9.44	58.06	16.01	3.68	31.94	14.00	166.69
25. Puducherry		182.46	127.26	303.85	83.62	54.92	388.93	120.61	1261.65
26. Tamil Nadu		18045.81	6750.76	29256.60	14257.22	8144.49	22518.79	8406.23	107379.90
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		14.79	3.73	36.32	8.13	0.15	9.35	19.79	92.26
28. Goa		606.58	445.17	1253.20	890.70	164.44	762.05	266.43	4388.57
29. Gujarat		9008.77	3644.92	16389.16	9614.79	2629.17	13993.89	7288.62	62569.32
30. Maharashtra		28332.29	13210.67	49420.22	24735.66	7690.57	33771.92	10916.89	168078.22
31. Chhattisgarh		12447.97	1672.94	10559.03	2733.79	644.38	4181.35	993.06	33232.52
32. Madhya Pradesh		24956.80	3120.32	22450.74	11214.68	2646.56	14825.09	5401.28	84615.47
33. Uttarakhand		2718.89	2101.36	5208.86	2142.59	1194.57	4527.20	916.53	18810.00
34. Uttar Pradesh		31839.16	16000.01	61467.40	24182.57	7542.97	36548.27	13244.10	190824.48
Total		322730.51	118042.15	484352.53	203339.54	69867.24	322492.72	92607.67	1613432.36

**Abbreviations used:** **MBI** — Mineral based industry; **FBI** — Forest based industry; **AFPI** — Agro and food processing industry; **PCBI** — Polymer and chemical based industry; **HMPFI** — Handmade paper and fibre industry; **REBTI** — Rural engineering and bio-technology industry.

### **Rise in Price of Agricultural Equipments**

2278. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- whether the price of agricultural equipments have shown an increasing trend during the last one year;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, equipment-wise; and
- the steps taken to arrest the 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) Agricultural implements are of wide varieties and sizes and large number of manufacturers both in organized and unorganized sectors located across the country are involved in manufacturing of the same. Also, price of agricultural equipment vary from State to State depending upon demand and supply situation, type of crops, location of manufacturers etc. This makes it difficult to compete and compare the prices of agricultural equipments on national level. A wide range of raw materials like cast iron, steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, sheet metal etc., are used in manufacturing of agricultural equipments and price of these raw materials have gone up. However, the Government has taken measures such as waiving of Excise duty on all

agricultural implements and subsidy to farmers for the purchase of different agricultural equipments under various Government schemes has increased from the year 2007-08.

#### Labour Intensive Policy for Cottage Industry

2279. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated a labour intensive policy for the development of the cottage industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) during 2008-09 has approved the following three new schemes for development and promotion of the khadi and village industries sector through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for implementation:—

- (i) "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)" for creation of additional employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The Scheme is being implemented through the KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, entrepreneurs can also establish village industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC/KVIBs of States and Union

Territories/DICs and loans from implementing public sector scheduled commercial Banks, selected regional rural Banks and co-operative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 10 lakh each in the service/business sector and up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector.

- (ii) Scheme for "Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans" with the objective, inter alia, to make khadi industry more competitive with more market-driven, profitable production and sustained employment for khadi artisans and related service providers by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment and repairs to/renovation of existing/operational machinery and equipment, extend an evenly balanced and need-based support in all areas of Khadi activities viz. production, distribution, promotion and capacity building.
- (iii) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans to provide financial assistance exclusively to khadi spinners and weavers belonging to below poverty line (BPL) category for construction of worksheds.

In addition, a new scheme, namely, 'Scheme for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' has been approved in July 2009 with the objective to assist identified weak khadi institutions so as to enable those institutions regain their status and revive their potential for reemployment, and improving marketing of khadi products through development of marketing infrastructure, including renovation of selected sales outlets of khadi institutions, on a limited basis.

The details of targets set by KVIC for these three new schemes for year 2009-10, are given below:—

Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation	Target
1	2	3
PMEGP	Rs. 823 crore	Generation of additional employment opportunities for 6.17 lakh persons

1	2	3
Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	Rs. 15 crore	6,000 spinners to be provided worksheds
Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans.	Rs. 8 crore	23 khadi institutions to be assisted.
Scheme for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	Rs. 5 crore	Assisting around 30 identified weak khadi institutions and development of marketing infrastructure, including renovation of 8 selected sales outlets.

[English]

**Import Duty on Edible Oil**

2280. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of the domestic coconut and other edible oils have fallen due to slashing of import duty on edible oils including palmolein causing a huge loss to the farmers and domestic manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the prevailing import duty imposed on different varieties of edible oils during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to assist the farmers and domestic manufacturers and ensure remunerative price to them?

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 prices of all major edible oils have fallen in the last one year because of measures taken the Government such as reduction in import duties on all crude and refined oils to nil and 7.5% respectively and ban on export of major edible oils, fall in international prices etc. The export of coconut oil has been allowed through Cochin Port and import of palm oils through ports in Kerala has been prohibited. A Statement showing details of import duty adjustments on various dates on edible oils during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) Government of India fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year for oilseeds and undertake support price operations if the prices fall below MSP. Custom duties are adjusted keeping in view the interests of farmers, consumers and domestic manufacturers.

**Statement**

Name of Oil	Rates of import duty/effective dates					
1	2					
Crude Palm Oil	70% (11.08.06)	60% (24.01.07)	50% (13.04.07)	45% (23.07.07)	20% (21.03.08)	-Nil- (01.04.08)
RBD Palmolein	80% (11.08.06)	67.5% (24.01.07)	57.5% (13.04.07)	52.5% (23.07.07)	27.5% (21.03.08)	7.5% (01.04.08)
Crude Soyabean Oil	40% (23.07.07)	-Nil- (01.04.08)	20% (18.11.08)	-Nil- (24.03.09)		

1	2				
Refined Soyabean Oil	40% (23.07.07)	7.5% (01.04.08)	7.5% (01.04.08)	7.5% (01.04.08)	
Crude Sunflower Oil	65% (24.01.07)	50% (01.03.07)	40% (23.07.07)	20% (21.03.08)	-Nil- (01.04.08)
Refined Sunflower Oil	75% (24.01.07)	60% (01.03.07)	50% (23.07.07)	27.5% (21.03.08)	7.5% (01.04.08)

**Restoration of Bridges and Four  
Laning of NH-17**

2281. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the restoration of bridges and four laning project of NH-17 is pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to

consider four laning of NH-17 between Goa and Kerala border through coastal Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) No proposal for restoration of bridges on NH-17 is pending with the Ministry. As regards four laning of NH-17, the status is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Restoration of bridges and four laning of NH-17*

Sl.No.	State	Length (in km.)	Status of four laning
1	Maharashtra	475	84 km proposed under NHDP phase III is at feasibility stage. Another 21.50 km being four laned by State PWD under NH (0) scheme. At present, there is no proposal to take up four laning of the remaining 369.50 km.
2	Goa	139	Entire 139 km proposed under NHDP phase III is at feasibility stage.
3	Karnataka	300	Work is in progress in 17.30 km which is targeted for completion by December 2009. Further 192 km is at feasibility stage and the remaining 90.70 km proposed under NHDP phase III is at various stages of award.
4.	Kerala	421	Entire 421 km has been proposed under NHDP phase III, out of which Letter of Acceptance (LOA) has been issued for 170 km. Further 131 km is at project preparation stage and the remaining 120 km is at bidding stage.
Total		1335	

### Smuggling Across Borders

2282. SHRI VARUN GANDHI :

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smuggling of cattle and drugs is on the rise across international borders including on Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported alongwith the quantum of drugs and the number of cattle seized during each of the last three years and in the current year, border-wise;

(c) whether the smugglers are involving women and children in their activities;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling across the borders?

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

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### Training Programme for Sports Persons

2283. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study of sports science has been made an integral part of the training programme for the sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any initiative for providing adequate knowhow/training to the trainers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sports Sciences are an integral part of the training of sportspersons inducted under the following Sports Promotional Schemes are being implemented by Sports Authority of India (SAI) :—

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
3. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
5. Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres to cover Schools/Colleges for wider Coverage.
6. Centre of Excellence (COX) Scheme

Necessary scientific back-up is also provided to those selected for national camps.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Scientific support is being provided to National Coaches in the form of scientific analyses of sportspersons. Scientific inputs in the sports study/training enhances the performance of athletes. The Government in its scheme for preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games-2010 has approved 80 Sports Scientists/supporting staff for training of Core probable in 17 + 1 sports disciplines.

### Extraction and Export of Granite

2284. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes undertaken for extraction of granite and improving and upgrading mining technology in the country;

(b) the granite reserves available in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the quantum of granite exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether export of granite has slowed down in the recent years;

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

(f) the 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) Granite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and as per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, all powers to make rules and grant mineral concessions for minor minerals have been given to the concerned State Government. The Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 on 1st June, 1999, to conserve the granite resources and to prescribe a uniform frame work with regard to systematic and scientific exploitation of granite throughout the country.

The Central Government has constituted a Granite Development Council (GDC) including various stakeholders to discuss and redressal issues raised by granite industry.

(b) As per available information, as on 1.4.2005 an estimated reserve of 1130 million cubic meters of reserves are available in the country, of which 86% are located in Madhya Pradesh, 7% in Orissa and the remaining 7% are located in the States of Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) As per available information, details of export of granite and granite products from India in terms of quantity and value from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are as under:—

Year	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2
2005-06	349059.10
2006-07	472484.20

1	2
2007-08	428748.50
2008-09 (Projections)	437052.10

(d) and (e) As per available information, in the year 2007-08, there had been a decline of 9% in the exports of granite and products over the previous year. Exports of granite had been hit especially in the US market and other developed markets because of the allegation on emission of radioactive radon.

(f) Government provides opportunities for buyer-seller meet through Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) and promotion of industry through schemes like Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, grant of Duty Entitlement Passbook credit etc.

#### **Amendment of Section 377 of IPC**

2285. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to review laws on homo sexuality and amend/repeal section 377 of the Indian Penal Code;

(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) Delhi High Court in its recent judgment on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 7455 of 2001 filed by an NGO, has, inter alia, ruled that Section 377 of IPC, insofar as, it criminalizes consensual sexual acts of adults in private, is violative of Articles 21, 14 and 15 of the Constitution. The order of the Delhi High Court has been challenged in the Supreme Court of India by Shri Suresh Kumar Koushal and another. As such, the matter is sub-judice.

*[English]***Industrial Agreement with Kenya**

2286. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any mutual cooperation agreement with Kenya Industrial Estates Limited for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in both the countries;

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

(c) the extent to which the country will be benefited by the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), a PSU under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) has signed an Agreement on mutual cooperation with Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) Ltd., a Government of Kenya State Corporation on 12.05.2009 at Nairobi, Kenya for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in both the countries. As part of this Agreement, NSIC would assist KIE in carrying out industrial potential surveys and feasibility studies to identify thrust areas and opportunities for the development of small enterprises in Kenya on mutual agreed terms. NSIC would also assist KIE in setting up of Business Incubator Centres for demonstration and training on technologies for startup entrepreneurs of Kenya. NSIC would assist KIE in developing policy and institutional framework for SME development in Kenya and provide advisory services for capacity building, marketing, credit support and technology support on mutually agreed terms. NSIC in collaboration with KIE, would also facilitate technology transfer from India in specific industrial sectors. KIE would facilitate and assist NSIC in holding machinery

and equipment expositions in Kenya to promote Indian technologies. Both NSIC and KIE would facilitate the exchange of business missions to help initiate technology transfer and sustainable business alliances between enterprises in India and Kenya. Further, they would also assist each other in holding virtual exhibitions at their respective website regarding products and services offered by SMEs in both countries. The development of sustainable business alliances and technology transfer between MSMEs in India and Kenya would mutually benefit both the countries. Moreover, the advisory services being offered by NSIC on commercial terms would help it generate revenues in foreign currency besides earning lots of goodwill for the country.

**National Highways in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**

2287. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the length of new National Highways laid or taken up in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether regional imbalances exist in regard to National Highways; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken to remove such imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) The details of the length of new National Highways declared in the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The National Highways are declared on a national perspective and not on regional or demographic considerations.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of the length of new National Highways declared in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during the last three years and the current year*

**2006-07**

State	National Highway No.	Stretch	Approx. length (in kms.)
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144
	227	Thiruchirappalli-Lalgudi-Kumaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Karnataka		Nil	

**2007-08**

Tamil Nadu	Nil
Karnataka	Nil

**2008-09**

Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	Perambalur-Perali- Keelapalur-Ariyalur- Kunnam- Thiruvaiyaru-Kandiyur-Thanjavur	85
	230	Madurai-Tiruppuvanam-Poovandhi-Sivaganga- Kalaiyarkoil-Tiruvadanai-Tondi Port Town	82
	234	Pernampet-Gudiyattam-Katpadi-Vellore-Pushpagiri- Polur-Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram	190
Karnataka	234	Mangalore-Beltangadi-Mudigare-Belur- Huliya-Sira-Madhugiri-Chintamani	553

**2009-10**

Tamil Nadu	Nil
Karnataka	Nil

**Wheat Import**

2288. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat has been imported by the

Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(c) the details regarding the import price and procurement price for wheat 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) No wheat has been imported by the Government during the current year i.e. 2009-10. During the last three years, wheat was imported only in 2006-07 and 2007-08 and no wheat was imported during 2008-09.

(b) During 2006-07 and 2007-08, 53.79 lakh tons and 18.44 lakh tons respectively of wheat was imported.

(c) The weighted average price of wheat imported during 2006-07 and 2007-08 was US \$ 205.34 per ton i.e. Rs. 8214.00 (approx.) and US \$ 366.83 per ton i.e. Rs. 14,673.00 (approx.) respectively.

The procurement price (Minimum Support Price and incentive bonus) fixed for wheat during the last three Rabi Marketing Seasons (RMS) and current season are as under:-

Rabi Marketing Season	Minimum Support Price (including Bonus)
2006-07	Rs. 700
2007-08	Rs. 850
2008-09	Rs. 1000
2009-10	Rs. 1080

[Translation]

#### Dependence on Agriculture

2289. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large percentage of our population including Jharkhand earns their livelihood from agriculture;

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

(c) whether there is a lack of facilities for two crop,

soil testing, timely availability of seeds and proper training to farmers in various States including Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) As per Census 2001, 58.20% of workforce in India and 66.68% of workforce in Jharkhand earn their livelihood from agriculture. State wise number of total workers, agricultural workers and percentage of agricultural workers to total workers is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government provides facilities in terms of soil testing, timely availability of seeds and proper training to farmers through various schemes like National Food Security Mission, Development of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds, National Project on Soil Health and Fertility, revitalization of the extension system through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Establishment of Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres for agricultural graduates, etc.

#### Statement

State-wise Number of Total Workers, Agricultural Workers and Percentage of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers as per 2001 Census

(in 000 numbers)

State/UT	Population Dependent on Agriculture	Total Workers	% of Agri. to total worker
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	21692	34894	62.17
Arunachal Pradesh	298	483	61.70
Assam	4994	9539	52.35

1	2	3	4
Bihar	21611	27975	77.25
Chhattisgarh	7402	9680	76.47
Delhi	53	4545	1.17
Goa	86	523	16.44
Gujarat	10964	21256	51.58
Haryana	4297	8377	51.30
Himachal Pradesh	2049	2992	68.48
Jammu and Kashmir	1838	3754	48.96
Jharkhand	6741	10109	66.68
Karnataka	13111	23535	55.71
Kerala	2345	10284	22.80
Madhya Pradesh	18439	25794	71.49
Maharashtra	22629	41173	54.96
Manipur	493	945	52.17
Meghalaya	639	970	65.88
Mizoram	283	467	60.60
Nagaland	580	848	68.40
Orissa	9247	14276	64.77
Punjab	3555	9127	38.95
Rajasthan	15664	23767	65.91
Sikkim	148	263	56.27
Tamil Nadu	13754	27878	49.34
Tripura	589	1160	50.78
Uttarakhand	1892	3134	60.37
Uttar Pradesh	35568	53984	65.89

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	13017	29482	44.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	136	19.85
Chandigarh	3	340	0.88
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	114	47.37
Daman and Diu	5	73	6.85
Puducherry	83	343	24.20
Lakshadweep	—	15	—
India	234088	402235	58.20

*Source: Census 2001*

*[English]*

#### **Use of Sub-Standard Pesticides**

2290. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers are losing their crops heavily on account of use of sub-standard pesticides and insecticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Government has received representations from the pesticide industry regarding manufacture and sale of spurious pesticides in the market. A news item published in the newspaper 'Business Standard' dated 22/09/2008 had mentioned annual crop loss worth Rs. 6,000 crore on account of spurious pesticides.

(c) Quality of pesticides is checked by the State Governments through regular drawal and analysis of

pesticide samples by Insecticide Inspectors, Insecticide Analysts and Pesticide Testing Laboratories under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. 21 States and one UT have set up 55 State Pesticide Testing Laboratories with an annual capacity of analyzing over 52,940 pesticides samples. Two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur with annual capacity of 2,000 samples supplement the resources of States/UTs in analysis of pesticides. Besides, the Government has set up a Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad as referral laboratory.

### Gold Reserves

2291. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the new gold reserve areas identified in the

country including Rajasthan;

(b) the approximate quantum of gold deposits in those blocks, State-wise;

(c) whether steps have been taken to mine gold from those mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) As a result of its regional surveys, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has identified a number of Gold deposits in the country during the last three years in the States of Karnataka, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan where investigations have led to the estimation of resources as given below:—

State	Year	Block/district	Resource of Gold Ore	Grade of Gold (grams/tonne)
Rajasthan	2005-06 and 2006-07	Delwara West Block, Bhukia Gold Belt, Banswara district	4.78 million tonnes	1.32 g/t.
		Delwara Block, Bhukia Gold Belt, Banswara district	1.30 million tonnes	1.5 g/t.
		Khankariya Gara Block, Bhukia Gold Belt, Banswara district	1.24 million tonnes	0.96 g/t
		Dugocha Main (Central) block and Dugocha North Block, Udaipur district	Additional resource of 0.16 million tonnes	—
	2007-08	Delwara West Block, Banswara	5.36 million tonnes	2.09 g/t.
Chhattisgarh	2007-08	Baghmara block, Sonakhan area, Raipur district	0.09 million tonnes	0.93 g/t.
Jharkhand	2005-06	Parasi, Ranchi district	1.11 million tonnes	2.24 g/t.
		Pahardia, West Singhbhum district	0.33 million tonnes	3.65 g/t.
Karnataka	2005-06	Ajjanahalli East Block, Tumkur district	0.293 million tonnes	2.00 g/t.
	2006-07	Ajjanahalli central sector, Tumkur district	0.10 million tonnes	1.65 g/t.
		Ajjanahalli East Block (North Sector), Tumkur district	0.38 million tonnes	1.70 g/t.

(c) and (d) GSI does regional exploration for minerals on a systematic basis to estimate the availability of resources. Prospecting and mining is done primarily by private enterprise based on the technical feasibility and economic benefits. Minerals are the property of the State Governments and mining leases are granted by State Governments on the basis of applications made to them,

in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the information regarding these applications is not maintained by the Government of India. However, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has done detailed exploration (prospecting) in the following new areas for Gold deposits identified earlier by GSI:—

Sl. No.	Block Name	District	State	Reserves (Million tonne)	Grade of Gold
1.	Bhukia East	Banswara	Rajasthan	11.74	2.51 g/t
2.	Parasi Central (Phase I and II)	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Field work completed. Sampling and laboratory work in progress.	

During 2008-09, MECL has also completed detailed exploration at Dhani Basri prospect, district Dausa in Rajasthan wherein a total of 5.13 million tonnes of copper and gold ore with 1.17% Cu and 1.27 g/t Au has been estimated.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Maintenance of NHs

2292. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to various States per kilometer for the maintenance of National Highways, State-wise;

(b) whether the share of funds of the State of Madhya Pradesh is lesser than that of other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide funds to the State of Madhya Pradesh in tune with other States for the maintenance of National Highways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to remove regional imbalances in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) The allocation of funds for maintenance

and repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) to the various States/UTs depends not only on length of NHs but also on lane width, type of terrain, traffic density, type of the soil, extent of damages, intensity of rainfall etc. In addition to that, performance of the States in terms of expenditure incurred vis-a-vis allocation and projected fund requirement is also reviewed from time to time during the year keeping in view the limited availability of funds for M&R of NHs as compared to the requirement while modifying the allocations. The allocation per kilometer varies from State to State due to the reasons mentioned above. The State-wise details of funds allocated per kilometer for M&R of NHs during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*The State/UT wise details of funds allocated for maintenance and repair of National Highways per kilometer during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total allocation during 2008-09 (Rs. crore)	Allocation of funds per km. (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	3.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	222

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	40.20	3.00
4.	Bihar	44.50	1.56
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	2.83
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.26	1.48
7.	Goa	5.01	1.96
8.	Gujarat	42.04	2.67
9.	Haryana	19.64	1.89
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	1.78
11.	Jharkhand	20.38	1.29
12.	Karnataka	71.24	2.48
13.	Kerala	21.75	1.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	1.24
15.	Maharashtra	62.92	2.17
16.	Manipur	10.24	3.85
17.	Meghalaya	17.53	2.82
18.	Mizoram	9.20	2.71
19.	Nagaland	10.78	3.98
20.	Orissa	52.56	1.72
21.	Puducherry	1.10	2.15
22.	Punjab	25.58	2.22
23.	Rajasthan	72.35	1.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	49.40	3.96
25.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	1.54
26.	Uttarakhand	21.87	2.02
27.	West Bengal	31.49	2.52

[English]

### Market Development Scheme for Khadi Products

2293. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in terms of market development scheme, a rebate is extended for the sale of Khadi products;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the scheme has only benefited the seller instead of the artisan;

(c) if so, the corrective action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (e) Khadi Rebate is a Government subsidy on the retail sale of khadi and khadi products made available by the Government as announced on year to year basis. A normal rebate of 10% on khadi sale is passed on to customers throughout the year and an additional special rebate is given @ 10% for 108 days which could coincide with local festivals, etc. Several Committees formed by the Government observed that khadi needs support in view of its inherent low productivity with the objective to develop the sector so that it is able to face open market competition and attract consumers by way of quality, design and appeal and not just by rebate.

Based on the recommendations of various Committees and observations made by the Ministry of Finance, it has been felt that there is a need to find effective alternative to the rebate scheme and the Government is considering a better attractive scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) on production of khadi. The assistance under MDA to khadi institutions is expected to enhance the wages of artisans, help the institution to improve their infrastructure, provide seasonal rebate if required, skill

upgradation of artisans, improvement in the khadi quality and marketing linkages by providing them certain flexibility in utilization of the assistance.

#### **Infiltration of Taliban Militants**

2294. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there have been reports of infiltration by Taliban militants on the Indo-Pak border;
- (b) if so, the details of the incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the measures being taken to counter the threat posed by infiltration of Taliban militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the problem of illegal trans-border movement of person. However, as per the information available, there is no confirmation about the infiltration of Taliban militants.

(d) In order to contain illegal infiltration and to stop trans border movement of persons and goods on the Indo-Pak border, the Government of India has adopted a multi pronged strategy viz:—

- (i) Round the clock surveillance of the international border IS maintained by the Border Security Force (BSF).
- (ii) Work of construction of border fencing, flood lighting and patrol roads all along the Indo-Pak border has been taken up.
- (iii) Additional 126 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned to strengthen the infrastructure.
- (iv) BSF has been provided modern surveillance equipments including night vision devices for effective domination of the International border.

- (v) BSF has also beefed up intelligence network and coordination with other intelligence agencies.

#### **FDI in Print Media**

2295. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR :  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

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

- (a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in their report has urged the Government to raise the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) ceiling from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in print media;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by TRAI and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has held any consultations with the stakeholders in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not made any recommendation for raising FDI ceiling in the print media from 26 per cent to 49 per cent.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme**

2296. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States which have adopted/ not adopted the NAIS;

(d) whether any State including Kerala has expressed difficulty in implementing the above scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made by the Union Government to implement the scheme 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) Yes, Madam. A Joint Group, constituted by the Government, to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes has reviewed the progress of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and made important recommendations which inter alia includes reduction in the unit area of insurance for major crops; improved method of calculation of threshold yield; higher indemnity level; coverage of additional risks etc.

(c) A list of States/UTs which adopted/not adopted the NAIS is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) To implement the NAIS smoothly in the Country, Government of India issues administrative instructions to all the States/UTs with details of terms of implementation of the scheme and make adequate budgetary provision. To make awareness about the scheme, massive publicity campaigns both in print and electronic media through States/implementing agency; active liaisoning with the State Government agencies and banks; participation in agricultural fair/Kisan Melas; periodical review of the progress of the scheme with State Governments, and financial institutions etc. are made.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Names of States/UTs where NAIS is being implemented	Names of States/UTs where NAIS is not being implemented
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh

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

### Fish Farming in Himachal Pradesh

2297. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fish farming has emerged as a major source of employment generation in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to replicate the Himachal Pradesh model in other parts of the country by providing Central subsidy; 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) Fisheries is not a major economic activity in the State of Himachal Pradesh which has a meager production of about 7500 tonnes of fish per annum comprising primarily of reservoir and riverine fisheries and a marginal contribution from trout culture.

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

[Translation]

### Citizenship Status of Refugees

2298. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the citizenship status of refugees who migrated from Pakistan in 1947 and settled in Jammu is disputed;

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

(c) whether such persons have been deprived of rights enshrined in the Constitution of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The West Pakistani refugees settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947 are citizens of India and are allowed to exercise their right to franchise in the Parliamentary elections, but are not able to vote in the elections to the State Assembly since they are not permanent residents of the State. On this account they also face the following difficulties:—

(i) They cannot acquire immovable property in the Jammu and Kashmir State;

(ii) They cannot mortgage the land in their possession for raising loans, etc.;

(iii) They are not entitled to get jobs under the State Government;

(iv) The Scheduled Castes among them cannot avail the reservation quota for the Scheduled Caste in the State; and

(v) Their children are not entitled for admission to Government professional technical educational institutions in the State.

In order to mitigate their sufferings, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced a package for Jammu and Kashmir on 25.04.2008 which, inter-alia, provides for concessions to the children and grand children of the West Pakistan refugees settled in Jammu and Kashmir in the matter of admission in the technical education institutions approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The facility of bank loans without collateral guarantees has also been provided to these refugees and SBI has extended loans aggregating to Rs. 28.80 lacs to 45 beneficiaries. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is also taking necessary action for implementation of concession regarding provision of vocational training under Skill Development Initiatives.

[English]

### Targets for Procurement

2299. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets fixed for procurement of foodgrains during 2008-09 have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed and achieved during the said period, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether any strategy has been chalked out to produce and procure adequate quantum of foodgrains during the ensuing year to meet the domestic demand;

(d) if so, the details of estimated demand and the targeted procurement of foodgrains during 2009-10; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the said targets?

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 procurement of foodgrains under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations is open ended and no targets are fixed. Wheat and rice offered by farmers for purchase at MSP fixed by the Government is purchased by Food Corporation of India and State Agencies. However, estimates are drawn in the meetings of State Food Secretaries before commencement of each Rabi and Kharif Marketing Season. The estimated and actual procurement of wheat and rice during 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The estimated demand of wheat and rice for Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes during 2009-10 is 214.77 lakh tonnes and 270.52 lakh tonnes respectively. Procurement of wheat in Rabi Marketing Season 2009-10 was estimated at 244.2 lakh tonnes. Estimates for procurement of rice in Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10 will be finalized in a meeting with State Food Secretaries before the commencement of the season on 1.10. 2009.

(e) The steps taken to increase availability of foodgrains in 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement-I

*The estimated and actual procurement of wheat and rice during 2008-09 is as follows*

#### Wheat

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Estimated Procurement	Actual Procurement in 2008-09*
1.	Punjab	80	99.41
2.	Haryana	40	52.37
3.	Uttar Pradesh	20	31.37
4.	Rajasthan	5	9.35
5.	Chandigarh	—	0.10
6.	Jharkhand	—	0.01
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3	24.10
9.	Gujarat	2	4.15
10.	Bihar	2	5
11.	Uttarakhand	1	0.85
12.	Maharashtra	—	0.10
13.	Delhi	—	0.07
Total		153	226.89

\*As on 16.7.2009

#### Rice

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Procurement	Actual Procurement*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	78.69

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	1	0.01
3.	Bihar	6.7	10.39
4.	Chhattisgarh	24	25.90
5.	Gujarat	1	0
6.	Haryana	13	14.25
7.	Jharkhand	1	1.33
8.	Kerala	2.7	2.37
9.	Karnataka	2	1.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.09
11.	Maharashtra	2	2.51
12.	Orissa	27.8	26.30
13.	Punjab	85	85.45
14.	Tamil Nadu	10	11.35
15.	Uttar Pradesh	31.9	36.12
16.	Uttarakhand	2.0	3.49
17.	West Bengal	15.8	14.56
18.	Others		0.34
Total		282.0	316.21

\*As on 16.7.2009

#### **Statement-II**

*The steps taken to increase availability of wheat and rice to achieve the demand of 2009-10 are as under*

#### **Wheat**

- The Procurement Price (MSP plus incentive bonus) for wheat has been increased from Rs. 1000 per quintal in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2008-09 to Rs. 1080 in RMS 2009-10. This has resulted into procurement of 251.42 lakh tonnes of wheat in RMS 2009-10 (as

on 17.7.2009) against the overall procurement of 226.89 lakh tones in RMS 2008-09.

- State Governments were persuaded to make all out efforts to maximize procurement. As a result of these efforts, procurement in RMS 2009-10 has reached record high level.
- Import of wheat on private account at zero duty has been permitted till further orders.
- Wheat exports have been continued to be banned.

#### **Rice**

- The Procurement Price (MSP + incentive Bonus) for paddy has been increased from Rs. 745/- and Rs. 775/- for Common and Grade A paddy respectively in KMS 2007-08 to Rs. 900/- and Rs. 930/- in KMS 2008-09. This has resulted into procurement of 316.55 lakh tones of rice in KMS 2008-09 (as on 17.7.2009) against the overall procurement of 284.93 lakh tones in KMS 2007-08.
- State Governments were persuaded to make all out efforts to maximize procurement. As a result of these efforts, procurement in KMS 2008-09 has reached record high level.
- The export of Non-Basmati rice was restricted and later banned from 1.4.2008.
- Import of rice at zero duty was permitted.
- The export of Basmati rice has been restricted at MEP of US \$1100 per MT (fob) through six designated ports only.
- In order to prevent hoarding, State Governments have been empowered to impose stock limits on paddy and rice.

#### **National Games**

2300. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA :

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to defer the 34th National Games to be held in Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether there are reports of serious financial irregularities in the execution of different projects related to the said games;

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

(e) whether the venue for the 35th National Games has been decided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) and (b) National Games are organized and conducted by the host State Government after allotment by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). IOA has intimated that the 34th National Games are scheduled to be held in Jharkhand from 21st November to 5th December, 2009.

(c) and (d) Execution of Projects for 34th National Games is being done by the State Government of Jharkhand. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) has not provided any financial assistance to the State Government of Jharkhand for the National Games and is not monitoring the execution of projects.

(e) and (f) The 35th National Games have been allotted to the State of Kerala by Indian Olympic Association and the same are to be held in May, 2010.

#### **Awareness about MSP**

2301. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has revealed that about 71 per cent of farmers in the country

are unaware of the concept of Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to educate and disseminate information about various welfare programmes/schemes in operation for the benefit of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) According to Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 59th Round (January — December, 2003), of the farmers surveyed, 19 per cent not only understood the idea of Minimum Support Price but also knew the agency (if not its name, its location) to which they would sell their crop if its market price fell below the Minimum Support Price. 10 per cent of them were aware of the concept of Minimum Support Price but not of the procurement agency. The remaining 71 per cent did not know or understand the concept of Minimum Support Price.

(b) To create awareness among farmers, support is provided to the States in strengthening extension programmes through a number of schemes. The various schemes include: Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agriculture, Kisan Call Centres and Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres by Agriculture Graduates. Under the Central Sector Scheme on Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension, agriculture related information and knowledge to the farming community is provided through 180 Narrow Casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres, 1 National Doordarshan Kendra and through 96 FM radio stations. Under the category Farm Information Dissemination, the farmers are provided relevant information on all important aspects of agriculture including marketing of their produce and Minimum Support Price etc. through Print Media, Local level Agriculture Exhibitions and development of Technology Packages in Electronic form. 583 districts level Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set up in the country for technology dissemination.

[Translation]

**Sugarcane Production**

2302. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

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

(b) whether decline in sugarcane production has necessitated the import of raw sugar at high prices;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the sugarcane growers are not being provided remunerative price for their produce;

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

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure remunerative price to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) State-wise production of sugarcane during the last three years, i.e. 2005-06 to 2007-08 and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There has been a fall in sugar production in the sugar season 2008-09 in comparison to 2007-08. Hence. In order to augment domestic stock of sugar and to make it available to consumers at reasonable prices, the Central Government has taken certain steps. The

Central Government has permitted duty free import of raw sugar under Open General License (O.G.L.) up to 01.08.2009. Under Advance Authorization Scheme up to 30.09.2009 for processing and sale of raw sugar in India without any quantitative restrictions as per their commercial prudence. As per trade circles, about 25 lakh tonnes of raw sugar has been contracted by Indian sugar factories out of which 18.20 lakh tonnes has already arrived or would be arriving shortly by the end of July, 2009.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. In order to ensure remunerative prices to sugarcane growers, the Central Government has been fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane in terms of Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 for each sugar season, having regard to various factors, viz., cost of production of sugarcane; return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities; availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price and recovery of sugar from sugarcane. The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended on 29.12.2008 to also consider realization made from sale of by-products viz., molasses, bagasse and press-mud or their imputed value in the fixation of SMP of sugarcane. Further, as per Clause 5 A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, the farmers are entitled to an additional price over and above the SMP, depending on the surplus generated by the sugar factories.

In order to check shift in cultivable area from sugarcane to other crops and to ensure that cultivation of sugarcane is not rendered unattractive and unprofitable *vis-à-vis* wheat and paddy, the Government has recently approved fixation of higher Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 107.76 per quintal as compared to SMP of Rs. 81.18 per quintal fixed for the previous sugar season.

**Statement**

*State-wise estimates of Production of Sugarcane during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09*

States/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	17656.0	21692.0	20296.0	16612.0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	16.8	16.8	21.8	#
Assam	871.2	1055.0	980.0	996.0
Bihar	4337.9	5955.5	3854.9	4980.0
Chhattisgarh	16.4	18.7	27.5	39.0
Gujarat	14580.0	15630.0	15190.0	15040.0
Goa	55.9	58.0	56.0	#
Haryana	8180.0	9580.0	8860.0	5688.0
Himachal Pradesh	25.1	59.0	58.4	53.0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6
Jharkhand	142.0	142.0	150.0	150.0
Karnataka	18267.0	28669.7	26240.0	23505.0
Kerala	916.5	440.0	218.0	256.0
Madhya Pradesh	2425.0	2806.0	3180.0	2705.0
Maharashtra	38853.0	78568.0	88437.0	50813.0
Manipur	23.0	23.0	16.8	#
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.3	#
Mizoram	4.6	4.6	0.8	#
Nagaland	210.9	233.9	247.3	#
Orissa	1073.0	1274.4	1096.2	634.0
Punjab	4860.0	6020.0	6690.0	4880.0
Rajasthan	482.6	629.7	593.8	414.0
Tamil Nadu	35106.5	41124.0	38071.0	33283.0
Tripura	52.6	42.4	46.7	#
Uttar Pradesh	125469.9	133949.4	124665.3	121408.0
Uttarakhand	6134.0	6100.0	7686.0	5555.0

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	1247.7	1266.7	1272.0	1600.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.9	2.6	3.5	#
Puducherry	157.3	157.3	228.4	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	622.0
All India	281171.8	355519.7	348187.9	289233.6

\*3rd Advance Estimates

#Included in others

NA: Not Applicable

[English]

#### **Allocation of Funds for Procurement of Foodgrains**

2303. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government allocates funds to the States for undertaking procurement of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated to the States for procurement of paddy alongwith the quantity of paddy procured therefrom, State-wise; and
- (c) the incentives being provided/proposed to be provided to the States under the said 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) to (c) Government of India do not allocate any funds to the State Governments for undertaking procurement of foodgrains. Food Corporation of India and State Governments avail Cash Credit from Reserve Bank of India for undertaking procurement of foodgrains under Minimum Support Price Scheme. Some State Governments also provide budgetary support to State Agencies for undertaking procurement operations.

[Translation]

#### **Transfer/Posting Policy in CRPF**

2304. SHRI RAMESH BAIS :  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any transfer/posting policy for Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the policy is meticulously followed in letter and spirit; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Transfer policy in respect for CRPF personnel already exists in CRPF, which takes into account various service related aspects such as professional requirements, career management etc.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Enhancing the Capacity of Sugar Mills**

2305. DR. BHOLA SINGH :

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments and the sugar industry to allow the production of Ethanol with a view to enhancing the viability of sugar mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including steps taken to provide incentives to the sugar industry;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Sugarcane Control Order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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 sugar factories are already permitted to produce ethanol. The production of ethanol from molasses improves the viability of the sugar factories.

(b) A concessional loan at the rate of 4% per annum is being provided from Sugar Development Fund to sugar factories for setting up projects for production of ethanol from molasses. In order to provide an assured market for ethanol, the Government has decided for 5% mandatory blending of ethanol with petrol from October, 2007 which was slated to increase to 10% all over the country except North-Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories. The Government has also fixed a uniform

procurement price of Rs. 21.50 per litre ex-factory.

(c) and (d) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has already been amended to allow sugar factories to produce ethanol directly from sugarcane juice.

[English]

**Overcharging by Taxi Drivers**

2306. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports of harassment of passengers hiring prepaid taxi drivers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, including overcharging and refusal to commute short distance despite the passengers having obtained pre-paid tokens;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received and the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government proposes to take remedial action including computerisation of pre-paid printed tokens with registration number of the taxi thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As per enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Computerised vouchers were being issued to the passengers availing pre-paid service till recently. The computerization of the pre-paid services at IGI Airport is a pilot project of modernization of Airports. The manual vouchers are issued for the movement of the passengers till the above project starts functioning.

**Statement****Overcharging by Taxi Drivers**

Year	No. of complaints received	Disposal of complaints	Action taken by Traffic Police
1.	2	3	4
2008	100	100	The details of prosecution on this account are as follows:—

1	2	3	4
			(1) Challenged by Notice Branch — 04
			(2) Action taken by Control Room on receipt of complaints — 01
			(3) Action taken on Misc. Complaints — 02
			(4) Action taken by field officers for:—
			Refusal — 45
			Overcharging — 26
			Permit Violation — 22
			Total — 93
2009 (upto 30.6.09)	36	36	The details of prosecution on this account are as follows:—
			(1) Challenged by Notice Branch — 05
			(2) Action taken by Control Room on receipt of complaints — 03
			(4) Action taken by field officers for:—
			Refusal — 03
			Overcharging — 16
			Permit Violation — 09
			Total — 28

[Translation]

#### Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme

2307. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has launched Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme;

(b) if so, the States covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the nature of financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

(DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has, for the first time, introduced a centrally sponsored scheme with national coverage for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions in all village and block panchayats of the country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09, is Rs. 1500 crore. The scheme envisages to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10%. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs.

(c) The following pattern of assistance has been adopted under the Scheme:—

Sl. No.	Component	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat
1.	One-time Capital Grant (75:25) basis between centre and state government; (90:10) basis in the case of special Category States/North Eastern States.	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh
<b>100% central grant</b>			
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs. 24,000/-
4.	Annual Competition Grant		
a.	Block Level Competition	Rs. 50,000/-	
b.	District Level Competition	Rs. 3 Lakh	
c.	State Level Competition	Rs. 10 Lakh for State	
		Rs. 5 Lakh for Union Territory	
d.	National Level Competition	Rs. 70 Lakh (Rs. 3.5 Lakh per disciplines for 20 disciplines) to host State	
5.	Prize money for winners in the block and district level competitions		
a.	Block level competition	Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- prize money for village panchayats securing first three positions;	
b.	District level competition	Rs. 50,000/-, Rs. 30,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- for block Panchayat securing first three positions	
6.	North East Sports Festival/games	As per admissible grant	

Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations upon submission of proposals in the prescribed format and after completion of all the requisite formalities by them. During 2008-09, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 250.77 crore was sanctioned to 24 states for the creation of sports infrastructure in 22,854 villages and 601 block Panchayats. Out of allocation of Rs. 92.00 crore in 2008-09 budget for this scheme, Rs. 92.00 crore was released to states. Budget

allocation in 2009-10 is Rs. 160.00 out of which Rs. 19.92 crore has, far, been released to States.

[English]

#### Vacant Post in NHRC

2308. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of the Chairman of the National

Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is lying vacant consequent upon the retirement of the previous incumbent; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacancy at the earliest?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Justice S. Rejendra Babu demitted the office of the Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 31st May, 2009. The President, under Section 7(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, has authorized Justice G.P. Mathur to act as Chairperson, NHRC, with effect from 1st June, 2009, until the appointment of a new Chairperson.

### **Second Green Revolution**

2309. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters, including farmers commission for launching a second Green Revolution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) From time to time, Government receives suggestions for revitalization of agricultural sector, improvement in production and productivity, stepping up the growth rates of these sectors, enhancement of the income of the farmers, etc. The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan made a passing reference to "evergreen revolution" in its Fifth and Final Report by stating that frontier technologies like, biotechnology, information and communication technology, space applications and nanotechnology provide opportunities for launching an evergreen revolution.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Government has already taken many initiatives like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, setting up of National Rainfed Area Authority and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, Micro Irrigation, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Comprehensive Credit Package, Debt Waiver Scheme, Revival of Cooperative Credit Institutions, Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses, etc. Further, the Government has announced a National Policy for Farmers in 2007 incorporating many of the recommendations of the NCF that are aimed at the revival of Indian agriculture with special emphasis on the economic well being of the farmers.

[Translation]

### **Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation**

2310. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area brought under drip/sprinkler irrigation in the country including Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of assistance provided to the States by the Union Government during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilised during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the number of farmers benefited therefrom, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to popularise drip/sprinkler irrigation 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 total area brought under Micro Irrigation (drip/sprinkler) in

the country including Bihar during last three years are as under:—

Year	Area (in lakh ha.)
2006-07	3.46
2007-08	4.32
2008-09	5.59

(b) to (d) The details of assistance provided, funds utilized and number of farmers benefited under micro

irrigation (drip/sprinkler). State-wise, year-wise including Bihar is given at enclosed Statement.

(e) To popularize the drip/sprinkler irrigation system, the Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation during January, 2006 and the same is being continued in the XI Plan Period. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for installation of the system @ 50% of the total cost in the ratio of 40:10 between Central Government and State Government and @ 75% for demonstration of the system.

### **Statement**

*Details of Assistance provided, Funds utilized and number of farmers benefited*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Assistance provided	Fund Utilized	No. of farmers benefited	Assistance provided	Fund Utilized	No. of farmers benefited	Assistance provided	Fund Utilized	No. of farmers benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19519.68	11277	42312	5747.76	14559.42	57423	9727.31	15408.40	61790
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91.20	91.20	160	71.25	71.25	125	0	0	0
3.	Assam	57.00	57.00	100	82.65	82.65	145	312.08	234.27	411
4.	Bihar	2482.10	0	0	0	26.10	121	0	12.86	169
5.	Chhattisgarh	3032.88	256.21	2374	783.39	1750.98	18696	954.45	2165.80	18154
6.	Delhi	15.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	12.13	1.00	4	0	6.92	56	2.00	6.95	39
8.	Gujarat	3355.90	3930.95	12169	7349.60	5200.55	21518	4898.61	7322.67	26714
9.	Haryana	443.89	231.79	1338	604.19	468.89	3893	1207.28	1277.13	11152
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21.09	21.09	37	22.23	22.23	39	125.25	51.63	125
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.75	0.15	1
12.	Jharkhand	229.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Karnataka	2456.75	4451.69	17917	6864.51	7597.97	30628	7318.66	6006.71	51036
14.	Kerala	636.30	80.67	824	0	263.55	1114	0	154.73	776
15.	Madhya Pradesh	401.16	401.00	2341	700.46	839.22	1193	4649.84	4159.36	19183
16.	Manipur	28.50	28.50	50	57.00	57.00	100	135.75	135.75	250
17.	Maharashtra	8796.55	13466.37	33872	13897.34	12792.07	41113	14748.06	16161.71	50220
18.	Meghalaya	79.80	79.80	140	331.00	331.00	556	296.40	296.40	500
19.	Mizoram	121.98	121.98	214	79.00	79.00	140	96.90	96.90	170
20.	Nagaland	80.08	80.08	140	57.00	57.00	100	94.88	94.38	225
21.	Orissa	454.26	143.19	611	108.40	248.33	1535	337.94	337.09	1339
22.	Punjab	0	183.72	712	427.05	613.02	2093	504.88	530.46	1604
23.	Rajasthan	2833.34	2687.46	33864	2341.14	2908.85	33795	2382.31	3658.28	38876
24.	Sikkim	21.38	21.38	37	232.26	232.26	407	26.79	25.30	47
25.	Tamil Nadu	1200.64	0	0	2200.00	1559.91	3910	0	2607.18	5799
26.	Tripura	85.00	0	0	52.73	52.73	92	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttarakhand	199.50	199.50	350	69.83	69.83	122	147.53	25.51	70
29.	West Bengal	195.67	0	0	0	2.42	6	0	30.67	121
Total		47418.55	37957.25	150498	42078.79	50455.86*	221250	48129.67	61089.53*	289415

\*Aid received during the current year and the amount utilized out of the outstanding amount of the previous years.

[English]

#### FDI in Broadcasting Sector

2311. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the limit on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for Direct-To-Home service and FM radio Broadcasting services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to regulate these service providers/broadcasters in the country in the event of raising FDI?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its various recommendations from time to time has raised the issue of divergent FDI limits for different sectors including the

DTH services and FM Radio Broadcasting services, which currently stands at 20% in both these sectors.

TRAI has recommended a review of the foreign direct investment policy in holistic manner to bring about a greater degree of consistency in the rules for various segments within the broadcasting sector and also in view of the nature of convergence between telecommunication and broadcasting sectors. Based on the recommendations of TRAI the Government has initiated the process for review of the existing foreign direct investment norms in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The regulatory issues connected with raising of FDI levels will also be taken into account while making any changes.

#### **Transportation of Ore**

2312. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the mining sector has been hit by the global downturn;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to press into service the indigenous fleet for transporting ore from West to East coast; 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) As per available information the growth rate in Mining Sector in 2008-09 was 2.58% as compared to 4.76% in the previous year.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been mooted by the Ministry of Mines to involve indigenous fleet for transporting ore from West to East.

[Translation]

#### **Grants to Sports Federations**

2313. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA : Will the Minister of

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of recognized sports Federations/Associations alongwith the grants provided to them by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, federation and association-wise;
- (b) whether the said sports Federations/Associations have submitted the utilisation certificate of the said grants;
- (c) if not, the list of such bodies which have not submitted the certificates alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure their financial accountability;
- (d) the number of players who failed the dope test in various sports including power lifting and body building in the country during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of the action taken against such sports persons during the said period, sports-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) The details of the recognized Sports Federations/Associations alongwith the grants provided to them by the Government during the last three years and the current year, Federation and Association wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) All Federations/Associations receiving grant from the Government are submitting the utilization certificates for the grants released to them. In order to ensure utilization of grants by the Federations for the purpose for which they were sanctioned, Government releases further grants only when the utilization certificate and audited accounts of previous grants are received.

(d) and (e) From January 2006 till date, 194 sportspersons were found positive in dope test in various sports, and action is required to be taken by concerned National Sports Federations against such sportspersons as per the provisions of World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Rules.

**Statement***Grant to Sports Federations*

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto 14th July, 09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	12.69	15.21	19.09	5.14
2.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	112.46	239.94	221.40	82.92
3.	All India Karate-Do-Federation,	3.46	00	00	00
4.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	19.15	17.24	42.38	0.94
5.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Keshavpuram, Delhi	15.49	9.00	11.00	6.00
6.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	38.64	18.03	72.38	8.01
7.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	15.50	8.50	16.50	1.42
8.	Ball Badminton Federation of India,	0.00	00	00	00
9.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	36.31	71.44	44.52	14.07
10.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	30.01	14.82	15.90	1.96
11.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	45.70	6.61	24.75	6.52
12.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	66.47	39.65	18.54	6.60
13.	Indian Body Building Federation	00	00	00	00
14.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	21.23	43.52	30.51	3.00
15.	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	1.55	2.11	6.48	00
16.	Indian Power lifting Federation, New Delhi	8.50	11.50	16.00	7.00
17.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	48.62	92.23	62.55	17.25
18.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	2.00	00	00	00
19.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.50	13.50	12.72	4.06
20.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	90.07	92.63	79.14	62.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	373.19	717.24	324.88	9.75
22.	Netball Federation of India, Sahadara, Delhi	9.50	14.99	18.78	00
23.	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	00	00	00	00
24.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	9.75	65.20	57.05	25.18
25.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur, Maharashtra	13.00	11.95	12.00	4.50
26.	Shooting Ball Federation of India,	00	00	9.00	00
27.	Softball Federation of India, Jodhpur	12.00	9.00	00	3.00
28.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	21.94	11.37	33.88	12.00
29.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	13.59	84.14	15.10	17.50
30.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	178.75	332.97	102.90	19.38
31.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	00	00	4.50
32.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, N. Delhi	13.00	9.00	16.50	2.25
33.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	11.50	8.00	16.00	3.50
34.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	20.75	3.50	6.00	6.00
35.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	58.17	104.81	63.51	37.94
36.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	78.40	117.91	36.71	136.77
37.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	13.50	11.41	31.24	23.55
38.	Throwball Federation Of India, Bangalore	0.00	19.82	00	00
39.	Para Olympic, Bangalore	33.34	219.19	40.10	8.39
40.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	96.48	81.67	96.10	108.01
41.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	16.13	33.49	37.02	19.33
42.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	81.79	154.76	165.41	59.21
43.	Hockey (Men)	92.09	125.18	156.99	95.47
44.	Indian Women Hockey Federation, New Delhi	111.64	191.65	74.51	11.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	13.95	25.68	32.08	00
46	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	3.28	00	26.17	16.37
47	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	86.83	233.19	228.40	1.77
48	Badminton Association of India, Rajasthan	117.65	199.75	170.02	17.24
49	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	29.06	61.99	86.26	00
50	All India Football Federation, Delhi	30.55	68.15	52.58	38.15
51	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	23.65	56.64	18.24	7.67
52	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	32.58	6.15	200.42	00
53	Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI), Daryaganj	1.65	00	2.07	00
54	Women's Cricket Federation of India, Delhi	1.00	1.87	00	00
55	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	1.00	27.91	00	00
56.	Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	00	00	00	00
57	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	4.50	87.22	53.30	0.81
58.	Aero Club of India	00	00	00	00
59.	Malkhamb Federation of India	00	3.75	9.00	00
60	Indian Triathlon Federation	00	00	00	00
61.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	00	00	6.86	7.50
62.	Bridge Federation of India	00	00	3.00	00
63.	Motor Sports Federation of India	00	00	00	00
64.	Ice Hockey	00	00	1.50	00
65.	School Games Federation Of India	00	00	13.36	12.36
66	Ten-Pin Bowling Federation of India	00	00	00	00
67.	Association of Indian Universities	00	00	00	8.45
68.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	538.10	244.28	238.96	46.21
69.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	500.00	1700.00	1000.00	700.00

*[English]***Distress Sale of Paddy and Wheat**

2314. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether distress sale of paddy and wheat has been reported from some States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has issued any directive to increase procurement of paddy and wheat in such States; 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, Madam. There have been no reports of distress sale of paddy and wheat by any State Government.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Crop Planning**

2315. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India would soon be the biggest importer of wheat despite the fact that 60 per cent of population is dependent upon agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the trend;
- (d) whether there is lack of planning in regard to growing various crops in the country; and
- (e) if so, the corrective measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. According to the Third Advance Estimates, wheat production for 2008-09 was 77.63 million tonnes, while the projected demand for wheat in 2008-09 is 72.72 million tonnes. This projected demand is based on growth of population, growth of per capita disposable income and expenditure elasticity.

(c) to (e) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence Statistics (DGCIS), wheat import has decreased from 6.1 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 1.8 million tonnes in 2007-08 and only 30 tonnes in 2008-09. New schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are introduced to increase crop productions. NFSM has three components namely NFSM- Rice, NFSM- Wheat and NFSM- Pulses. Under NFSM-Wheat, 141 districts are covered in the country. Through price support policy, inter price parity is maintained between crops which encourages the farmers for cultivation of different crops. Minimum Support Price for wheat in 2009-10 has been increased to Rs. 1080 per quintal from Rs. 1000 per quintal in 2008-09 to encourage farmers to produce more wheat.

*[Translation]***Indigenous Cow Breeds**

2316. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether introduction of hybrid cows for higher milk production has led to the neglect of indigenous cow breeds in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take measures to protect, improve and promote indigenous cow breeds in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (d) No, Madam. For the first time, breed-wise census has been conducted by the Government during 2007, which is yet to be published. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the current population of indigenous breeds with their population in the earlier censuses and to draw any definite conclusion.

However, considering the importance of indigenous breeds in the national economy, Government has undertaken the following steps for their development and conservation:—

- (i) Department is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October 2000, which focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. During Phase-I of the project an amount of Rs. 58 crore has been released exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous breeds. An amount of Rs. 356.78 crore has been exclusively earmarked for development and conservation of indigenous breeds under Phase-II of NPCBB.
- (ii) Government is also implementing three central sector schemes, namely Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Scheme for production of genetically superior breed of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and identification of location of superior germplasm of cattle and buffaloes to meet the requirement of bulls and frozen semen of some of the important indigenous breeds in the country.

[English]

#### **Commonwealth Games, 2010**

2317. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Commonwealth Federation visited India recently to assess/review preparedness for Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

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

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

(b) A delegation from Commonwealth Games Federation, during their visit to Delhi in May, 2009, held meetings with the various stakeholders of the Government of India, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games, 2010. The delegation also visited various Competition and Non-competition Venues and expressed their satisfaction on the progress of work at these venues.

#### **Conversion of VLPTs/LPTs into HPTs**

2318. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Low Power Transmitters (LPTs)/ Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) converted into High Power Transmitters (HPTs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from the various State Governments and people representatives for setting up/conversion of VLPTs/LPTs into HPTs in their States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) Thirteen LPTs were upgraded to HPTs during the last three years. State-wise, and Year-wise break up of these transmitters is given in the enclosed Statement. No LPT/VLPT has been upgraded to HPT during the current year.

(b) and (c) Requests for setting up of new transmitters and upgradation of LPTs/VLPTs are received from time to time, from various quarters and these are taken into consideration, while formulating the plans of TV expansion.

(d) The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received in the entire country (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) with help of a small sized dish receive units.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Assam		1	
2.	Bihar		1	
3.	Gujarat	1		
4.	Haryana	2		
5.	Himachal Pradesh		1	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1		1
7.	Rajasthan		1	
8.	Tamil Nadu	2		
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	

[Translation]

#### Extinction of Fish Species

2319. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of fish species have become extinct due to over-exploitation and pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for protection and conservation of the endangered fish species?

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) Does not arise.

(c) Endangered fish species are protected by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. In addition, ex-situ gene banks have been established/proposed in the country by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) as recovery plans for selected endangered fish species.

[English]

#### FCI Godowns in South India

2320. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to construct new FCI Godown in Southern States, particularly in the Kuttanad region of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Godowns proposed to be set up?

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) At present there is no proposal to construct new FCI godown in any Southern States. However, under the five year guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI - Storage Requirement through Private entrepreneurs - 2008, the High Level committee has approved creation of storage capacity of 4.71 lakh tonnes for the Southern States as per the details given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Capacity approved by High Level Committee for South Zone under the — Scheme for Construction of Godowns for FCI — Storage requirement through Private Entrepreneurs — 2008*

- (i) **For Kerala, HLC has approved a total capacity of 15000 MT at 3 Centres as under:**

Sl.No.	Place	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Chingavanam	5,000 MT
2.	Arakulam	5,000 MT
3.	Meenangadi	5,000 MT
Total		15,000 MT

- (ii) **For Karnataka, HLC has approved a total capacity of 1,00,000 MT at 05 Centres as under:**

1.	Bagalkote	20,000 MT
2.	Bijapur	15,000 MT
3.	Belgaum	35,000 MT
4.	Yadgir	15,000 MT
5.	Karwar	15,000 MT
Total		1,00,000 MT

- (iii) **For Andhra Pradesh, HLC has approved a total capacity of 36,000 MT at 02 centres as under:**

1.	Amadalavalasa	20,000 MT
2.	Tekkali	16,000 MT
Total		36,000 MT

- (iv) **For Tamil Nadu, HLC has approved a total capacity of 3,20,000 MT at 18 godowns as under:**

1.	Thiruvannamali	20,000 MT
----	----------------	-----------

1	2	3
2.	Madhuranthagam	20,000 MT
3.	Salem Junction	15,000 MT
4.	Namakkal	15,000 MT
5.	Dharampuri	20,000 MT
6.	Virudhunagar	15,000 MT
7.	Aruppukottai	15,000 MT
8.	Karaikudi	30,000 MT
9.	Rajapalayam	15,000 MT
10.	Thenkasi	15,000 MT
11.	Theni	15,000 MT
12.	Nanguneri	25,000 MT
13.	Kovilpatti	15,000 MT
14.	Dindigul	25,000 MT
15.	Villupuram	20,000 MT
16.	Ulundurpet	15,000 MT
17.	Chinnasalem	15,000 MT
18.	Ariyalur	10,000 MT
Total		3,20,000 MT

[Translation]

### Decline in Fertility of Land

2321. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the hazard of decline in fertility of land and contamination of underground water caused by excessive use of chemical, fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in the country to ascertain the extent of decline in fertility of land;

(d) if so, the details and the parts of the country in which the said decline has been registered thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any action to prevent the said decline in fertility; and

(f) 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) Balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers and registered pesticides is not known to cause damage to soil health and fertility. However, unbalanced and injudicious use of chemical fertilizers has been observed to have affected soil health and productivity in some parts of the country.

There is possibility of nitrate contamination in ground water due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers particularly in light textured soils as evident in Ludhiana and West Godawari districts in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

(c) and (d) As per a study conducted in States of Punjab and Haryana in Indo-Gangetic plains, soil organic carbon has decreased affecting soil health and fertility.

(e) and (f) A new scheme, namely, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility has been introduced during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizer in conjunction with organic manures. The new scheme envisages establishment of 500 new static Soil Testing Laboratories and 250 new mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the country during 11th Five Year Plan.

#### Financial Assistance to KVIC

2322. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the funds allocated, released and utilised during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the KVIC units, the production capacity and capacity utilisation thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Although the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) does not provide fund to the States directly for undertaking khadi and village industries activities, it provides funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for undertaking these activities and KVIC further releases funds to the implementing agencies of the States. The details of funds allocated, released and utilised by KVIC during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation (RE)	Actual Release by the Ministry	Utilised* by KVIC
2006-07	592.93	589.82	586.31
2007-08	650.40	622.99	673.12
2008-09	1104.95	1104.94	1220.95

\*Includes opening balance of the previous year/extra budgetary resources, etc. Figure of 2008-09 is provisional

(c) KVIC is a statutory organization engaged in promoting and developing khadi and village industries and does not run any khadi and village industry unit of its own. It implements khadi and village industries programmes through its State Directorates, State/Union Territories (UTs) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), registered institutions, cooperative societies and participating banks/financial institutions. However, it runs six Central Sliver

Plants (CSPs) for meeting a part of sliver requirement of khadi institutions. The total annual installed capacity of the six CSPs of KVIC is 36.5 lakh kg. The total sliver production and supply made by these sliver plants are as under:—

Quantity: lakh kg.

Value : Rs. crore

Year	Production		Supply	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	24.46	21.32	25.94	22.36
2007-08	29.86	26.91	32.73	27.18
2008-09 (Provisional)	33.96	33.34	30.06	29.51

[English]

#### **Ban on Depiction of Objectionable Scene on Screen**

2323. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to ban the depiction of objectionable scene like rape and murder on screen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) to (c) The Central Board of Film Certification certifies films as per the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder. Some of the Guidelines for certification of films for public exhibition framed by Central Government are as under:—

(i) Anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified.

(ii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown;

(iii) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;

(iv) scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;

(v) scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of similar nature are to be avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

(vi) scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are to be shown;

[Translation]

#### **IPS Officers belonging to Reserved Categories**

2324. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers serving in the country;

(b) the number of IPS officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately out of the entire IPS cadre, State-wise;

(c) whether the norms for reservation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the IPS is not being complied with properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The total number of IPS officers serving in the country as on 1.1.09 is 3327.

(b) Out of total number of IPS officers serving in the country, 949 are inducted in the Indian Police Service by promotion and 2378 are recruited directly. Out of Direct Recruits, the officers belonging to SC category are 328 and ST category are 157. The State and Category-wise number is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The norms for reservation of the SC/ST in IPS are complied with.

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

#### Statement

*Cadre wise details of directly recruited IPS officers belonging to the SC/ST categories (as on 01.01.09)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	SC category	ST category
1	2	3	4
1.	AGMU	17	05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18	07
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	11	12
4.	Bihar	11	08
5.	Chhattisgarh	05	05
6.	Gujarat	14	07
7.	Himachal Pradesh	03	02
8.	Haryana	12	00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	04
10.	Jharkhand	11	07
11.	Karnataka	19	05
12.	Kerala	07	04

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	22	10
14.	Maharashtra	24	05
15.	Manipur and Tripura	05	17
16.	Nagaland	05	08
17.	Orissa	19	03
18.	Punjab	15	03
19.	Rajasthan	14	09
20.	Sikkim	02	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	23	08
22.	Uttarakhand	03	05
23.	Uttar Pradesh	39	10
24.	West Bengal	18	11
Total		328	157

[English]

#### Procurement of Arecanut

2325. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA :  
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from the Government of Karnataka to permit procurement of Red Variety Arecanut under the Market Intervention scheme and also extend the time limit for its procurement;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to protect the interests of arecanut growers in the country including Karnataka;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to intervene and protect the interest of arecanut growers in the country including Karnataka and proposes to purchase arecanut directly from the farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal of Government of Karnataka was received in the Department on 28.1.2009 for procurement of 10,000 tons of arecanut (6000 tons for white and 4000 red variety) under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). As per the guidelines of MIS, a Committee constituted for the said purpose, approved the proposal of State Government, in its meeting held on 27.2.2009 for procurement from 1.3.2009 to 31.3.2009. Thereafter, on the specific request of State Government, the procurement period was further extended upto 30.4.2009 and thereafter upto 30.6.2009. However, the request of Government of Karnataka for procurement of 1.08 lakh MT (total production) of arecanut under MIS could not be acceded to as the existing guidelines of MIS does not permit more than 10% of the total estimated production. No proposal of the Karnataka Government is pending in this regard.

(c) to (e) In order to provide guaranteed price to the growers, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, including arecanut which are perishable in nature and not covered under Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme, throughout the country. The MIS is implemented on the specific request of State Government in a situation where the prices of these commodities rule below the economic level. Like any other commodity under MIS, the interest of arecanut growers is also protected by providing a minimum guaranteed price. The procurement price under MIS is decided by a committee in consultation with State Government and other stake holders. Under MIS, the procurement is undertaken by the central and state agencies from farmers.

[Translation]

### **Dolomite Reserves**

2326. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :  
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the dolomite reserves in the country as on date, State-wise, location-wise; and

(b) the steps taken for optimum exploitation of dolomite from the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) State-wise information on dolomite reserves in the country is given in the Indian Mineral Year Book published by Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Exploration for providing reserves and establishing quality and grade of dolomite are continuously carried out by Geological Survey of India and State Department of Geology and Mining.

### **Assessment of Naxal Affected Areas**

2327. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of explosives, arms and ammunitions have been seized from the naxalites recently;

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

(c) whether a Central delegation under the Cabinet Secretary visited Jharkhand to assess the infrastructural and developmental needs and security arrangements in the State and in adjoining areas;

(d) if so, the details of the assessment made by the said team and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to persuade the naxalites to give up violence and to bring them to the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) During the year 2009, Chhattisgarh police seized a truck and recovered over 10 tonnes of explosives and 19000 rounds of ammunition and Bihar police seized a truck carrying slurry explosives (20 sacks), detonators (81 packets) and fuse wire (20 coils). State-wise details of arms seized from the naxalites during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Cabinet Secretary visited Jharkhand along with other Secretaries of Central Government on 28th and 29th June, 2009 and reviewed the progress of developmental and security related issues. The team emphasized the need, inter alia, to improve rail and road connectivity and strengthening of security for this purpose, filling up of vacant posts, requisite capacity building, more inter-departmental and inter-State coordination, ensuring utilization of funds under Central schemes and strengthening of police set up in the State.

(e) The States have been implementing their surrender and rehabilitation policies so that the naxalites abjure violence and join the mainstream. Central Government reimburses expenditure incurred by the States in this regard under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Arms seized by Police from Naxals during 2006-2009 (till 30th June)*

State	2006	2007	2008	2009 (till 30th June)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	191	103	102	33
Bihar	70	41	72	32
Chhattisgarh	133	52	194	67

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	106	104	163	76
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	—
Maharashtra	45	17	179	47
Orissa	18	13	777	12
Other States	21	22	22	6
Total	584	352	1511	273

#### **Roads in Jharkhand**

2328. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of National Highways in the State of Jharkhand are far below the national average;

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

(c) whether the roads in Jharkhand suffer heavy damage due to heavy mining activities taking place in the State; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to strengthen and widen the roads in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a), (b) and (d) No, Madam. The National Highways (NHs) in Jharkhand are generally in traffic worthy condition except some sections of NH-80 and NH-75 (Ext.). Improvement of affected stretches is taken up in phases depending upon traffic needs, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(c) Yes, Madam.

[English]

#### **Impact of Chinese Import**

2329. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cheap Chinese imports have an adverse impact on the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SMEs have requested the Government to take strict anti-dumping measures to stop cheaper Chinese imports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Imports from other countries, including China, could either be used as raw material/components for further production or as substitutes for domestically produced goods. As such, the precise effect of imported goods on small and medium enterprises in the country is varied and not quantifiable.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiates anti-dumping investigations on the basis of applications filed by domestic industries, supported by evidence of dumping, injury and causal link between dumped imports and alleged injury to domestic industry. Such objections submitted by domestic industry are processed as per procedures and within the time limit specified under the Custom Tariff Act of 1975 (as amended in 1995) and the rules made thereunder. DGAD does not maintain any record with regard to the size/category (whether micro, small or medium) of the applicants. Eighteen fresh anti-dumping investigations are currently being undertaken by DGAD involving China PR. In ten out of these eighteen antidumping investigations, various other countries beside China PR are also involved as the subject countries and in eight investigations, China PR is the only subject country. In ten out of the eighteen anti-dumping investigations, preliminary findings have since been issued.

#### **Recommendations of Hoda Committee**

2330. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

DR. K.S. RAO :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Hoda Committee on National Mineral Policy;

(b) whether the mineral producing States have objected to various provisions of the policy like;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any action to arrive at consensus with the State Governments in regard to recommendations of the Hoda Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the National Mineral Policy, 2008 is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) The High Level Committee constituted under Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, recommended inter-alia, changes in the National Mineral Policy 1993, and mining legislations for streamlining and simplifying the procedures for grant of mineral concessions to reduce delays, strengthening the infrastructure for mining activities and other recommendations for improving the environment for investment in the mining sector. The recommendations of the Hoda Committee are available on the website of the Ministry (<http://mines.gov.in>).

(b) to (e) The Government received representation from some States Governments raising concerns interalia on the need to allow the State Government to give preference to value addition in grant of mineral concessions, policy on seamless transition, security of tenure, allow preferential treatment in grant of mineral concessions to PSUs, and for levy of royalty on ad valorem basis. These issues had been considered and appropriately addressed by the Government before the enunciation of new National Mineral Policy, 2008. As a follow up on the implementation of new National Mineral Policy some measures have been taken up by the Ministry of Mines and some measures have to be taken up by related Ministries. Hence it is not possible to give a time frame for implementation of National Mineral Policy, 2008.

[Translation]

**Linking of NH of MP with NSEW Corridor**

2331. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the length of National Highways in various States proposed to be included in the North-South-East-West Corridor Scheme; and

(b) 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) Details regarding National Highways passing through various States under North-South-East-West Corridor are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State wise detail of NS-EW Corridor*

Sl. No.	State Name	North South Corridor Length in State (in km.)	East West Corridor Length in State (in km.)	Total (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770.94		770.94
2.	Assam		679.3	679.3
3.	Bihar		501.23	501.23
4.	Delhi	21.4		21.4
5.	Gujarat		634	634
6.	Haryana	182.7		182.7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11		11
8.	Jammu Kashmir	399.47		399.47
9.	Karnataka	93.38		93.38
10.	Kerala	161.6		161.6

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	535.02	118	653.025
12.	Maharashtra	270		270
13.	Punjab	270.87		270.87
14.	Rajasthan	29	527.4	556.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	749.58		749.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	204.3	652.71	857.01
17.	West Bengal		330.85	330.85
Total		3699.27	3443.49	7142.76

[English]

**Prison Reforms**

2332. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce prison reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the time frame fixed for introduction of the said prison reforms;

(c) the funds allocated in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce the biometric system for all inmates lodged in the jails;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has also any plan to connect all the prisons via computer/internet;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the financial assistance provided by the Government for implementation of such system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India had constituted following committees in the past for various jail reforms in the country:—

- (i) All India Jail Reforms Committee in 1980 headed by Justice A.N. Mulla (Retired) which gave its report in 1983.
- (ii) Kapoor Committee (1986) to examine and review various aspects of administration and management of prisons, especially in the context of Security and discipline in Prisons and suggest measures for their improvement.
- (iii) National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners (1986) headed by Justice Krishna Iyer to examine the situation of women in jails.
- (iv) Committee on National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration headed by DG, BPR&D.

The aforesaid Committees gave various recommendations relating to prison buildings, living conditions in prison, training of prison personnel, strengthening of security, providing medical and psychiatric services to prisoners and providing facilities to women prisoners and their children. Majority of these recommendations pertained to the State Governments. 'Prison' being a State subject, recommendations pertaining to State Governments were forwarded to them for appropriate necessary action.

In order to implement the recommendations, the Government of India launched a non-plan scheme namely "Modernization of Prisons" in 2002-03 in 27 states with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme has now ended on 31.3.2009.

Further, considering the demands of various States for granting further financial assistance for prison infrastructure and correctional administration and also in view of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee

on modernization of prisons, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the process of formulating second phase of the scheme. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The main components for the proposed second phase of the scheme are construction of new jail, modernization and technological upgradation of prison management, training of prison staff, correctional scheme for prisoners etc.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, biometric system has been introduced in Delhi Jails and Ahmedabad Central Prison and Vadodara Central Prisons by the respective State Governments. Since, Prisons is a State subject, this facility is to be implemented by the respective State Governments.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

#### Delay In 48 NH Projects

2333. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 48 highway projects under the NHDP in different States were delayed due to delay in clearance from the Ministry of Finance;

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

(c) the details of the measures being taken for early approval of projects and completion of the Highway projects on time?

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) Details of measures for expediting timely completion of National Highway projects are enclosed as Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Efforts of Government to Expedite Implementation of the Projects*

(a) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.

(c) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre — State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.

(d) The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.

(e) To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.

(f) Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

2334. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Will the Minister of

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the share of small scale industries in the total exports of the country;

(b) whether the sector is facing severe problems and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to address the problems including liquidity crunch, dwindling export and patents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Based on the data received from Export Promotion Councils (EPC), the share of small scale industries in the total exports of the country during the year 2006-07 (latest available) was 31.92%.

(b) The micro and small industries sector is a heterogeneous sector, both in terms of size of the enterprises and its sectoral composition. Hence, the problems faced by the sector are diverse. These relate to lack of timely and adequate availability of credit, obsolete technology, infrastructure bottleneck, marketing constraints, delayed payments of their dues by large units, enhanced competition due to liberalized trade regime, etc.

(c) To facilitate the promotion and development of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and to enhance their competitiveness, the Government announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on 10th August 2005 which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to SME sector. The Government has also announced in February, 2007 a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure etc. Further the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which has come into force from 2nd October 2006. The Government is also implementing various schemes/programmes relating to

credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development etc., for assisting MSE sector in meeting the challenges. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme. One of the components of NMCP is Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for the MSME. Various activities on IPR under the scheme will provide more information, orientation and facilities for protecting their intellectual powers.

In addition, keeping in view of impact of global recession on MSMEs, the Government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Public Sector Banks have taken several measures for protecting and providing a stimulus to the MSMEs which, inter alia, include: (i) extending the loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent; (ii) increasing the guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent for credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakh; (iii) an advisory to Central Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payment of bills of MSMEs; (iv) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SME) sector; (v) refinance limit of Rs. 7,000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for incremental on-lending to the micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector; (vi) grant of need-based ad hoc working capital demand loans up to 20 per cent of the existing fund-based limits; and (vii) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

[Translation]

#### **Terrorist Activities**

2335. YOGI ADITYA NATH :

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :

SHRI GANESHTRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR :

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV :

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether women are being trained particularly in Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK) for terrorist activities in India;

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

(c) whether there is any threat perception of terrorist attacks by militant outfits including Lashkar-e-Taiyaba;

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

(e) whether any links have been established between terrorists and individuals/organisations in the State of Bihar;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of terrorists incidents and persons killed during each of the last three years, State-wise alongwith the steps taken by the Government to curb terrorism including cross border terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (g) There are reports to indicate that women are being trained in Pakistan and PoK for terrorist activities.

As per available information, Pakistan/PoK based terrorist groups including the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) are reported to be active in organizing acts of terror. Available inputs indicate link between terrorist elements and individuals from parts of Bihar.

The details of terrorist incidents and the number of civilians and security personnel killed in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and naxal affected States, and in the hinterland, as per available inputs are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, as well as the legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism.

### Statement

#### Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of Incident	No. of civilians and security personnel killed
2006	1667	540
2007	1092	268
2008	708	166
2009 (upto May 2009)	186	49

#### North-East

2006	1366	385
2007	1489	577
2008	1561	512
2009 (upto May 2009)	624	153

#### Naxal affected States

2006	1509	678
2007	1565	696
2008	1591	721
2009 (upto May 2009)	915	348

Besides the above, major terrorist incidents in the

hinterland in the year 2006 include bomb blasts/explosions at Varanasi Cantt. Station, and Sankat Mochan Temple, Varanasi; within Jama Masjid premises in Delhi; in local trains in Mumbai and at Malegaon in which 232 persons were killed. In 2007, such incidents include explosions/ blasts in two unreserved coaches of Samjhauta/Attari Express at Diwana; at Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad; at Lumbini Park and Gokul Chat Bhandar, Hyderabad; Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer, Rajasthan; Shringar Cinema Hall in Ludhiana; and in court premises at Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow which resulted in 143 persons being killed. Further, in 2008, major terrorist incidents/bomb blasts occurred at CRPF Group Centre, Rampur (U.P), Jaipur, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Malegaon (Maharashtra) and Modasa (Gujarat), in which 168 persons lost their lives. In November 2008, 164 persons lost their lives in terrorist attacks in Mumbai. In the above number of persons killed, 41 security personnel are also included.

#### Bikers Gang

2336. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :  
SHRI LALJI TANDON :  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various criminal activities by bikers gang are increasing in the NCT of Delhi including Noida, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed, robbed, injured including looting of petrol pumps and dairy booths by such gangs during the last one year and the current year, separately;

(c) the number of criminals arrested and the action taken against them during the said period; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check such criminal activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) As per enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**Ghaziabad** In 2008 one person was killed, one person was robbed and 2 persons were injured in respect of the crimes committed by the Bikers Gang. In this connection, two persons were arrested for murder and one person for loot in 2008. In the year 2009, 13 persons were robbed and 2 persons were injured in the crimes committed by Bikers gang. In this connection, 3 persons were arrested for loot. The police personnel were sensitized to prevent such crimes.

**Noida** During the year 2008 and 2009 (upto 16th July, 2009), no incident of robbery of dairy booth and petrol pump by the motorcycle borne criminal has been reported. In 2008 one incident of looting by criminals using bikes was reported in which one person was killed. In this incident, involvement of four criminals came to the notice and the robbed property was recovered from the criminals. The charge-sheet was filed against all four persons. The Noida Police are working in a planned manner. Crime mapping of incidents time wise and place-wise has been done and according to this the duty has been worked out. The mobile patrolling has also been increased. The route charts of mobiles patrolling also include vulnerable places. Similarly the police persons posted in various police stations of Noida have also been given daily tasks to curb these types of incidents. Checking of suspicious vehicles and persons is carried out daily at different places as also the checking of suspicious places.

**Gurgaon** In 2008 no criminal incident involving Biker's Gang was reported. In 2009 (upto 17th July, 2009), total 7 seven incidents of loot or attempt to loot committed by the Bikers Gang were reported in Gurgaon in which

one person was killed. Two members of the Bikers gang were arrested and sent to judicial custody. To check such criminal activities in future, Gurgaon Police has taken following steps:—

- (i) Strict checking of young boys travelling on Bikes and Identification of such persons are being carried out regularly.
- (ii) Special crime teams have been set-up under the supervision of DCP (Crime) to keep check on the activities of such persons on bikes.
- (iii) Total 85 PCRs/Riders are deployed round-the-clock in different areas of Gurgaon Commissionerate to prevent such criminal incidents.
- (iv) SHO/In-charge Police posts have also been directed to take steps to prevent such incidents in their respective areas.

**Delhi** The details of cases wherein motorcycles have been used in the commission of offences are as under:—

**(I) Cases of Crime at petrol pump committed by Motorcycle borne criminals in 2008**

Head	Cases reported	Person killed	Person injured	Person arrested
Robbery	01	00	00	02

**(ii) Cases of Crime at petrol pump committed by Motorcycle borne criminals in 2009 (upto 30.01.09)**

Head	Cases reported	Person killed	Person injured	Person arrested
Murder	01	01	00	04

**(iii) Cases of Crime committed by Motorcycle borne criminals in 2008**

Head	Cases reported	Person killed	Person injured	Person arrested
Murder	4	6	00	12
Robbery	81	00	37	159
Snatching	847	00	00	730

**(iv) Cases of Crime committed by Motorcycle borne criminals in 2009 (upto 30/6/09)**

Head	Cases reported	Person killed	Person injured	Person arrested
Murder	2	2	00	06
Robbery	41	00	09	58
Snatching	429	00	00	346

The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the recurrence of these criminals activities include regular interaction by the beat/Division/Police Station staff with the rehri/patriwalas, security guards/chowkidars/three wheelers/TSR drivers, taxi stands/parking lot attendants/porters etc. to seek greater cooperation under 'Eyes and Ears Scheme', conducting regular checking of suspected persons by erecting mobile and static pickets, intensive motorcycle and foot patrolling near markets and crowded places; sensitization of Resident and Market Welfare Associations about the precaution to be taken to avert such crimes by organizing meetings with them, verification of 2,04,200 Motorcycles started with effect from 18/2/09 by local Police; regular prosecution by Delhi Traffic Police of two-wheeler riders/pillion riders found driving without helmet and indulging in triple riding; etc.

[English]

**Employment Opportunities**

2337. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has chalked out any plan to generate more employment opportunities for SCs, STs and OBCs in Micro and Small Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enable women entrepreneurs to establish small enterprises in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 many schemes/programmes for the development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises sector. These schemes facilitate the setting up of new enterprises and thereby generate employment opportunities for all sections of the society including SCs, STs and OBCs. The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) aims at generating employment opportunities in rural and urban areas through setting up of self-employment ventures, to bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities etc. The people belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs also derive benefits of these schemes.

(c) and (d) To enable women entrepreneurs to set up their own enterprises, the Ministry of MSME is implementing a scheme titled "Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) for women. Under this scheme, NGOs/SHGs are provided grant upto 30% of the loan amount sanctioned by the banks for a group of women for setting up their own enterprises. Under PMEGP financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in service/business sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25% (35% for weaker sections including women) of the

project cost in rural areas while it is 15% (25% for weaker sections including women) for urban areas. Under the MSE -Cluster Development Programme, central grant upto 90% (maximum Rs. 9 crore) is provided for the development of women clusters. Under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme women entrepreneurs are provided credit guarantee cover upto 80%. In the Entrepreneurship/Management Development Programmes conducted by the field institutions, women trainees are given 50% concession in the course fee. In addition 20% of the total entrepreneurship development programmes/entrepreneurship skill development programmes are exclusively conducted for weaker sections (SC/ST/Women/Physically Handicapped) which are free of charge and a stipend of Rs. 500/- per month is paid to each trainee.

[Translation]

#### Life Span of Bridges/Overbridges

2338. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the life span of a large number of bridges/overbridges built on the National Highways has expired;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government for reconstruction/renovation of such bridges/overbridges;

(d) the details of the bridges/overbridges sanctioned by the Union Government for reconstruction during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the status of the progress of work on the said bridges and the funds allocated and released for reconstruction of such bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) No Madam. The reconstruction/rehabilitation of bridges/over bridges is a continuous process and is done in a phased manner. Bridges/Over bridges on National Highways which are in bad condition are being considered for reconstruction/rehabilitation as per availability of funds and their inter-se priority.

(d) and (e) Details and status of progress of works for bridges/over bridges sanctioned for reconstruction/rehabilitation in the current financial year and last three financial years are placed at Statement-I and II respectively.

#### Statement-I

##### Life Span of Bridges/Overbridges

Sl. No. Name of State		Rehabilitation			Reconstruction				
		Number of bridges	Sanctioned Cost (in crores)	Status of work		Number of bridges	Sanctioned Cost (in crores)	Status of work	
				In progress	Completed			In progress	Completed
1.	Bihar	1	4.30	1	Nil	7	30.93	7	Nil
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Orissa	8	1.56	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		10	7.53	10	Nil	7	30.93	7	Nil

**Statement-II***Life Span of Bridges/Overbridges*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rehabilitation				Reconstruction			
		Number of bridges	Sanctioned Cost (in crores)	Status of work		Number of bridges	Sanctioned Cost (in crores)	Status of work	
				In progress	Completed			In progress	Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	103.21	13	2
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	10.92	3	Nil
3.	Bihar	1	60.31	1	Nil	26	110.74	26	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3.31	2	1	6	8.10	4	2
5.	Gujarat	4	15.13	2	2	24	70.30	20	4
6.	Goa	1	0.85	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	6	3.52	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.02	1	Nil	3	23.01	2	1
9.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	76.60	16	Nil
10.	Karnataka	5	5.04	4	1	21	65.32	5	16
11.	Kerala	6	4.61	2	4	1	3.52	1	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	4.31	2	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	31	8.02	1	30	6	24.69	4	2
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	37.86	11	Nil
15.	Orissa	3	1.8	3	Nil	5	20.90	4	1
16.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.71	1	1
17.	Rajasthan	2	3.16	2	Nil	13	35.55	13	Nil
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.63	1	Nil	26	21.41	18	8
19.	Uttarakhand	6	10.65	6	Nil	2	2.78	2	Nil
20.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3.86	6	3	4	2.83	3	1
21.	West Bengal	2	1.14	2	Nil	7	22.55	7	Nil
Total		81	123.05	34	47	193	646.31	155	38

**Increase in Agricultural Loan**

2339. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the credit disbursement to agriculture sector has shown a rising trend during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the percentage increase registered in the loan given to the agriculture sector during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether despite the increase in the availability of loan there is no corresponding rise registered in the agriculture production;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Credit Flow	% increase
2006-07	229400	27.10
2007-08	254658	11.01
2008-09	287149	12.76

(c) No, Madam. The agriculture production in the country depends on several factors including availability of credit. However, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for agriculture and allied sectors (at constant prices) has registered rising trend. Details are as under:—

Year	Agriculture GDP
2006-07	Rs. 5.31 lakh crore
2007-08	Rs. 5.57 lakh crore
2008-09	Rs. 5.66 lakh crore

(d) and (e) Do not arise

[English]

**Construction of Bridge over River Torsa**

2340. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a bridge over the River Torsa on NH-37 in West Bengal is under construction for the past several years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay;
- (c) the budgetary allocation for the said bridge in the current year; and
- (d) the time by which the bridge is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) The construction of bridge over River Torsa on NH-31 in West Bengal has already been completed and opened to traffic on 16.07.2008. NH-37 does not pass through West Bengal.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Sanctioning of New NHs**

2341. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ROAD-TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has a proposal to sanction new National Highways (NHs) in States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of roads in Orissa likely to be declared as NHs;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for the ongoing NHs; and

(e) if so, the funds required and sanctioned for the NHs from Khurda to Bolangir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Declaration of new National Highways (NHs) is currently not a priority for the Government since the emphasis is on development of existing National Highways which suffer from many deficiencies.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) No work wise or NH-wise allocation is made for development of NHs.

#### **Strategic Foodgrains Reserve**

2342. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to create a strategic reserve of foodgrains in addition to the buffer stock to meet emergency situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which this additional stock is proposed to be created and maintained;

(c) the number of godowns/warehouses proposed to be built for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has also decided to bear the entire expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) 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 (c) Yes, Madam. Pending revision of buffer norms and in order to ensure food security in the country, Government has decided that a strategic reserve of 50 lakh tonnes foodgrains would be maintained by Food Corporation of India (FCI). The strategic reserve is to be built up over a

period of time starting from 2008-09. The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool including strategic reserve would be kept in the available godowns/additional godowns proposed to be constructed by the FCI and State agencies.

(d) and (e) The cost of maintaining the strategic reserve would be borne by the Government of India in the form of subsidy.

#### **New AIR and Doordarshan Centres**

2343. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States for setting up of new All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) centres in the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to set up new TV centres and increase the coverage capacity of old TV centres in the country;

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

(e) the time frame by which the said centres are likely to be set up and commence operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Projects of new DD centres and those of augmentation of existing centres approved as part of 10th Plan continuing schemes, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As per present indications, the above projects are expected to be completed and commissioned by 2011.

**Statement***Projects of new/augmentation of Doordarshan Centres***I. New Studio centre:** Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)**II. New Transmitters:**

1. HPT, Mehboobnagar (Andhra Pradesh)
2. HPT, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
3. VLPT, Gardhinagar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

**III. Projects of augmentation of existing Doordarshan Centres**

1. Chandigarh (Chandigarh) — additional Studio
2. Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir) — additional Studio
3. Leh (Jammu and Kashmir) — permanent Studio set up
4. Dehradun (Uttarakhand) — permanent Studio set up

**IV. Upgradation of Transmitters****(a) Permanent HPT set ups**

1. Kokrajhar (Assam)
2. Cannanore (Kerala)
3. Amritsar (DD1 and DD News - Punjab)
4. Banner (Rajasthan)
5. Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu)

**(b) Replacement of old 100 watt LPTs by 500 watt (1+1) automode LPTs**

<b>Andhra Pradesh :</b>	Khammam	Kakinada	Nizamabad		
<b>Chhattisgarh :</b>	Bailadila				
<b>Gujarat :</b>	Veraval	Bhavnagar	Ahwa	Deesa	Anweli
	Kevadia Colony				
<b>Haryana :</b>	Narnaul	Bhiwani			
<b>Karnataka :</b>	Belgaum	Bijapur	Ranibennur	Kloar Gold Field	Sirsi
<b>Kerala :</b>	Changancherry	Palghat	Shoranur	Mallapuram	Trichur
<b>Madhya Pradesh :</b>	Betul	Ratlam	Chanderi	Damoh	Rajgarh
	Bhind	Khandwa	Chhindwara	Sheopur	Shajapur
	Khargon	Satna	Panna		

<b>Maharashtra :</b>	Barshi	Parbhani	Sangli	Nanded	Gadchiroli
	Kinwat	Ahmednagar	Yavatmal	Solapur	Buldhana
	Beed	Dhule	Akola	Nasik	Amravati
<b>Meghalaya :</b>	Jowai				
<b>Orissa :</b>	Baripada	Bolangir	Keonjhar		
<b>Punjab :</b>	Gurdaspur				
<b>Rajasthan :</b>	Chittaurgarh	Alwar	Jhunjhunun	Jaisalmer	Sikar
	Hanumangarh	Barmer	Pali	Sirohi	Deeg
<b>Tamil Nadu :</b>	Vaniyambadi	Tiruchendur	Courtalam	Salem	Coonoor
	Tirupattur (DD News)	Neyveli	Vellore		
<b>Uttar Pradesh :</b>	Azamgarh (DD News)	Shahjahanpur	Gonda	Etawah	Mau (DD News)
	Fatehpur	Fatehgarh	Jagdishpur	Orai	Pilibhit
	Mathura (DD News)	Rampur (DD News)	Jhansi	Lalganj (Pratapgarh)-DD News	
<b>Uttarakhand :</b>	Kashipur	Nainital			
<b>West Bengal :</b>	Alipurduar	Contai			

[Translation]

#### Decrease in Pasture Land

2344. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pasture land is decreasing continuously in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the ill-effects of decreasing pasture land on small farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any remedial step in this regard; and

(f) 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. The total area under permanent pasture during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 was 10.44, 10.42, 10.41 million hectares, respectively (DOAC, 2008). Reasons for gradual decrease in area under pastureland, across the States, are that the majority of these lands have either been diverted for other agriculture purposes or encroached upon restricting availability for livestock grazing.

(c) and (d) The ill-effects of decreasing grazing area are manifested in (i) decreased availability of nutrients to the grazing animals leading to lower production and productivity, and (ii) increasing cost of production on making up the nutritional deficiency through purchased roughages or concentrates.

(e) and (f) Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme throughout the country having a component of Grass Land Development

including Grass Reserves Under the component during 2007-08, Rs. 828. 19 lakh and in 2008-09, Rs. 535.20 lakh were released to the States.

### Central Law against Cow Slaughter

2345. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR :  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the number of cows in the country has dwindled due to the presence of illegal slaughter houses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of States which have passed a legislation on banning cow slaughter;
- (d) whether the Union Government has received requests for enacting a Central law on prevention of cow slaughter in the country; and
- (e) if so, 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) No, Madam. The population of cows in the country has increased from 64.43 to 64.51 million over the year 1997 to 2003.

(c) The following States/Union Territories have passed legislation on banning or restricting the slaughter of cow:—

- i. Andhra Pradesh, ii. Assam, iii Bihar, iv Goa, v Gujarat, vi Haryana, vii Himachal Pradesh, viii Jammu Kashmir, ix Karnataka, x Madhya Pradesh, xi Maharashtra, xii Orissa, xiii Punjab, xiv Rajasthan, xv Sikkim, xvi Tamil Nadu, xvii Uttar Pradesh, xviii West Bengal, xix Manipur, xx National Capital Territory of Delhi, xxi Uttarakhand, xxii Jharkhand, xxiii Chhattisgarh, xxiv Kerala, xxv Andaman and Nicobar Islands, xxvi Chandigarh, xxvii Dadra and Nagar Haveli, xxviii Daman-Diu, xxix Puducherry

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Being a State subject, State legislatures are competent to legislate in the subject.

### Spread of Swine Flu among Livestock and Poultry

2346. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the work assigned to central animal disease laboratories and animal husbandry departments of Union/ State Governments in preventing spread of swine flu;
- (b) whether the Government is satisfied with their performance;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any contingency plan has been drawn to tackle this threat and save the livestock and poultry in the country; and
- (e) 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 Central/ Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (CDDL/RDDLs) function as referral laboratories for diagnosis of livestock diseases. These laboratories support the efforts of the State Governments and their laboratories towards prevention, control and containment of animal disease.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The States have undertaken intensive physical surveillance of swine populations. Any unusual mortality in pigs is examined closely and samples sent to the High Security Animal Disease Laboratory (HSADL), Bhopal.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. An advisory alongwith a fact-sheet on swine influenza was circulated to all the States in April 2009. The Government is maintaining necessary vigil to tackle any situation of occurrence of swine flu in animals in the country.

[English]

**Central Assistance to States for  
Agriculture Sector**

2347. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide special Central assistance to States for improving agriculture so as to achieve the targeted four per cent growth rate in the farm sector;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance proposed to be provided alongwith the new schemes prepared for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the other steps taken by the Union Government to revamp and rejuvenate the agriculture sector, keeping in view the world wide economic recession; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to small farmers as a result of such assistance?

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. The Union Government does not propose to provide any special central assistance to States for improving agriculture so as to achieve the targeted four per cent growth rate in the farm sector. However, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has launched two schemes (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for Rs. 25000 crore and (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for Rs. 4883 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to increase production and productivity in the agriculture sector as a step towards achieving four per cent growth in the farm sector. The State wise allocation for 2009-10 of these two schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The DAC implements a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes to revamp and rejuvenate the agriculture sector and increase the production and productivity. The Government has also implemented the scheme of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief-2008 for farmers.

(d) The schemes being implemented by DAC are for the benefit of the entire farming community including small farmers.

So far a total 3.01 crore small and marginal farmers and 67 lakhs other farmers have been benefited from the scheme involving Debt Waiver and Debt Relief of Rs. 65318.33 crore.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Allocation 2009-10	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12504.90	31533.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1439.00
3.	Assam	2727.70	4753.00
4.	Bihar	8188.40	7050.00
5.	Jharkhand	1193.10	9714.00
6.	Goa	0.00	432.00
7.	Gujarat	1510.60	29448.00
8.	Haryana	2940.60	9691.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	2445.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	3338.00
11.	Karnataka	4873.20	24362.00

1	2	3	4
12. Kerala		347.20	9948.00
13. Madhya Pradesh		8435.00	20239.00
14. Chhattisgarh		5083.40	29839.00
15. Maharashtra		7256.20	30270.00
16. Manipur		0.00	483.00
17. Mizoram		0.00	327.00
18. Meghalaya		0.00	1991.00
19. Nagaland		0.00	1854.00
20. Orissa		4310.40	9674.00
21. Punjab		4859.40	6529.00
22. Rajasthan		4216.10	14572.00
23. Sikkim		0.00	1233.00
24. Tamil Nadu		3237.70	8757.00
25. Tripura		0.00	2466.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		25303.20	31533.00
27. Uttarakhand		0.00	5856.00
28. West Bengal		7228.90	12155.00
Total		104216.00	311931.00

\*All Figures based on Interim Budget.

\*\*Allocations may undergo revisions.

[Translation]

#### TV Transmitters

2348. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to instal more high power Television Transmitters in the country including backward and rural areas;

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

(c) the number of proposals received/pending/cleared regarding installation of TV Transmitters/High Power TV Transmitters in the country, State-wise including the backward and rural areas; and

(d) the reasons for the pendency alongwith time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) Two new high power TV transmitters at Mehboobnagar (Andhra Pradesh) and Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) have been approved under continuing schemes of 10th Plan.

(c) and (d) Requests for setting up of new TV transmitters are received from time to time, from various quarters and these are taken into consideration, while formulating the plans of TV expansion.

#### Milch Cattle

2349. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the population of milch cattle is on the decline;

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

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

(e) the extent to which this trend is likely to affect milk production 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The population of milch cattle in the country has

marginally declined from 58.2 million in 1997 Livestock Census to 58.1 million in 2003 Livestock Census. The decline is due to decrease in the population of indigenous milch cattle. However, the population of in-milk cattle increased from 33.3 million to 35.8 million during the same period.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State-wise details of milch cattle as per 1997 and 2003 Livestock Censuses are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) There has been an increasing trend in milk production in the country. The milk production in the country has increased from 78.3 million tonnes in 1999-2000 to 104.8 million tonnes in 2007-08.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of Milch Cattle as per 1997 and 2003 Livestock Censuses*

*(in thousands)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crossbred		Indigenous		Total milch cattle	
		1997	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294	475	2234	1934	2528	2409
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	5	95	111	98	116
3.	Assam	132	161	2006	2035	2138	2195
4.	Bihar	68	569	5451	2840	5519	3408
5.	Chhattisgarh	40	67	2482	2313	2522	2380
6.	Goa	4	6	21	17	25	23
7.	Gujarat	170	318	2000	2120	2170	2437
8.	Haryana	260	263	431	309	691	572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147	334	515	479	662	812
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	328	543	650	598	978	1141
11.	Jharkhand	0	69	0	1830	0	1898
12.	Karnataka	690	903	2978	2500	3668	3403
13.	Kerala	1050	791	271	152	1321	943
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83	136	5643	5704	5726	5840
15.	Maharashtra	1132	1389	4219	3532	5351	4921

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	22	23	88	78	110	101
17.	Meghalaya	10	15	213	215	223	230
18.	Mizoram	3	4	7	7	10	11
19.	Nagaland	41	87	53	50	94	137
20.	Orissa	354	386	3399	3235	3753	3621
21.	Punjab	866	741	287	124	1153	865
22.	Rajasthan	78	235	4557	4248	4635	4483
23.	Sikkim	20	33	28	26	48	60
24.	Tamil Nadu	1377	2351	1795	1341	3172	3693
25.	Tripura	26	25	384	215	410	240
26.	Uttar Pradesh	638	642	4633	4901	5271	5543
27.	Uttarakhand	43	99	572	595	615	694
28.	West Bengal	411	489	4799	5293	5210	5782
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	5	19	15	21	20
30.	Chandigarh	4	3	0.45	1	4.45	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	10	10	10	11
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	1	1	1.03	1.03
33.	Delhi	36	34	22	20	58	54
34.	Lakshadweep	0.4	1	1	0.48	1.4	1.48
35.	Puducherry	24	28	10	7	34	34
Total		8356	11231	49874	46856	58231	58084

**[English]****Directives on Illegal Immigration**

2350. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued a directive to the Government regarding illegal immigration and infiltration; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, while addressing the problem of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, has stated in their order dated 15.4.2009 that in view of the steps taken by the Union of India, no further orders are required except the direction to Union of India to take all possible steps to prevent illegal immigrants.

In order to check illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, the Government of India has adopted multi-pronged approach including the following:—

- (i) Construction of border fencing, roads and flood lighting.
- (ii) Round the clock surveillance of the border by the Border Security Force.
- (iii) Setting up of 1185 Border Out Posts (BOPs) along Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter BOP distance for effective border domination, of which 802 BOPs have already been established. Setting up of remaining 383 BOPs have been sanctioned.
- (iv) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night vision devices.

Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to detect and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The procedure for the detection and deportations of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations. The detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants is a continuous on-going process.

#### **Supply of Subsidised Edible Oils**

2351. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a scheme providing for supply of subsidised edible oils to BPL families and Antyodaya Anna Yojana Category families under the Public Distribution System; 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) During the year 2008-09, a 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' had been launched. The Scheme envisaged import of 10 lakh tons of edible oils by Central PSUs, viz. STC, MMTC, PEC and NAFED, refining it and handing over to the States in 1 litre or ½ litre packs to be further distributed by the States to the beneficiaries at the rate not exceeding 1 kg. per ration card per month. 29 States/UTs had been allocated edible oils by the Department of Food and Public Distribution as per the requirement of each State and the BPL/AAY households in the State. The Central subsidy had been Rs. 15/- per kg. up to January and thereafter, Rs. 25/- kg. till 31.3.2009.

Under the Scheme, 3.6 lakh tons of edible oils had been imported by the PSUs. The distribution of edible oil under the Scheme had been taken up by 12 States. 2.61 Lakh tons of packed edible oils (RBD palmolein and refined soyabean oil) had been handed over to these States under the Scheme. The Scheme ended on 31.3.2009.

#### **Measures against Hoarding**

2352. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH :  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the efficacy of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to check hoarding;

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

(c) the details of the raids conducted, goods seized and traders booked for violation of rules regarding hoarding and stock limits of essential commodities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the action taken against the persons including officials held for violation of the said rules; and

(e) the other steps taken to check hoarding of essential 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) The Standing Committee of Parliament had in its 28th Report, inter-alia, suggested that the Department should examine whether there is any lacunae in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments/UT Administrations were requested to send their views on the recommendation made by the Committee. Responses had been received from 20 States/UTs and these had been examined. It was felt that there is no lacuna in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and that the available provisions are adequate, if properly implemented, to achieve the desired objectives.

(c) and (d) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules during the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (updated upto 16.07.2009) as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV. Details of detention orders under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the period from 1.1.2006 to 16.07.2009 are given below:—

Name of the State	2006	2007	2008	2009 (as on 16.07.2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	85	50	16	10

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	74	65	141	69
Orissa	01	—	01	02
Maharashtra	01	01	—	01
Madhya Pradesh	—	03	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	04	—
Total	161	119	162	82

(e) Powers have been vested with State Governments for taking action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to continue to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose restrictions like stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar. The commodity wheat which had also been included in the above list has been removed w.e.f. 01.04.2009. Further, in respect of sugar, the Central Government have also issued Orders providing for stockholding/turnover limits which are as follows:—

**Stockholding:** (i) in Kolkata and extended area—

(a) recognized dealers who import sugar from outside West Bengal — 10,000 quintals;

(b) other recognized dealers — 2000 quintals;

(ii) in other places — 2000 quintals.

**Turnover:**

No dealer can hold the stock of sugar for a period exceeding 30 days from the date of receipt by him of such stock.

**Statement-I**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 information received from States/UTs for the year 2006 (1.1.2006 to 31.12.2006)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	8747	190	20	40	106.2	November
2	Assam	947	161	4	1	0.26	June
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20	0	0	0	0	February
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Not reported
5	Chhattisgarh	341	17	175	94	165.5	November
6	Delhi	67	32	0	0	0.47	November
7	Gujarat	31816	55	116	0	47.8	November
8	Goa	17			0	0.1	December
9	Haryana	28	23	13	Nil	1.16	November
10	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	October
11	Jammu and Kashmir	230	188	104	0	0.43	March
12	Jharkhand				NR		Not reported
13	Karnataka	2887	53	3	0	26.9	November
14	Kerala	3795	3	3	0	0.21	August
15	Madhya Pradesh	29465	85	249	337	244.16	2005-06
16	Maharashtra	2466	1514	2190	Nil	118.24	November
17	Manipur	68	9	9	9	9.2	October
18	Meghalaya	56	7	7	0	0.06	November
19	Mizoram	47			0		May
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	1218	27	93	0	9.89	September
22	Punjab	32634	19	4	0	0.4	September
23	Rajasthan				NR		Not reported
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	August
25	Tamil Nadu	2063	171		0	125.71	April*
26	Tripura				NR		Not reported
27	Uttarakhand	13398	10	23	0	2.33	2005-06
28	Uttar Pradesh	4163	55	163	17	114.54	September\$
29	West Bengal	270	73	31	0	2.91	September**
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	128	2692		0		September
31	Chandigarh	03	4	4	0	0.13	October\$\$
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	August
33	Daman and Diu				NR		Not reported
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35	Puducherry	151	33	33	0	0.61	November
Total		135025	5421	3244	498	977.21	

\*Only January and April

\$-Only June, July and Sept.,

\$\$-Except May

\*\*-Except April

**Statement-II**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2007 —  
information received from States/UTs*

upto 31.12.2007

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6766	67	11	11	28.79	November

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	1768	108	32	Nil	0.26	December
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	1	1	Nil	0.09	October
4.	Bihar	20	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	July*
5.	Chhattisgarh	243	15	89	76	199.04	September
6.	Delhi	94	63	8	1	24.91	December
7.	Gujarat	32142	60	134	Nil	270.09	December
8.	Goa	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	20	17	15	1	3.57	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24212	4	330	Nil	5.13	November
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	588	555	342	Nil	2.91	October
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	3722	70	Nil	Nil	39.68	December
14.	Kerala	36661	Nil	1	Nil	41.68	December\$
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	2134	2798	1888	Nil	611.56	December
17.	Manipur	94	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
18.	Meghalaya	66	7	9	Nil	1.25	December
19.	Mizoram	232	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.06	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	October
21.	Orissa	4897	31	179	Nil	135.04	December
22.	Punjab	60431	12	5	2	0.6	December
23.	Rajasthan	196	12	52	4	28.86	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	February
25.	Tamil Nadu	12634	1452	138	676	977.69	December
26.	Tripura	48	12	Nil	Nil	1.55	October

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. Uttarakhand							Not Reported
28. Uttar Pradesh		47304	1430	1548	251	1613.94	December
29. West Bengal		227	174	43	Nil	2.95	November
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		324	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31. Chandigarh		3	9	3	Nil	1.21	July
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
33. Daman and Diu							Not Reported
34. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
35. Puducherry		544	44	44	Nil	7.1	December
Total		235405	6944	4872	1022	4003.96	

\*-Except January

\$-Except August

Updated as on 15.4.2008

**Statement-III**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2008 —  
information received from States/UTs*

upto 31.12.2008

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17235	29	6	—	86.12	December
2.	Assam	1419	14	19	Nil	2.37	December*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	16	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	1	32	1	102.03	March
6.	Delhi	153	135	119	4	61.7	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	31098	20	142	Nil	253.15	December
8.	Goa	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	46	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25634	13	49	Nil	15.52	December\$\$
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	422	376	94	Nil	Nil	September
12.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
13.	Karnataka	3396	74	1	4	580.95	December
14.	Kerala	87305	12	2	Nil	12.98	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14921	52	107	Nil	405.15	April
16.	Maharashtra	2551	3376	2595	Nil	2365.92	December
17.	Manipur	99	4	3	3	0.16	December
18.	Meghalaya	70	1	2	1	0.05	December
19.	Mizoram	61	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.49	July**
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Orissa	2001	22	117	Nil	17.51	November
22.	Punjab	20632	22	9	4	3.08	November
23.	Rajasthan	450	13	170	4	18.12	July
24.	Sikkim	1	2	2	Nil	0.01	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	20268	2525	1127	761	683.33	November
26.	Tripura	35	12	9	Nil	2.69	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39474	1047	1734	Nil	1410.49	December
29.	West Bengal	176	142	5	Nil	58.83	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	291	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December***
31.	Chandigarh	6	9	Nil	Nil	2.01	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	2	Nil	Nil	5.49	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
35.	Puducherry	633	81	81	8	7.07	December
Total		268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22	

\*-Except January and February

\*\*-Except April, May and June

\$\$-Except October

\*\*\*-Except September and October

Updated as on 31.3.2009

**Statement-IV**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2009 —  
Information received from States/UTs*

upto 30.06.2009

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2455	1	Nil	1	47.73	May
2.	Assam	1103	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
5.	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported
6.	Delhi	33	22	31	Nil	Nil	May
7.	Gujarat	9271	7	33	Nil	184.76	May
8.	Goa	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
9.	Haryana	34	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	April*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9002	3	Nil	Nil	3.76	April
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Karnataka		317	18	3	Nil	0.71	April*
14. Kerala		15179	11	Nil	Nil	23.14	May
15. Madhya Pradesh							Not Reported
16. Maharashtra		447	736	515	Nil	184.9	April
17. Manipur		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May***
18. Meghalaya		2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	June
19. Mizoram							Not Reported
20. Nagaland							Not Reported
21. Orissa		296	1	7	Nil	0.87	April
22. Punjab		11	17	11	11	1.22	April
23. Rajasthan							Not Reported
24. Sikkim		Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	May
25. Tamil Nadu		5614	1970	587	Nil	282.31	May
26. Tripura		2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.03	May
27. Uttarakhand							Not Reported
28. Uttar Pradesh		12992	283	477	Nil	570.55	April
29. West Bengal		45	52	Nil	Nil	13.85	April
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	March
31. Chandigarh		2	2	Nil	Nil	0.33	April
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May*
33. Daman and Diu							Not Reported
34. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
35. Puducherry		144	25	25	12	0.63	May
Total		56990	3152	1691	24	1314.79	

\*-Except March

\*\*-<sup>2</sup>Only April

\*\*\*-Except March and April

Updated as on 16.7.2009

[Translation]

### Anti India Activities

2353. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the illegal and anti-India activities taking place along the Indo-Nepal border;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including securing the open border with Nepal?

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

(a) Along Indo-Nepal Border, instances of encroachment of 'No man's land' and damages to Border pillars from Nepal side are being reported, from time to time.

(b) Instances of encroachment of 'No man's land' and damages to border pillars reported in the last three years and in the current year are as follows:—

Year	Incidents reported
2006	Encroachment of No man's land in Bahraich District (UP) and damages to border pillars in Lakhimpur Kheri District (Uttar Pradesh).
2007	Damages to Border pillars in Lakhimpur Kheri District (UP) and encroachment of 'No man's land' in Pilibhit District (Uttar Pradesh).
2008	Encroachment of 'No man's land' in Pilibhit District (Uttar Pradesh).
2009 (till June)	Damages to Border pillars in West Champaran District (Bihar), shifting of Border pillars into Indian territory adjoining Jhapa District (Nepal), digging of nallah/drainage on 'No man's land' in Jogbani, Araria District (Bihar) and damages to Border pillars in shravasti District (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) The Indo-Nepal Border (INB), being a porous border, has several designated routes facilitating entry and exit of citizens of both the countries. The SSB has been deployed all along the INB to check any anti-national activities and keep strict vigil on the border. Operational activities like patrolling and Nakas by SSB have been intensified as a preventive measure along the INB. Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping vigil.

There are institutional mechanisms like convening the Border District Coordination Committee (BDCC) meetings between the officials of two countries to effectively deal with various Border issues such as encroachment, smuggling, anti-national activities, damages to Border pillars etc.. These issues are also taken up through the diplomatic channels of two countries.

Additionally, there are bilateral institutional arrangements such as Joint Working group on Border Management and Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal which address these problems in a more wholesome manner.

In respect of some recent media reports in Nepal regarding alleged encroachment of Napalese territory by India, these have been investigated into and found to be false.

[English]

### Siliguri Air Station

2354. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Siliguri All India Radio (AIR) Station is not self sufficient for relaying the programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the said station;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the time slot for the North Bengal Local Sanskriti Programmes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) AIR Siliguri is a full-fledged station with 200 kW Medium Wave Transmitter (primary channel), Studio production facilities, Satellite Receive facilities and 10 kW FM Transmitter for Vividh Bharati programmes relay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, in the draft 11th Plan, the replacement of the existing studio equipments and MW transmitter by new Digital technology equipment have been proposed. This scheme under Draft 11th Plan scheme is yet to be approved.

(e) There is no exclusive chunk earmarked for broadcast of North Bengal Sanskriti Programme.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

#### **\* National Commission for Unorganised Sector**

2355. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Commission for Enterprises in unorganised sector has been set up;

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

(c) whether the Commission had submitted any report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Government set up the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) in September, 2004 to examine the problems confronting the enterprises in the unorganised/informal sector and make appropriate recommendations to provide technical, marketing and credit support to these enterprises. The term of the Commission ended on April 30, 2009. The Terms of Reference of the Commission and the details of the composition of the Commission are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The Commission has submitted eleven reports to the Government relating to various issues connected with the unorganised sector from time to time. These are available at the website of the NCEUS at <http://nceus.gov.in/>. An Inter-Ministerial Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission has been constituted to examine the recommendations contained in the reports with a view to identify the actionable points, determine the modalities for implementing the action points and fixing the timelines for implementation and to coordinate the action by various Ministries and monitor implementation in a time-bound manner.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### ***Terms of Reference of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector***

The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as follows:—

- (i) Review of the status of Unorganised/informal sector in India including the nature of enterprises, their size, spread and scope, and magnitude of employment;
- (ii) Identify constraints faced by small enterprises with regard to freedom of carrying out the enterprise, access to raw materials, finance, skills, entrepreneurship development, infrastructure, technology and markets and suggest measures to provide institutional support and linkages to facilitate easy access to them;

- (iii) Suggest the legal and policy environment that should govern the informal/Unorganised sector for growth, employment, exports and promotion;
- (iv) Examine the range of existing programmes that relate to employment generation in the informal/Unorganised sector and suggest improvement for their redesign;
- (v) Identify innovative legal and financing instruments to promote the growth of the informal sector;
- (vi) Review the existing arrangements for estimating employment and unemployment in the informal sector, and examine why the rate of growth in employment has stagnated in the 1990s;
- (vii) Suggest elements of an employment strategy focusing on the informal sector;
- (viii) Review Indian labour laws, consistent with labour rights, and with the requirements of expanding growth of industry and services, particularly in the informal sector, and improving productivity and competitiveness; and
- (ix) Review the social security system available for labour in the informal sector, and make recommendations for expanding their coverage.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Composition of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (Members and their Tenures)*

#### **Professor Arjun Sengupta**

Chairman,  
Centre for Development and Human Rights,  
New Delhi

#### **Chairman**

[From 20.09.2004 to 01.07.2005 and  
from 17.11.2005 till 30.04.09]

#### **Professor K.P. Kannan**

Fellow,  
Centre for Development Studies,  
Ulloor, Thiruvananthapuram 695011, Kerala

#### **Full-time Member**

[From 1.05.2006 till 30.04.09]

#### **Professor Ravi S. Srivastava**

Professor,  
Centre for Studies in Regional  
Development,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067

#### **Full-time Member**

[From 01.05.2006 till 30.04.09]

#### **Shri V.K. Malhotra, IAS (Retd.)**

#### **Member Secretary**

[From 01. 03.2006 till 30.04.09]

#### **Shri B.N. Yugandhar**

Member,  
Planning Commission, New Delhi 110001

#### **Part-time Member**

[From 05.11.2004 till 30.04.09]

#### **Professor T.S. Papola**

Director,  
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development,  
Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, New Delhi-110070

#### **Part-time Member**

[From 06.04.2005 till 30.04.09]

**Professor K. Jayashankar**

Former Vice Chancellor, Kakatiya University,  
Warangal, Andhra Pradesh

**Full-time Member**

[From 01.12.2004 to 9.03.2006]

**Shri Bibek Debroy,**

Director,  
Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies,  
New Delhi 110001.

**Part-time Member**

[From 27.10.2004 to 20.12.2005]

**Shri K.K. Jaswal, IAS (Retd.)****Member Secretary**

[From 01.11.2004 to 18.02.2006]

[Translation]

**Popularising Hockey and other Sports**

2356. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL :  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV :  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

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

(a) whether Hockey and other sports are lagging  
behind due to paucity of funds;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promoting  
and popularising Hockey and other sports in the country;  
and

(d) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS  
(DR. M.S. GILL): (a) No, Madam. The Government has  
provided a grant of Rs. 32.23 crores during 2006-07,  
Rs. 57.40 crores during 2007-08 and Rs. 41.50 crores  
during 2008-09 to recognized National Sports Federations  
under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports  
Federations for conducting national coaching camps;  
holding of national and international championships/  
tournaments; foreign competition exposure; engagement of  
foreign coaches; procurement of sports equipment and  
consumables, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government supplements the efforts of  
National Sports Federations for promotion and development  
of various sports disciplines. Sports Authority of India  
operates focused schemes for the Identification and  
nurturing of sports talent. All those who graduate into  
national athletes are given customized training, including  
international competition exposure.

(d) As a result of concerted efforts of all the  
stakeholders, there has been some improvement in the  
performance of India in major international events, including  
the last Summer Olympics.

**Special Cell for Commonwealth Games**

2357. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister  
of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish  
a special cell for monitoring the progress of the projects/  
preparedness of Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any coordination committee has been  
constituted by the Union Government in consultation with  
the Government of NCT of Delhi for taking collective  
decisions in regard to the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct  
any special recruitment drive for appointing skilled  
personnel in the special cell; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) to (d) Since August, 2006, an "International Sports Division" in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, headed by an Officer of the Joint Secretary level has been set up. The Division is solely looking after the work related to the Commonwealth Games, 2010. In addition, a web based monitoring system has also been developed for each infrastructure project.

A Co-ordination Committee was set-up, in 2008, under the chairmanship of the then Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports, to discuss Issues related to the Commonwealth Games, 2010, with the Chief Minister, Delhi and the Chairman, Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games, 2010. The Committee, now headed by the Minister (Youth Affairs and Sports) meets regularly with all concerned to review the progress of various matters related to the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Besides, Infrastructure Coordination Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Sports and Stadia Committee of each venue also reviews the progress of projects on regular basis.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Shortage of Foodgrains

2358. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of States are facing acute shortage of foodgrains;

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

(c) the nature of grants and assistance provided to such States to mitigate their problems?

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) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Repair and Maintenance of NHs

2359. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by the State Governments for the maintenance/development/improvement of the National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : State-wise details of fund allocated and utilized for development and maintenance of National Highways for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

#### Statement-I

*The State-wise details of allocation and expenditure made for the development of National Highways for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation*	Expenditure**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.76	65.40	82.44	81.59	192.97	196.38	79.38	54.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	8.29	6.00	5.65	1.10	1.10	3.30	0.00
3.	Assam	79.11	77.10	87.96	86.00	88.25	87.65	40.68	31.50
4.	Bihar	111.26	106.17	96.82	90.28	104.02	95.02	54.31	42.47
5.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.96	2.00	2.00	3.39	3.39	1.30	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	39.45	36.19	42.19	40.15	67.42	65.74	32.75	24.48
7.	Delhi	3.00	1.47	9.00	8.30	15.80	15.80	5.00	2.39
8.	Goa	2.95	2.64	15.00	15.00	34.39	34.39	11.00	1.73
9.	Gujarat	67.69	68.92	67.70	65.16	102.33	101.06	43.23	31.66
10.	Haryana	64.00	64.00	81.25	81.24	103.23	103.23	35.00	26.71
11.	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	39.44	57.00	57.00	76.21	76.21	26.00	14.73
12.	Jharkhand	34.86	35.00	57.25	57.24	96.41	96.41	40.00	9.96
13.	Karnataka	88.91	86.75	104.21	106.51	215.30	214.91	66.57	37.73
14.	Kerala	62.02	54.44	58.48	50.10	72.53	73.20	46.54	36.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	98.73	91.71	80.88	76.40	110.14	98.35	43.40	28.38
16.	Maharashtra	158.20	159.32	142.55	144.79	195.18	196.87	91.95	71.87
17.	Manipur	14.74	14.65	12.14	10.34	23.77	23.65	13.34	0.34
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	24.31	22.88	22.33	51.60	50.77	20.27	0.89
19.	Mizoram	15.53	15.53	15.00	15.00	13.55	13.55	9.30	0.82
20.	Nagaland	11.82	11.81	12.00	10.20	30.60	30.60	13.30	0.00
21.	Orissa	73.37	72.22	139.31	138.87	209.55	208.84	67.39	61.07
22.	Puducherry	5.00	4.99	7.55	7.49	2.95	2.95	2.30	0.01
23.	Punjab	75.34	74.69	85.95	85.47	156.77	156.77	52.01	37.63
24.	Rajasthan	80.37	80.78	103.18	102.81	214.35	216.54	62.56	52.07
25.	Tamil Nadu	84.69	79.40	94.03	94.48	133.77	131.96	62.12	43.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97.35	101.36	135.87	132.50	223.51	222.20	86.21	84.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	54.61	52.86	41.30	38 98	112.40	112.29	30.89	19.26
28.	West Bengal	47.00	46.77	58.00	57.99	95.30	95.30	59.30	46.67
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00

Note: Allocation for development of NHs includes NH(0) and PBFF

\*Allocation as per Vote-on-Account

\*\*Upto June, 2009

### Statement-II

*The State-wise details of allocation and expenditure made for the maintenance of National Highways  
for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation*	Expenditure**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.19	56.59	78.13	77.36	83.25	89.65	20.08	2.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.09	0.37	0.33	1.82	0.00	0.50	0.00
3.	Assam	25.98	21.18	41.62	32.86	40.20	39.01	9.80	0.93
4.	Bihar	34.34	24.58	29.90	25.32	44.50	14.09	18.17	5.03
5.	Chandigarh	0.66	0.64	0.98	0.84	0.68	0.73	0.25	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	24.15	23.52	27.19	26.58	27.26	24.01	10.50	5.11
7.	Delhi	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
8.	Goa	3.51	3.30	4.92	4.74	5.01	2.64	2.05	1.00
9.	Gujarat	33.99	33.95	40.27	39.56	42.04	34.03	12.00	5.88
10.	Haryana	24.27	21.34	18.13	17.95	19.64	18.11	5.95	1.14
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.90	18.28	17.70	17.07	18.84	20.91	6.60	1.12
12.	Jharkhand	22.27	21.68	27.82	23.38	20.38	12.78	11.13	3.10
13.	Karnataka	39.88	39.88	59.45	60.30	71.24	64.54	18.37	1.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Kerala		19.30	29.54	27.36	55.80	21.75	26.10	8.58	5.50
15. Madhya Pradesh		51.70	50.89	59.03	58.22	48.66	49.37	18.25	0.68
16. Maharashtra		59.54	59.16	63.16	57.54	62.92	35.17	24.93	6.40
17. Manipur		3.04	2.91	14.30	11.52	10.24	4.47	2.05	0.00
18. Meghalaya		9.84	7.09	13.39	8.19	17.53	13.27	3.25	0.01
19. Mizoram		5.19	3.42	7.25	4.27	9.20	6.59	1.50	0.72
20. Nagaland		3.91	2.63	7.43	4.88	10.78	10.939	2.50	0.00
21. Orissa		43.70	43.78	50.51	50.28	52.56	55.20	15.80	1.23
22. Puducherry		0.94	0.30	0.91	0.91	1.10	1.18	0.83	0.00
23. Punjab		17.44	15.20	23.82	20.40	25.58	24.32	7.75	2.21
24. Rajasthan		67.58	67.54	70.57	70.56	72.35	71.14	24.08	6.65
25. Tamil Nadu		25.67	23.71	30.16	30.35	49.40	34.53	10.36	1.93
26. Uttar Pradesh		45.63	48.54	62.48	62.21	55.22	51.163	21.50	14.67
27. Uttarakhand		15.80	15.39	19.10	17.12	21.87	20.37	7.79	4.60
28. West Bengal		18.50	16.38	24.08	23.26	31.49	20.38	6.60	0.00
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.00

\*Allocation as per Vote-on-Account

\*\*Upto June, 2009

#### **Tour by MCD Officials**

2360. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total domestic and foreign tour undertaken by the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the expenditure incurred in this regard during the said period and the extent to which MCD is likely to benefit from such tour; and

(c) the austerity measures observed by MCD to minimise expenditure during the said period?

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

\*(a) and (b) The number of domestic and foreign tour undertaken by the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Part (a) and (b) of the reply to Unstarred Question No.2360 in the debate dated 21.07.2009 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 04.08.2009 and accordingly, the figures in the Table under year 2007-2008 have been revised as follows:

"2007-2008	63	3	27,83,044	2,55,370"
------------	----	---	-----------	-----------

Year	Number of tours undertaken		Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
2006-2007	48	4	20,14,311	2,55,987
2007-2008	63	3	27,83,044	9,24,903
2008-2009	79	3	29,42,243	9,24,903
Current year (2009-2010)	22	1	12,66,345	1,01,710

The MCD has informed that the tours were undertaken with a view to upgrade the knowledge and skill regarding public health, welfare of women and child, smooth working of the Corporation building bye-laws and Master Plan, patient care and health care, strategies for disease control including dengue and malaria, preventive/curative measures for animals, food hygiene, sanitation, maintenance of sanitary land fill site, solid waste management, etc.

(c) The MCD has informed that the tours were undertaken as and when necessary and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

[English]

#### **Extension of De-hoarding Notification on Sugar**

2361. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :

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

(a) whether the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955 to control hoarding of sugar have been notified only by few States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted/proposed to be adopted to ensure that all the States notify the said orders at the earliest?

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 Central Government issued notifications dated 09.03.2009 and 12.03.2009 respectively imposing stockholding and turnover limit on dealers of sugar for a period of four months. The period of stockholding and turnover limit has now been further extended by another six months vide notifications dated 02.07.2009 and 16.07.2009. In pursuance of these notifications, eleven States/UT Administrations viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have so far implemented stockholding and turnover limit in their respective States/UTs.

(c) The Central Government has again requested to all those States/UTs who are yet to implement the stockholding and turnover limit to put in place the necessary licensing mechanism for early implementation of the limit.

#### **Promotion of Fisheries Sector**

2362. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote fisheries including inland fisheries for the promotion of employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the existing/ proposed Central schemes in this regard and the States in which it has been introduced/proposed to be introduced;

(c) the details of the allocation and utilization of funds allocated for the fisheries sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter of under utilisation of funds with the concerned States including Gujarat;

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

(f) the details of the income and employment generated from the said sector during the above period, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government proposed to provide funds for establishing fishery training institutes in the country including Gujarat; and

(h) if so, the details thereof, State-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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is implementing various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes namely, Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen and Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of Fisheries Sector. The schemes are being

implemented in all States with the objective of increasing fish production and thereby generating employment and livelihood.

(c) to (e) The State-wise release and utilization of funds including Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV. The matter regarding unutilized funds is taken-up with the concerned State Governments periodically.

(f) Fish production which impinges on income and employment has been going-up consistently over the years. 14.48 million people are directly and indirectly employed in the fisheries sector. State-wise fishermen population in 2003 is at Statement-V. State-wise fish production during the last three years is at Statement-VI.

(g) and (h) Provision for financial assistance for setting-up Training cum Awareness Centres exists under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen. However, proposals of the State Governments are considered on merits.

### Statement-I

*Funds released and utilized under the scheme of Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2006-07 Release	Utilisation	2007-08 Release	Utilisation	2008-09 Release	Utilisation	2009-10 Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	363	0.00	0.00	36.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	24	24.00	24.00	0.00		
3.	Assam	40	40	0.00	0.00	75.02		
4.	Bihar	40	40	20.00	20.00	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	80	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00		
8.	Haryana	20.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	10.94	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	32.43	22.39	27.00	17.077	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	100.00		
11. Jharkhand		0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	62.50	62.50	
12. Karnataka		165.60	111.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
13. Kerala		50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00		
14. Madhya Pradesh		160.00	160.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15. Maharashtra		23	9.90	0.00	0.00	20.00		
16. Manipur		75	75.00	0.00	0.00	40.00		
17. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
18. Mizoram		61	61.00	50.00	50.00	40.00		
19. Nagaland		90	90.00	62.55	62.55	90.00	50.00	
20. Orissa		200	200.00	50.00	50.00	190.00	134.00	
21. Puducherry		5	3.37	0.00	0.00	5.00		
22. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		
23. Rajasthan		44.05	44.05	0.00	0.00	24.05	4.05	
24. Sikkim		30	30.00	0.00	0.00	34.98		
25. Tamil Nadu		50	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00		
26. Tripura		40	40.00	47.35	47.35	24.00		
27. Uttar Pradesh		250	250	288.57	288.57	88.00	88.00	
28. Uttarakhand		20	20	9.00	9.00	33.45		
29. West Bengal		225	225	200	200.00	100.00	100.00	

**Statement-II (A)**

*Funds released and utilized for development of marine fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Financial Year						
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	West Bengal	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Orissa	40.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	93.00	0.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	259.00	259.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	300.00
5.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	384.65	384.65	414.50	414.50	274.70	263.00	300.00
8.	Goa	133.35	133.35	270.00	270.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	300.00	300.00	450.00	450.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	400.00	400.00	200.00	200.00	326.60	0.00	0.00
11.	Daman and Diu	54.00	54.00	38.00	38.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Lakshadweep	15.00	15.00	37.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1586.00	1586.00	1830.35	1792.50	1626.30	1005.00	600.00

**Statement-II(B)**

*Funds released and utilized for construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centres including maintenance of dredger TSD Sindhraj under the CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Financial Year						
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	West Bengal	500.00	500.00	273.12	273.12	995.22	805.94	—
2.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	91.34	91.34	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	119.48	119.48	56.14	56.14	200.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Puducherry	999.00	999.00	1500.00	1404.00	907.50	741.21	—
6.	Kerala	728.52	728.52	200.00	200.00	700.00	700.00	—
7.	Karnataka	8.70	8.70	—	—	—	—	102.00
8.	Goa	75.00	75.00	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	3.48	—	—
10.	Gujarat	200.00	200.00	25.00	25.00	—	—	—
11.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	22.50	—	—
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	KSMDCL, Kochi (maintenance of dredger TSD Sindhuraj)	21.00	21.00	55.79	55.79	226.93	226.93	—
Total		2743.04	2743.04	2110.05	2014.05	3055.63	2474.08	102.00

**Statement-II(C)**

*Funds released and utilized under the component of Strengthening of Post Harvest Infrastructure of the CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the State/Organisation	2006-07	Amount utilized	2007-08	Amount utilized	2008-09	utilized	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Haryana (Agril. Marketing Board)	42.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh (Society)			0	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Suman Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jharkhand	18.00	13.80	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka Fisheries Dev. Corpn	74.00	74.00	30.40	30.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Maharashtra Fisheries Dev. Cooperation	26.21	26.21	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Mizoram	32.50	31.16	0		0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Orissa	18.00	0.00	0		0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan			15.00	10.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	28.25	26.25	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Tripura	20.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	FISHCOPFED	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Canara ice plant, Karnataka			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Malpe Fishermen Primary Cooperative, Karnataka	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Sea shine ice plant, Karnataka	9.87	9.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mangalore Trawl Boat Coop. Society, Karnataka	22.48	22.48	22.48	22.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mangalore Yanthrika Saharaki Sangh, Karnataka	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Karnataka Coop. Fisheries Federation	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	20.22	20.22	0.00
19.	NCDC	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
20.	Matsyakanya Coop. Society, Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Matsyaraj ice plant, Malpe, Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	20.00	0.00
22.	Dayalakshmi ice plant Udupi, Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
23.	Vinayaka ice plant, Pamdubettu, Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	0.00
24.	Joint Selungkong Pisciculture Coop. Society, Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland Agri. and Horti Produce Mrktg Society, Dhimapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
26.	North Kanara Dist. Coop. Fish Mktg Ltd., Karwar, Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Total		470.38	362.77	179.12	123.38	186.22	101.22	0.00

**Statement-III***Funds released and utilized under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen'*

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agencies	Funds Released during 2006-07	Funds Utilized	Funds Released during 2007-08	Funds Utilized	Funds Released during 2008-09	Funds Utilized	Funds Released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.36	65.36	100.00	100.00	140.34	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	32.00	16.00	16.00	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	60.79	60.79	43.14	29.05	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.02	21.02	0.00	0.00	3.38	0	0
6.	Goa	15.00	15.00	8.00	0.00	2.15	0	6
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	86.03	0	0
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	5.10	4.99	4.99	5.5	0	6.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	29.58	0	60
11.	Jharkhand	258.40	258.40	327.20	327.20	123.6	0	0
12.	Karnataka	348.20	348.20	0.00	0.00	304.08	0	88.02
13.	Kerala	162.96	162.96	150.00	150.00	232.21	0	214.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.82	33.82	21.20	21.20	31.46	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	61.86	61.86	143.10	143.10	20	0	0
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	4.26	0.00	22.16	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	25.18	0.00	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	54.00	54.00	29.50	29.50	96.5	0	0
20.	Orissa	39.92	39.92	50.00	50.00	89.64	0	0
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	31.36	31.36	11.98	3.36	5.40	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	300.00	269.93	269.93	240	0	26
25.	Tripura	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	36	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	8.60	8.60	6	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	350.00	165.50	165.50	200	0	0
28.	West Bengal	241.20	241.20	243.20	243.20	361	0	60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.48	1.48	1.37	1.37	1.68	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	150.00	150.00	126.00	126.00	150	0	0
36.	FISHCOPFED	104.35	104.35	131.65	131.65	192.82	0	0
37.	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	14
Total		2380.82	2380.82	1999.80	1939.65	2380.18	0	474.82

**Statement-IV**

*Funds released and utilised under the Central Sector Scheme on "Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector"*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released during 2006-07	Amount utilised during 2006-07	Amount released during 2007-08	Amount utilised during 2007-08	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount utilised during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.55	9.34	12.72	12.72	11.30	15.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Bihar	0	0	0.44	0.44	6.00	0.17	0
3	Goa	4.00	4.62	6.41	3.43		0	5.00
4	Gujarat	0	7.21	6.09	6.09	11.30	9.23	0.00
5	Haryana	10.5	9.92	8.50	6.50	9.20	3.28	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	6.15	6.21	7.42	7.42	5.00	5.00	9.05
7	Karnataka	19.93	17.24	11.47	11.47	7.65	7.17	11.50
8	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	17.45	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	22.95	0	0	0	14.72	0
10	Maharashtra	49.37	37.00	0	0	0	7.92	0
11	Orissa	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
12	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Rajasthan	9.07	7.52	5.00	5.00	9.96	8.92	8.00
14	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	31.20	29.85	8.00	3.41	0.00	6.34	0
16	West Bengal	6.00	7.82	6.15	4.10	9.30	6.62	0.00
17	Uttarakhand	14.00	0	0	0.00	0	14.00	0
18	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
19	Chhattisgarh	0.23	4.37	1.80	0.15	0.00	0	0
20	Arunachal Pradesh	7.45	7.67	10.20	10.20	10.00	0	0
21	Assam	0	10.08	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.50	0
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0.18	0	0.00	0	1.65	2.34
25	Mizoram	3.89	5.81	8.50	8.50	9.72	9.72	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
27	Tripura	4.87	5.37	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.86	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Puducherry		4.50	0	0	0.00	0	4.49	5.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
33. Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. CIFRI		151.42	176.61	125.00	117.55	135.00	75.25	0.00
36. FSI		15.53	15.53	19.95	19.95	17.28	12.36	0
37. CMFRI		10.37	10.37	0	0	0	0.00	10.00
38. Others			0	0	0	2.72	0.00	
39. DAHD HQ (Comp.)		5.18	5.18	0	0	0	0	0
Total		363.21	400.85	254.25	219.93	247.43	224.94	53.89

**Statement-V***Fishermen Population, 2003*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Fishermen
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	893365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4399
3.	Assam	390380
4.	Bihar	4959516
5.	Chhattisgarh	1911368
6.	Goa	13970

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	493255
8.	Haryana	16491
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5622
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30453
11.	Jharkhand	1930920
12.	Karnataka	158952
13.	Kerala	747837
14.	Madhya Pradesh	716974
15.	Maharashtra	171830
16.	Manipur	70468

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	2383
18.	Mizoram	17907
19.	Nagaland	14862
20.	Orissa	180026
21.	Punjab	9085
22.	Rajasthan	7316
23.	Sikkim	26814
24.	Tamil Nadu	476618
25.	Tripura	46733
26.	Uttar Pradesh	179064
27.	Uttarakhand	90
28.	West Bengal	911622
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17552
30.	Chandigarh	479
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	25485
33.	Delhi	2515
34.	Lakshadweep	13029
35.	Puducherry	37974
Total		14485354

**Statement-VI***Fish Production during 2005-06 to 2007-08*

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	891090	856928	1010087

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2750	2770	2830
3.	Assam	188010	181479	190320
4.	Bihar	279530	267040	319100
5.	Goa	104950	102395	33428
6.	Gujarat	733820	747332	721907
7.	Haryana	48200	60080	67236
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7295	6887	7851
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19150	19200	17330
10.	Karnataka	297569	292463	297690
11.	Kerala	636893	677629	667327
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61077	65038	63893
13.	Maharashtra	580540	595938	556447
14.	Manipur	18220	18614	18600
15.	Meghalaya	4120	5487	4000
16.	Mizoram	3750	3760	3760
17.	Nagaland	5500	5800	5800
18.	Orissa	325449	342040	349483
19.	Punjab	85640	86700	78730
20.	Rajasthan	18500	22200	25700
21.	Sikkim	150	150	175
22.	Tamil Nadu	463028	542281	559356
23.	Tripura	23871	28634	36245
24.	Uttar Pradesh	289575	306728	325950
25.	West Bengal	1250005	1359103	1447262
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12096	28685	28685

1	2	3	4	5
27. Chandigarh		87	173	214
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		48	48	48
29. Daman and Diu		17788	16412	26358
30. Delhi		700	610	610
31. Lakshadweep		11964	11751	11042
32. Puducherry		21450	39668	39013
33. Chhattisgarh		131752	137753	139373
34. Uttarakhand		2789	3003	3092
35. Jharkhand		34270	34270	67890
Total		6571626	6869049	7126832

### Rise in Sugar Prices

2363. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government to release special quota of sugar

from the Central Pool so as to control the spiralling prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto indicating the present quota of sugar being provided to each State from the Central Pool and the proposed increase therein?

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 the recent past, the Central Government has not received request from any State Government to release special quota of sugar so as to control the spiraling prices of sugar in the recent past. However, during the current 2008-09 sugar season, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh had requested to enhance their monthly levy sugar quota. Keeping in view the lower production of sugar in 2008-09 sugar season with consequent low availability of levy sugar, their request could not be acceded to. A Statement indicating the state-wise monthly levy sugar quota and annual festival quota is enclosed. At present, full quota is being provided to each State/UT, except Bihar and Jharkhand. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to increase the levy sugar quota of the States/UTs.

### Statement

#### State-wise levy quota for PDS

(in M.Ts)

Sl. No.	State	Monthly quota	Yearly quota	Annual festival quota	Total
1	2		4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9690	116280	7614	123894
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	389	4668	74	4742
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	834	10008	94	10102
4.	Assam	18337	220044	2896	222940

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	20516	246192	7527	253719
6.	Chandigarh	62	744	112	856
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	576	14	590
8.	Delhi	2610	31320	2316	33636
9.	Goa	120	1440	150	1590
10.	Daman and Diu	11	132	12	144
11.	Gujarat	5841	70092	4878	74970
12.	Haryana	2485	29820	1924	31744
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4698	56376	608	56984
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6962	83544	868	84412
15.	Karnataka	8636	103632	5350	108982
16.	Kerala	4103	49236	3600	52836
17.	Lakshadweep	115	1380	22	1402
18.	Madhya Pradesh	12441	149292	5523	154815
19.	Maharashtra	16792	201504	9014	210518
20.	Manipur	1763	21156	208	21364
21.	Meghalaya	1704	20448	200	20648
22.	Mizoram	666	7992	78	8070
23.	Nagaland	1179	14148	128	14276
24.	Orissa	8707	104484	3730	108214
25.	Puducherry	243	2916	88	3004
26.	Punjab	1385	16620	2392	19012
27.	Rajasthan	7342	88104	5092	93196
28.	Sikkim	391	4692	50	4742
29.	Tamil Nadu	10820	129840	6790	136630

1	2	4	5	6
30. Tripura	2647	31764	302	32066
31. Uttar Pradesh	33013	396156	15154	411310
32. West Bengal	14087	169044	7796	176840
33. Chhattisgarh	4512	54144	2013	56157
34. Jharkhand	6948	83376	2551	85927
35. Uttarakhand	6033	72396	782	73178
Total	216129	2593560	99950	26934510

[Translation]

#### Financial Assistance to Cooperatives

2364. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced by cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to the cooperative societies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware that cooperative societies are facing difficulties particularly, their inability to mobilize adequate resources to be self-reliant and to function as economical viable units. Some of the steps taken by the Government to overcome these difficulties and to revive the cooperative institutions are:—

(i) On the basis of recommendations made by the Vaidyanathan Committee, the Government of India has approved a Revival Package for Short

Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). Revival Package envisages an outlay of Rs. 13,597 crore for recapitalisation of STCCS. So far, 25 States have signed the MoU with Government of India and NABARD. An amount of Rs. 6072.71 crore has been released by NABARD as Government of India share for recapitalisation of 37,599 PACs in ten states, while the State Government had released Rs. 608.13 crore as their share. Details of amount released to States are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) Under the Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative Education and Training, assistance has been given to National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) for implementing Cooperative Education and Training in the country. During the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Rs. 68.00 crore, 32.25 crore and 35.00 crore respectively were released to NCUI and NCCT. Financial assistance is also being given to six national level federations for promotion and development of their member cooperatives through out the country. During the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Rs. 1.25 crore, 1.25 crore and 1.00 crore respectively was given to these federations.

- (iii) The Government of India also implements its cooperative development programmes, through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The programmes/schemes being implemented through NCDC are (i) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in selected districts, (ii) assistance to cooperative marketing, processing and storage etc.

programmes in cooperatively under-developed/least developed States/Union Territories, and (iii) share capital participation in growers/weavers' cooperative spinning mills. Statement-II showing State-wise details financial assistance to cooperative societies through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is enclosed.

**Statement-I**

(Rs. in crore)

State	No. of PACS	Total Recap. Asst.	Gol share released	State Government share released	CCS share
Andhra Pradesh	2,523	1953.01	1,575.11	213.26	164.64
Chhattisgarh	929	252.42	162.47	25.89	64.06
Gujarat	5,702	372.49	325.20	27.20	20.09
Haryana	532	509.23	455.12	21.32	32.79
Madhya Pradesh	2,921	1045.01	888.13	63.29	93.59
Maharashtra	12,998	1061.65	820.07	28.06	213.52
Orissa	2,528	710.12	593.70	67.44	48.98
Tamil Nadu	2,819	1007.28	777.09	101.96	128.23
Uttar Pradesh	3,710	581.63	340.85	44.12	196.66
West Bengal	2,937	162.23	134.97	15.59	11.67
Total	37,599	7655.07	6072.71	608.13	974.23

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 15.7.2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	48010.69	29576.64	5839.39	551.39
Assam	12.82	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	998.85	344.45	575.44	37.56
Gujarat	33710.01	33091.89	18815.81	1546.32
Haryana	1554.39	1691.93	1114.28	0.89
Himachal Pradesh	1408.60	814.42	618.47	41.46
Jammu and Kashmir	—	148.87	71.83	—
Karnataka	6572.54	707.09	1011.00	15.55
Kerala	31059.81	33073.45	30869.56	99.86
Madhya Pradesh	4643.65	4342.40	4490.43	—
Maharashtra	19959.91	23177.27	33487.71	15684.99
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	463.42	13.70	185.58	—
Nagaland	152.15	96.99	217.09	754.30
Orissa	20024.37	30040.70	36925.40	173.00
Punjab	—	—	—	343.60
Rajasthan	4596.61	5321.77	6059.10	4.00
Tamil Nadu	31279.95	36745.34	3502.57	—
Tripura	43.29	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	31856.10	2004.14	23720.27	7.00
West Bengal	11595.94	11500.28	28015.56	3.27
Jharkhand	882.32	840.98	11.25	—
Uttarakhand	3222.13	718.17	2026.42	1.85
Chhattisgarh	55124.33	125026.43	9521.05	250.00
Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.66	—	1350.00	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	310.49	17.81	—

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	—	9.61	4.75	—
Puducherry	3457.00	1495.47		—
Goa	22.37	35.60	45.98	13.78
Daman and Diu	34.52	—	—	—
AFCOSPIN	1.12	—	—	—
NAFED	30056.25	15078.00	50000.00	35075.00
IFFCO	60000.00	—	100000.00	—
NCCF	112.50	—	—	—
Misc.	181.52	135.75	194.60	1.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>401039.82</b>	<b>356341.83</b>	<b>358691.35</b>	<b>54605.77</b>

#### **Funds to States under PMEGP**

2365. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to various States under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria laid down by the Government to release funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The Union Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched the 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 by merging the then existing employment generation programmes namely, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of this Ministry. It is a significant initiative with a higher level of subsidy compared to the above two programmes targeted to

generate around 38 lakh additional employment opportunities during 2008-09 to 2011-12 with a total proposed plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. PMEGP is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of this Ministry as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State level, the scheme is implemented through State Directorates of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs).

The Government does not release funds (margin money subsidy) to the States directly for implementation of PMEGP. The Government releases funds to KVIC, the single nodal agency at national level for implementation of this programme which, in turn releases the funds to the banks and implementing agencies namely, KVIC State Directorates, KVIBs and District Industries Centres (DICs) based upon the target fixed (i.e., in the ratio 30:30:40) for a year. The State-wise fund (margin money subsidy) allocated in 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Release of funds under PMEGP is as per the State-wise targets allocated for the year, which is done on the basis of a set of criteria that, inter-alia, include the extent of rural population, backwardness, prevalence of urban unemployment, availability of skill and raw materials, past performance in schemes like REGP.

**Statement**

*Margin money allocated under PMEGP in  
2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1736.78
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	4619.82
3.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	641.59
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	11768.96
5.	UT Chandigarh	59.94	59.94
6.	Delhi	285.51	899.10
7.	Haryana	1431.16	1431.16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	452.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	748.14
10.	Punjab	1800.00	1608.02
11.	Rajasthan	3313.19	4011.54
12.	Goa	86.59	86.59
13.	Gujarat	3460.98	3460.98
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.32	13.32
15.	Daman and Diu	13.32	13.32

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	6628.91	6628.91
17.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	5319.86
18.	Karnataka	3571.24	3571.24
19.	Kerala	2123.80	2123.80
20.	Lakshadweep	6.66	6.66
21.	Puducherry	59.94	59.94
22.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	4220.23
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	19.98
24.	Bihar	5152.18	6440.22
25.	Jharkhand	2366.52	2366.52
26.	Orissa	2946.68	2946.68
27.	West Bengal	6500.00	5513.74
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	102.86
29.	Assam	2050.54	2050.54
30.	Manipur	188.25	235.32
31.	Meghalaya	483.96	241.98
32.	Mizoram	238.28	119.14
33.	Nagaland	430.68	215.34
34.	Tripura	472.12	236.06
35.	Sikkim	125.80	62.90
Total		73717.61	74033.32

[English]

**Training to Police Personnel**

2366. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any training is imparted to police personnel for interacting with the citizens in a polite and responsive way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Police being a state subject, training of state police personnel is primarily the responsibility of the state government. However, efforts of states are being supplemented by the Central Government through training of their police officers in India and abroad. Requisite modules on development of soft skills, behaviour and human rights are included in the basic training of police personnel as well as in-service training programmes.

[Translation]

#### **National Livestock Policy**

2367. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Livestock Policy;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to launch technology mission for the livestock sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the National Policy and the Technology Mission for livestock are 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Livestock Policy will provide common guidelines to the States to implement various state-specific programmes so as to achieve national goals

and objectives concerning improvement in animal productivity, infusion of appropriate technologies for quality assurance to meet international standards, marketing linkages, extension services, restructuring of institutions and support in terms of enhance investment and installation of an effective mechanism to sustain the same. The salient features of the proposed National Livestock Policy are as under:—

- (i) Enhancing; productivity in Livestock and removal of constraints which hinder productivity.
- (ii) To double the availability of animal protein from the present level of 10 gm. per capita per day to 20 gm. per capita per day within a decade.
- (iii) To improve understanding of socio economic problems relating to small holding systems and development of appropriate extension modules for transfer of technology for small farm production.
- (iv) Formulation of breeding policy for each Livestock species aiming at qualitative and quantitative improvement in livestock products.
- (v) To provide quality assurance in the entire food chain to meet international standards concerning quality, hygiene and food safety.
- (vi) Preparation of contingency plan concerning natural calamities and disease outbreaks which would also include appropriate insurance packages.
- (vii) Strengthening of education infrastructure for training and retraining of Veterinary graduates, auxiliary staff as well as farmers.
- (viii) Eradication and control of major animal diseases to improve productivity of animals and exploit export potential of livestock and livestock products.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The National Livestock Policy is under active consideration. Hence, it is not possible to give any time frame by which it is proposed to be implemented.

### **Prisoners in Jails**

2368. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jails in the country alongwith the capacity, State-wise;

(b) the number of prisoners including minors, lodged in the jail under various unlawful activities prevention laws separately, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for detention of minors under such harsh act;

(d) whether the Government has taken any corrective action in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any direction to the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau, there were 1276 prisons in the country at the end of 2007 with the total authorized capacity of 277304 prisoners. The total number of prisoners lodged in the prisons was 376396. The State-wise detail of total number of jail, the authorized capacity and the total number of prisoners lodged is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) No minor prisoner is kept in the prison. As per the provisions of juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act 2000, the minors are lodged only in remand homes/observation houses/juvenile homes run by the Department of Social Welfare of the concerned State in collaboration with the prison department. Only the children

under 6 years of age are permitted to be in jail with their mother as per the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Model Prison Manual for the superintendence and management of prisons prepared by the Government of India, also provides against lodging of juvenile in prisons. The manual was circulated to all the States/UTs on 31.12.2003 for its adoption. Further, advisories are also issued to the State Governments from time to time in this regard. The State Governments are responsible for implementing the provisions of law.

### **Statement**

*Number of jails, available capacity and inmate population in States/UTs as on 31.12.2007*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of jails	Available capacity	Inmate population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	12710	15045
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—
3.	Assam	27	6357	8705
4.	Bihar	55	29598	39638
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	5407	10451
6.	Goa	5	356	366
7.	Gujarat	24	6519	11842
8.	Haryana	18	10482	13093
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1131	1435
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	3050	2299
11.	Jharkhand	27	10738	17936
12.	Karnataka	99	12144	13052
13.	Kerala	43	3765	6742
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120	20448	32712
15.	Maharashtra	153	20901	25892

1	2	3	4	5
16. Manipur		2	970	444
17. Meghalaya		4	530	665
18. Mizoram		6	1163	941
19. Nagaland		10	1290	501
20. Orissa		70	10603	15368
21. Punjab		26	11742	15972
22. Rajasthan		105	17554	14687
23. Sikkim		2	196	226
24. Tamil Nadu		134	20321	16599
25. Tripura		11	1065	1317
26. Uttar Pradesh		61	37843	76180
27. Uttarakhand		9	2139	2709
28. West Bengal		53	20222	18598
Total (States)		1250	269244	363415
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	309	413	
30. Chandigarh	1	1000	501	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	60	28	
32. Daman and Diu	2	120	66	
33. Delhi	10	6250	11605	
34. Lakshadweep	4	16	22	
35. Puducherry	4	305	346	
Total (UTs)	26	8060	12981	
Total (All-India)	1276	277304	376396	

\*Jails do not exist

[English]

### Change in Model Concession Agreement

2369. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the present Model Concession Agreement (MCA) including four laning of National Highways on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) annuity mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the advantage of the proposed MCA over the prevailing system; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 in view of (a) above.

### Funds Crunch faced by NH Projects

2370. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway projects are facing funds, crunch;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government is planning to get overseas funding to boost highway projects; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Generally there is no shortage of funds for ongoing Government funded projects taken up for development of National Highways (NHs). However, the Government has taken up major initiatives to develop the NH infrastructure in the country under National Highways

Development Project (NHDP) in phases. Further, as a policy, it has been decided to implement NHDP-Phase-III onwards mainly on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The Government policy allows Foreign Direct Investment up to 100% in road sector.

### **Irrigation and Seed Development**

2371. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to pay special focus on irrigation and seed development to address the bottlenecks in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also urged the State Governments to draw up special programmes for wheat, rice and pulses;

(d) whether the Union Government has prepared any detailed plan of action in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the Central assistance provided or proposed to be provided to each State in this regard during each of 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The seed production and seed availability in States

is regularly reviewed by the Union Government. Increase in seed production to achieve the required Seed Replacement Rate in various crops as per National Seed Plan is repeatedly emphasized, particularly in Zonal Seed Review Meetings and National Conference organized before each ensuing agricultural season. Further, the Government of India has been providing assistance to States under various schemes for seed related activities.

As regards irrigation, States have been requested to improve water use efficiency and water conservation. Further, under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Surface Minor Irrigation Scheme, loan assistance and grants are given to States to complete major/medium and minor irrigation projects.

(c) to (f) In view of the resolution as adopted by the National Development Council (NDC) to launch a Food Security Mission in the country to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10 million tones, 8 million tones and 2 million tones, respectively by the end of XI Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called 'National Food Security Mission' has been launched from Rabi, 2007-08 with three major components viz. NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses. At the district and state levels, action plans are approved by the district level executive committee and state level executive committee respectively. At the national level, the state action plan is approved by the national level Executive Committee which, in turn, seeks the approval of the apex body i.e. General Council. State-wise details of Central assistance provided during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise release of funds during 2007-08*

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice Amt. Rel.	Wheat Amt. Rel.	Pulses Amt. Rel.	Publicity Amt. Rel.	Amt. Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.75	0	28.11	0.76	44.62
2. Assam	11.24	0	0	0.16	11.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bihar	2.63	28.92	3.38	1.38	36.31
4. Chhattisgarh	4.41	0	9.63	0.51	14.55
5. Gujarat	0	4.8	2.26	0.31	7.37
6. Haryana	0	18.37	2.15	0.62	21.14
7. Karnataka	2.42	0	5.11	0.34	7.87
8. Madhya Pradesh	0	26.11	16.94	3.06	46.11
9. Maharashtra	0.87	3.97	8.58	0.72	14.14
10. Orissa	6.46	0	4.57	0.31	11.34
11. Punjab	0	31.08	0.66	1.14	32.88
12. Rajasthan	0	15.01	8.53	1.05	24.59
13. Tamil Nadu	9.1	0	3.46	0.25	12.81
14. Uttar Pradesh	0	70.79	8.41	4.59	83.79
15. West Bengal	6.09	4.27	1.86	0.78	13
Total	58.97	203.32	103.65	15.98	381.92
16. IIPR, Kanpur	0	0	1.06	0	1.06
17. ICRISAT	0	0	0.88	0	0.88
18. NSC (Seed Minikit-Wheat)	0	3.27	0	0	3.27
19. SFCI (Seed Minikit-Wheat)	0	1.6	0	0	1.6
20. Dte of Extension (Publicity at central level)	0	0	0	10	10
Grand Total	58.97	208.19	105.59	25.98	398.73

*Allocation and Release of funds under NFSM for 2008-09 as on 31.03.2009*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Rice Release	Wheat Release	Pulses Release	Publicity Release	Local Initiatives			Other expenditure Release	Total amount released
					Rice Release	Wheat Release	Pulses Release		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1719.648	0.000	4818.518	100.000	694.969	0.000	1082.813	0.000	8413.948

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SFCI for Pulses seed Production	0.000	0.000	1000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1000.000
Publicity a Central level	0.000	0.000	0.000	1793.970	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	1793.970
Other Expenditure at Central level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	125.967	125.967
Grand Total	28533.381	19393.236	22886.663	2323.970	5329.899	3830.288	5839.813	188.936	88326.186

*Release of Funds under NFSM during 2009-10 as on 2.7.2009*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Rice Release	Wheat Release	Pulses Release	Publicity Release	Total Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.990		64.920		93.910
2.	Bihar			18.340		18.340
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.660				20.660
4.	Haryana			7.380		7.380
5.	Jharkhand	4.680				4.680
6.	Karnataka	1.340		28.850		30.190
7.	Kerala	2.780				2.780
8.	Madhya Pradesh			27.330		27.330
9.	Maharashtra	12.210		43.790		56.000
10.	Orissa	22.730		11.930		34.660
11.	Rajasthan			8.330		8.330
12.	Tamil Nadu	5.880		9.640		15.520
13.	Uttar Pradesh	9.800		49.190		58.990
Total		109.070		269.700		378.770

### **Review of New National Mineral Policy**

2372. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Governments had requested the Union Government to review the New National Mineral Policy as the proposed policy abridged the rights of the mineral producing States;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have also requested the Union Government to set up a task force to look into the issues raised by them, before a final decision is taken on the amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) The Government received representation from some States Governments raising concerns inter alia on the need to allow the State Government to give preference to value addition in grant of mineral concessions, policy on seamless transition, security of tenure, allow preferential treatment in grant of mineral concessions to PSUs, and for levy of royalty on ad valorem basis. These issues had been considered and appropriately addressed by the Government before the enunciation of National Mineral Policy, 2008.

(c) and (d) Based on the policy guidelines enunciated in the new mineral policy and consultations with a task force consisting of representatives with Governments of chief mineral producing States, the Government is deliberating amendments to the mining law.

### **Pesticide Residues in Crops**

2373. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has a high rate of consumption of pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of consumption as compared to the total domestic production and the most commonly used pesticides in the country;

(c) whether the pesticide residues in Indian crops is higher compared to the levels found world wide;

(d) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures being taken in this regard including steps to reduce the use of pesticides 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) No, Madam. Consumption of pesticides in India estimated at 280 gram per hectare is less than 1.5 to 3.0 kg. per hectare in USA and Europe and 10 to 12 kg. per hectare in Japan. Consumption of pesticides in the country during 2007-08 was 43,630 metric tonnes which was 54.70% of domestic production of 79,756 metric tonnes. Some of the most commonly used pesticides in the country are Sulphur, Endosulfan and Phorate.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per available data, 8.6% samples of various commodities analyzed during 2007-08 in India showed presence of pesticide residues as against 31% samples with pesticide residues in USA (2003) and 41% samples with pesticide residues in the European Union (2006). 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.

### **Royalty to Tribal Land Owner**

2374. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribals are not eligible to receive royalty on mining or exploitation of minerals from lands owned by them after being acquired for mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) In the federal structure of India, the State Governments are the owners of the minerals located within the boundary of the State concerned. Royalty is a payment made by the lease holder to the owners of the minerals in consideration for exploitation of mineral resources. The Royalty rates for minerals (other than minor mineral, coal, lignite and sand for stowing) are fixed by the Government of India and levied on the minerals consumed or removed from the lease area as per Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. It also provides for levying of dead rent for the area including in the mining lease, if minerals are not extracted. Royalty is not payable to the owner of the land.

#### **Impact of Climate Change on Livestock and Fisheries**

2375. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct any study on the impact of climate change on livestock and fisheries; 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.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has given the following details:—

#### **I. Livestock**

- (i) Outreach programme on Methane Emission has already been launched in the year 2008-09 with 8 collaborative centres to assess the methane emission from livestock under different production systems and to develop a data base on methane production and to develop nutritional/bio-technological strategies to mitigate methane production.

- (ii) Network project on adaptation of livestock to impending climate changes through shelter management has already been launched in the year 2009-10 with 8 collaborative centres to develop model(s) for assessing the impact of climate changes on different livestock species and to develop strategies for adaptation of livestock through shelter management. The main aim of the project is to reduce thermal stress by providing cost effective shelters for enhancing animal production.

#### **II. Fisheries**

##### **Marine Sector**

- (i) Marine Fishes such as Oil Sardine and Indian Mackerel are seen to be able to adapt to rise in sea surface temperature by extending distribution towards northern latitude and by descending to depths. These fishes confined to Kerala and Karnataka previously now form the catch of Maharashtra and Gujarat also.
- (ii) Fishes like Threadfin breams have shifted their spawning season to cooler months.
- (iii) Plankton abundance has shifted towards cooler months.
- (iv) Demographic details and infrastructure available in the fishing villages of maritime states are being collected. There are about 2643 fishing villages along the Indian coast, out of which 458 are within 100 m. distance from high tide, largest number in Kerala (about 200).

##### **Inland Fisheries**

- (i) Assessment of impact of Climate change on Inland Fisheries resources in three river systems, Ganga, Mahanadi and Brahmani.
- (ii) Breeding of Indian major carps which is during monsoon (June-July) and extend till

September has been observed to be maturing and spawning as early as March in the state of West Bengal and Orissa.

#### **Quality of Peanut Kernels**

2376. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether peanut kernels produced in the country have high levels of pesticide residues including aflatoxin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consignment of Indian peanut kernels have been rejected by the European Union due to high pesticide residues;

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

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote pesticide free peanut production in the country and to improve its export potential?

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 report of peanut kernels produced in the country having high level of pesticide residues including aflatoxin.

(c) and (d) Rejection of Indian peanut kernels by European Union due to high pesticide residues has not been reported.

(e) 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. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken steps for enhancing quality of peanuts including regulation on control of aflatoxins for export of peanuts and peanut products to the European Union.

[Translation]

#### **Farming Land in Jharkhand**

2377. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of land under cultivation in Jharkhand and its percentage as compared to the uncultivated land in the State;

(b) the efforts made so far to make multi dimensional utilisation of this land; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Total Cultivated Land, which consists of net area sown and current fallows, is 38% of the reporting area in the State of Jharkhand whereas 62% of the land is uncultivated. The details of land under cultivation in Jharkhand for the year 2006-07 is given below:—

(Area in thousand hectares)

Reporting area for land utilisation statistics	Current fallows	Net area sown	Cultivated land	% of Cultivated to reporting area	Un-cultivated land	% of Un-cultivated to reporting area
7970	1244	1769	3013	38	4957	62

(b) and (c) For the development of rainfed areas in the State of Jharkhand, the National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) is being

implemented. This Programme has been subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme since 2000. Soil and Water Conservation measures are taken up under the

Scheme for improving the agriculture productivity. By the end of Tenth Plan 1.09 lakh hectares of land has been developed under the Scheme with an investment of Rs. 50.20 crores. In the Eleventh Plan, the programme is being implemented in 94 watersheds covering 60,550 hectares of land. In the first two years of the Eleventh Plan, 7258 hectares of land has been developed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 8.71 crores.

[English]

### **Livestock Insurance Scheme**

2378. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has launched Livestock Insurance Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2007-2008) in their 35th Report had dwelt on the subject in their recommendation; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Livestock Insurance Scheme being implemented in all the States except Goa, has twin objectives of providing, protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people and popularize it with the ultimate goal of attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

Under the scheme, crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes are insured at a maximum of their current value. Only 50% of the premium of the insurance is paid by the beneficiary.

The Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 in 100 selected districts across the country. For the year 2007-08, the scheme continued in the same format in the same 100 districts. A full fledged scheme on Livestock Insurance, which was approved on 20.11.2008, is being implemented in 100 newly selected districts on regular basis. Upto 2008-09, 12,82,904 animals have been insured.

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee on Agriculture has dwelt on the subject 'Livestock Insurance' and initially made recommendation in their 29th Report. On the basis of an Action Taken Report submitted by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Committee made further comments in their 35th Report. Further reply on 35th Report by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is enclosed as Statement.

### **Statement**

The CCEA has accorded approval on 13th September, 2007 for the continuation of the Livestock Insurance Scheme on pilot basis during 2007-08 in the same format and in the same districts as it was implemented during 2005-06 and 2006-07. The scheme is in full operation in the selected 100 districts across the country. To assess the impact of implementation of the pilot scheme during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 in terms of achieving the objectives of the Scheme and to identify the weaknesses affecting it, an evaluation study has been given to Institute of Rural Management, Anand during the current year. Based on the findings and suggestions of the study, proposal for extending the scheme to the entire country and other species of livestock during 2008-09 and beyond will be taken up. While preparing the proposal afresh for its implementation in entire country during 2008-09 and beyond, various suggestions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee regarding subsidy will be considered.

### **Illegal Chinese Workers in India**

2379. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Chinese citizens are issued Business visa for visiting the Country;

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

(c) whether a growing number of such Chinese Citizens have been reported to have taken up semi-skilled and technical jobs in the country illegally in violation of the terms of their visa; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases and corrective action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information available, the number of Business Visas issued by Indian Missions/Posts in China are as follows:—

Year	Business Visas issued
2007	58406
2008	69084
2009 (upto 30.6.2009)	32700

(c) and (d) It has come to the notice of this Ministry that a large number of Chinese workers, including semi-skilled workers, have come on Business Visas to implement/execute various projects in India. The matter has been examined and it has been decided that all foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, coming for executing projects/contracts will be eligible to come on Employment Visa. Grant of Employment Visa would be in strict conformity with provisions in the Visa Manual.

[Translation]

#### **Irrigation for Drought Hit Areas**

2380. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of shortfall in monsoon the Government has made any alternate arrangements for irrigation to help the farmers in the sowing season and to save the crops in the country including Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Agriculture has been closely monitoring the kharif sowing progress in the states through series of meetings/videoconferences in the wake of slow progress of monsoon. State wise alternate strategies have been prepared and accordingly states have been given flexibility to use the funds of GOI schemes to meet the contingent situations in the event of deficient rainfall, particularly for purchase and distribution of additional quantity of seeds, support for micro-irrigation, etc.

In addition, there are funds available under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) and funds under NREGA which can also be used to augment local water resources.

In view of the deficient rainfall, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has issued an advisory to the State Governments for efficient use of available water. In this regard, States are also directed to use the technical support of KVKs, Agriculture Universities and also the information available on ICAR website in planning and implementing the alternate strategies for the optimum utilisation of available rainfall.

[English]

#### **Slow Progress of Projects for Commonwealth Games**

2381. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of sports infrastructure projects for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 have been delayed;

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

(c) the steps taken for timely completion of all the above projects;

(d) whether any schemes has been drawn for providing training/coaching to the players for the Games;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some voluntary associations/organisations working in the field have been engaged in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated to such associations/organizations?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL) : (a) to (c) No, Madam. The sports infrastructure work is progressing apace and will be completed well in time for the Games. The Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports holds coordination meetings regularly with all concerned to review the progress of various matters related to CWG 2010 including sports infrastructure. A web based monitoring system has also been developed to monitor the progress of work.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme titled 'Preparation of Indian Team for Commonwealth Games, 2010', with an allocation of Rs. 678 crore (for 2008-09 to 2010-11) has been under implementation since July, 2008, for imparting state of the art training, foreign exposure, scientific back-up etc., to elite sportspersons of all the sports disciplines of the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

#### **Biometric Unique Identification Card**

2382. SHRI P. LINGAM :

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI :

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO :

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO :

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

SHRI RAKESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue Biometric Unique Identification Cards to all the citizens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the purpose and utility sought to be achieved through such cards;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any empowered group to oversee the implementation of this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plan for the successful and foolproof implementation of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the source of the data to be utilized in the project and survey conducted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (f) A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identify Card (MNIC) has been implemented in selected areas of 12 states and one union territory viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Puducherry. Under this project, data base has been created of 28.62 lakh persons. 12.88 lakh identity (smart) cards have been issued to those of 18 years of age and above while the rest have been given a national identity number. The implementation of the Pilot Project has been closed on 31.3.2009.

Based on the experience of the Pilot Project, the Government has proposed to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country along with 2011 Census. For the NPR, details on specific characteristics of each individual shall be collected along with photograph and finger biometrics of all those who are 18 years of age and above. However, the NPR for the coastal villages in 9 Maritime States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs) of Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and

Puducherry, will be created during 2009-10. This decision has been made with a view to strengthen the security in coastal areas after 26/11 incident. The scheme has been approved for 3331 coastal villages to be covered in first phase. The remaining coastal areas including the towns/cities would be covered along with 2011 census.

The Scheme for coastal areas envisages identity cards to be given to all the usual residents who are 18 years of age and above. However, no such decision has been made for issuance of identity (smart) cards to the usual residents in the rest the country.

The Government has proposed to set up an Empowered Group which would oversee the Unique Identity Card Scheme. The composition of the Group will be known after it is formally constituted.

[Translation]

### **Condition of National Highways in the Country**

2383. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA :

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

(a) the number and details of National Highways in the country at present alongwith their condition State-wise;

(b) the number and details of national Highways required to be repaired;

(c) whether proposals have been received from the

State Governments regarding construction of new National Highways and repair of existing ones, State-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps 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) and (b) The State-wise details of the number of National Highways (NHs) and their total length are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and accordingly all the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments for declaration of new NHs are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Keeping in view the limited availability of resources, at present emphasis is being given for development of roads already declared as NHs instead of declaring more roads as NHs. The State-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments during 2009-10 for, Periodical Renewal (PR) of the NH stretches are given in the enclosed Statement-III. These proposals are under various stages of sanction as per availability of funds and inter-se priority. No proposals for sanction of estimates for Flood Damage Repair (FDR) works have been received so far during 2009-10. However, necessary temporary measures for restoration of the stretches of NHs damaged due to rain/floods, etc. in traffic worthy condition are in different stages of progress.

### **Statement-I**

*The State-wise details of the number of National Highways (NHs) and their total length (km.)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222 and 234	4,537

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext. and 37 Ext.	1,992
3	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 and 154	2,836
4	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	3,642
5	Chandigarh	21	24
6	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 200, 202, 216, 217, 111, and 221	2,184
7	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10 and 24	72
8	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	269
9	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113 and 228	3,245
10	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B and NE-II	1,512
11	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88 and 73A	1,409
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C and 1D	1,245
13	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	1,805
14	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 and 234	4,396
15	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213 and 220	1,457
16	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	4,670
17	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 and 222	4,176
18	Manipur	39, 53, 150 and 155	959
19	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	810
20	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	927
21	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 and 155	494
22	Orissa	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 and 224	3,704

1	2	3	4
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64,70, 71,72 and 95	1,557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114 and 116	5,585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226E, 227, 230 and 234	4,832
28.	Tripura	44 and 44A	400
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87,94, 108, 109,123, 119, 121, 87 Ext. and 125	2,042
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235 and NE-II	6,774
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 2B Ext, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D. 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 and 117	2,578
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300
Total			70,548

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments for declaration of new National Highways after 25.2.2004*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of proposals	Length in km.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35
2.	Assam	1	250

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	240
5.	Gujarat	19	3806.00
6.	Haryana	4	63.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1793.50
8.	Jharkhand	1	310
9.	Karnataka	28	7020

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	1	164
11.	Maharashtra	3	1190.87
12.	Meghalaya	2	442
13.	Manipur	1	163
14.	Mizoram	1	179
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	217.76
16.	Nagaland	3	725
17.	Orissa	13	1584.87
18.	Puducherry	5	—
19.	Punjab	3	2480
20.	Rajasthan	24	4673
21.	Sikkim	4	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	753.20
23.	Tripura	1	310
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1291.065
25.	Uttarakhand	3	773
26.	West Bengal	1	102

**Statement-III**

*The State-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments during 2009-10 for Periodical Renewal (PR) of the National Highway stretches*

Sl. No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Estimated Cost of Periodical Renewal (PR) proposals received from State Government/Union Territory (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.54

1	2	3
2.	Assam	63.63
3.	Chandigarh	0.56
4.	Chhattisgarh	40.94
5.	Gujarat	20.40
6.	Haryana	10.95
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25.47
8.	Karnataka	21.00
9.	Kerala	28.00
10.	Manipur	4.15
11.	Meghalaya	25.11
12.	Mizoram	8.25
13.	Nagaland	6.38
14.	Orissa	51.80
15.	Puducherry	0.52
16.	Punjab	19.61
17.	Rajasthan	70.58
18.	Uttar Pradesh	59.62
19.	Uttarakhand	12.43
20.	West Bengal	12.25

[English]

**Recruitment in BSF**

2384. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance recruitment in Border Security Force (BSF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalised any annual recruitment plan for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of existing battalions of BSF and the estimated number of battalions likely to be raised after the said recruitment;

(f) the number of BSF personnel retired during each of the last three years; and

(g) the number of personnel recruited to fill such vacant posts during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and Force recruitment boards and recruitment plan for the year 2009 has already been finalized. Recruitment is a continuous process throughout the year among different Forces. The need for recruitment arises mainly due to sanction of new posts following expansion and to fill up vacancies due to retirement, resignation etc.

(e) Presently BSF has 155 battalions (GD Duty pattern) and 02 battalions (NDRF-National Disaster Response Force pattern). 29 battalions are to be raised in a phased manner.

(f) Details are as under:—

Year	Number of personnel retired including superannuation, voluntary retirement, resignation, dismissal, medically boarded out, death cases etc.
2006	5039
2007	4961
2008	7053

(g) Details are as under:—

Year	Number of personnel recruited
2006	5352
2007	3928
2008	6113

[Translation]

#### **Funds to Agro and Rural Industries**

2385. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Agro and Rural Industries functioning in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the total funds granted and utilised by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more Agro and Rural Industries during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Industries in the rural areas of the country, including those of Gujarat, have been promoted by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) through three credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, (i) the 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); (ii) the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), implemented from 02.10.1993 to 31.03.2008 through the States and Union Territories, and (iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), being implemented from

2008-09 through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level and through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) at the State/Union Territories level, with involvement of banks. Approximately, fifty per cent of the units established under PMRY (implemented in both rural and urban areas) are estimated to be in rural areas. The State/UT-wise details of projects set up under REGP and self employment ventures set up under PMRY during the entire period of their implementation, and the 'micro enterprises' assisted under PMEGP during its inaugural year 2008-09 (provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) REGP was a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme were used to be released to the KVIC which, in turn, released the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise details of margin money allocated by KVIC under the REGP as well as those of margin money utilised during 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Under PMRY, allocation of the subsidy and release of funds were based on the targets for States/UTs.

The subsidy amount had been released directly to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which, in turn, released the necessary amounts to the implementing banks. The

amounts of subsidy released to the RBI during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under PMRY are given below:—

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	228.82
2007-08	283.20

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated (released) to the States/UTs for entrepreneurial development and contingencies as well as the funds utilised under the PMRY during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

During 2008-09, no budget provision was made under these two schemes, namely, REGP and PMRY, since they have now been merged into a new scheme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)", the details of which have been given in the answer to part (a). The State/UT-wise details of margin money utilised under PMEGP during 2008-09 (Provisional), are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) About 61,697 micro enterprises, including agro and rural industries, are likely to be assisted with utilization of margin money subsidy of Rs. 740.33 crore as per the tentative targets set for 2009-10.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise cumulative details of projects set up under the REGP, PMRY and PMEGP*

(Number of units)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Since the inception of these schemes and upto 31.03.2008		Micro Enterprises/Projects assisted under PMEGP during 2008-09, its inaugural year (Provisional)
		Number of Self Employment Ventures under PMRY	Number of village industry units assisted under REGP	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	1661	170	31

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Delhi	12107	268	5
3.	Haryana	102767	9522	821
4.	Himachal Pradesh	34412	4994	340
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	13866	13673	1821
6.	Punjab	115548	13554	887
7.	Rajasthan	159674	34064	703
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1599	1244	8
9.	Bihar	144875	3568	6741
10.	Jharkhand	32578	1735	940
11.	Orissa	109129	6769	1976
12.	West Bengal	63164	31509	5667
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	4396	772	130
14.	Assam	84209	10253	728
15.	Manipur	8982	1121	3
16.	Meghalaya	5524	4073	3
17.	Mizoram	4201	3715	23
18.	Nagaland	6378	5875	31
19.	Tripura	15613	624	5
20.	Sikkim	1080	1792	4
21.	Andhra Pradesh	243242	22354	903
22.	Karnataka	197631	19324	2423
23.	Kerala	202327	12868	389
24.	Lakshadweep	245	42	4
25.	Pondicherry	4256	1556	42
26.	Tamil Nadu	205073	10962	1473

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	630	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu	196	0	6
29.	Goa	3109	2807	7
30.	Gujarat	108134	2938	307
31.	Maharashtra	347442	29617	3368
32.	Chhattisgarh	26110	4311	1078
33.	Madhya Pradesh	291882	22887	628
34.	Uttarakhand	42833	4376	378
35.	Uttar Pradesh	506341	23390	4414
	Not specified	7102	—	—
Total		3108316	306727	36287

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money utilized under the REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and under PMEGP during 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount utilized under REGP		Amount utilized under PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	3.47	12.30	8.09
2.	Delhi	18.37	13.23	4.15
3.	Haryana	1749.31	2949.39	1437.76
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1165.42	1799.85	452.11
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1565.20	1753.83	1452.17
6.	Punjab	1826.00	3273.35	1407.93
7.	Rajasthan	2106.77	3871.78	1461.95
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.15	34.84	2.36

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bihar	715.67	1163.37	4524.59
10.	Jharkhand	357.92	461.04	1128.00
11.	Orissa	1055.54	1456.41	3004.88
12.	West Bengal	2396.03	6367.70	6465.81
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	144.45	325.67	95.00
14.	Assam	1717.35	2887.94	525.16
15.	Manipur	128.99	82.39	1.8
16.	Meghalaya	255.06	512.55	3.00
17.	Mizoram	1043.60	1125.97	71.23
18.	Nagaland	192.13	471.18	61.08
19.	Sikkim	151.47	681.83	6.70
20.	Tripura	278.41	273.58	4.30
21.	Andhra Pradesh	3674.06	5456.10	2605.60
22.	Karnataka	2424.27	3315.64	3246.82
23.	Kerala	1567.36	2358.49	610.79
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	7.78	5.33
25.	Puducherry	42.76	132.25	15.96
26.	Tamil Nadu	1438.04	3163.38	2926.56
27.	Goa	95.25	112.73	12.95
28.	Gujarat	756.10	1075.28	445.22
29.	Maharashtra	1837.03	2770.70	4194.90
30.	Chhattisgarh	1215.03	1788.20	1942.19
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1531.38	2291.58	1351.48
32.	Uttarakhand	601.44	1074.43	466.77
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2903.32	4994.83	10660.40
Grand Total		34979.35	58059.59	50603.04

**Statement-III**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds granted/released for training and contingency under the PMRY and those utilized during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08*	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.95	NR	199.28	NR
2.	Assam	1.73	NR	5.38	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.42	0.42	6.00	6.15
4.	Bihar	0.00	6.64	56.38	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.06	40.77	57.11	79.53
6.	Delhi	0.00	NR	2.63	NR
7.	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.38	0.13
8.	Gujarat	0.00	34.64	69.89	69.50
9.	Haryana	38.60	68.18	182.74	159.04
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.77	18.05	24.62	25.58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.30	NR	1.00	NR
12.	Jharkhand	14.62	14.99	41.81	57.85
13.	Karnataka	165.91	159.10	306.22	346.29
14.	Kerala	202.33	205.31	377.94	530.98
15.	Madhya Pradesh	209.89	230.91	115.45	261.35
16.	Maharashtra	112.62	132.67	198.93	457.34
17.	Manipur	8.24	1.77	16.18	4.86
18.	Meghalaya	5.52	5.88	15.59	8.93
19.	Mizoram	0.00	5.76	7.59	13.24
20.	Nagaland	6.79	10.12	30.62	30.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Orissa	128.31	122.67	167.99	216.91
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	64.92	68.58
23.	Rajasthan	124.90	127.14	244.11	244.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	156.28	NR	311.79	NR
25.	Tripura	20.39	20.56	33.69	35.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	388.87	388.87	659.39	625.47
27.	Uttarakhand	83.49	78.26	81.14	NR
28.	West Bengal	4.96	21.60	256.85	256.95
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.89	0.09	1.17	0.27
30.	Chandigarh	1.15	0.87	1.03	2.30
31.	Daman and Diu	0.11	NR	0.10	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	NR	0.45	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	NR	0.07	NR
34.	Puducherry	3.38	3.51	8.63	6.42
35.	Sikkim	0.52	NR	3.08	0.41
Total		1947.16	1698.90	3550.12	3509.14

NR – Not Reported by State/Union Territory Government/Administration

\*Including the funds released and utilized for new component "Pre Selection Motivational Campaign".

[English]

**Implementation of Unique Identity  
Card Scheme**

2386. SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of pilot projects of the Unique Identity Card Scheme which have been implemented so far, State-wise;

(b) the purpose for which the Unique Identity Cards is likely to be utilised by a citizen;

(c) the composition of the Empowered Group overseeing this scheme;

(d) whether representation from the States have also been included in the empowered Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (e) A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identify Card (MNIC) has been implemented in selected areas of 12 states and one union territory viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa,

Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Puducherry, Under this project, data base has been created of 28.62 lakh persons. 12.88 lakh identity (smart) cards have been issued to those of 18 years of age and above while the rest have been given a national identity number. The implementation of the Pilot Project has been closed on 31.3.2009.

Based on the experience of the Pilot Project, the Government has proposed to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country along with 2011 Census. For the NPR, details on specific characteristics of each individual shall be collected along with photograph and finger biometrics of all those who are 18 years of age and above. However, the NPR for the coastal villages in 9 Maritime States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs) of Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry, will be created during 2009-10. This decision has been made with a view to strengthen the security in coastal areas after 26/11 incident. The scheme has been approved for 3331 coastal villages to be covered in first phase. The remaining coastal areas including the towns/cities would be covered along with 2011 census.

The Scheme for coastal areas envisages identity cards to be given to all the usual residents who are 18 years of age and above. However, no such decision has been made for issuance of identity (smart) cards to the usual residents in the rest of the country.

The Government has proposed to set up an Empowered Group which would oversee the Unique Identity Card Scheme. The composition of the Group will be known after it is formally constituted.

#### **Infiltration from Coastal Areas**

2387. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

SHRI UDAY SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of instances of infiltration from the coastal areas during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to put in place Standard Operating Procedures for coastal patrolling; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the information available, there has been no case reported/encountered during the last three years, except a case reported regarding infiltration by sea route on 26th November, 2008, leading to Mumbai incidents. The matter is under investigation and is sub-judice.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has designated Indian Navy as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security. These decisions are being implemented by the MoD.

Joint coastal patrolling is also being carried out along the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra under Operation SWAN by Coast Guard, Navy and other agencies.

For overall coordination among all the agencies operating in the Indian maritime zone, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is in the process of drawing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for coastal security in consultation with all the coastal States and Union Territories and central agencies.

[Translation]

#### **Online Lottery System**

2388. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether online/internet lottery has been approved in the country by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to regulate online/internet lottery trade in the country including corrective measures to check the fraudulent practices including cheating in online lotteries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Lotteries fall under Entry 40 of the Union List of the Constitution of India, i.e. "Lotteries organized by the Government of India or the Government of a State." Accordingly, the Government of India formulated the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 which laid down the conditions subject to which State Governments shall organize, conduct or promote a lottery. Although the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 does not make specific mention about online lotteries but as per the opinion of Ministry of Law the definition of lottery under the Act is wide enough to cover all forms including online lotteries in which a lottery is organized.

Therefore, online/Internet lotteries are covered under the Central Act formulated by the Government of India.

Section 12(1) of the said Act provides as under:—

"the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act"

Accordingly, different State Governments have formulated their rules for running the lotteries in their respective States. Some of the State have even formulated specific rules for operation of online lotteries. For instance. The Sikkim Online Network Lottery Rules, 2001, The Maharashtra Online Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2001, The Arunachal Pradesh State Online Rules, 2002, Meghalaya State computerized Online Lottery (Regulation) Rules, 2002, The Manipur State Online Lottery (Regulation) Rules, The Tripura computerized Network Lottery Rules, 2004 etc.

The internet/Online lotteries are accordingly regulated under the provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and rules made by the State Governments. Depending upon the complaints received further necessary action is taken by the State Governments. For instance, the Kerala Government, has instituted an inquiry by their vigilance department into some of the frauds reported, consequent to which the State went ahead to the extent of banning the online lottery entirely.

[English]

### **Building of Fishing Yards**

2389. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for building fishing yards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps towards the safety of the fishermen in our 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) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations provided financial and technical assistance to the State Governments, Union Territories, Post Trusts and other implementing agencies for development of fishing harbours, fish landing centres and post harvest and marketing infrastructure facilities.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture under the CSS provides financial assistance to the tune of 75% of the unit cost of a kit consisting of Global Positioning System (GPS), Communication equipment, echo-sounder and Search and Rescue Beacon to ensure the safety of fishermen at sea. Besides, Indian Coast Guard regularly conducts community interaction programmes and provides assistance to the fishermen while in distress at sea.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 151(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 under sub-section (4) of Section 83 of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 382/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 383/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 384/15/09]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 385/15/09]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 386/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 96(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th February, 2009 regarding revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for Uranium under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 387/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Human Rights Commission (Annual Statement of Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 388/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Census (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Census Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 389/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague Prof. K.V. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in

[Shri Sharad Pawar]

Notification No. G.S.R. 128(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 390/15/09]

(2) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Farms Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 391/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Seeds Corporation and the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 392/15/09]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavaratti, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavaratti, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 393/15/09]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) issued under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) S.O. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1310(E) dated the 31st July, 2007.

- (ii) S.O. 509(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 2009 regarding imports of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme subject to ton-to-ton policy in the prescribed proforma on monthly basis.

- (iii) G.S.R. 164(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2009 regarding imposition of stock-holding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar for four months.

- (iv) S.O. 1067(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 509 (E) dated the 18th February, 2009.

- (v) G.S.R. 303(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009 regarding non-applicability of the provisions of the Notifications, mentioned therein, till 1st August, 2009 in respect of the sugar processed from raw sugar imported by a producer of sugar and in respect of white or refined sugar imported upto 10 lakh tonnes by STC/MMTC/PEC/NAFED.

- (vi) G.S.R. 304(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009 regarding non-applicability of the provisions of the Notifications, mentioned therein, till 1st August, 2009 in respect of the white or refined sugar imported upto 10 lakh tons by STC/MMTC/PEC/NAFED.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 394/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:—

- (i) The Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 84(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2009.

- (ii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 395/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 396/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 397/15/09]

- (5) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of information and Broadcasting for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 398/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 399/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (i) S.O. 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2009 declaring new National Highways mentioned therein.

- (ii) S.O. 1051(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th August, 2006.

- (iii) S.O. 1290(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th August, 2005.

- (iv) S.O. 1068(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Karur-Coimbatore section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Kunwar R.P.N. Singh]

- (v) S.O. 1249(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 1265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for construction, maintenance, management and operation of Chernai Bypass (Phase-II) connecting National Highway Nos. 4 and 5 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) S.O. 1271(E) and S.O. 1272(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Arupukkottai-Thoothukkudi section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) S.O. 1341(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Trichy-Dindigul section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 1368(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (construction) of Chennai By-Pass (Phase-II) connecting National Highway Nos. 4 and 5 (Menambadu Village) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) S.O. 1369(E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 28th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land construction of Grade Separator at Koyambadu junction in Koyambadu and Arumbakkam Villages of Egmore-Nungambakkam Taluk in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xi) S.O. 1435 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 1226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 1233(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 1237(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2126(E) dated the 28th August, 2008.
- (xv) S.O. 1248(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 1269(E) and S.O. 1270(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May,

- 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 1339(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xviii) S.O. 1340(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Puducherry-Tindivanam Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xix) S.O. 1342(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xx) S.O. 1442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxi) S.O. 1443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxii) S.O. 2913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 193(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxiv) S.O. 196(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O. 354(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxvi) S.O. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of the said stretch of National Highway No. 7 (Thondapali-Jadcherla Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxvii) S.O. 933(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 852(E) dated the 10th April, 2008.

[Kunwar R.P.N. Singh]

- (xxviii) S.O. 934(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxix) S.O. 935(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxx) S.O. 936(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxi) S.O. 1163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxii) S.O. 1266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 1349(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/

four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (xxxiv) S.O. 1350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 1352(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 819(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 76 (Pindwara-Jaswantgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 875(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 76 (Gadawali River-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xxxix) S.O. 1625(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/two-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Beawar-Gomati Choraha Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xl) S.O. 954(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building/construction, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Chandappura-Kottappuram Section) in the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 400/15/09]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

(i) S.O. 1050(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein of the National Highway No. 8 to the National Highways Authority of India.

(ii) S.O. 1289(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009 entrusting

stretches, mentioned therein of the National Highway No. 31D to the National Highways Authority of India.

(iii) S.O. 1291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009 entrusting stretches, mentioned therein of the National Highway No. 18 to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 401/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED  
QUESTION NO. 48 DATED 07.07.2009 REGARDING  
MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCES\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) :  
Sir, I beg to lay a Statement correcting the reply given on 07.07.2009 to Starred Question No. 48 by Shri Rudra Madhab Ray and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, M.Ps. regarding 'Modernisation of Police Forces'.

I beg to correct the Statement in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 48 answered on 07.07.2009 regarding "Modernisation of Police Forces" as follow:—

Part of the Question answered	For	Read
(c) and (d)	As on 01.04.2009, a total number of 1,19,948 dwelling units are available for CPFs personnel indicating the housing satisfaction level of 15.93%.	As on 01.04.2009, a total number of 1,19,948 dwelling units are available for CPFs personnel indicating the housing satisfaction level of 15.39%.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.03 hrs.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

### Regarding end use monitoring arrangements

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up urgent matters of public importance.

Shri Yashwant Sinha.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue before this House. The Secretary of State of the USA has just completed his visit. During the visit several agreements have been finalized between India and the USA on which the Ministers of External Affairs of both the countries have signed only a day back. One among those agreements is "End Use Monitoring Agreement". The background of this is that the American Government has prepared the list of such items which can be used either ways; can be put to dual use. It can be used for strategic purpose as well as for civil purpose. The law of that country is that if they export any dual use items to any country, they can go there and do verification on the spot whether the dual use items are being used for civilian purpose or strategic purpose.

For implementing the laws of their land they enter into an agreement the "End Use Monitoring Agreement" with concerned countries so that they could retain the right to go to that country and verify the equipments, or technology as to how that country is using it. The same agreement was signed by the Government of India with America, yesterday. Our main concern is that this agreement has the provision of on the spot physical verification. Through media, we have come to know that Indian Government has said that it would finally decide time and place. Now, so far time is concerned, we can understand that it may be decided as per convenience of both the countries but so far place is concerned, as per the Government of India, if inspection of aeroplane is to be done, then instead of

getting it inspected at any airforce base, we shall get it done at any civilian base. My question is that the factory, which has fixed asset, which you cannot move from one place to another, how the verification of it will be done. Only on the spot-verification can be done in such matters. The biggest cause of concern is that when we import items from the third country, if it is filled with some American dual use items, then USA has the right to inspect even those items which have been imported from any third countries like Russia, Brazil or France. They would say that they would inspect it also whether it is used for the purpose it was meant or not. The new terminologies are being invented in the USA. One among them is firewall which mean whether it is used for military use or non-military use i.e. firewall should be created for civilian use. Whether we have created such firewall or not will also be investigated by the USA.

Why this has been done because America is interested in supplying defence equipments to India. Right now, the Government has the proposal of procuring Fighter planes worth 10.5 billion American dollars. America is Interested in selling them. America has an interest in it. I want to say India has no interest in it. Therefore, we have firmly stood upto enter into an agreement on our terms and conditions and rejected this unjustified demands. But we did not do that and acceded to their demands and want to remind the House through you that there was a time when we needed cryogenic engine to go into the space, when we needed super computer for weather and other purposes at that time. USA not only refused to export it to us but also pressurized Russia not to give us that cryogenic technology. We did not get that technology. I want to congratulate the scientists of India, I pay respects to them that whether it is cryogenic engine or super computer, our scientists made them in India. We did not have to depend on other countries for their import. But today what are the factors that are compelling us to accept that these inspectors of America can come here and visit our strategic facilities and certify them. I demand that Government should furnish all the details regarding this end use agreement, technology verification agreement and it should also take this House into confidence and clearly tell us

actually what have happened. The text should be put on the table of the House so that we can study and if the Government has made any mistake, I would request the Government not to ratify it, should not implement it.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, this agreement which was signed yesterday is a very serious issue. I associate myself with what Shri Yashwant Sinha has said and also I demand that the Government should lay on the Table of the House the text of the agreement; and that the Government should also clarify how such an agreement was signed by our representative.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given a Notice. You speak under it. This discussion is almost over.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : There should be a discussion in the House; it seems that the agreement is against the interests of our country; that agreement should be nullified. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have expressed your view on it. You speak on your subject.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal) : I fully associate with the issue. This is a Himalayan blunder committed by the Government. It is surrender of India's sovereignty. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Members who want to be associated with it, should give their names.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : We want a statement from the Government immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Government should make a statement here before the House rises for the day. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. Here, the Minister of Defence or the Minister of External Affairs or the Prime Minister is not present. The Leader of the House has come. Therefore, either the Leader of the House or the Minister of External Affairs should tell us that by when the reply would come? The reply should come today. Only at what time, he would speak? Please tell us. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should respond to it....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday also we raised this issue. I am happy that Shri Yashwant Sinha has taken it more seriously today. The 'End Use Monitoring Agreement' is not limited to this House only. This House represents the whole country. This has gone to the common man. Now the common man is asking why India is surrendering to the USA or any other country regarding every issue when it is clear that India is self-reliant, if an opportunity is given to our scientists. The point I had raised that day I repeat the same today. The scientists and educationists of India are not lagging behind anyone but they are not being given proper opportunity. We are depending on foreign countries. I do not know why foreign scientists and things are being preferred? Our India is not behind any other country. We know that regarding arms, missiles have been developed by our scientist and who reached upto the post of the President. Likewise, our scientists are not being given an opportunity. Therefore, I would say that Hon'ble Leader of the House had said yesterday that the Government would introduce it in this session and would facilitate the debate on it also. Therefore, we appeal that the debate should take place today itself. The debate on this matter may take place immediately. It is a very important matter. What is being done is against the interests of the country? We cannot like things which is against the interests of the country.

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

Therefore, we want the debate on this matter should take place today itself....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mulayam Singhji, you have finished your speech. Please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings of Yashwantji and all other Members of the House and I would like to say that the Government is compromising whether it is outside or inside the country; Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton is here, the House is in Session and the matter of 'end-use' monitoring raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha attracts the concern of the whole House and we are with him. The hon'ble member from this side and colleagues Mulayam Singhji just rightly said. The Government may give a statement on it immediately. This concern is aggravating. The foreign policy of India which is a vast country, is learning and is learning so much that we are learning at every point. It seems that we are fully surrendering our national interests to the might of America.

We are surrendering. Pranav Babu is present here. The opposition from whole of country, whether it be from our side, from left parties or from other colleagues has expressed concerns in this regard. Some matters are connected with the prestige and dignity and security of the country. The agreement reached between India and Pakistan and the statements being made time and again have worried the whole House and the whole country. The Government should immediately give a statement with regard to this question and should clarify all the situation and go ahead by making it completely transparent.

I request that you must say something just now because the way he has put the points is a matter of concern. You should not assume this concern as yours only rather it is the concern of the country. Since the last 60 years we have established our identity in the world in our own way, this position is shaking and leaning towards one side. I would like to request the Leader of the House to immediately give a statement in this regard.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the apprehension that has been expressed in this House by a number of Leaders from different Parties, the apprehension that is also being reflected in the Media is a cause of concern and this cause of concern can only be mitigated if the Prime Minister or the Government comes out with a Statement today in this House. The cause of concern is not only for the 'end-use' and the term that has been used as the 'fire ball' by the United States of America but I would say the cause of concern is when the House is in Session and such type of Agreement is being done, the House is not taken into confidence. We are raising it today after the signatures of both the parties have been done. I would request the Government not to indulge in such activities and I would also fully associate by the concern that has been raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, this question is not linked with any party, it is linked with the country. It is the question of integrity, security and self-respect of the country. The leaders of all the parties have not only expressed their apprehension but have put their points with complete responsibility. Associating myself with them, I would like to remind all of you and the House that Saddam Hussain or Iraq had not any dangerous weapons or chemical. Not only India but the representatives from the highest body (panchayat) of the world, UNO went there for inspection in this regard. The representatives from security council went there and made an inspection but found nothing. But Saddam Hussain was hanged and the country was captured. It is such a big question related with the security of the country. Therefore, the Government should let the whole country know through this House without any further delay. What we purchase would be inspected by the inspectors from America. These inspectors will go through our weapon records and will see the dealings done in this regard. They will take every information. It is a very dangerous thing. We expect our Government to give clarification immediately today so that

the countrymen may know the facts as it is not an ordinary question.

Sir, I was in Kerala when Saddam Hussain was being hanged. I had not taken my meal that day. That day the world had got a warning that whoever speaks against America will face the same music. For this purpose the day of Bakrid festival had been chosen. Where are we going to loose our self-respect and prestige?

If we have signed the documents the fact should be put before the House without hiding anything so that we can ponder over it.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Party, AIADMK is also concerned about the agreement that has been signed by the Government. When the Session is there, all the Members of this House, and the whole nation is interested to know what is happening in regard to this. Therefore, I would request that the Government must lay on the Table of the House the agreement which has been signed. The Government must not succumb to the pressure of any foreign country. Therefore, I would request that immediately the Government must come forward to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : He did not call me. I made a comment... (Interruptions). Sir, it is unbelievable that a great country like India should bow down to the pressure of America. It is incredible; it is outrageous and it is a surrender of Indian sovereignty...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have spoken, please don't speak again. You have already spoken.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Nageshwar Rao, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your name has not been called. Your speech is not being recorded. I have not called you to speak, your speech is not being recorded.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Telgu Desham Party I fully associate myself with the issue presently raised in the House. Every time the Government do such things when the House is in session. Earlier also, the Government has increased the rates of petrol when the House was in session. The present agreement done by the Government has been executed when the House is in Session and the House has been kept in dark. Therefore, we fully associate ourselves with the issue raised in the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : As some hon. Members and leaders of various groups have expressed their concerns about the agreement between the Government of India and the USA on three issues, I would like to assure the House that before the rising of the House, this day, the Government will make a statement...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Why not today?...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have said that before the rising of the House the Government will make a statement...(Interruptions)

12.23 hrs.

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[Translation]

HON'BLE DEPUTY SPEAKER : Matters under rule 377 are placed on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to strengthen the Milk Unions in West Bengal, with a view to improve the income of milk producers in the State**

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur) : In pursuance of white revolution which was aimed to make India self-sufficient in the production of milk, 16 Milk Unions were established in West Bengal in order to procure milk from the villagers who did not have access to the market. But over the years Milk Union of West Bengal have been incurring losses and most of them are in the red. Lacs of milk producers who are involved in rearing up bovine population find the Milk Union helps them in supplementary generation of incomes. But one after another Milk Unions in West Bengal have failed to rise upto the expectation of the village folk. All the milk unions were set up by replicating the model of Amul. The concept of cooperative is essentially the basis for establishing Milk Unions.

I would urge upon the Government to strengthen the Milk Union in West Bengal with a view to improve the income of the milk producers in the villages.

- (ii) **Need to chalk out a plan for better sewer and drainage system in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency**

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Drainage and sewage system in Capital city Delhi is about 42 years Old. It was replaced many times but was not developed as per future requirement and growing population. The main problem of capital city Delhi particularly of North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

is the drainage system that connects roads, streets and various areas to big drains. To replace it no effective plan has been formulated so far. If drainage system is replaced at any place in the capital city Delhi, Sewer lines are laid down keeping in view the existing requirement while it should be laid down as per future requirement.

Even today, there is no drainage system in many villages and resettlement colonies including colonies regularized particularly in North East Parliamentary Constituency of the Capital city Delhi. Due to frequent construction of roads, their level of height has gone up in many areas of North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency than the ground level of residential colonies of those areas. As a result, there is water logging in entire area causing a lot of inconveniences to the citizens. The drainage system of DDA colonies also is totally blocked. North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency is backward in all respects there is a need to formulate effective action plan for the development of this area.

I would like to request the Union Government that a special Plan should be formulated to solve the sewage and drainage problems of the area and also for the solution of the problems relating to electricity, water and roads and for all round development of North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency, and effective steps should be taken to expedite its implementation.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to give Andhra Pradesh its due share of water from river Krishna**

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Anantapur) : The Government of Karnataka is constructing as many as 55 bridge-cum-barrages on the river Krishna. Through these barrages Karnataka is estimated to use 100 tmc of excess water for its purpose. The water from Krishna flows from Karnataka to lower riparian State of Andhra Pradesh and this water flows into the Tungabhadra Dam and other dams which are constructed mainly to irrigate the drought-prone area of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and to provide drinking water. This water is the main source

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

and lifeline to irrigate lakhs of hectares of land in the four districts of Rayalaseema region and also to provide drinking water to the people of these areas, especially Anantapur district which receives the lowest rate of rainfall after Jaisalmer in Rajasthan in the entire country.

The Government of Karnataka is constructing barrages on large scale on main Krishna river and on Malaprabha (10 barrages), Ghataprabha (20 barrages) and Bheema (18 barrages) which are the tributaries of Krishna. Andhra Pradesh is deprived of its due share of water. The people of Rayalaseema region will not be able to get even drinking water if such construction of bridge-cum-barrages is continued.

This is not the first time that the Government of Karnataka has resorted to construction of Almatti dam which has already affected the farmers of Rayalaseema region in a great way. The construction of the above bridge-cum-barrages would simply lead the farmers to utter bankruptcy and there would be famine condition in the region which is already suffering a lot due to the failure of monsoon.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources to immediately intervene and instruct the Government of Karnataka to stop the construction of these bridge-cum-barrages and implement the inter-State river water awards of the Government of India and allow the water to flow to Andhra Pradesh to which it is entitled.

**(iv) Need to take steps for utilization of underground water through 'deep boring' in Eastern Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): The land in foot hills of Shivalik Mountains in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh is stony. Due to lack of sufficient irrigation resources the farmers of this area are forced to depend on nature. It is a drought prone unirrigated area and it is not possible to extract ground water by installing tubewell. As a result, the development of the area is not taking place.

There is a need to improve the condition of farmers and making proper irrigation arrangements, in Balrampur, Shrawasti, Bahraich and Siddharthanagar areas. For this, there is a need to use ground water through ring boring and deep boring so that agriculture may prosper and common men may lead a happy life.

Therefore, would like to request the Government to raise mobilize resources required to undertake ring boring and deep boring there.

**(v) Need to expedite the implementation of various irrigation schemes in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra**

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur) : Small and large irrigation projects announced for the farmers of the districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra are pending till date it being a forest area and thereby resulting in delay and the cost overrun. The Department of Environment is not issuing no objection certificate for the projects and causing delay in this regard. The centre should take steps to solve this problem so that the interest of the farmers of Vidarbha region may be fulfilled.

**(vi) Need to take steps to prevent eviction of former employees of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India from their residences in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur) : Tannery And footwear Corporation of India, a company situated in Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh was taken over by the Ministry of Heavy Industries of Government of India on 23.05.1969. Due to administrative failure the company was closed down and VRS was given to the workers. But an agreement was reached between the workers and the company management that the residential colony of worker situated at Aliganj, Kanpur will be given on lease for 90 years on the lines of HEC Ranchi. In this regard some amount also was deducted as a contribution from the account of the Company's workers. But, now the ministry of Heavy industries is taking help of the police to vacate this residential colony.

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

So, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries to do justice immediately to 15 thousand workers and their families so that they may get shelter over their head.

**(vii) Need to bring out a White Paper on the steps taken by the Government to tackle drought situation in the country**

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha) : The economy of our country depends on monsoon. Due to delay in arrival of monsoon and less rain during this year, there is a drought like situation in various parts of the country and particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Vidarbha etc. of North India where the rain has been even less than 46 per cent. Sowing of kharif has been affected. As per present data of sowing there is a projection of 25 percent decrease in production of kharif crops. Power generation has come down due to decrease in water level in dams.

In this situation farmer is not able to purchase seeds again. There is a scarcity of drinking water and fodder in the villages. The reports of farmers are committing suicides are coming every 15 days in the Vidarbha region. The House should be informed about the details of the action plan formulated by the Government to tackle the drought situation. What steps are being taken to expedite the irrigation projects, recharging the ground water level and conserving rain water harvesting, the Government should bring out a white paper regarding all these things. The crops of paddy, sugarcane, soyabean and cotton, need sufficient rain in July and sufficient moisture in the fields is required for sowing of oil seeds and pulses. The steps being taken by the Government to help the farmers in this regard, should be explained.

**(viii) Need to re-open Korba Fertilizers Factory in Korba, Chhattisgarh**

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Korba): Work on Korba Fertilizer Project started in 1962, but unfortunately the work was stopped as soon as it started. Thereafter, work on the

project started again in 1973. The project was coal based and its capacity was fixed at 900 tonnes of ammonia per day and 1500 tonnes of urea per day. The technology and production capacity of the Korba Fertilizer Plant were the same as that of Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa) fertilizer plants. Work on these two projects was allowed to be completed, but work on Korba project was again stopped in 1975. Approximately 6000-tonne material (Machines/equipments) and other imported materials had already reached the construction site. These machines are still lying idle. Completion of the Korba Fertilizer Project will lead to the development of the tribal dominated State. This project will provide permanent employment to at least 2000 persons. The State Government had provided 906 acre land free of cost to Bhartiya Urvarak Nigam, Korba. Besides, 0.59 acre land has been acquired from the individuals at a cost of rupees 0.23 crore. 29.5 acre land was acquired in 1962 for temporary settlement by making cash payments. Crores of rupees have been spent on the construction of building. Rs. 80 crore is estimated to have been spent on the proposed Korba Fertilizer Plant. Prices of the materials have increased 12 times during the last 25 years, which is approximately rupees 1000 crores at current prices. Construction work on the closed Korba Fertilizer Plant should be restarted and it should be revived.

**(ix) Need to declare Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat as a National project and ensure its timely completion with adequate provisions of funds for the scheme**

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East) : Government of Gujarat is implementing the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, the largest water resources development project of its type in the country and reportedly one of the three largest projects in the world. The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multi-dimensional project and yields benefits to vast areas of the western region, covering four States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The project, on completion will facilitate irrigation

to over 18 lacs hectares of land covering around 4000 villages, spread over 12 districts of Gujarat, mostly located in drought-prone areas. About 2,25,000 hectares of land in the arid areas of Barmer and Jalore districts in Rajasthan will also get the water. The project will also produce 1370 MW (with the ultimate capacity of 1450 MW) of hydro electricity, a cheap and environment-friendly power, providing stability to the western Grid and energy benefit to be shared among Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It also supplies domestic and drinking water to a large number of villages and urban areas in Gujarat as well as in Rajasthan. The project will provide a tremendous boost to the National Economy by way of increased agriculture production and eco-friendly power. The Government of Gujarat has been repeatedly requesting the Government of India to grant the status of infrastructure Project and also to declare the Sardar Sarovar Project as a National project and allocate necessary funds for the same. Sir, I request Government of India to do the needful at the earliest in this case and to ensure timely completion with adequate provision of funds for the scheme.

**(x) Need to send a Central Team for evaluation of drought-situation in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh) : Drought like situation is prevailing across the country due to deficient rainfall. The potable water crisis is deepening in the States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi etc. In the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh there has been no rainfall during many years except the last year. Anxiety on the faces of those farmers are explicit, who have sown seeds in their fields this year. Farmers of the Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Sagar districts etc. of the Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh are very anxious because there is no water in the rivers. Ponds have dried up. The water table of the tubewells has depleted a lot. Drought is becoming a problem across the country.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to send a Central Study team to Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna,

Damoh, Sagar districts etc. of the Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh and to the districts falling in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh to study the situation in respect of seeds sown by the farmers and water and to help them in making special arrangements for providing Assistance.

**(xi) Need to declare Bargi dam 'Mukhya Nahar Pariyojana' in Jabalpur as a National Project and bring it under the purview of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme**

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur) : Bargi dam is one of the major dams in the country built on the river Narmada in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. It's Daayin Tat Mukhya Nahar Project, which would provide irrigation facility for approximately 3.5-lakh hectare of cultivable land. It would also benefit the region along the Sone and Rone rivers in the Vindhya region, which is the part of Ganga Kachhar, in terms of irrigation and rural development. As the climate change is resulting in deficient rainfall and drought like situation, this project would be beneficial in lessening the impact of this situation. This project is important for providing irrigation facility and for providing suitable conditions for agriculture in the less irrigated regions as composed to the national ratio and this project would also provide 78 MGD water to the industrial and domestic sector. This project would be also beneficial in linking the rivers under the water policy of the Government of India. Therefore, through you, I would urge upon the Government to include this project in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme by declaring it a National Project to lessen the impact of global warming and increase the employment opportunity in the rural area so that it can be completed on schedule and contribute in the development of the country.

**(xii) Need to expedite the construction of railway line between Bhind, Madhya Pradesh and Etawah, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind) : Guna-Etawah Railway Project has been made operational upto Bhind now. Unless this line is made operational upto Etawah and unless

[Shri Ashok Argal]

bridges are built over the rivers, the passengers will continue to face difficulty. The said railway project is required to be completed. I urge upon the Central Government to complete the Bhind–Etawah railway route at the earliest so that people can get its benefit.

**(xiii) Need to declare Kaushambi district in Uttar Pradesh as a National Tourist Spot and provide necessary infrastructure for the tourists**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi) : The Government of India should declare the newly constituted Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh as an important tourist spot of the country and provide all facilities in this respect, because Kaushambi was named after king Kaushamb of Chandra dynasty. Charva, Kuraighat is situated here which is the shelter place of Shri Rama during his exile in the forest. Ashram of Sandipan Guru and friendship place of Krishna Sudama Sandipan Ghat are also in this district. Love and pleasure making place of Vatraraj Udyan and the princes of Ujjain Vasavdatta is situated in Kaushambi. This is the Karma Sthali of Gautam Budha and Mahavir Jain. This is the birth place of Tirthankar Padma Prabhu. Pillars of Samrat Ashoka are here, this has been the place of worship and devotion of Samrat Ashok Ghoshita is the remains of Ram Vihar which is situated here. This is the place visited by the Chinese traveler Huensang. The birth place of the Maulvi Liyakat Ali, hero of the first war of India in 1875, Government Gazette issued on the history of Andaman (Port Blair) Mazar and cellular Jail are testimony to it. Alwara Lake spread cover thousands of acres sprinkles eye-catching beauty of the nature. Fort of King Udayan is situated here. Historical and religious city Kara, Sirayoo is in this district. Mazar of Khawaza Kadak Shah is in this district, which was built during mughal rule. This is the Siddha Sathali of Sant Malook Dash and Karakshah. Famous siddha religious mandir of Maa Shitala Dham is situated here. Tourists from countries like Japan, Tibet, Korea, Shri Lanka, China, Thailand, etc. visit this place every year.

I Urge upon the Central Government to include it in the national map by declaring it a National Tourist spot in view of its above-mentioned historical importance and provide all facilities.

**(xiv) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Khurja, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar) : It is a matter of great significance that the Government of India have decided to open a large member of Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country. I being the representative of the people of Gautam Budh Nagar of Uttar Pradesh deem it my responsibility to bring to your kind notice that there is an urgent need for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Khurja, district Bulandshahar. Khurja is one of the most educationally, socially backward town in my constituency. There is neither a Kendriya Vidyalaya nor Central Syllabus system schools in the town. More than 35% of the population is from minority segment. Apart from this, there is a huge population of SCs, STs and downtrodden in nearby areas. In the circumstances, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, to look into the matter and direct the concerned authorities to consider the request for sanction of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Khurja Town, in Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.

**(xv) Need to undertake repair works on N.H. 107 in Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria) : The condition of road in Bihar State's N.H. 107 is 36 to 37 Km. route is dilapidated due to which to and for movement is hindered. Wide bridge The old 10 ft. with screwpile and iron pillars situated at 36, 41 and 51 Km. on the above route, which is not according to National Highways criteria, its condition is really very bad. It is likely to fell at anytime. Ever science the acquisition of above mentioned route by the Ministry of National Highways no construction work was

undertaken on this route. It is an very important route, the sub-division, district connects to the capital.

Therefore, alongwith construction of 36 to 67 km. of National Highway and in place of sere pile and iron pillars bridge lying in the route cement concrete bridge according to National Highways criteria should be built.

**(xvi) Need to establish a welfare fund for the jobless Non-Resident Indians returning to India due to global economic recession**

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal) : Due to the Global economic crisis, about 2 lakhs Non-resident Indians have either already returned or are in the process of returning to India. From Kerala alone, approximately 3 million people have gone abroad to earn a livelihood. Majority of them are in the Middle Eastern Countries. The total remittances they send to India as foreign exchange earnings amount to more than 7 times of the total budgeting support to the State. The people from other States also, working abroad face severe constraints and are under the threat of losing their jobs and earnings forever.

Even the present Union Budget has not earmarked anything for their rehabilitation. More than Rs. 20,000 crore have already been collected as Emigration fees and it still remains safely with the Government of India, but I don't know, whether, it is with the Ministry of Finance or External Affairs or with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs or Home.

As the plight of Non-resident Indians is becoming worse, I urge upon the Government of India to immediately establish a welfare fund exclusively for their rehabilitation and welfare.

**(xvii) Need to set up Community Mental Health Centres for mentally-ill people in Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur) : In India there are almost one core people suffering from severe mental

illness. They are considered as burden by their own kith and kin. Because of the stigma, superstition and socio economic constraint they are abandoned by their own relatives.

Most of the homeless wandering mentally ill people who are from various part of our country are in Tamil Nadu, especially in Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Vedaranyam. In the Institute of Mental Health at Chennai there are about 400 to 500 patients occupying the beds. Due to the language problem and financial constraints they suffer a lot and their condition is very pathetic. In the 37 States mental hospitals run by Government there are only around 25000 beds are available. I request the Government to set up Community Mental Health Centres by the Social Justice Department to work with the Health department to manage the large number of long staying mentally ill patients in hospitals.

**(xviii) Need to expedite completion of Teesta Barrage Project**

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Bihar): I want to bring to your kind notice about Tista Barrage Project which was constituted for the benefit of all district of North Bengal. This project was started in the year 1976. It is one of the largest projects of Asia. The tentative completion of the project was to be done in three States with an expenditure of Rs. 500 crore. If this project was completed in time then the farmers from North Bengal can produce more than 62000 metric ton of produce by using water from this project. Not only that after meeting the demand of whole North Bengal there would be surplus produce of 20000 MT also. In addition the farmers who depend on Agricultural work were benefited by raising 40 crore labour days. Not only that, 1300 megawatt electricity could also be produced from this Mega Project to meet the demand of North Bengal. But it is regretted to point out that since 33 years, more than Rs. 1000 crore was spent from the State's and Central Revenue but only a little part of the 1st stage of this project was completed. In the recent past Government of India had declared this project as a National Project. I, therefore, request Hon'ble Minister to complete

[Shri Nripendra Nath Roy]

the project on war-footing so that another green revolution can be started in North Bengal and also to develop the economic standard of the people of North Bengal who are totally dependent on Agriculture.

**(xix) Need to provide employment to the wards of SSB trained volunteers and financial Ex-gratia relief grant to SSB trained volunteers**

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar) : For many decades, several lakhs of trained SSB volunteers throughout the country have been languishing without having been provided with any suitable relief and rehabilitation resulting in untold miseries and trouble in their individual family lives. These tragedy-stricken SSB volunteers have contributed a lot during times of wars and conflicts, especially during the Indo-China war of 1962, Indo-Pakistan war, and Bangladesh liberation war. They are still rendering valuable services for the defence and security of the country in the matter of collecting defence related information, data and insurgency related intelligence outputs. These highly motivated and dedicated SSB volunteers continue to render their invaluable services for the country. They are the real guides and pioneering manpower in helping the BSF, ITBP and many others defence forces that are defending the country's international borders.

In view of the above, they deserve equitable and fair justice from the Government of India. I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate steps to help provide:—

- (i) employment opportunities to the wards of the trained SSB volunteers; and
- (ii) Ex-Gratia Relief Grant amounting to a minimum of Rs 12.0 lakhs to each and every member of the SSB volunteers i.e. as a token of the country's appreciation and recognition of their valuable and dedicated service to the country.

12.25 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
2009-2010 — contd.**

**Ministry of Power**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are taking item no. 11. Now House will take demand number 74 regarding Ministry of Power for discussion and voting. The Hon. Members present in House, whose cut motion regarding Ministry of Power has been circulated, if they want to move cut motions then by mentioning serial number of their cut motions within 15 minutes they can send their slips to the Table of the House.

Only those cut motions will be regarded as presented whose information has been received in Table of the House.

A list depicting serial number of such cut motions, which are taken as passed or after their being passed will be immediately put on the notice board. If any member finds any anomaly then its information can be given immediately to the concerned official of the Table of the House.

[English]

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Power."

*Demands for Grants — Budget (General) in respect of Ministry of Power 2009-2010  
submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on February 24, 2009		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
<b>Ministry of Power</b>				
74. Ministry of Power	22,05,91,00,000	6,29,67,00,000	54,11,82,00,000	12,59,33,00,000

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea) : Respected, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.

Sir, at the very outset I must tell you that a review of the power situation in India and of the performance of the Ministry of Power will make for a depressing critique. The hon. Finance Minister has been benevolent in increasing the Budget Grants to the Ministry of Power this year from the earlier levels of Rs. 40,000 crore to Rs. 50,000 crore. I will talk about that later. But Indian power sector is typically bound by a number of inter-locked problems that include supply side bottlenecks, demand side mismanagement and an unacceptable level of financial losses in distribution, none of which will lend itself to an easy resolution. But unless these problems are addressed on a war footing with full commitment of all stakeholders, our economic growth will be severely curtailed. To be fair, I must say that it is not this Government alone that is responsible for the mess that we are in today – whether for reasons of incompetence or malicious intent, perhaps the later, most Governments since Independence have contributed to ensure that power that was desperately needed for developing India was in short supply and remains so. Policies were opaque and tuned to suit those in power. Private participation was a strict 'no', regional imbalances were encouraged which have now become impossible to reconcile. I do not, for a moment, resent or have any regrets that some States possess much healthier generation capacities than others. But let me just bring out

some of the glaring dissimilarities between the States. I am sure that everybody is going to be a little aback.

In case of Gujarat, for every 4,000 people, they have a generating capacity of 1 MW. In the case of Tamil Nadu, it is the same number of 4,000. In Maharashtra it is just under 5,000 people for 1 MW and in Karnataka it is just over 5,000. In Uttar Pradesh this figure becomes 18,000 and in case of Bihar – all generating plants were then in Bihar and Jharkhand and are thermal based and the present State of Jharkhand has all the coal which the State of undivided Bihar had at that time – you will be surprised to find that for every 42,000 people the generating capacity is 1 MW. If this is not disparity, then what is? It would, therefore, not be unfair to say that in all these years, politics of power has truly and fully scored over the power of politics.

Sir, the first major reform in this sector came 50 years after Independence when the NDA Government piloted the Electricity Act in 2003. This Act aimed at bringing competition and efficiency in the system with concepts like open access, power trading and availability based tariff. It should therefore be a matter of concern for all of us here that for a host of reasons, these path breaking reforms are yet to be implemented fully.

Sir, India today is considered to be amongst the emerging economies and comparisons are often made with China. Being our immediate neighbour and of comparable size in terms of population, we both countries having been similarly under-developed in the 1960s are now fiercely

competing for the same global market. This comparison obviously comes very naturally. But let us consider this. The United States, about whom we were just talking, which constitutes 4.5 per cent of the world's population produces 22 per cent of the world's electricity.

China which constitutes 20 per cent of the world population produces a decent 16.5 per cent but India which constitutes 17 per cent of the world population produces under four per cent. India's per capita electricity consumption of 500-600 units is at the bottom half amongst the group of low middle-income countries. Regarding per capita, today we consume less electricity than countries like Gabon, Zambia or even Zimbabwe.

What does more electricity consumption per capita mean? Does it mean that people are just lighting up more bulbs or are running more air-conditioners? No, it does not. It means that the excess electricity is channelized for more productive use, be it in agriculture, manufacture or services that helps turbo charge their economies. These days, no wonder, therefore, that when you pick up just about anything these days, be it toys or electronics, it will most likely say 'Made in China.'

In the light of this, can we therefore say that our planned capacity enhancements are anywhere near where they should be? Even assuming that all planned enhancements fructified, which has not been our record so far. Our track record has been so bad that even in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, even this year, we have lagged behind our targeted Plan enhancement.

Power shortages continue to be high, retarding economic growth. Peak power shortage reached an all time high at 12 per cent in 2008-09. Despite having an installed capacity for producing 148 GW of power, we could not meet our peak power demand of 110 GW. Various studies suggest that the manufacturing sector alone loses over Rs. 22,000 crore annually due to poor availability and poor quality of power which is about 2.2 per cent of the gross output of the total industrial and service sectors. It is therefore not at all surprising that India ranks at a low, 108 out of the 134 countries audited for quality of electricity

supply according to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report for 2008-09.

Empirical evidence suggests that our capacity needs to be augmented at the rate of 12 per cent per annum to sustain a eight per cent annual economic growth. Added to that, an ever-increasing domestic consumption and necessary programmes such as Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyuti Karan Yojana are bound to further increase demand leaving the supply demand balance on a knife-edge. According to a Mckinsey analysis, a 'business as usual' scenario will result in a shortfall of 95-140 GW by 2017. It is therefore, imperative that this Government takes leaps, not just steps to address the supply side constraints. We have set for ourselves a target of augmenting generation by 78700 MW during the Eleventh Plan. It is not enough but it is certainly higher than the earlier Plan targets of 41,000 MW. But is this doable? On an average, a thermal power plant in India takes six to eight years to complete compared to China's three years with a significant probability for delay, as conceded by the hon. Minister himself because of EPC constraints, the politics of acquiring land, necessary approvals and then equipment shortages. Equipment manufacturers face problems that need to be addressed.

There is an urgent need to compress project completion cycles. Delays can be brought down if we increase our EPC capacity, strengthen our ITIs and institute skill development programmes to meet industry needs. One of the major complaints of the equipment manufacturers is that they do not have skilled or the type of man power required to build these plants. There is also of course an urgent need to fast track site acquisitions and grant clearances.

In addition to setting up new power generating units to step up production, sufficient investments have to be made in the Renovation and Modernisation and Life Extension programme of existing plants so that these remain at their peak generating capacity. Over 12 per cent of our installed generating capacity is from plants more than 30 years old. This programme needs to be fast tracked and monitored as against the target of 77 plants for R&M and

81 plants for LE, only 13 and 6 units, respectively have been completed as on January, 2009.

Fuel shortage has further crippled our power sector. Considering that 70 per cent of our generating units are coal dependent, one would have expected major reforms in this sector.

It is estimated that by the end of the Eleventh Plan period, the demand for coal in the power sector would rise to 650 mmt. whereas the expected production is going to be about 580 mmt. One hopes that UPA II has by now extricated itself from the Jharkhand politics and would accord coal sector reforms the importance it deserves. But if the Ranchi politics controlled coal, Mumbai politics controls gas. It is hilarious to watch our Government squirm to find the right balance between two warring brothers over what now has, at least belatedly but fortunately, been declared as national assets and resources. But enough being enough, let gas start flowing to Shri Shinde's power plants, because we are asking for electricity.

Though the primary electricity generation costs in India may be in line with international standards, the average selling price of electricity has always been lower than its average cost of production, leaving SEBs in dire financial straits. Unacceptable levels of Technical & Commercial losses – in common parlance it is called inefficiency and theft – and unrealised subsidies from the State Governments for the free or subsidized power given to the agro and domestic sectors further contribute to the problems of SEBs. To partly offset their losses, the SEBs impose back-breaking tariff on industries. India's average industrial tariff rate is almost four times that of China's and amongst the highest in the world. Thus, in addition to the erratic power supply, unduly high industrial tariff rates, take a further toll on the Indian industry.

The tariff regime for long-term Power Purchase Agreements has evolved through a process of trial and error. The Cost Plus Power Purchase Agreements with Independent Power Producers in the first wave of reforms in the 1990s resulted in power that was more expensive than from the plants built by the State-owned enterprises

leading to understandable disquiet. But having burnt our fingers on that front, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions now need to ensure that the twin objectives of the Electricity Act, 2003, to protect consumers through reasonably determined regulated tariffs and reducing cost of supply by bringing about efficiency and competition in various segments of the supply chain, including unbundling of the SEBs are duly fulfilled. Some of the unbundled SEBs have shown remarkable results and pressure should be exerted on others to follow suit.

I would like to say something on the Restructured APDRP. It is estimated that we lose about 32 per cent of the electricity produced on account of Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses. Hypothetically speaking, if we could save just 12 per cent of this, we would today become energy neutral. Since the launch of the APDRP, overall commercial losses, not inclusive of subsidies, have reduced from Rs. 29,000 crore to Rs. 27,000 crore, a seemingly disappointing outcome, but understandable in the light of the fact that the State Electricity Boards themselves were undergoing structural changes and were not adequately prepared to take advantage of the Scheme.

Hon. Minister, I, therefore, fail to understand why, despite an assurance from no other than the Prime Minister himself, two valuable years were lost in introducing the Restructured APDRP. Existing drawbacks were visible in the last two years of the first program and, therefore, the second version should have seamlessly taken over from the first. I dwell on this because this hiatus of two long years sent confusing signals to the SEBs most of which are not always over enthusiastic anyways.

The sheer extent of these losses in distribution, Rs. 27,000 crore per annum, hampers the development of the energy sector as a whole. In the short-run, the SEBs are not in a position to purchase additional power to meet peak demand, leading to chaotic load shedding and the financial precariousness of the SEBs discourages supply side investment by the private sector players. A further drag, therefore, on augmenting capacity! Transmission inefficiencies also deter the development of a vibrant trading market for electricity with volumes remaining thin.

Though they are showing some signs of increase, but they are very thin yet. The success of the Restructured APDRP is critical for the survival and growth of the power sector and it is, therefore, necessary for the Ministry of Power to adopt a more hands-on approach than is currently visible. Nodal agencies may have to be appointed with requisite power and control to oversee outcomes. The planned target to bring down these losses to fifteen per cent levels by the end of the Eleventh Plan period seems nowhere in sight at the present rate of improvement.

On the transmission side, there are regulatory issues to be resolved. The CERC must quickly announce regulations under the National Tariff Policy, 2006 which is expected to rationalize transmission tariffs. The PGCIL continues to have a stranglehold on transmission activities. A more level playing field is necessary for competition to come in.

Sir, I note with happiness that the hon. Minister of Finance has given more money to the Power Grid Corporation this year. But they should use this money to increase efficiency and create a situation when private players could also come in and they could have some competition.

Some State Governments have started using a mix of economic, legal and social measures to curb pilferage. Economic measures entail lowering industrial tariffs, which should reduce theft. Legal measures involve passing stringent anti-pilferage laws with the political will to follow through with it. The Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have enacted tough laws under which thousands have been convicted and power theft has shown signs of significant decline. In fact, the Government of Bihar has decided to set up three special fast track courts to try cases of electricity thefts. Other States must also be encouraged to clamp down on electricity theft.

Additionally, the Ministry of Power needs to play a more proactive role in facilitating the adoption of a technology platform, based on smart cards and electronic meters to improve billing. I believe they are doing something on that. The effort must be accelerated so that there is proper

metering and cash collection. These technology platforms can also form the basis for introduction of Time-of-Day metering to better manage demand fluctuations.

Sir, now, I speak on a subject which I know is very sensitive.

I am acutely aware of the fact that any subsidy is sacrosanct and fiddling with it is like committing hara-kiri. But the subsidy must work! In its present form, subsidy on power for agriculture, which accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the total electricity usage, does not serve its desired social purpose and, in fact, leads to an inefficient use of resources. For one, it does not distinguish between the haves and have-nots. A flat rate pricing tends to benefit large landowners more than the targeted small and marginal farmers. Grid managers have sought to control these runaway loads by restricting power supply to only a few off-peak hours everyday to which the farmers have responded by leaving their pumps on throughout the day. This has led to water table going down, water logging and salinity reducing cultivatable land and, the consequent lowered voltages because of the excess load have led to frequent burnouts of transformers and pump-sets. Worse still, free or subsidized electricity does not incentivize farmers to switchover to more energy efficient pump sets.

I suggest that the Government step in and offer incentives to end users to change their outdated electrical equipment. As an example and I am sure that the hon. Minister knows that while a modern ceiling fan consumes just 40 watts of electricity, older ones needed ten times as much. It is the same with agricultural pump sets. The end result is that this regime of an unmetered blind subsidy is environmentally, socially and economically unsound. We need to replace the present subsidy regime with a programme that is better targeted towards the small and marginal farmers using efficient delivery mechanisms such as cash transfer and, at the same time, encourage a more rational use of electricity for agriculture. The belated but laudable initiative on the Unique Identity Number programme of this Government can be used very effectively for a more selective targeting of the small and marginal farmers who deserve to be subsidized. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Government needs to pursue energy conservation efforts with a greater zeal. Countries such as the United States, Brazil and China have reduced the demand by upto 20 per cent through the promotion of energy efficient transformers, CFL bulbs and time of day pricing. There are some environmental concerns about CFL and the Government must also examine the possibility of promoting LED bulbs which are much more energy efficient and environmentally safer. The XIth Five Year Plan contains a number of innovative schemes to promote energy conservation and efficiency and it is necessary that executing agencies under the Ministry of Power are held accountable for meeting the targets.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has the statutory authority to enforce minimum efficiency standards for prohibiting the manufacture, sale and import of products not meeting the minimum standards....*(Interruptions)*  
*[Translation]* I am not reading, I am laying it. Because me But if there are one-two mistakes in it. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not reading the whole of it. *[English]* The powers of the authorities must be used on the ground to make it more effective. It should not remain on the Statute Books.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Now I am not reading out. This is the budgetary grant. Let me memories, you can read I have to speak on Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

*[English]*

Now, I come to Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. I am sure, the Congress Members would be very much concerned about this Project – even as a member of the BJP, I am – other than the fact that it is a very important measure, a very important Project. It has associated with it the name of one our country's tallest leaders and most dynamic leaders. But the way this Programme is being run, the way that this Programme has

been structured, it is bound to give it a bad name and fame. Though the reasons are extensive, I will give you only some of the reasons.

According to the 2004 definition, at least 10 per cent of the BPL households in a village need to have electricity connections to get categorized as an electrified village. This change itself is a welcome change from the earlier, even more restrictive definition. But now imagine a situation where, in a village, 10 per cent of the BPL families get electricity connections, 90 per cent do not, hundred per cent APL families do not get it, do you think that a Programme like this will be allowed to be implemented? The kind of social strife, the kind of social tensions that it will give rise to in the villages is unimaginable. Therefore, I request the Government to consider this. The Yojana itself, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, provides for giving connections to all irrespective of APL or BPL. For the BPL, it has specified that it will be free connections, for APL, it has said that it would charge the money. But, on the ground, what is happening? I am seeing it happen in my own constituency in Bihar? For example, I have 3,66,000 BPL families in Purnea. The total number of connections that would be given under this Yojana is 25,650. Now, what will happen to the rest?

Secondly, the kind of infrastructure being created for this single-phase transformer is to be considered. The point is that 16 and 25 KVA transformers are being set up. Though the 11 KVA line is going right there, the village infrastructure will have only the single-phase 16 KVA or 25 KVA transformer. We have been very much exercised about this. Our Chief Minister has written to no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister. We want a three-phase line. We want a connection that can go beyond just domestic use. We want an infrastructure which can cater to connectivity to all. We talk of inclusive growth. You talk of inclusive growth more than anybody else. So, you must know that if you provide just 16 KVA or 25 KVA transformer, how would it be inclusive growth. Therefore, it has to be looked at.

The other very strange thing is that there is a cost-norm specified. The cost norm is that a village electrification

[Shri Uday Singh]

will cost Rs. 14 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)* It will cost Rs. 14 lakh. How can you have a fixed sum for all the villages? We all know that a village can take more or a village can take less. Therefore, I hope that they are only for illustration purposes and are not actual operational guidelines. So, these are the issues with it: the three-phase line, strengthening the village infrastructure and the franchisee for the RGGVY. I would suggest that first priority must be given to the Panchayat institutions because they will be the people who will look after the asset; they will be the people who will ensure that the distribution of assets are not sold or vandalized and there will be more community participation. Therefore, that is an exceedingly important thing.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak for five minutes.

Sir, it has become fashion for this Government that whatever we say to them they direct us like traffic police that you go to State Government. For whatever work we approaches them they ask us to go to the State Government. That day, last Friday, may be for some other reason, hon. Rural Development Minister was very angry. On issue of NREGA question he was very angry on the parliamentarians and was laughing on them and saying your States has not done work or not but the poor man is suffering. We have no right to laugh on the poorman, whatever we should have done this? On that day our hon. Power Minister was saying that he can't do anything but was saying to the parliamentarians that you ask the State Governments to set up power plants early.

Sir, power was included in concurrent list from State list so that Union Government undertake this works more strictly, but we are listening that Union Government has turned itself as banker and adviser of the country. When they are having problem with the federal system, they are the ones who shouted on the issue, when our former Prime

Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee only said that there is something in our Constitution which hinders in the development of today's India, and an separate group should look into the matter. At that time they shouted on us as if we have engulfed the Constitution. Who has engulfed the Constitution and how we have retrieved, everyone know that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : Sir, I would like to intervene here. This is totally incorrect. It was regarding the amendment to the Constitution in relation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They wanted to change the whole concept. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has written the Constitution. We agitated from that side. The two issues are totally different.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although I was not a member of the House at that time, therefore, I will listen what my colleagues say. I have no information at present about it, but my colleagues are saying that....*(Interruptions)* it is wrong, may be it is wrong, might be it is wrong....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : We had extended reservation for the period of ten years in promotions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Silence please.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : I am coming to the State Government now. State Governments are often blamed. Now, just listen about the State Government. Shri Laluji, please listen to me patiently, when Jharkhand was carried out of Bihar, we were not left with a single power house which could generate electricity for the State. We had two power houses-one at Barouni and another at Mujaffarpur. Everybody knows that both the power houses were in dilapidated condition. We approached NTPC and we signed an agreement with them. NTPC was assigned this work that it would make these power houses functional and for

this work an amount of 1000 crore rupees was fixed. 'The Planning commission' which is being referred to as 'The Planning-Rog' by the people. The Planning Commission sanctioned this amount but till date this amount has not been received. Further we have nothing in order to generate power, we will naturally be dependent on the Centre. We demanded 1500 MW electricity on daily, basis but the Central Government refused to provide 2500 MW and said that it would provide only 1500 MW. We said that as we had other means of generating power, so we agreed for 1500 MW. But it was not sufficient. The Central Government provides us only 800-900 MW electricity. I would like to ask as to why they are treating Bihar like this. It was because earlier the hon'ble Minister Shri Laluj did not want the electricity reach the Bihar. What would happen to him if Bihar gets power in the regime of the NDA Government? Now, what has happened to him, the people of Bihar have shown him the door. Now, the Congress Party is under the illusion that it does not have any responsibility in relation to Bihar and all their friends have gone to Bihar and again they are in power at the Centre. Hence they want to misguide the people of Bihar that the NDA Government cannot do any good, so that they may come back to power there. They want to take benefit of the prevailing compelling situation of Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding within five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody says please conclude.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Hon'ble Minister, Sir, I would like to submit that the people of Bihar do not kneel down to compulsion. They know how to deal with such situation. They rather make others bow down when opportunity comes. Like Laluj had forced the Government to give eight ministerial berths to the members of his party. Bihari can do this. A Bihari can stand up against compulsion. So we need not say that work is not being done in the power sector because State Government is not cooperating there.

Allow me to speak more. There are yet many important things, allow me to speak for 2-4 minutes more ...*(Interruptions)*. If you had said it before, I would have started in Hindi. What is in it. We had written to the Prime Minister. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, kindly listen, though you are not directly connected to it....it would have benefited you.

*[English]*

The letter from the Chief Minister of Bihar to the Prime Minister says:—

"Given the paucity of mineral and extraction industries, we have concentrated on our competitive factor advantage in promoting agro-based industries. Proposals for 23 new sugar mills and mega projects for the production of ethanol with investment of over 5 billion dollars with 3000 MW of co-generation was approved by the State Government."

This Bill is lying here for assent. It has not gone back. Rather what went? An order went that it will permit only existing sugar mills to produce ethanol directly from sugarcane. This is what you do with Bihar.

Then the letter says, and this directly concerns you:—

"The State Investment Promotion Board have approved 14 thermal power projects for a total capacity of 17,817 MW amounting to Rs. 72,511 crore. This is in addition to a new generation unit of 5000 MW to be set up by the Bihar State Electricity Board in the public sector. All these projects are languishing in the absence of coal linkage. It is distressing that coal linkage for neither the XIth nor the XIIth Plan projects is available for improving our energy availability."

*[Translation]*

You are saying that the State Government do not work. What will the State Government do? Who is above the Prime Minister? Where shall we knock at. We are not heard...*(Interruptions)*. Now I am concluding in a minute.

[Shri Uday Singh]

I have already said if in the House and today again I am repeating the same. We are all Members of Parliament here. Nobody's conscience will allow and none of us will dare to say to the people of our Parliamentary Constituencies that look brothers, we cannot give you electricity, we cannot provide you employment, education and health services because it is a federal matter and under the federal system, it is State matter and I am just an M.P. Likewise, any Member of Legislative assembly cannot say that it is a matter of the Centre. For this reason, he cannot do anything for the people of his constituency. So, what have we to do? It is not a matter of allegation and counter allegation. It is quite clear. I read out all these things about generating capacity. I also mentioned about the proposals of Bihar which are lying pending here. Both are enough to prove that the Central Government indulging in real politicking. So, this should be stopped.

With this, I conclude. I would like to tell hon'ble Minister [English] what the father of our nuclear programme, Dr. Homi Bhabha once said, and I quote:

"No power is more expensive than no-power."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at two  
minutes past Fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
2009-2010 – Contd.

Ministry of Power

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Item No. 11 – We shall

take up Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki) : Hon'ble Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you gave to me to speak on such an important subject of power.

You know that the electricity is a sign of modern development. If some village has no electricity, it seems that the development has not taken place there. I have cited many such examples that if a village is powerless, the people refuse to marry off their daughters in such villages. It is so essential that when we go to the affected areas, villages or the majras MPLAD funds are demanded there for electrification.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this sector is so important that the hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Union Budget had, mentioned three major challenges. The first challenge that he had mentioned is 'to lead the economy back to 9 per cent rate of growth at the earliest'. Achieving the target of 9 per cent growth rate is possible only when every sector of economy grows, whether it is agriculture or industry. It is possible only when power is available. Without the availability of power, it is not possible either to grow agriculture or industry or the services. Ministry of Power has fixed some target for the 11th Five Year Plan. First is that per capita availability of power will be one thousand unit by 2012 and every household will be provided electricity by 2012. This is a very ambitious target and its fulfillment is possible when power is available in plenty. It does not seem possible under the present circumstances. For this, we have to increase our power generation capacity. Presently, country has a power generation capacity of 1 lakh 48 thousand megawatt. Out of which 94 thousand is thermal power, 37 thousand is hydropower and the remain four thousand one hundred twenty is nuclear power. You are pretty well aware that our every unit is shut down for annual maintenance every year and some for carrying out repair work. This way on an average a total of 15 percent units remain closed throughout the year. Thus 15 per cent of 1 lakh 48 thousand megawatt gets reduced automatically. Out of the remaining capacity, 85 to 86 per cent is a plant load factor. This way,

our available power generation capacity comes down to 1 lakh 10 thousand MW. It is mentioned in our document and is a well-accepted fact that at the time of peak load factor, there is deficit of 11-12 per cent in power generation capacity. What needs to be done to fill the gap, proposal in this regard has been put forward by the UPA Government and the Minister of Power. The 11 Five Year Plan mentioned that we will add an additional capacity of 78 thousand MW out of which 20 per cent will be hydro power, 76 per cent will be thermal power and remaining will be nuclear power.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was mentioned in the address of her Excellency, the President that we will generate 13 thousand MW of power every year. One of the most important plans that have come to the fore through the intelligence and farsightedness of the hon'ble Minister of Power is the concept of ultra mega power project. It is completely the new concept under which land is acquired by PFC and water and colamine linkage is established and once these things are done offer for bidding is made. When all this takes place, the private entrepreneur comes and gets satisfied that all the infrastructure in place and he does not have to make much efforts and in the process he is motivated to give the bid offer for setting up of the power generation plant for the generation of low cost power. You might be aware that through these projects even an offer for generating power at per unit cost as low as 1.77 rupees had been made and in another case the offer came at Rs. 1.19 per unit. This is a very useful scheme which has been brought by the UPA Government to resolve the power crisis. There is also an urgent requirement of hydro project, therefore, we put a lot of emphasis on it. We have initiated several hydropower projects in our north eastern States which will go a long way in improving our economy on one hand and providing employment to the people on the other. Besides it will also help us to give fillip to our power generation programme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would also like to tell you that we have also started accelerated power development and reform programme (APDRP). We have reorganized State Electricity Boards in most of the States and have also provided for energy audit to ensure the optimum utilization and to prevent the theft of electricity during

transmission. It was a long pending and a very essential step. The result we have got through this programme tells that provision for 80 per cent feeder metering has been made in the entire country and 88 per cent consumers have got the provision of meter. The target of 100 per cent feeder metering has been achieved in 23 States. This way, the picture about the consumption pattern and transmission losses have become much more clear. I would like to congratulate the power minister for formulating this programme of energy audit.

Under the Bharat Nirman Scheme of UPA Government Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana is flagship...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you conclude please.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have just started...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Several hon'ble Member have to speak on this subject.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : You give me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not many members would be able to speak this way.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : This is a very radical step under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana and Rs. 7 thousand crore have been provided for the year 2009-10 and this provision is Rs. 28 thousand crore rupees for the 11th five year plan. It is the harbinger of a new revolution in the rural areas. Earlier we used to think that availability of the power is confined only to the cities. Now it is reaching even in the rural areas. Under this programme, we will achieve the target of providing electricity to every household, which will be possible only when the State Governments successfully implement the programme by taking keen interest in the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Sir, I would like to make one or two suggestions. Power generation capacity has not increased according to the anticipated level during the last 2 years. There may be several reasons for it. For setting up of new projects equipment are required and we have only BHEL to take care of it. China has got 5 companies like BHEL. Why

[Shri P.L. Punia]

cannot we develop such companies so that we may also have that kind of capacity?

Besides project equipments, we do not have enough vendors for ash handling and coal handling. We should encourage it. Improvement should be brought about in PLF. Our machines are obsolete, at times, scarcity of coal arises, the quality of coal remains poor, Supply of water and availability of funds is not always as per needs. Arrangements for all these things should be made. If we want to be self-reliant in respect of power, we will have to arrange for all these things, separate monitoring and review will have to be carried out of each plant and efforts will have to be made to solve the problems.

Sir, there is a need to pay special attention to alternative sources of energy particularly solar energy. The technology involving photo voltaic cells is expensive, required R&D has not been done thereon. There is a need to do the same in this regard. There is no shortage of power in the developing countries. That is why, they did not spend much time or funds for developing alternative energy resources. We should move forward in this direction taking required action in this regard...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now conclude.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : There are certain shortcomings in the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. There are many shortcomings in its implementation by the State Governments. From many places complaints are received that the villages have been supplied the poles but not given connection. The Union Government should carry out a review in this regard. All households have not been given connection in villages and the hamlets have not yet got electricity connections. This is a very important subject and many of our colleagues have raised this issue that the hamlets have not been given power connections. If all the hamlets do not get connection, our dream to provide electricity to every village by the year 2012 will remain unfulfilled. A white paper has been issued in Uttar Pradesh which does not have any substantial point. It refers to the

future course of action and nothing about what has been done so far. All the past action has been taken by the Congress party. All the plants have been set up by the Congress Party. The Congress Government has not been formed in Uttar Pradesh since the year 1989...(Interruptions) and there have been short lived Governments over there. They did not have long-term vision. The work done by the Congress Party in the past should be emulated and I would be grateful if they do so. It has been the tendency of the State Governments to pass the buck on the Union Government. This should be checked...(Interruptions). I have thrice worked with your leader whose tenure has been considered very good. Presently, during the fourth time, I am not with them and you must be knowing very well that what a sorry State of affairs is prevailing....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Sir, the green field projects have been set up under the energy sector in Uttar Pradesh during the Congress Governments' period and in future also if our party comes to power, such tasks will be undertaken. The point of white paper has been raised here. I would like to say that there are many things mentioned in the white paper but the Dadari project has not been mentioned therein. 2500 acres of land was acquired for the Dadari project in the year 2004. Not more than 500 acres of land is required to set up a power plant. The land was acquired from the farmers and handed over for the project. Not a single brick has been laid thereon till date. Why this State Government does not cancel that land agreement and get its own power plant set up at that place?...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you conclude your speech.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : If the Uttar Pradesh Government is incapacitated in this regard, it can refer this matter to the UPA Government at the Centre to get this work done through the NTPC etc.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Power for presenting a farsighted budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude your speech. Now your speech will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, power is a very important sector for the country. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak thereon. I have much respect for the hon. Minister. He has been the Chief Minister, Governor and now he is sitting among us as a Union Minister. So far as the target of the UPA Government to give power connections to each household by the year 2012 is concerned, I would like to say something about that.

We produce electricity from several sources such as water, coal, atom, renewable sources like wind and solar. Montek Singh Ahluwaliaji, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has stated that during the 11th Five Year Plan 78000 MW of power will be generated. On the other hand, even today, most of the 2.45 crore BPL families in the entire country are deprived of electricity. It was the scheme of the Government that free electricity would be provided to the houses of all these families for lighting up 1 bulb. I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that when they visit their areas, they must be knowing fully well that how many BPL families are being provided connection for 1 bulb....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not talk among yourselves.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it is the largest State and the heartland of the country. In my opinion, if this State is not developed, the country cannot develop. During the last 15 years, Uttar Pradesh has achieved a 420 MW power generation while the target was of 1826 MW.

Just now, Punia Saheb was delivering his speech. I have much respect for him as he has adorned the post of Chief Secretary of the State during the Governments of the Congress party, Samajwadi party and BSP. Chief

Secretary is a big post in the State. All the files move through him. I would not like to comment on what Punia Saheb stated. However, when Mulayam Singh Yadavji was the Chief Minister during the Government of the Samajwadi party, there were power projects of Roja Shahajahanpur, there was Shrinagar hydel power project, thirdly, there were projects at Meja, Karchhana and Baran in Allahabad, fourthly, capacity enhancement of the Paariksha-Jhansi project was envisaged and lastly, capacity enhancement of the Hardavaganj project was also envisaged. The Government had provided funds for their capacity enhancement. If you watch the condition prevailing in the State, you would come to know that at present power is available for 4 to 6 hours in a week while at that time, it was available upto 14 to 16 hours in the rural areas.

Presently they are getting power supply only for two-four hours.

Punia Saheb has also said something regarding the white paper of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I had also gone through it. The paper is full of exaggeration. From this it seems that it is the present Government which has done everything- started from zero and attained the present power generation capacity. It seems as if the successive Governments - be it the Congress Government or any other Government have done nothing in this regard. This is the kind of white paper they have issued. It is commendable if the present State Government provides power 24 hours a day in Uttar Pradesh. In that context, I would like to submit that during the Government of Shri Mulayam Singh, gas based Dadri Project was launched and it was planned to generate 27,500 Megawatt power. Hon'ble Punia Saheb was telling in detail about that. I would not like to say as to who is responsible for that. In the course of asking supplementary questions, I had said to the hon'ble Minister that had the Congress Government made gas available for the plant, Uttar Pradesh would have had 24 hour power supply and it would also have been able to give power to other States. That was an achievement ...*(Interruptions)* However the hon'ble Minister gave a very positive reply saying that he would talk to the hon. Minister of Petroleum and will try to make the gas available so that the project

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

may get started and the State may become self reliant. It is a commendable response and for this I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Minister.

Rajiv Gandhi Electrification programme has also been mentioned here. This project was launched in the year 2005 and 1.25 lakh villages were targeted to be provided power. I am telling about Uttar Pradesh. Even today 1 lakh 50 thousand villages of the State have no electricity. I would like to submit that I have written letters to the hon'ble Minister from time to time and he has also made a provision in the Budget. The Government have provided Rs. 27000 crore for the villages having 100 to 200 population and it has been said that electricity will be provided to those villages under the Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme. It is a commendable step. However, 20,000 kilo watt power is provided under the Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme and smaller transformers are installed. Only ten connections can be provided from one transformer. Transformers also get burnt at very short intervals and on account of this, this scheme has failed. I want that big transformer should be installed. If my village is electrified then a big transformer should be installed there so that, entire village may get power. Normally a village is electrified and one or two low power transformers are installed there but the number of persons seeking connection is in thousands. I would like that high power transformers should be installed by replacing the existing 10 kilowatt transformers so that the entire village may get power and people may get connection for their houses.

In the earlier electrification projects of Uttar Pradesh, if four five electric poles were erected in a village it was presumed that the village was electrified. We usually instal two four fifteen twenty electric poles from our own fund whereas we have a meager fund. Just now, hon'ble Punia Saheb was drawing attention towards MPs funds. I would like that either the amount of existing fund should be increased or the fund should be abolished. The Government should itself take up electrification scheme and abolish MP's fund. People often ask us for fund for drinking

water, power and roads. We are elected representatives so they also expect from us that we will provide funds for school and college as well. However, we cannot provide funds for all these things and we also do not want to earn a bad name...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi) : Please ask him that the funds they give for power...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : please let him speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : The hon'ble Minister knows everything. In president's Address it has been mentioned that 5653 megawatt power will be generated in 100 days. The Government claim that 2300 megawatt power capacity has been installed. However I do not think that such programme has been implemented by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Four more members of your party are to speak yet, so they should also get opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister said that 78 thousand megawatt power will be generated in the current five year plan period, however, in the last two years only 15 thousand megawatt power capacity has been enhanced. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that my well wishes are with him and also the UPA Government. You should at least generate power to meet the target that has been fixed by you. In fact the economic system of this country is based on agriculture and power. Both are complementary to each other, if there is no power then no work of production whether it is in small scale industry or major industry can be done. Even small entrepreneurs also need power. Today the situation of power supply in Uttar Pradesh is so poor that all the factories and the entrepreneurs of small and big industries have become idle.

Sir, second thing that I would like to submit is that Government of Uttar Pradesh has released a white paper. The Central Government provides funds to the State Government, however, the Central Government should

review the utilisation of funds by the State Government. The Government should ensure that Uttar Pradesh gets 24 hours power supply. Today the fund which have been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government are being spent on marble work and installing statues in the parks...*(Interruptions)* no development work is being done there. On the other hand, the ecology of the entire state is being destroyed. Whether it is Lucknow jail or parks in NOIDA they are being converted into concrete jungle. Thousands of trees have been cut. Animals and birds have become shelterless, people are dying...*(Interruptions)* Not only human beings but the entire environment has become endangered. The Government should send central team there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let the hon'ble Member speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : You may see what is the situation of power supply there. I am concluding after making only one more submission.

Sir, the amount of compensation of land acquired for setting up of new Hydel project is very nominal. Efforts should be made to acquire the land of the farmers at market rate. Priority should be given for acquisition of infertile/barren land. If the land of the farmers is acquired then the compensation should be paid as per the market rate.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion. Hon'ble Minister of power is sitting here. He has accepted many times in the House that the whole country is facing acute crisis of electricity. Hon. Minister has accepted that not only Uttar Pradesh but the whole country is facing the crisis of electricity. As our hon. learned friend was saying, I would like to tell him that the money under one head cannot be spent under other head. Today the important requirement of the whole country is power which is needed for each household and cottage industry. Power is very essential for small, cottage and big industries. Keeping in view this our founding fathers has

given priority to power sector after independence. I would like to bring it to your notice that Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar drafted the Power Act in 1948. While mentioning the electrification as essential requirement of common man he entrusted its responsibility to the Centre because he was aware that agro and rural industry engaged in production in private sector, will not be able to purchase electricity as farmers will not be benefited from agriculture sector to enable them purchase electricity at the rate fixed by the Government.

I would like to bring it to your kind notice that since independence to 1989 baring 2-4 months or year, you will see that Congress had been ruling there for 42 years and 4700 MW electricity generation capacity had been created. Between 1989 to 2002, i.e. in 13 years 1000 MW electricity generation capacity was created. After division of Uttarakhand in 2000, 1000 MW electricity which was being generated by NHPC's hydroelectricity project went to Uttarakhand and after that we are left with total 4700 MW electricity generation capacity. This is why I am mentioning Uttar Pradesh again and again because it has been discussed again and again and Uttar Pradesh is the largest State of the country. Between 1989 to 2002 only 4700 MW electricity generation capacity was there in the State. I would like to bring it to your notice that on the one hand we have not been able to add electricity generation capacity, on the other hand, Unchahar Thermal Power Project of 420 MW capacity was sold to NTPC in 1992. ...*(Interruptions)*. That is why I want to bring it to the notice of the Government. Had the Government had taken note of all this, there would have not been any need for us to point out all this.

In the year 2000, the then Government had sold Tanda Thermal Power Project with a generation capacity of 440 MW to NTPC. At that time BSP was not in power there. Which party was in power in the State at that time. ...*(Interruptions)* The development of the energy sector of this State has suffered a lot and the supply of electricity in Uttar Pradesh declined to a large extent. After formation of BSP Government in 2002 14 years later 420 MW generation capacity had been added and generation has

[Shri Dara Singh Chauhan]

started there, about which my friends were referring to. Earlier Government had not taken power generation seriously and the projects for generation of energy were not approved. The current demand of electricity in Uttar Pradesh is 7500 to 8000 MW. Only 6500 MW of electricity is available from Central projects. The gap of 1000 MW between demand and supply goes on to approximately 3000 MW during peak hours. I therefore would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of power to this I would also like to submit that State Government had signed two agreements with the Central Government undertaking in joint sector for power generation. A major project of 1320 MW and 2000 MW project of Fatehpur has already been approved. On the one hand through Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board production of 500 MW by 2nd June 2010 from Harduaganj expansion and 1000 MW production will start from Anpara-D project. Obra – C project from December, 2011. In addition to this it has been decided that additional 5000 MW generation capacity will be added to it in next 5 years. 1320 MW capacity Anpara-D project was approved and I think this project will be completed by year 2014. *...(Interruptions)* I am coming on that too. In this category Bara project of 1980 MW, Karchana project of 1320 MW have been approved by present Government and generation will start in four years. Action plan on 1320 MW Obra-C project will start soon. In addition to this it has been decided to add additional generation capacity of 5000 MW in five years out of which 1320 MW capacity Anpara-E project has already been approved. I think this project will be completed by 2014. *...(Interruptions)* Why are you speaking today there is no one to listen to you. *...(Interruptions)* In this category Bara project of 1980 MW, Karchana project of 1320 MW have been approved by the present Government and generation will start in four years. Some projects will come up in two or three years, in which Roja project will generate 600 MW by June, 2010, Anpara – C project will generate 1200 MW by December, 2010 and Srinagar project will generate 300 MW by 2011. In addition to this for generation of additional 15000 MW electricity by the year 2017, 1320 MW Etah project,

1980 MW Sonbhadra project, 4000 MW Lalitpur project and 2000 MW project under Yamuna Expressway Authority have been approved.

Hon. Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of hon. Minister that the State Government has formulated many schemes for creation of new capacity for transmission. Under this input based franchisees have been introduced in urban areas of Kanpur and Agra in the State for ensuring better supply to the consumers. A scheme has been formulated to introduce this system in other seven cities as well. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : In cities there is load shading for five hours. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not speak while sitting.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN : I am telling about this only *...(Interruptions)* To remove the problem of overloading in the State the work on a scheme worth Rs. 1341 crore has been started. In transmission sector under 11th five year plan till 2012 a loan of Rs. 2000 crore has been sanctioned and action is being taken for investment of Rs. 8000 crores through the private sector out of the said amount. Rs. 766 crores will be spent on constructing 452 new electricity sub stations and Rs. 310 crores will be spent on augmenting the capacity of 577 sub stations.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : In this a white paper? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please conclude now.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN : This is not a white paper but a fact. *...(Interruptions)* After knowing the fact, the Government is responding. I want to bring the truth to the fore. *...(Interruptions)* Members have demanded allotment of coal and Gas from the Government of India to complete the projects of 20,000 Megawatt capacity proposed by the State Government, but despite completing

all the formalities, Union Government has not paid attention to it. Otherwise, people in the State would have been getting 24 hour power supply. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the issue.

Sir, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has requested to the Union Government many time that there are no coal mines in the State. Therefore, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister and the UPA Government to give priority to the States in the allocation of coal. There is delay in the implementation of the schemes because the Government has not taken any decision on the suggestions. Union Government is planning to establish 7 ultra Mega Power Projects with a capacity of 28000 megawatt across the country but nothing has been allocated to the State...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have partly lay your speech on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN : I have time, let me complete my speech....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have spoken for more than the time allotted to you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN : Union Government has discretionary quota of 1749 megawatt in central projects in the northern region, out of this, Uttar Pradesh gets only 406 megawatt. There is a shortfall of about 3000 megawatt in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards this issue. Uttar Pradesh being the biggest State in the country needs attention. In Uttar Pradesh one or the other unit of Singrauli Power Plant of National Thermal Power Corporation remains out of order most oftenly....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This part of your speech will not go in record. Mr. Jagdish Sharma, please speak.

(Interruptions)...\*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti) : Sir, this matter is related to Uttar Pradesh, so, attention needs to be given to it. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that there are shortcomings in generation and distribution of power. Private agencies distribute electricity. There is difference between power supply in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get the opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dara Singh, this part of your speech is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon'ble Members, who want to give written speeches can lay the same on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on such an important matter. Today, the whole of country is facing power crisis. Barring a few States, the whole country is facing power crisis and power is a lifeline today. There is saying that 'water is life'. But situation today is that without power water cannot reach to the people. Union Government has a role in it. Hon'ble Minister Mr. Shinde, who is very experienced and knowledgeable, while replying to a question he said that it is the responsibility of the State Governments. I agree with but ours is a federal system and the role of the Union Government is that of guardian. At present, electrification works should be done in the backward, the poor and the undeveloped States by providing them with special opportunities in the power sector. I would like to remind Mr. Shinde that he has been congress incharge in Bihar and has knowledge of each and every district of the State. Bihar is a backward State and you have devoted a lot of time to Bihar as incharge of the Congress Party to the State. At that time I was MLA in the State Assembly. I know that you have knowledge about the State. You even

[Shri Jagdish Sharma]

visited backward area like Jahanabad and you have a deep knowledge of that area. During the last 15-16 years, even one megawatt power generation has not been added in the State of Bihar. I am not blaming anyone but I would like to tell you that first power generation unit was established in the State when Shri Krishna Sinha was Chief Minister of Bihar and hon'ble Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister. It is history. In the leadership of Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Babu then Chief Minister of the State established power generation units in Barauni, Kanti and Patratu. But after the partition of the State, Patratu went to Jharkhand and two units namely Barauni and Kanti were left in Bihar. When the Nitish Kumar Government formed in Bihar, he tried sincerely and is still doing so. At present, we are producing 60, 70 and 100 megawatt power in Barauni, which was earlier zero. He handed over Kanti to NTPC and an agreement was reached in this regard. But I am telling you that the pace of progress there is very slow. Work is going on slowly and if we kept working in this way, there will be a complete failure on our part in Bihar in the power sector.

At present, a situation of drought is there in the State of Bihar. Allocation of power from the Central grid to Bihar is 1300 MW whereas the demand of from the State is 2500 MW. Against the demand of 2500 MW, you have allocated 1300 MW from the Central grid and we are getting 800 MW and 850 MW. We are not getting more than that. I would like to urge the Minister to increase the allocation in respect of Bihar as you have been closely associated with Bihar and the Government of Bihar has also been repaying the money. No amount of the Union Government is due on the Government of Bihar. Whatever the Government of Bihar is purchasing, it is also making the payment for the same. I would like to submit that the work pertaining to Kanti Power Station may be expedited within the time schedule and the allocation of 1300 MW to Bihar may be increased to 1500 MW immediately in view of the drought situation prevailing there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that some proposals regarding power generation had been received from Private Sector in Bihar which were forwarded to the Union Ministry of Power by the Government of Bihar but these proposals have not been approved due to the lack of coal linkage. I would like to request the Union Government to provide coal linkage to the Government of Bihar so as to allow the Private Sector in the field of Power Generation and make the State of Bihar self-reliant in terms of electricity. Apart from this, the cheapest source of electricity is hydro electricity. The border of Bihar is connected with that of Nepal. A lot of effort is going on to construct dam on the rivers of Nepal. Our leader Sharad Yadavji has raised this point again and again that a high dam should be constructed on the rivers in Nepal to produce electricity and make the electricity available to both Nepal and the whole of India including Bihar. The other big advantage is that Bihar will be able to get rid of the damage being caused by the floods. Bihar can get rid of the problem caused by floods. Therefore, I would like to submit that a special team constituted at the central level should go there and carry out the survey in this regard. Through this House, I would like to submit before the Prime Minister that it is a very big crisis. The issue of Kosi tragedy has been raised repeatedly in the Parliament but no effective steps are taken in this regard. An effort can be made to have dialogue with the Government of Nepal within a limited time frame regarding production of hydro electricity which is the cheapest one. This will not only provide electricity to Bihar only but to the whole country as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Government has done a great job by implementing Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. This scheme is named after one of the great leaders of our country whom we look upto. He martyred for the country. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Power who has been the Minister in charge of Bihar from Congress party and who is well aware of the ground reality. Wherever the electrification work is going on now a days, the big board is placed there but the name of the village is not written on the board. If you desire you can

get the information. As I have been the ML A for 33 years and I have been just elected as Member of Parliament, so I am aware of it. The name of the village should be written on the board. 24 districts of Bihar are working under Power Grid Corporation. But what is the situation there? They allot contract for the electricity but their officers sit in Patna. I was MLA before and now I am M.P. but I have not met any officer till today. I am not making any allegation. If some M.P. wishes to talk to an officer of Power Grid Corporation, it cannot be possible. I am telling the truth. This is the ground reality when I went to my constituency, I found that the Pole was erected but there were no wires. The transformer was installed. 11000 volt LT line transformer was installed. When I asked the local contractor, he told me that his job was to erect the pole and the task of installing the transformer was somebody's else, who had left after getting the payment. Atleast we should not bring disgrace to that great soul in the name of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am also feeling the pain. Therefore, I would like to say that we should remove the shortcomings. A line is passing through the village about which several hon. Members have talked and I don't want to reiterate because this is not an issue of a single village but it is about all the villages. 11000 volt LT wire is passing through and it carries the expensive devices which have been installed thereon but only one wire is given in the village, what is the use? Whether one would be able to watch television through it or one bulb will serve the purpose? Today, 80 percent of those people living in the villages who come under B.P.L. are farmers and depend on farming. They also need it. You are not willing to provide line in the village. You say that fund is not available. Then do not cover one thousand villages, limit it to hundred villages only. Mobilise fund for APL and provide it to these hundred villages, whether be it APL or BPL.

Sir, what's happening in the villages, your officer go there and say that it is for the BPL. There is discrimination in the villages. APL persons say that we have also given vote to the Government. This creates tension in the society and village. This scheme is for all. I am honestly asking you to make it available to all. You can given free electricity

to the BPL people but make it for all. About BPL, I would like to tell you that in case of BPL you have mentioned that they will have to pay Rs. 50, 55 and 75 per month. There is no electricity in his house, and if the Bill reaches him, he addresses me as MLA and requests me to get the line disconnected because he does not recognise me as MP as I have been the MLA for 33 years. Tell me, from where the poor man will pay Rs. 55 for electricity.

Sir, I would like to submit that if you are giving electricity to the BPL people, then provide it free of cost. You come with me and you will find that he wants it disconnected. What the contractor is doing, he has not completed the work and got the line connected on paper. He is receiving the bill, so there is lot of hue and cry there. I would like to say one thing that the money is being spent for the transformers of 10 KVA, 16 KVA and 25 KVA capacity. I would like to submit that if you want to give, then provide money to every village for 100 KVA LT 3 phase and 100 KVA transformer. There will be no difference in the money to be provided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA : You stop the unauthorise use of electricity from 10 KVA transformer. In how many places the police will keep a check. Four people will go there, connect a hook and the transformer will burn suddenly. What is the use of it. If you want to give, kindly provide 100 KVA transformer so that farming activities can be carried out and village, APL people and BPL people can get benefited and the whole society can be benefited. This will give fame to both Shinde sahibji and Shri Rajiv Gandhiji. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards an issue. Blocks are being allotted to Businessman, Private parties. So many cases are pending and hon'ble member has recently stated the condition of power supply in the State of Bihar. Blocks are being allotted to business man and private parties but not to the Government. You should see the matter personally.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : I will reply it. It has been allotted to Governments also. It has been already allotted to the Government of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger) : Sir, I would like to raise a point that the proposals and DPR of many districts under second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme in Bihar are pending with you since last one year. You may please accord approval to them.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I will respond to it in my reply.

\*SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur) : Land is acquired by the department to establish new hydel projects and compensation for the land acquired is not being provided to farmers causing severe problem of them. Please make necessary arrangement in order to provide compensation to farmers. Therefore, I would like to request hon'ble Minister through you to kindly issue direction to provide compensation to the farmers whose land has been acquired by the Government in order to construct new 33 KVA or 132 KVA hydel project.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10 as proposed by the hon. Minister of Power.

While the intentions of the hon. Minister are laudable, I doubt whether they are achievable. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech has increased the allocations for the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programmes to Rs. 2080 crore anticipating that this would greatly reduce the gap between the power demand and supply. The National Electricity Policy envisages power for

all by the year 2012. During the Eleventh Plan Period, a capacity addition target of about 78700 MW has been set by the Planning Commission. Also, the Government anticipates a capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power to the system during the Eleventh Plan Period. All these promises look good. It would be a matter of pride to this Government if these projections are achieved.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, to a question in this august House which was raised on 3.7.2009, the Minister had laid a statement regarding fund requirement for Eleventh Plan period, fund availability and funding gap. In the State sector, funds required for generation, transmission, distribution and R&M is around Rs. 5,31,000 crores. Whereas fund available to the States is Rs. 2,51,000 crore. A funding gap of Rs. 2,79,000 crore is estimated by the Government of India. For the Central Plans, a gap of Rs. 37,000 crore is envisaged. In the private sector, a gap of Rs. 1,04,000 crore gap is anticipated. Hence, there is a total funding gap of Rs. 4,21,000 crore. How are we going to fill this gap? What are the Government Plans to raise funds to fill up this gap?

Sir, we might have achieved many things in the past, but we have never achieved the target set by the Planning Commission in all its Five Year Plans, particularly in the power sector. Targets should not be just realistic but it should also be realisable. I am not critical about the Government ambitions. I am fully supporting the Government Plans. But it is also my duty to point out the shortfall and bring it to the notice of the Government.

Sir, in my home State of Tamil Nadu, there has been huge power shortage recently. Because of the failure of wind, the wind mills which use to generate more than 1000 MW of power have failed. Hence, there was a grave shortfall and the Government had to resort to increased power cuts.

Sir, post 1991 era has greatly changed the life style of the people of our country. Those electronic gadgets and equipments which were considered luxuries have become necessities. Domestic consumption of power has greatly increased. Hence, the Governments, both at the Centre and the State, should resort to annual incremental power

generations. Setting up of new plants would take time for commissioning. The existing power plants should be so devised to increase its generation annually. In Tamil Nadu, the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project was started ten years ago. The plant has to generate 2000 MW of power. But even after ten years, not a single unit was generated. Last year, the Government has signed an MoU with Russia for a capacity addition of another 8000 MW in the same unit. The Minister should categorically say as to when generation would start from this unit.

Sir, the NTPC and NHPC can be renamed as North Indian Thermal Power Corporation and North Indian Hydel Power Corporation because not a single power plant is commissioned by these two corporations in the whole of South India. Only now, the NTPC is planning to set up two plants, one in Andhra Pradesh and another one in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, as far as North India is concerned, there is sufficient coal available. There are perennial rivers which would help hydel projects in that area. There is a LNG terminal set up in Dahej in Gujarat which would help gas based power plants. But in the South, coal is available only in Neyveli, that too sub-standard coal. Hydel power is most unreliable because all the rivers flowing into Tamil Nadu are controlled by the surrounding States. Hence, in spite of the fact that Tamil Nadu contributes about 40 per cent of the total exports in our country and the Government of Tamil Nadu has provided an investor friendly atmosphere, there is not enough power generation in the State. So, I request the Government to speed up their power projects.

The DMK Government headed by Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi is the first Government in India to provide supply of free powers to the farmers way back in 1989. Normally, it should be construed as a populist measure. But since water for irrigation is pulled out of the control of the Government of Tamil Nadu, it has become a necessary investment to sustain the quantum of agricultural products. It is because our farmers have to rely mostly on ground water.

The Central Electricity Authority data shows that while the electrical conditions are improving in India as a whole,

the Southern Region has been unable to keep up with the demand. It further States that South is the only part of the country which is not growing in its power capacity.

Enormous amount of natural gas has been found in the Krishna-Godavari basin which is situated in South India. But the entire natural gas is being planned to be taken to either Gujarat or Uttar Pradesh for power generation.

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly intervene and see that Krishna-Godavari basin gas is utilised for power generation and supply to the Southern States.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister of Power.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah) : I would like to apprise through you that where ever Government establish NTPC plant, thousand acres of land is required for the purpose and the Government acquires the land from the farmers. The local people and farmers extend their full cooperation in this course of action but they do not get any benefit therefrom. The plant supplies power to other States.

I demand that electricity supply to Orriaya in Diviyabar district may be ensured from the NTPC plant established in that area so as the people of that area may also be benefited.

*[English]*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to participate in the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Power for 2009-10.

I would like to divide, what I wish to say, into two parts. First, because of paucity of time, I would like to talk about only three major problems of my State, namely Orissa. The State Government under the able leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik has been effectively trying to generate, transmit and distribute power or energy as equitably and as efficiently as is possible.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

Under the instigation of the federal Government, the Government of Orissa, in 1999, which was then a Congress-led Government, had embarked on an ambitious plan to privatise the energy sector. In the process, two States in this nation, namely Orissa first, and second, the State we are in now, that is Delhi, went ahead with the process of privatisation. But, now unfortunately we find that the federal Government has decided to do a volte-face and avoid taking up responsibilities which are due and for which they had been clamouring.

Everybody told us that privatisation will bring in a new era and that it would help us to create a State where there will be no shortage of energy. In the process, one of the major companies, albeit it does not enjoy a majorly good reputation, out of four discoms, it took up three in Orissa. North Orissa, West Orissa and South Orissa are with Reliance Power and CESCO is with the State Government, which is controlling mostly the coastal part of Orissa.

We have been deprived of funding from the Central Government under the pretext that we have gone in for privatisation. That has hampered transmission and distribution, by not enabling the State Government and the Corporations under the State to modernise these assets. The State Government had been asked by the federal Government to set up an Ultra Mega Power Project which is supposed to have a minimum generating capacity of 2,000 megawatt in Orissa. The State Government in the district of Sundergarh, in a place called Vedabahal, gave the land and has got the necessary clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest and has been able to organise all the pre-requisites for starting the power plant there. The State Government has suggested two other sites, with equal opportunities there too. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has not thought it fit to react to the request of the State Government and the Ministry of Power is obviously neglecting Orissa in this aspect. I, for one, am not a person who will cry here on bended knees saying that my State is poor and please help my State. Everybody has been speaking in that same tone. But I take

pride in the industrious character of the 'Oriya', the average young 'Oriya' and I take pride in the natural endowments that the State of Orissa has received from the Almighty. Therefore, we are not a poor State; we are not poor people; we are capable people; and we are able to take our own decisions – whether social and political – which our hon. Chief Minister has also proved in the past few years that we are able to stand up on our own legs. We do not need anybody's assistance. But the impediment is primarily coming in from the Central Government or the Federal Government in letting us go in our own way because of the Federal structure of this nation. Therefore, even in an ideal project like the *Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana* (RGGVY) whereby you intend to electrify every village by 2012, the impediment is that the work has been given to the Central Corporations like NTPC, NHPC and some such organisations. Now, these organisations are not under the control of the State Governments.

Many complaints have been heard about the RGGVY from different States. I have been listening to all the speeches, but nobody, unfortunately, has highlighted this fact. In my own constituency of Dhenkanal, Talcher is one of the hubs. One of our colleagues from the South has mentioned that NTPC and NHPC should be named as 'North India Thermal Power Corporation'. I would say that we would be happy if Corporations like NTPC and NHPC also went away to the South.

Sir, in Talcher we are blessed with millions of tonnes of fly ash every year. We do not know what to do with it. They initially gave us very rosy pictures that there will be no problems, create fly ash bricks. How many bricks can you create? Even if you do create, the transportation cost of the bricks is so high that beyond a certain point, they do not prove economical and nobody wants to buy them. So, we have these huge ash ponds coming up all over Angul and Dhenkanal districts and it is creating a mess in the lives of the common people. So, actually, we are sick and tired of these organizations. An unfortunate part is that in the previous Government, during the NDA Government, a huge NTPC project was inaugurated in Talcher and the whole project was earmarked that all the

power generated from that project would go to the State of Karnataka, i.e., in the South of India. So, we take the brunt; we take the pollution; the dirt; the fly ash; the dirty water, but the energy goes to the South of India.

Now, under the RGGVY, you have again bestowed the onerous task of electrifying our villages on those same corporations. There is nobody who is supervising it. This Central Government is not concerned and is not following up on the achievements of these Corporations. The State Government has no authority to haul anybody up and by that what is happening is that there is total laxity; there is total neglect and nothing is being achieved. Sir, in my own two districts of Dhenkanal and Angul and in the rest of Orissa, we see that the progress is very slow and yet there is nobody to pull them up and there is no lagaam on them.

The other point is that you have the Accelerated Power Development and Restructuring Programme (APDRP). This scheme is primarily meant for urban and blocks headquarters' system management. Money is being spent in huge quantities for these projects. You also have an RAPDRP now. But what I had mentioned earlier, by virtue of privatisation, Orissa initially got Rs. 74 crore in the Tenth Plan. But, after that, only once we got that money. Now, we have been deprived of any more funds primarily because you are giving the example: "You have privatised; you have gone ahead with privatisation and now you should fend for yourself." The private companies are unwilling to under-write these sums. Therefore, Orissa is being deprived of any more funding in this sector. I would not say this as a plea. I am not beseeching you. This is my demand to the federal Government that we also have organisations like the GRIDCO, the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Limited and the Orissa Hydro-Power Corporation which are capable, efficient with proven track records. These organisations have proven track records. You can fund these organisations because primarily what is happening is this.

For example, if you take the Reliance Infrastructure, which is handling Orissa and Delhi, it is spending Rs. 38 billion in developing the transmission and distribution

network in Delhi. That is because politically and in every way that you can think of, Delhi is vital for its goodwill on a larger scale. So, it is investing in Delhi. But where does it get the money from? When it was BSES, it had taken up Orissa. So, the initial investment for this Company by which it took up the distribution network in Delhi was from Orissa. But there is no investment by this Company in Orissa. On the one hand, because of your persistence, we privatised it. The Company does not invest now. On the other hand, you are blaming us saying: "Since you have gone in for privatisation, we will not give you any money." So, you are stopping the funding to the State. Therefore, we are being the losers. Because of their insistence and their interests, we have privatised it and yet we are the losers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Sir, I would need two more minutes from you. I will be very brief. You will be surprised how brief I will be!

In the second part of my speech, I will dwell on the slightly broader ambit of the nation. I am very sad to note that even in the last Lok Sabha – I was here – we had a Vote of Confidence. The Government and the party which was controlling the Government, which still controls the Government, could risk the federal Government on the egoistic issue of the Indo-US Nuclear Treaty which was signed by us. They won. They managed. Whatever they did, I should not get into that. But what I am trying to say is that even from that period till now, the Government of India has not made any estimation of what the power requirement of this country will be in 50 years, by 2050. So, what is the target that we are trying to reach for power generation in this country?

Sir, if you see the 17th Electric Power Survey by the Central Electricity Authority, it had forecast a demand of 7,94,561 million units for 2008-09 with a peak deficit of 12 per cent. But, if you see what is our present installed capacity as on April 1, 2009 – April 1 is the Orissa Day – it is 1,47,965.40 MW. This is as per the CEA's website. So, our deficit is huge. What are your plans? You have

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

not been able to project your plans properly. You have not been able to tell the nation, to tell the House how you propose to deal with the shortfall that the nation is facing. When you are claiming that there will be power for all by 2012, how do you expect and how do you think you will meet the required, assured quality and affordable energy by that time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : I will wrap up. Now that you have instructed me, I should wrap up.

Personally I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for one good thing that he has done in these last five years during the previous Lok Sabha and now and that is, he has signed on emission capping of this nation at the risk of upsetting those bureaucrats who have sold their souls to multinational and international companies which want to set up all their polluting industries within the territory of India. So I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for this. But the Power Ministry also has to take into account that if you are strengthening the emission laws, you have to decide what sort of power sector you want to concentrate on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. Shrimati Supriya Sule.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Sir, are you asking me to conclude?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes. I have given you enough time.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Lastly I would say that hydro power is one power which is eco-friendly and cost-efficient. Even if the initial investment is high – it is true it will be high – but within 10 to 12 years any hydro power unit that we have seen in India has been able to pay back its capital investment. Then hydro power is the cheapest power that is available in India. We have tremendous capacities for that from the Northeast to my State of Orissa which has 11 large river basins. We can not only make ourselves power sufficient, but we can also empower our

colleagues from the South and also the North with a lot more power.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : But I would like to say that it is time that we concentrated on what sort of power we want. Nuclear power is not the answer to the requirements of what India will have by 2050.

Before I wind up, I would request the Government and the Minister that they should come up with a White Paper on what is the estimation they have about the requirement of energy by 2050, how they want to meet that requirement and what are the plans that they have to meet that requirement without damaging the environment.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on such a serious subject of power. I think everybody in this august House believes that if we want to grow, it is not possible without effective and efficient distribution and generation of power. As we are all aware, electric power is a unique form of energy which is the engine of growth for economic development. Unlike all other energies, electrical energy is the only form of energy which cannot be stored. It has to be generated and transmitted immediately. The demand for electricity is also elastic. The more we give, the more it is used up and our country is probably one of the few developing countries where the per capita consumption is extremely low. As one of my colleagues has mentioned earlier and as many of my colleagues from Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have also mentioned that if there has to be industrial development in all our States, electric capacity addition programme has to be the top priority of the States. My colleagues have talked about all the various reasons for power shortage. I do not want to repeat all those points and take the time of the House. I would like to table all my points.

But before that, I would like to make an intervention about a point which my colleague from Bihar has extensively talked about and that is about single phasing. I think single phasing, as we are all aware, is a State Subject. It is a choice and an option which all the States

are forced to do because there is not enough power generation in all our States. Maharashtra has done it. We have spent Rs. 500 crore till today on single phasing. We are all aware and as my colleague from Bihar mentioned that today when we all go back to our constituencies, most of our people in our villages tell us: 'we do not want single phasing, we want to stay in darkness for 24 hours, but please give us 3-phase electricity even if it is for 6 to 8 hours a day because we need it for education of our children and more so for running agricultural pumps.' So, I think, it is an extremely alarming situation.

I think there is deficit in every State and whether it is 2,000 megawatt or 3,000 megawatt or 5,000 megawatt, these numbers are inconsequential. What we really need is that we should accelerate all our programmes and provide electricity, as soon as possible, to all our homes in every village. We talk about many schemes. Even my colleague Shri Tathagata Satpathy mentioned that 2009 was the deadline for every village to be electrified and 2012 when every home will have electricity, including forest fringes. So, we would like the Government to give us some guidance and clarification as to how we are going to achieve this with such a huge deficit of power.

Besides this, the real problems which occur in are the delicensing. There are a lot of very good programmes run by the Government, which we support, but the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Power really need to accelerate these programmes. There are three or four projects even in my State which are delayed because there are no clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Even if delicensing is talked about starting since 1991, we are not seeing results in most of our States.

The other thing is the constraint to open access in transmission. That is a big problem. It has happened, but still there are constraints at the State levels.

What again, my colleague, Mr. Tathagata Satpathy, talked about is nuclear power. I think, we all supported the deal, we still support it, but we need to know our action plan how are we going to grow. We talked about 20,000 MW to be happening. If the hon. Minister could guide us

as what is the road map for nuclear energy, it would help us know about it more?

The other point, which my colleague from Uttar Pradesh made, is land acquisition. Land acquisition is a serious problem today. Most of the farmers do not want to give their land even to put a pole for electrification or even wind mills. Unless we have a proper Act in place for land acquisition, I do not think, we can take up all our power projects today.

My last point is about privatisation of distribution. Today, besides generation, distribution and transmission seem to be the biggest handicap in our country in every State. I think, if we use the franchise model, Bhiwandi Model, which has often been discussed in this country then that would be of great help to everybody. It is not privatisation. If we could use that as a model and implement it in the country, I think that would be of great help to everybody.

A lot has been said about power transmission and distribution. I will not repeat any of these issues and take the time of the House, but carbon emission, environment and our natural resources are extremely crucial to us. As we talked about coal, hydro power, I think we also really need to use wind mill energy, solar energy and co-generation through sugar factories. They cannot be the main source of energy, but we would like to be clarified what happened to the Solar Mission which we have all talked about.

Solar energy needs to be tapped and I think that is going to be the only way forward. Talking about sugar factories and co-generation, even if we put up a unit of 25 MW, about 9,000 agricultural pumps can be used on this. I think, on all these various interventions which have been tried and tested the cost is very high, we agree. But I think, the natural resources are equally crucial. We have to find ways to cut cost of all these things and that is the only way we are going to take all our people from sinking into darkness.

I really feel it is not the political will that is dealing this whole project. The technical weakness and the inability

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

to operationalise the reforms are truly the cause of this concern. I think, we really need to put all our political differences aside and put a time bound project for our energy security of our country which is the only way forward. I would appeal to all my colleagues that let us sit down, put our heads together and save our country from darkness.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal) : Sir, we all know that generation of power is itself an industry. If we have enough electricity, we can have anything and everything, it has been told. Our day-to-day activities are very much dependent on the supply of power. As one of the important sectors of infrastructure of our nation, it demands more attention. That has already been given to it. I still wonder why Her Excellency, the President of the Indian Union, in her Address to the Parliament, mentioned the capacity target of 13,000 MW only, while the Government of India had earlier fixed a target of 90,000 MW capacity in the Tenth Plan, that is, 2007-2012 period, which translates itself into an annual addition of 18,000 MW.

Acute power shortage is experienced in various parts of the country which not only adds to the suffering of the people due to the sharp increase in the prices of fuel, especially, petrol and diesel recently, but also hitting hard on the agriculture, industry and trade. At the root of the problem is firstly, insufficient power generation, secondly, inefficient transmission and thirdly, insufficient distribution network. While uninterrupted and quality power is a dream of the millions of consumers, the reach of electricity itself is still a promise to be fulfilled to the millions of people of India. Our Republic is going to enter its Diamond Jubilee Year in 2010. But, to the thousands of villages, will it be like the famous drama: 'Waiting for Godot'? I fear so, Sir.

I do agree that we have to promote the use of renewable energy sources in small hydro, wind, biomass and other energies on a war footing. Why can we not establish more generating units for tapping wind, sea waves and solar energy in various parts of the country? We have a coast-line of more than 7000 kilometres.

The hon. Minister of Power in his answer to a Lok Sabha question admitted that now we experience an overall shortage of 13609 million units, that is 10%, and 13,603 MW, that is 12.3%, respectively of the energy and Peak during April-May 2009. But I fear this is not the full picture. Aggregate technical and commercial losses of power, which amounts to 1/3rd of the total energy available for sale, is a very sad phenomenon. We have to make a critical self-introspection as to why we are not able to generate the targeted figures of power. Even in the latest Economic Survey it has been admitted that there have been a lot of controversies, disputes between the contractors, sub-contractors and others. There has not been even a single incident to point a finger towards the labour force of the country. So, it is because of the profit motive of the private sector contractors and sub-contractors that some of the projects are being delayed. While the installed capacity is 1,49,391.91 MW, the failures turn up at the stages of generation, transmission and distribution. Our latest Economies Survey shows that the growth in electricity generation of power utilities during 2008-09 at 2.7 per cent fell much short of the targeted 9.1 per cent. I would like to quote: "Energy shortage increased because the growth in requirement (5.1. per cent) was greater than the availability (3.8 per cent)." I would like to say that it is a pity. There is something wrong with our planning.

Recently, some States advocated for privatization. Previously the Government of India also stood for privatization in the energy sector. Unfortunately what has happened to the States who have gone for or preferred for privatization? We have that example before us. We have before us the example of Enron which crumbled down to shambles and became pauperized. It has added to the misery of some of our public sector undertakings. The burden was shared by our public sector undertakings and the Exchequer of our nation itself.

I would like to invite your attention to another factor. It was proposed to increase the capacity by adding 41,110 MW during the Tenth Five Year Plan, but only 51 per cent to 52 per cent could be added. This also makes it clear that even after the opening for private investment, the gain

our nation had is very little. So I am against privatization. I could not understand why our Economic Survey Report itself stands for privatization in the coal sector and in the power sector also. I have no other alternative but to oppose the energy policy of the Government in that matter.

It has been answered in this House last year that India has formulated a three stage nuclear power programme to optimally use "its modest small Uranium and vast thorium resources"

Uranium deposits have been located in Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka. Almost one-third of global deposit of thorium is in India mainly in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Let us beware ourselves that foreign compulsions should not detract and sabotage our research and development in the field of atomic energy. May I know what was and who were behind the curtailment of allocation of funds to the Department of Atomic Energy during the time of the 10th Lok Sabha?

The Central Electricity Authority has recently reported that Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu tend to be more power deficient than other States. As the share from Central pool was cut short for 500-600 MW in November, 2008, the State of Kerala had to face a power crisis. The reason stated was deficiency in the supply of coal to Thalcher and Ramagundam Thermal Power Plants. It is very strange that while our Public Sector Undertakings do not get sufficient coal and gas, the private sector enjoys abundant supply.

Also, why are we still shy to tap our hydel potentials? While it has been estimated that India has a potential to generate 1,55,481 MW through hydroelectric sources, only less than 20 per cent has been tapped so far. We also have potential to generate another 86,776 MW through the Brahmaputra Basin and Ganga Basin.

Last, but not the least, the hydel power is the cheapest and the least polluting one. But the recent opposition raised by certain quarters of the so-called environmentalists, the NGOs and some foreign agencies are behind funding them, I fear. They have to be viewed with very caution. Recently

in my State Kerala also, some persons came open against the project proposals of Athirappalli and Pooyamkutty. Some sort of planned action is seen even against the laying of transmission lines. It is true that the affected families should get better relief and rehabilitation. But sowing the seeds of anarchy should be viewed with deep caution.

My request is that the Union Government should declare the areas of power generation and transmission as of strategic importance, and adequate legislation should be made.

At the same time, I strongly oppose the neo-liberal policies and the move for privatization of the core sectors. The disinvestment is not the panacea to the problems. The power sector should not be thrown to the mercy of market forces. Domestic consumers are still the largest chunk in number as well as utilization wise. Hence, the decontrol of prices of petrol and diesel, private entry to coal mining, sale of Public Sector Undertakings and oil fields, privatization in the field of atomic energy etc. will definitely amount to great loss to common people. Under any pretext, privatization of national assets cannot be justified.

Hence I oppose the Energy Policy. I demand more grants and more importance to be given to the non-conventional energy sources.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this August House on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Power, on behalf of my part AIADMK.

I dedicate my maiden speech to our dynamic leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who gave me a chance to stand in this August House and I express my sincere thanks to the people of Pollachi Parliamentary Constituency for having elected me as a Member of Parliament with vast majority.

Keeping in mind the grim situation of power shortage in the country, the hon. Finance Minister has announced in his Budget speech that the Central Government would provide Rs. 2,080 crore to accelerate power generation in the country under the scheme called Accelerated power

[Shri K. Sugumar]

*Developments and Reforms Programme.* I thank the hon. Finance Minister for his kind gesture towards improving the power situation in the country.

In South India, bulk of power generation is hydel and is, therefore, linked to the monsoon. But the monsoons is not the only variable, there are other more predictable parameters that cry for an aggressive supply side intervention. Since agriculture is dependent on electric pump-sets in this region, the crisis impacts kharif season and the demand for power is shooting up with consumer lifestyle changes and industry proliferation.

Sample data of the Central Electricity Authority for April-June, 2008 says that South India's peak demand for power stood at 26,640 MW and what was met was 25,035 MW, a deficit of 1,605 MW or 6 per cent. According to Union Power Ministry, the average peak demand shortage in the four Southern States is 12 per cent to 13 per cent. He attributes this shortage to 'situation to failure of monsoon and a sudden rise in demand'.

Severe power shortage has hit industrial production in Tamil Nadu. Companies say that production could be down as much as 50 percent. Sectors like textile, leather and salt appear to be among the agriculture industry. Associations incurred a loss in production of around Rs. 10000 crore.

Tamil Nadu has the capacity to produce 10,122 MW whereas the demand is 11,622 MW, which leaves a deficit of 1,500 MW. During peak hours, it can rise to 1,700 MW. The shortage has made the State Government to implement a 40 per cent cut for industrial units and commercial establishments on the high-tension network and 20 per cent cut for low-tension connections. The production in Tamil Nadu is down by 20-30 per cent. Small and medium enterprises' output has fallen by 20 per cent. They have already spent Rs. 20-30 crore to buy diesel for their generator sets.

Factories in Tamil Nadu face power cut everyday during peak hours between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. Instead of effecting

power cuts on existing players, the State Government could have thought of buying surplus power which was available at the National Grid at Rs. 1.80 per unit, and the industries are ready to pay Rs. 3.30 per unit. By doing so, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board could have not only addressed the deficit but also earned Rs. 4,000 crore.

The power situation in Tamil Nadu is worsening day by day and the local Government is not taking any proper action to overcome the worst situation. Due to frequent power cuts in Tamil Nadu, especially in industrial districts like Coimbatore and Tiruppur, small scale industries like textile, fibre units and curling units have come to near-closure and lakhs of employees working in these industries are losing jobs and driven to poverty. This may lead to suicides in the near future.

As far as agriculture sector is concerned, those who have applied for agricultural pump connections in the years 1990 and 1991 are now only getting connections. This is the situation in Tamil Nadu. Moreover, three phase electricity to the agriculturists is given to only three to four hours daily. If this is the situation, how do we expect to increase the agricultural production?

Windmills are producing electricity considerably, and 70 per cent of the windmills in India are situated in Tamil Nadu. They produce electricity using natural non-conventional energy, wind speed. In my Pollachi constituency, there are about more than 1000 windmills which are located in and around Udumalpet and Negamam. Due to natural resources of wind speed, the industrialists from all over India are very keen to establish windmills in Tamil Nadu. But due to unwarranted influence of local Tamil Nadu Government as well as the Ruling Party, the entrepreneurs are now heading to North. Those who wanted to start the windmills in Tamil Nadu are going to North due to conducive atmosphere and cooperation of the Governments there. To multiply the wind energy available in Tamil Nadu, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources should establish windmills in Tamil Nadu. Necessary steps to grant subsidy for the above may be considered.

Anamalaiair and Nallar Project is a dream project of

my people of Pollachi Parliamentary constituency. Approximately, 12 TMC of water is going to the sea from the catchment area. There was a proposal for diversion of surplus water of West flowing rivers to the plains of Coimbatore. For that, a tunnel has to be constructed from Upper Neerar to Nallar and Thirumoorthy Dam. In this way, we can generate 350 MW of power. Also, the existing capacity of power stations at Sholaiyar, Neerar, Manampalli and Sarkarpathi may be enhanced throughout the year. With the availability of 12 TMC of additional water, we can fulfil the needs of PAP irrigation system in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Madathukulam, Valparai, Kinathukadavu, Palladam, Sulur, Tiruppur and Kangeyam constituencies.

I am pained to State that in Tamil Nadu some Chief is concentrating only in demanding power distribution for his family and not concentrating on getting any projects for Tamil Nadu to regulate the power distribution in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

\*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda) : The power supply situation in all rural areas of all the States is very pathetic. I belong to State of Bihar and my Parliamentary Constituency is Nalanda. Once upon a time the villages of district Nalanda were made 100% electrified and at that time Congress party was in power at the Centre.

Today, more than 40% of the villages in Nalanda are not electrified. If poles are there, the wires are missing. If fortunately power is available there than there is not even basic instruments in any of the power substation all the existing damaged wires, poles instruments may please be replaced so that power supply to the electrified villages may be streamlined.

Rajiv Gandhi rural Electrification Scheme is a good scheme. It will provide electricity to BPL families. But at some places wires are missing and if it is there than there is no transformer installed and at some places connections have not been made. Officers express their inability in

resolving the complaints regarding electricity filed by any individual. I demand from the Government through this house that all villages of Nalanda district may please be incorporated under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme so as farmers and poor may get benefited.

If you want to provide electricity to whole Bihar then provide help to the State Government and it will extend full cooperation to you. If you have a clear intention to electrify Bihar then first you will have to provide all the electrical instruments and State Government will give you full cooperation. The time to make Barh unit of NTPC operational is also not clear.

I demand from the Government through this house that this unit should be made operational at the earliest so as the people of Bihar may get more electricity.

[English]

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA (Bangalore North) : Mr. Chairman, thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the energy sector.

I come from Karnataka, which is the pioneer State, which produced power in 1902 at Sivasamudram. I think that is the first project down the South under the stewardship of late Bharat Ratna Dr. Sir M. Visveswaraiiah. But today we are begging for power from the Centre as well as from the neighbouring States too, as has been referred by my friend from Orissa, from Andhra Pradesh and from Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is the sixth largest country in the energy consumption. All the documents that I go through, whether it is the President's Address, the Electricity Act or the policy document produced under the Electricity Act and the Annual Report of 2008-2009 which speaks of 'Power to All' say one thing. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Members not to disturb the Member who is speaking.

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : How do we do it? How do we go about it? Sir, all these documents presented to the House do say that by 2012 it will be 'Power for All'.

[Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda]

But, what is the planning of the Central Government to give power to all? The generation capacity, according to the Economic Survey 2008-2009, is hardly 2.7 per cent as against the target of 9.1 per cent. The decline in the hydel power generation may be due to erratic monsoon. Of the total contribution, for about 37 per cent of the power Karnataka depends upon the hydel projects. The target of Eleventh Five-Year Plan is to achieve 78,500 megawatt of power from all sources. But looking to the details of the generation capacities, I do not think the target of this much can be achieved in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan where the demand and supply gap will go more than what is expected. What will happen to the economic growth of the country which is envisaged at eight per cent?

Sir, power which is the nerve centre of the country's economic growth as well as that of agriculture, requires a rethinking and a serious application of mind which is necessary if they want to achieve 'Power for All' by 2012. The Government of India has achieved mere 15 per cent of the target in the last three years. The present transmission and distribution loss has crossed 30 per cent. As per the reduction programme in the T&D loss proposed by the utilities, these are assumed to be brought down to 22 per cent by 2011-2012. I would call these T&D losses as 'theft and dacoity losses'. Transmission from power-generating centre to Bangalore is more than 500 kilometres. The journey from this generation centre to the place of consumption in the transmission, this theft as well as dacoity takes place, whether it is by an industrialist, whether it is by an agriculturist or whether it is by a common man.

On the single-phasing, as my learned friends spoke earlier, they demanded for full power. But our farmers are quite capable of converting this single phase into three-phase power by using technical methods. My point of submission before you is that there are three types of generation; for 75 per cent of the power we depend on the thermal generation.

Of course, 75 per cent of power is targeted to be

generated from thermal energy, but what is the problem in thermal generation? There is no coordination among Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Energy. More than 90 per cent of the power generated by thermal plants is done by the State and the Centre and only 10 per cent of the power is being generated by the private parties. In e-allocation, what you call the block system of allocation of coal, we cannot compete, the State cannot compete with the private parties. The private parties who know how to get blocks through bribery, by influence or by any other means, but the State or the Centre cannot do that. If there is coordination between the Centre and the three Ministries I referred to earlier, there is a possibility of hassle-free supply of coal to these projects. India is at number four in the world so far as coal reserves are concerned, but the unfortunate part is that by not coordinating, we are getting the coal from outside India. This is appalling. So, I would lay stress on the Central Government to look into this portion of power.

Secondly, 92 per cent of power is generated by sources other than the nuclear. Even if you generate nuclear power, which has been proposed in the last 123 Agreement to the tune of about 20,000 MW by 2020, we have seen what had happened in Enron and what the experience has been with Chernobyl. India is a vast country and a sea of human-beings live in India. This population would face the threat of disposal of waste, leakage and so on and so forth. Therefore, this 123 Agreement, which has been so much talked about, does not provide safe energy. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they have worked out the cost of generation of nuclear power. According to me, the cost of generation would come to more than Rs. 18 per unit. When you compare it with the cost of hydel power generation, the difference is very big. Even now in Karnataka, we get hydel power for 53 paise per unit. This vast difference in its cost is a matter of serious concern for this House and the country.

My only point is, as I said earlier, why the Government of India does not concentrate on the rest of 92 per cent rather than this nuclear power, the cost benefit ratio of

which, as I said, works out to Rs. 18 per unit. The Enron's Dhabol project has been closed because of the cost as we had expected much more than what has been achieved. So, another question is of disposal of waste. Though it is called clean energy, disposal of waste of nuclear energy has become a very big problem.

Therefore, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the damage in the Union Carbide, which has caused so many ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking for the first time, and I am the only Member from Karnataka to speak. I know my limitations as I had been the Speaker of the Assembly also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude your speech.

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Please give me a few minutes more to speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : Sir, it is his maiden speech. Kindly give him some more time to speak.

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Some of the NSG Nations, which have agreed to the 123-Agreement are hesitating to supply fuel for generation of nuclear power. What have you achieved from the 123-Agreement between USA and India?

Yesterday and day-before yesterday, we saw that talks are going on between the US Government and the Indian Government. Was this subject also one of the issues for discussion? I would like to know this from the Government and from the Minister. Have you initiated any programme on the line of nuclear power plant from which you envisaged to generate 20,000 MW of power by 2020? If you have initiated it, then please let us know as to what exactly is its position. This House passed the 123-Agreement between the two Nations with great fun and

fanfare, and with the hope that our gap between generation and consumption will come down. We thought that it is one of the greatest achievements of the previous Government. But, today, it has become a shadow on the Government of India as they feel that they did a mistake by signing the document.

Sir, I would like to make a few more points here. My Karnataka State has requested the Central Government to allot power from the Central Generating Stations from 1,543 MW to 2,000 MW as Karnataka has no natural resources. There are two portions to it. One is to allot more power, that is, to increase it from 1,543 MW to 2,000 MW, and to give 50 MW of power, which Karnataka is due to get from the Central grid and which has been withdrawn by the Central Government. Why is this step-motherly treatment? I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter. In spite of our opposition, the nuclear station that has a capacity of adding another 700 MW  $\times$  2 — which is the Kaiga project — has not been cleared by the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri K. Bapiraju. Hon. Member, please wind up your speech. You have spoken very well.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Sir, I am making my last point. The 765 KV station for power evacuation is planned by the Powergrid Corporation of Karnataka. Will you please look into all these points?

Finally, I would say that there are projects, which are pending. The Karnataka Power Corporation Limited has sent the Yermarus project; Edlapur project; Godhna Super Thermal Power Station; Jewargi, Gulbarga District Karnataka Limited Power Company; and Ghataprabha, Belgaum District. All these projects have been poised for Central clearance, and we have not got any clearance so far from the Centre. We would appeal, through you, to the Minister concerned to look into all these points.

Thank you very much for giving me this time.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram) : I thank the hon. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power. The hon. Minister is a humble Minister, and my suggestions would definitely be useful to a certain extent.

The two developed countries in this world, namely, China and India are very actively participating in the development of power sector as also in all other aspects. In fact, 10 years ago, India and China were equal in terms of production of energy.

16.00 hrs.

Today, we produce 1,20,000 MW of power, but within the same ten years' period, China has started producing 6,00,000 MW of power. The difference is very vast. Of course, the intentions of the Government are very good, and they are making all out efforts on which neither anybody nor myself would like to comment upon. Definitely, our suggestions will be made use of by the Government.

The target in the Eleventh Plan was about 70,000 MW, but we may not achieve more than 40,000 MW, which is what we are expecting to reach. We are not able to reach the target that we have proposed to achieve by 2012. The target of China was 80,000 MW of power per annum, but they are producing 1,00,000 MW of power. For the last three years, they have been producing 1,00,000 MW of power.

Of course, our demand is between 3,15,000 MW to 3,35,000 MW of power, but we are not in a position to meet that demand. The Government, by 2017, may produce 1,60,000 MW or 1,80,000 MW of power, but nothing beyond that. However, as I said, the Government is very sincere, and under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyuteekaran Yojana, they want to electrify 23 million households by 2012. They are very sincere in their intentions. Naturally, the grid capacity has to be increased further and extraordinary efforts have to be made to achieve that target.

The people of India have given their verdict not just for forming a Government, but for forming a stable Government, which we have never imagined. No politician

in the country or anywhere in the world could have imagined that such a stable Government would be formed because there are so many parties in our country today. In such a situation, when we did not imagine, the people of the country have given this verdict for which we have to raise to the occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, could you please sit down? The hon. Minister of External Affairs is supposed to make a Statement now. You can continue after that.

16.02 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

*Recent visit to India by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Ms. Hillary Clinton*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S.M. Krishna to make a Statement on recent visit to India by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Ms. Hillary Clinton.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I rise to inform the House of the visit of the U.S Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton to India. Secretary of State Clinton held talks with me, and called on the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition yesterday.

During the visit, we held productive and constructive discussions on global issues, the situation in our region and on how to enhance our bilateral partnership.

Our Governments have concluded two important agreements: (i) on creation of a Science and Technology Endowment Board; and, (ii) a Technical Safeguards Agreement which will permit the launch of civil or non-commercial satellites containing US components on Indian space launch vehicles.

We have also agreed on the end-use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment. This, Mr. Chairman, Sir,

systematizes ad hoc arrangements for individual defence procurements from the USA entered into by previous Governments.

We have also agreed on a new bilateral dialogue architecture within which we will continue discussions between our two countries on a wide range of issues.

The visit has helped to broaden and deepen our bilateral relationship and to set the terms of future engagement between India and the United States of America.

A copy of the joint statement issued after our discussions is placed on the Table of the House.

#### **India-US Joint Statement**

**New Delhi, July 20, 2009**

External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton today committed to building an enhanced India-U.S. strategic partnership that seeks to advance solutions to the defining challenges of our time.

They agreed to strengthen the existing bilateral relationships and mechanisms for cooperation between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America, while leveraging the strong foundation of economic and social linkages between our respective people, private sectors and institutions. Recognizing the new heights achieved in the India – U.S. relationship over the last two Indian and U.S. Administrations, they committed to pursuing a third and transformative phase of the relationship that will enhance global prosperity and stability in the 21st century.

Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton will chair an "India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue" that meets once annually in alternate capitals. This dialogue will focus on a wide range of bilateral, global and regional issues of shared interest and common concern, continuing programmes currently under implementation and taking mutually beneficial initiatives that complement Indian and U.S. development, security and economic interests.

Secretary Clinton looks forward to welcoming Minister

Krishna for the first round of the Strategic Dialogue in Washington, D.C. in the coming year.

#### **ADVANCING COMMON SECURITY INTERESTS**

Recognizing the shared common desire to increase mutual security against the common threats posed by international terrorism, Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton reaffirmed the commitment of both Governments to build on recent increased coordination in counter-terrorism. Secretary Clinton invited Home Minister Chidambaram to visit Washington in the near future. External Affairs Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton also reaffirmed their commitment to early adoption of a UN Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism which would strengthen the framework for global cooperation.

#### **DEFENCE CO-OPERATION**

Noting the enhanced co-operation in defence under the Defence Co-operation Framework Agreement of 2005, External Affairs Minister and Secretary Clinton reiterated the commitment of both Governments to pursue mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of defence. External Affairs Minister Krishna announced that both sides had reached agreement on End Use Monitoring for U.S. defence articles.

#### **SEEKING A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

India and the United States share a vision of a world free of nuclear weapons. With this goal in sight, Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton agreed to move ahead in the Conference on Disarmament towards a non-discriminatory, internationally and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. India and the United States will also cooperate to prevent nuclear terrorism and address the challenges of global nuclear proliferation. A high-level bilateral dialogue will be established to enhance cooperation on these issues.

#### **CIVIL NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION**

Building on the success of the India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Initiative, on July 21, India and the United States will begin

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

consultations on reprocessing arrangements and procedures, as provided in Article 6 (iii) of the 123 Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation between India and the United States.

#### GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS

Secretary Clinton affirmed that multilateral organisations and groupings should reflect the world of the 21st century in order to maintain long-term credibility, relevance and effectiveness and both Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton expressed their interest in exchanging views on new configurations of the UN Security Council, the G-8 and the G-20.

#### PURSuing SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

As members of the G-20, India and the United States have pledged to work together with other major economies to foster a sustainable recovery from the global economic crisis through a commitment to open trade and investment policies. Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton reaffirmed the commitment of both Governments to facilitating a pathway forward on the WTO Doha Round.

They pledged to co-operate to not only preserve the economic synergies between the two countries that have grown over the years, but also to increase and diversify bilateral economic relations and expand trade and investment flows. The two sides noted that negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Treaty would be scheduled in New Delhi in August, 2009. They resolved to harness the ingenuity and entrepreneurship of the private sectors of both countries with a newly-configured CEO Forum that will meet later this year.

#### EDUCATION

External Affairs Minister Krishna and Secretary of State Clinton affirmed the importance of expanding educational cooperation through exchanges and institutional collaboration and agreed on the need to expand the role of the private sector in strengthening this collaboration.

#### SPACE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Recognizing the great potential in India-U.S., Science and technology collaboration, the two sides have concluded a Science and Technology Endowment Agreement and signed a Technology Safeguards Agreement that will permit the launch of civil or non-commercial satellites containing U.S. components on Indian space launch vehicles. Both sides welcomed India's participation in the Future Gen Project for the construction of the first commercial scale fully integrated carbon capture and sequestration project and India's participation in the International Ocean Drilling Programme, an international endeavour for enhancing the understanding of Earth and Ocean dynamics and addressing the challenges of climate change.

#### HIGH TECHNOLOGY CO-OPERATION

Noting the high potential that exists due to the complementarities in the knowledge and innovation-based economies of the two countries, it was agreed that the agenda and the initiatives in the bilateral High Technology Cooperation Dialogue should continue, with the objective of facilitating smoother trade in high technology between the two economies reflecting the present strategic nature of the India – U.S. relationship.

It was also agreed that working groups would be formed to focus on new areas of common interest in nano-technology, civil nuclear technology, civil aviation and licensing issues in defence, strategic and civil nuclear trade.

#### ENERGY SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton pledged to intensify collaboration on energy security and climate change. Efforts will focus on increasing energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean energy technologies through the India-U.S. Energy Dialogue and a Global Climate Change Dialogue.

Both sides also agreed to launch a process of bilateral scientific and technological collaboration to

support the development, deployment and transfer of transformative and innovative technologies in areas of mutual interest including solar and other renewable energy, clean coal and energy efficiency and other relevant areas.

India and the U.S. affirmed their commitment to work together with other countries, including through the Major Economies Forum for positive results in the UNFCCC Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen in December, 2009.

#### GLOBAL ISSUES

The two sides noted the valuable engagement between both Governments on global issues of common concern such as strengthening democracy and capacity building in democratic institutions as co-founders of the UN Democracy Fund.

The two sides agreed to develop a Women's Empowerment Forum (WEF) to exchange lessons and best practices on women's empowerment and development and consider ways to empower women in the region and beyond.

#### CONCLUSION

Minister Krishna and Secretary Clinton reaffirmed that the excellent relations between India and the United States rests on the bedrock of kinship, commerce and educational ties between the Indian and American people.

Secretary Clinton thanked External Affairs Minister and the people of India for their warm reception and hospitality.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-403/15/09]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal) : There remains a question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh) : He has not answered any of the questions that we raised in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Has he taken the House into confidence?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : I wish to say that we had not asked for a full statement on the visit of the Secretary of State of US. This morning, an issue was raised by my colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha and almost the entire Opposition endorsed what he had said. We said that we would like to have this matter clarified today itself. Otherwise, we are going to have a structured debate on various matters relating to foreign affairs including the India Pakistan Joint Statement. We are going to have it, and we will ask all other questions including some of those that have been mentioned here. But today we expected that the External Affairs Minister would come out with a clarification on this point where he has said that we have also agreed on the end-use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment. Not only that. He goes on to say that this systematizes ad hoc arrangements for individual defence procurements from the USA entered into by previous Governments also so that it is in a way trying to have end-use arrangements made into a formal systematic arrangement even in respect of earlier matters. This is something very disturbing. Therefore, I expected that the questions that have been raised by several colleagues from this side would be answered by the External Affairs Minister. I think that in view of what has just been said in this statement, you allow a debate to go on right now so that all questions are addressed. If that is going to happen, I would stop here. Otherwise, in this House, because there has been no practice of asking questions as is there in the other House, today I would think that as a matter of protest, my Party would like to register a walk out.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : None of the questions that we raised today in the morning has been clarified by the Minister while making the statement. We did not want this statement. The points we raised were about why we wanted a statement. That is why we demanded a statement. We demanded a clarification from

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

the Government. Why did the Government of India agree for end use monitoring by the United States of America? And they want to formalize the system! This is nothing but surrendering to the United States of America. So, none of the questions that had been raised by the entire Opposition has been clarified by the Minister of External Affairs. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more debate please. We cannot allow debate on this. Shri Bapiraju to continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : It is the right of the House. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rules do not permit debate after the Minister's statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We did not want this type of statement. ...  
(Interruptions) We wanted a clarification from the Minister. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, we are bound by rules. Rules do not permit a debate. Shri Bapiraju to continue. Nothing should go on record. You have to bear with me.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : Sir, you have to protect us. You listen to us. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to go by rules.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Minister has scant regard for this House. The entire Opposition has been demanding. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, rules do not permit

a debate. Hon. Leader of the Opposition has made his statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : The other leaders are there. Please listen to them also. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : There is nothing in the statement as to why the Government had to sign this agreement. Why was such an agreement signed? ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please sit down. Who would like to make a statement? Just seek clarifications please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Hon. Chairman, Sir, the entire Opposition expressed undiluted apprehension as to how the technology that is being borrowed or being asked for from USA would be used. The end-use is subject to inspection by the American people, maybe military men. It means Indian defence installations where these equipment are being used will be subjected to the supervision of the American people. This makes us vulnerable. This makes us completely subservient to the American inspection. It is a surrender of our sovereignty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, in the morning when I had raised this issue with the permission of the Deputy-Speaker, I had raised some very specific issues which had appeared in a somewhat rudimentary manner in the newspapers. [Translation] We did not receive all the information through newspapers. We got some information that some thing like end use monitoring agreement, end use verification agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and America. As we also have some information in this regard, I have also served in that ministry that is why I have expressed any various doubts. I said that as in the case of specifically third country import, if there is any American equipments installed therein or American technology has been used in that exported item, this clause will also apply in such cases also. It was a

question which I have raised that it may be conveyed by the Government whether it would be imposed on the products purchased from third country though it is clear that it will be charged on the product purchased from America. Therefore, I am raising this point in this house with responsibility. After this I have said that it has been conveyed by the Government that the moveable means which is different from immovable is moveable, we will show it. There is an aircraft for the Prime Minister, a high security aircraft is being purchased which is equipped with special radars etc. it is written that we will show it at any non airforce base. But I raised the question how you will inspect which is immovable and verify such aircrafts. If a plant is established at Bengaluru in which its technology or equipments have been used how you will bring it here. That is why I have doubts that they are trying to mislead the masses by using media selectively so as the country remain satisfied, that there is nothing like that. *[English]* That is why I said that in this regard the Government should come clean in this House. This is the highest Panchayat of this country. We have a right to know what the Government has agreed with a foreign Government. Then we have, as our Leader of Opposition has said, a very bland statement here of two sentences which conveys nothing at all. Where are the answers to those questions which all of us raised? There is nothing at all in the statement, Sir. There is nothing at all. Therefore, we are completely dissatisfied; this statement is not worth the paper on which it is written!

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all the Members of opposition have expressed our opinions and consent on the basis of the speech given by hon'ble Shri Yashwant Sinha, when we have provided in our code of conduct that the technology providers will give the answers and verify it. As stated if a plant is installed in Bangalore or any other place of India; they will carry the whole instrument to that place of India but whether they will carry it also to America and check the technology from their own point of view. Whether the representative from America or any other place will come

here to check the instruments. It is very dangerous that a technology transferred to another country from America will also be checked by them. Whether America is our owner? We are an independent nation having its own security and self-respect. We have our own policy. We have adopted policy of an independent nation. I think that the Government have forgotten Nehruji. You should go through the foreign policy of Nehruji. He had said that no body would interfere in the matters of foreign policy and security of this country. The country would not tolerate any type of interference in the matters of its security. He even said that the country would not be a mute spectator of any injustice committed in any part of the world. This has been the policy of Nehruji. We are talking about Nehruji. We think that the Government have forgotten Gandhiji and Nehruji. So we do not agree with the statement of honourable Minister of External Affairs. It is not a child's play that you simply made a bizarre statement. It is a matter of security and self-respect of the country. Therefore I do not agree with the statement made by the honourable Minister.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to request that the entire House, we people and the communists are supporting the Government on this issue and we said it seriously...*(Interruptions)* You people raised this issue and it is a good thing. Why are you worried? I am raising a good issue that in spite of your support there is no substance in the statement of honourable Minister. Honourable Minister of External Affairs has just taken over the charge. I would like to say that it is not only a matter of end use. When George Bush Sahab visited India, dogs escorting him brought from America were taken to the Samadhi of Gandhiji and today former President of our country has been physically searched. This is not the only issue, there are so many other issues also. The population of our country is four-five times more than that of America but the way you are talking to America is repeatedly hurting self-respect of the country. You are talking to them and now you are ready to make a statement here. So it is not any one issue but several issues are involved in it. It happened several times what you have done in Sharm-al-shekh. The issue of the Baluchistan has never been raised in 60 years

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

of independence of the country. No question was raised in this regard and the Government has opened a Pandora box. The Government have tested America and despite that it is talking to them and are following them. So it is not the only issue, there are several issues due to which the Government is leaning towards America. The Government have mortgaged its foreign policy to America. So I charge the Government that it should not should not happen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay; this is not a debate; you made your point.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, I stand here to express my anguish. We had demanded a statement in the morning; but this statement hides many things than exposing what we had actually wanted. We wanted to know what prompted this Government to go into this type of bilateral agreement. What has been mentioned here is that the visit had helped to broaden and deepen our bilateral relationship with the US does this broaden and deepen the bilateral relationship at the cost of our sovereignty? That is the question. I remember, 30 years ago when defence arrangement and procurement was being discussed, specifically, consciously the Government of India had taken a decision in the late sixties and early seventies that we will not allow any Government, whosoever and how mighty it may be, to incorporate or to be a participant in Indian Defence mechanism where we have to forego our sovereignty. That was the decision in late sixties and early seventies and it continued. The whole House during that time also had taken a very conscious decision that we will abide by the decision. During the cold war period that was the decision that was being implemented. Irrespective of Party affiliation, all had supported that decision. What has happened today? Cold war has ended, no doubt but we will not allow one single hegemony to control this world. India has been repeatedly against hegemonism. I would again request before all Members of this House and also to this Government, this

Statement does not mitigate our anguish. I would again request, there is still time for this Government to come out clean on this Agreement.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) : Sir, at the outset, I would like to say to the honourable Minister that End-use monitoring agreement is not being opposed in this House for the first time. It was opposed vehemently in his very House in the year 2008. It is a different matter that the honourable Minister of External Affairs was not a member of this House at that time ~~but the Government~~ is the name of continuity and he might have been told that the Parliament of country had opposed this agreement. I would like to know from the honourable Minister that not only Members of Parliament but official establishment have also opposed this agreement \* has said that this agreement is intrusive. He has said that when we buy anything, we give money and we paid money and purchased the technology and now we are master of it and no body can inspect it. He has used the word intrusive for this. The CAG report has come and it has also been opposed this. I would like to know as to why the Government have signed an agreement like this despite opposition of Parliament, official establishment and keeping aside the views of the CAG,

Sir, my second point is that we have also been in favour of good relations with America but honourable Ministerji we want this relationship at the level of friendship and not at the level of slavery. This agreement shows your mentality of slavery. So we are opposing it. Sharad Yadavji has just now mentioned about treatment meted out to honourable Kalamji by the Continental Airlines. What would you say if former President of India is forced to put off his shoes and socks in this very country in the name of security? The self respect of the people of entire country is hurt due to this incident. Every citizen of the country is hurt due to this incident. But our ruler are unmoved. I would like to say that do not stoop to the level of slavery with America. They will inspect whatever item we purchase as Sinha ji has said that if we purchase any item from any

\*Not recorded.

other country and if that item is fitted with any parts of dual use made in America in that case also they wise inspect. So we do not at all accept this agreement. Democracy demands that if the Government have signed this agreement in past then it should abrogate it keeping in view the feelings of the House and people's representative. [English] Abrogate this Agreement. This is my demand to you.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur) : In the morning most of the Members of this House had raised a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, no cross-talk please. The Chair is here to control the House.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the morning most of the Members, especially from the Opposition, had raised a serious issue and asked the Government to come out clean with a Statement on what has happened with regard to the Agreement with the USA. The Minister in his Statement has stated, "We have also agreed on the End-use Monitoring Agreement". What does this mean? How can the USA come and monitor the whole thing here? We have to safeguard our sovereignty. As has been said by the other Member, when we are purchasing these equipment, we have every right to do whatever we want to do. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj just now said that a friendly relationship should be there and not the kind of relationship where they could dictate terms to us, that is why, we are worried. The Minister says, 'we will continue discussion'. Now what are you going to discuss? Once you have signed the agreement, you have concluded everything. Therefore, what are you going to discuss? Are you going to withdraw the agreement? This is what we want to know. All the hon. Members' serious concern is that we cannot pledge our sovereignty to any foreign country. Therefore, first of all, you withdraw this kind of agreement. This is our expectation from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, let us resume our discussion on Demands for Grants.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have not spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already spoken once.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please sit down. This is not a debate. Please sit down. The Leader of the Opposition wants to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I remember that similar situation had raised at the time of 123 agreement. At that time, we felt that in many countries of the world including America if the Government enters into any agreement with any other country then they have brought it before the Congress for its ratification. I think whenever this type of agreement is signed and it impacts sovereignty and integrity of our country, if need be, we should not.....shy away from making an amendment to the Constitution for making ratification of such agreements mandatory by our Parliament. I think that the agreement signed by the Government yesterday reaffirm and it is our apprehension that such an amendment to the Constitution is necessary, such agreements are not made. It is unimaginable that an outsider comes here for monitoring. Even honourable Prime Minister had said in the Rajya Sabha regarding 123 agreement that we would not tolerate such situation that any foreign representative comes here for monitoring. But you have accepted it? Not only you have accepted it yesterday but you have accepted the agreement also which previous Government had signed.

From all these things it seems what I said last week is true that the House, opposition do not agree with the government side. But the way things are coming out and the India-Pakistan joint statement has been accepted by the Prime Minister it seems that not only the opposition, but many people from the government side also do not agree. Government spokesman has declined to comment on it and this has happened for the first time in the history of India. I think Government should take a lesson from if

[Shri L.K. Advani]

and shall be very careful in future regarding foreign affairs. What appears from the current situations is that during the last two weeks you have done two things from which the national consensus which had developed regarding terrorism should have not been dishonoured under the influence of foreign Government you have breached that consensus. You have done this once last time and second time today. We oppose it.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, we did not want this type of statement...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already spoken. A Member cannot speak twice. You have already spoken. Mr. Acharia, please sit down. Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already spoken.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the Minister like to say something?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : We not agree with this. We walkout.

16.30 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, since the Government has not satisfactorily responded to our queries, in protest, we are walking out...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

16.31 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rather surprised to the kind of interpretation that is sought to be given to a bilateral understanding between two sovereign countries. Well, I do realize that I also belong to a proud country with a civilization about which we always talk so tall about. So, the question of bartering our freedom; the question of bartering our sovereignty does not certainly arise out of this situation. This is a bilateral agreement between two sovereign countries. It is not as if it has not been done earlier. What was being done at every point of time when certain purchases were made at the high-end Defence equipment, there was a clause where this end-use clause was incorporated in that agreement. But here what we have tried to do is to generalize it for all high-end Defence purchases hereafter between the United States and India... (Interruptions) This is what we are doing with every other country. So, there is nothing extraordinary about it. Everything is very straight. We are conscious of what we are doing. It is in the larger interest of the country that this has been done...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more debate on this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, Minister has given reply. It has become a convention in Rajya Sabha, the way questions are asked and replies are given. But this convention had not developed in this House till now. So I was not requesting for response in the beginning. But any colleagues requested for the response, you responded, we are not satisfied with that, because he has not clarified even a single issue which is not there. What is there, he has said about that only. You said what you have done is right, nothing is wrong I think it conveys wrong message to the whole country. We will speak at length when

structured debate on joint statement takes place. Now we are leaving the House.

16.33 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani, Shri Sharad Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB : We also are not satisfied...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

16.34 hrs.

# DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2009-2010 – Contd.

## Ministry of Power

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bapiraju, you may continue your speech.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in continuation of my speech, first I would like to say that Dr. Manmohan Singh, the hon. Prime Minister, being a statesman, has taken this decision to go into this agreement. There is no doubt that we all belong to different political parties, but we have a vision and it is with a vision that the hon. Prime Minister has taken this decision to go in for this agreement on the nuclear deal with the United States. He even once was willing even to resign from his post of the Prime Minister on this issue. The Chairperson of the UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi even at the cost of losing the Government decided to go ahead with this agreement. Shri Rahul Gandhi took a step ahead and clarified to the people about the agreement that this country has signed with the United States. So, the thinking of statesmen are like this only.

\*Not recorded.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated a solar plant because he felt that solar energy can help change the destiny of this country.

Sir, solar energy is God's gift to us. Our nation is a tropical country and we are having more hours of sunshine. At the same time, great intensity of gravity is there on which we can take advantage of. In our country, hydel power and solar energy are going to help us. Initially, infrastructure cost may be there but later, it is going to help us. As regards solar energy, you have rightly planned. By 2020, you are thinking of producing 20,000 MW. By 2030, you are thinking of producing about one lakh megawatts and by 2050, you are thinking of producing two lakh megawatts. It is going to help us in a big way. Our demand is very high and at the same time, production is very low for which we should be definitely be more aggressive.

About transmission and distribution losses, when I was a Member in the Parliamentary Committee, I requested and urged on this point. The loss at that time was 38 per cent and now, the average loss is 34 per cent. I am proud of saying about Andhra Pradesh that our Chief Minister has provided free electricity for ryots. About 2,80,000 connections are given for ryots. Nowhere in the country is such a thing found. It is 100 per cent subsidized. So, if there is a will, there is a way. Only because of this will, he is able to do it. He did not share the cost with the Government of India. He is able to give it for seven to nine hours since July. This is going to help the ryots in a big way. I urge through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to find a way to give free electricity for the agriculturists of the entire nation. I do not advise you to give 100 per cent from your side. It can be 50 per cent from the State and for the rest 50 per cent you may contribute.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

It is being provided 100 per cent already in Andhra Pradesh.

As regards infrastructure, even after plans are being sanctioned and the Expert Committee has given

[Shri K. Bapiraju]

permission, little civil petitions are giving hurdles. Nuclear energy was sanctioned 20 years back in Andhra Pradesh for Nagarjuna Sagar Dam but because of some allegations, it was stopped. The Department is entertaining small petitions which is not good. The Expert Committee Report should be upheld as it can save time and crores of rupees.

We are able to give 100 per cent subsidy in Andhra Pradesh because we have streamlined the Department. We have brought down the transmission and distribution losses from 38 per cent which is the average in the country to 18 per cent. It is because of the great effort taken by the hon. Chief Minister who has made them to work on this aspect. So, I urge the Government of India to make all efforts in this regard. There is the Nandan Report also to reduce losses on commercial and technical sides. We will be benefited by that Report. Definitely losses can come down, energy can be saved and it will benefit the ryots.

I would like to tell one point about hydel power. In Darjeeling, hydel power came one and a half centuries back. It is the first of its kind in Asia and not in India. That is the first unit in Asia. But we are not able to pick up as much as we should. We are having the potential for it. God is so kind. The North-Eastern Region is having a lot of potential for hydel power. When I asked about Arunachal Pradesh about ten years back when I was a Member, they said that there are no transmission lines. You can create transmission lines but you should not avoid production for that reason. Both can be done simultaneously.

I want a healthy competition between India and China. Our efforts are not sufficient. I would request that once in a quarter the Prime Minister should take a review of the performance of Ministers and the power position should be reviewed. Unless the power position is improved, the production of essential commodities, like rice and edible oil cannot improve. Now, the essential commodity is only power. Unless power is there, we cannot expect any foreigner to invest here. Our country can develop only through energy.

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh) : Sir, today power generation situation in the whole country is very serious and this has become a national problem. So, power generation can not be left for the States only, Union Government cannot shirk from its responsibility. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana's work is also lagging behind the set targets. Alongwith Madhya Pradesh State there are many villages of some States where even today electricity has not reached. Really it is the biggest challenge today because even after 62 years of Independence we could not provide electricity to the villages whereas electricity is regarded as tool of development, therefore union Government should extend its co-operation to all the State Governments in removing difficulties being faced in power generation.

Due to scarcity of rain in Madhya Pradesh during the last year very little power generation has been taking place, hence the union Government should provide required quantity of coal to Madhya Pradesh for running coal based power plants and allocate funds at the earliest for power generation schemes so that sufficient electricity could be provided to the people of Madhya Pradesh. The Union and the State Government should take concrete steps at the earliest for setting up big power plants and provide necessary resources to the private sectors also so as to attract the investors towards this sector. Emphasis should be laid on setting up more power generation units or rivers flowing through hilly regions of the country, necessary steps should be taken to check electricity theft and all from factory owner to common men should be treated equally.

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner) : Sir, Rajasthan has claimed power sharing of the following hydro power generation projects of Rajasthan according to the successive agreements with Punjab of Power Projects regarding water share of satluj, Beas and Ravi rivers and conditions of Indus water treaty, the following claims have been filed regarding share of power generation Projects.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity	Share demanded by State	
		Percentage	Megawatt
Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Project	134	20.0	26.8
Mukerian Hydro Power Project	207	58.5	121.1
UBDC Phase-Second	45	52.6	23.67
Then Dam Project	600	52.6	315.6
Shahpur Kandhi Hydro Power Project	168	52.6	88.37
Total	1154		575.54

For accord of permission of providing water to the Nangal Hydel channel to Ropar thermal power station an agreement was signed on 10.05.1984 between power minister, Union Government and State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan in which following decision was taken:—

- Union Government will ask supreme court of India its opinion on claims of Rajasthan and Haryana of power generated in power projects Punjab Ravi and Beas rivers namely Theen dam Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian, UBDC Phase-II and shahpur Kandhi Hydro Power projects, and
- Union Government will keep in mind the claims for allocation of additional power from the unallotted share of central power plants to the States of Rajasthan and Haryana.

Abovementioned both the decisions were not complied During this period, the State Government have been continually making efforts with Union Government for getting its share of power at every level like North Region Council conference and in Chief Ministers Conference etc.

However, claim has not been forwarded to the supreme Court for seeking its opinion and nor has Rajasthan been allocated additional power from the unallocated quota of the Central Power Sector Enterprises as per the agreement.

Punjab has started to utilize the power being generated from the Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian, UBDC phase-II and Theen dam hydroelectricity projects after commissioning them.

On this issue, it was decided in the meeting of the officers of the States and union territories of the northern region held in Chandigarh on 16/9/1984 that:—

- A background note of the said matter be prepared by Central Electricity Authority/central water commission and sent to concerned States for seeking their comments.
- It will be considered in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of States of the northern region.
- For the time being, Government of India will, apart from allocating power from central Power Plants, accord sanction for special allocation.

A committee was constituted by central Electricity Authority in February, 1999 to prepare a background note for fixing the share of States in the power generated from the hydel power projects of Punjab. On the basis of the comments received by the States, the committee reached to the conclusion that it would be best suited to the interests of all the concerned States that the agreement among the Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Government of India signed on 10.05.1984, be adhered to. So far no action has been taken in this regard by the Government of India.

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

Rajasthan Government made requests from time to time for complying with the agreement but no concrete action has been taken in this regard at the level of the Union Government. So, through you, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Power that all the concerned States should comply with the provision of the agreement of 1984 and the Union Government should take initiative in this regard.

An increase of 160 per cent was made in the budget of the year 2009-10 under the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) but in order to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power, no announcement for taking up any concrete programme has been made in the budget. Solar Energy can also play an important role in increasing power generation. Presently, solar equipments which particularly include panel boards are very expensive due to which the general public is not using them even though entire Rajasthan is full of solar energy. There is a need to erect basic infrastructure for solar power generation. Solar energy based technology, should be obtained wherever it is available and once the solar energy is available to the people at par with the rates of conventional power, solar energy can become acceptable to them. People also have less knowledge about solar energy equipments. Therefore, through you, I demand from the hon. Minister that solar panels be erected at public places like collectorate premises, court premises etc. where people have to visit day in and day out and these equipments should be displayed there free of cost so that public awareness could be created in this regard and they could be attracted towards solar energy.

Wind energy plants have been set up in district Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Seeker of Rajasthan but other areas also need to be surveyed to gauge their potential for wind energy generation and as per my knowledge, Bikaner area is also suitable in this regard. So, the Government of India, should conduct survey for gauging the viability of wind energy and make announcement for providing special incentive to the units which can be set

up in Bikaner region so that power generation in the field of wind energy could increase and the objective of reducing the gap between demand and supply set forth in the budget could also be met.

Though increased allocation has been made for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in the budget of the year 2009-10 but this increase is insufficient in view of the demand. The Rajasthan Government had forwarded project proposals to the union Government for its approval through supplementary Scheme under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana but so far they have not been sanctioned. They need to be sanctioned at the earliest so that the APL and BPL people of the State could be given connection.

The implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is delayed due to the lack of proper monitoring of the scheme. So there is a need to further strengthen the monitoring system in this regard.

The work of Barsinghsar project in my parliamentary constituency under the Neyveli Lignite Project is almost complete however, no programme has been defined for its commissioning it. There was also a programme of setting up a plant for additional power generation of upto 250 Megawatt but nothing concrete has been done for its implementation. So, programme should be fixed for Barsinghsar and for conducting the survey work of and setting up of plants at Ridi, Bithnok, Headla and Palana at the earliest.

\*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur) : Thank you, Chairman Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, presently, there are 26,90,000 power connections for agricultural purposes and there are about 1,00,000 unauthorised pump connections. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, which promised minimum 7 hours of power supply, is not in a position to give adequate power supply for the last ten days. Even if we set up numerous sub-stations or transformers, if we do not generate enough power we won't be in a position to meet the power requirements of our farmers. Sir, I would

---

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

like to bring to your notice that the inadequate rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, is very unfavourable for farmers. Till now, sowing has not been done. Most of the farmers depend on pump sets. Only when there is sufficient power generation and regular power supply, the condition of our farmers will improve.

If we do not meet their requirements now, we will be pushing our farming community to a bleak and uncertain future. In 1993, the power generation in Andhra Pradesh was 5635 MW, which rose to 10,635 MW in 2003, during N. Chandrababu Naidu's TDP regime. In the last four years, there is an increase of only 800 MW. If the power generation could match our power requirements, then, the condition of our farmers would have been much better. They promised to give 9 hours of power supply in place of 7 hours, but due to inadequate power generation, they are not in a position to fulfil their promises. The Hydel Power Generation is on the decline. From a generation capacity of 2500 MW, only 800 MW is generated now due to scanty rainfall, and reduced water level in dams.

As a result, there is an increase in instances of farmers' suicides. This Government should take steps to check these suicides and to ensure proper power supply for agricultural pump sets. In such a situation, the budgetary allocation for this sector is only Rs. 2080 crores. We could not give power connections to SC/ST and OBC colonies. China, which used to generate less power than us, now generates 4 to 5 times more than we do. When will we reach those levels? When will we be able to meet our power needs and demands? I demand this Government to come out with a statement, when they are going to provide enough power for the agricultural sector, domestic and industrial sector? With these demands, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

*[English]*

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants related to the Ministry of Power.

Power is an essential component in the economic growth of any country. As per economists, an investment

of Rs. 1 crore in the power sector results in a Rs. 20 crore growth in the economy. In the light of this, we should understand the role and importance of the power and the Government should make sincere efforts to increase the power generation.

Power has a key role to play not only in economic growth but also in poverty reduction. It will help us to enhance the agricultural production, industrial growth, educational progress, ensure good health of our people, sufficient supply of drinking water and better governance, etc. For example, if the Government is able to provide 12 hours power supply with three-phase electricity and single phase for the remaining hours to rural areas, our agricultural production will go up, our farmers would lead a happy life, and our country would progress. I am of the opinion that if at all we achieve all-round development of our country, the Government should ensure electricity to all the people of our country. If it is done, we need not give subsidy to agriculture and also it is not necessary to provide food at subsidized rates. When our farmers become self-sufficient, it means our country is self-sufficient. If the Government will not come forward to evolve a long-term strategy to generate electricity by utilizing all the resources, we cannot ensure progress in agriculture, industries and in other sectors. If our farmers cannot become self-sufficient, then how long a Government can ensure food security to our people at subsidized rates? It is very difficult to continue this for a long time. That is why the Government should adopt a pro-active energy strategy to increase power generation so that we can provide electricity to every household in the country. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to ensure, at least, basic light in each and every household and to install single phase transformer in each and every village to provide electricity in the evening hours.

Another important point that I would like to mention is that the population in cities in Karnataka like Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad, etc. has increased abnormally. Hence, the demand for power supply has also increased. There are more than 3,500 software companies in Bangalore city alone. It is the duty of the Government to

[Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy]

provide power for development of industries as well as for software companies. I would also like to mention for your kind information that some of the software companies have already sped away from Bangalore due to non-availability of sufficient power to them. Many young and educated youths, particularly engineers, have lost their jobs in the last few years.

Sir, it is very important to think about long-term planning. At this juncture, I am proud to say that the erstwhile Mysore State had an enviable and glorious position of establishing the first major hydro-electric generating station at Shivasamudram, which is in my district and parliamentary constituency. The technology at that time was still in its infancy even in the advanced countries. The longest transmission line at the highest voltage in the world was constructed to meet the power needs as early as in 1902. Therefore, I impress upon the Government to come forward to find out the possibility of increasing power generation in the country and also in my State of Karnataka. There is an ideal location in Karnataka which is called Makedatu. This Cauvery Basin lies in the border of my Parliamentary Constituency. Apart from this, the Central and the State Governments should work together to find out various steps to generate power by using non-conventional energy sources like wind, solar, bio-mass, co-generation in the sugar industry, etc.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY (Nellore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants, Ministry of Power.

Power is a very critical and very essential infrastructure for the development of any country. That is why, our planners from Independence onwards, have been giving priority for the power sector in all the successive Five Year Plans. At the time of Independence, the power generation was only 1362 MW. But now, we could reach almost 1,45,000 or 1,50,000 MW. By 2011-12, our requirement will

be 2,33,000 MW and by 2021-22, it will be 4,88,000 MW. Our forecast says again that by 2030, it will be 9,50,000 MW.

It is a very Herculean task for any Government to achieve this target. Unless otherwise we plan it in a proper way, we may not be able to reach this target. Moreover, unless otherwise we take up power generation in all the spheres like hydro, thermal, solar and wind energy also, we may not be able to reach the target.

The Government of India has launched the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana....(Interruptions) The Government of India has launched this very ambitious Programme of electrifying all the villages in the country by covering 551 Projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,275 crore during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans. Under this Project, it was programmed to electrify around 1,25,000 villages nationwide out of which 61,818 villages have been electrified so far. It was also programmed to release 2.43 crores BPL services throughout the country out of which 60.58 lakh BPL services have been released.

In Andhra Pradesh, if I may say so, it was also programmed to electrify 21,623 villages out of which 16,632 villages have been electrified so far. Further as against the target of 21,14,317 number of BPL services, 18,67,309 services have been released. As you know very well, the Andhra Pradesh Government is giving free power supply for seven hours for 30 lakh pumpsets. Now, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is going to enhance it from seven hours to nine hours. Also, as I mentioned earlier, the demand of power by 2030 will be 9,50,000 MW. By 2050, out of the 9,50,000 MW, the demand will be short of 1,50,000 MW.

This will be the deficit even after exploring all the possibilities of producing power through hydro, thermal and all other sources. By 2050 we will be having a deficit of 4,12,000 megawatt. So how can we bridge this gap? This can be done only by developing nuclear power. That is why, I would like to thank the UPA Government, the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh for taking a bold decision in spite of so many hurdles

to sign the Civil Nuclear Agreement with the United States of America. By developing nuclear energy through this agreement, we can reduce our deficit. From a deficit of 1,50,000 mw in 2030, we can reduce it to only 50,000 mw and by 2050, we can reduce the deficit from 4,12,000 mw to merely 7,000 mw. That means, we can make up 4,05,000 mw.

So, this is really a historic agreement and the entire country would be thankful to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh for taking this bold decision. The future generations will be very grateful to the decision taken by the UPA Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion. I hail from Bihar. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is being considered the most popular scheme in the country. The hon. Members who spoke prior to before me appreciated this scheme a lot and also tried to highlight its shortcomings before the House. My first submission is that there was no provision of three-phase electricity under the scheme. Only wire has to be extended in it and a transformer of more capacity has to be installed. The Member who initiated the discussion is sitting next to me. I got an opportunity to visit his constituency. He had purchased the transformer of 100 KV from his MPLAD fund. The price of the said transformer and the transformer of 25 KV being installed by their grid is the same. It has to be looked upto bottom. I would just like to draw your attention towards the fact as to what kind of is the reason behind such a huge difference in the prices.

The benchmark provision for the electrification of villages has also been substantially reduced. Only Rs. 4 lacs have been provided for the electrified villages and for unelectrified villages, the provision is only of Rs. 13 lacs. I belong to Bihar and the population density of Bihar is maximum. The number of hamlets in each village is also more than that of other States of the country. Besides while

only 10 percent families were envisaged to be provided power, now 100 per cent BPL families have to be covered which is enhancing the cost. This would be in public interest if the benchmark provision is raised and high power capacity transformers are set up as per requirement. I demand liberalization of norms under the electrification scheme and it should be increased in view of the special requirement of Bihar. A separate DPR has been submitted here by the State Government. I would urge again for the grant of approval in this regard. I express gratitude and congratulate him for raising the allocation from Rs. 40 thousand crore to Rs. 53 thousand crore in the budget. As such, I would again urge that the DPR submitted by my State should be approved. I have mentioned his Ministry's scheme that is being run.

17.00 hrs.

However, in respect of the sanction given during the Tenth Five Year Plan, I would like to submit about my district only as it would take much time to elaborate about all the States of the country. Today morning, I got a report from the district administration under which for the 10th five year plan which was due for completion two years back, 4480 kilometers of HT and LT lines were sanctioned while the additional requirement was of 2500 kms. Total 1129 transformers of 25 kva and 16 kva are sanctioned while there is additional requirement of 1800 transformers of 25 kva. These figures are of 10th Five Year Plan. You can very well understand that sanctioned transformers are quite less than what were required, while the period of the 10th Five Year Plan was over two years back. That task is incomplete as yet. I am talking about my district only.

I would also like to speak about the 11th Five Year Plan. There are 1345 villages in my constituency. I have mentioned about the 744 villages that had been covered during the 10th Five Year Plan. That plan period has elapsed two years back, but only half of the material required has been delivered so far. 926 kms. of HT and LT lines are envisaged during the 11th Five Year Plan for the remaining 535 villages and the additional requirement is of 1020 kms. Similarly....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Radha Mohanji, now, conclude your speech.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have mentioned now about my area only...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody is talking about his/her respective constituency. You conclude now as there is paucity of time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : I have started my speech just now. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am giving only this much time to each member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : It is my submission that the additional requirement of the 10 Five Year Plan be sent and also the additional requirement of the 11th Five Year Plan pending with the Ministry be also sent. I would also like to bring the subject of power generation to the notice of the hon. Minister. The per capita availability of power in Bihar per annum is only 75-80 units while the national average is of 600-650 unit. As per the National Power Policy, by the year 2012 the national average has to be raised to 1100 units per person....(Interruptions)

Sir, this is the condition of Bihar. He is saying that the State may carry out this task, however, the proposal, have already been sent here...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Radha Mohanji, there is paucity of time, so, you may lay your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : The Union Government contends that the State Government should make efforts. Our Government has written for arranging coal for projects having a capacity of more than 20 thousand megawatts. However, coal linkages are still not being given. A letter had been sent on 27.6.06 for the expansion of

the Barauni Thermal and the Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Stations set up under the public sector. We have also deposited a sum of Rs. 5 lacs each with the Ministry of Coal as the processing fee for the same. However, this matter has been pending with the Ministry of Power till date. Apart from this, we have deposited the processing fees for the other projects as well. There are dozens of such schemes for which fee have been deposited, but allocation of coal linkage is awaited. There is a need to move forward in this direction in a mission mode, however, while the opposite of this is taking place.

Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that on 13th July, 2009, hon. Minister of Power had replied in the Rajya Sabha that as per the available information coal is available only for 7 days in the 78 per cent coal based thermal power plants of the country while the condition of the 10 plants is very bad where coal is available only for just four days. At present, the stock of coal across the country is 11 thousand million tonnes while the general requirement is of 22 million tonnes.

Sir, I regret to State that one out of the eight units of the National Aluminium Company, having a capacity of 100 megawatts, is lying closed due to the shortage of coal. The NALCO requires 15000 tonnes of coal per day, while it is able to receive only 10,000 to 12,000 tonnes of coal. NTPC's thermal power station of Madhya Pradesh is also being supplied less coal than its capacity.

The same situation is prevailing in our Barauni and Kanti Thermal Power Plants in Bihar. It is not being supplied there. Certainly, I will conclude with in two minutes after putting my views on those facts before you which are responsible for failure in power sector. As far as installed power generation capacity in India is concerned it is only 1.5 lakh MW as on date, whereas. ...(Interruptions) China has achieved installed capacity of 8 lakh MW. The manner in which the gap between demand and supply of power in peak hours is on constant rise is definitely a matter of concern for power security in the country. The shortage in power supply was 7 per cent as on 31st January, 2004,

and now this has gone upto 9.5 per cent. Availability in peak hour was 10.7 per cent short in during the year 2003-04 upto 31st January, 2004 and now it has gone upto 13.8 per cent as on 30th June, 2009. Only 18,420 MW power has been achieved against the target fixed for generation of 41,000 MW power during 10th Plan. In this way, only 44% of the total target fixed has been achieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member, now this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 15-minutes time.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record it.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have a list of 23 hon. Members who are yet to speak on the Demand for Grants. Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members to confine their speeches to only five minutes.

[Translation]

\*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for granting me an opportunity to speak on an important issue of 'Power'.

I am very happy that the Power Minister is very experienced, hard working and understands every pain / grievance. But the pain is so much that it would be very difficult for him to solve.

In the whole of India there is deficiency of electricity, how this deficiency has to be solved the Power Minister is working hard on it. But the problem is that in the Address of the President in Parliament it was said that "My Government would produce 13000 MW of electricity of

every year"; but the Government has said that 13000 MW's are less and they would produce 18000 MW every year.

I am very happy that the vision of Power Minister is very good and high. He believes in high statistics and ambitions but they are not been fulfilled. In 2008-2009, 3500 MW of electricity was produced; just see the difference, on one side it is 18000 MW and actual electricity produced is 3500 MW. I request the Power Minister that we he should only have that statistical data which could be achieved and he should work harder.

Chairman Sir, I want to tell about the crisis of electricity, especially about the commitment of the Power Minister to give electricity to 108000 villages, I don't know how many villages they have covered, as there are so many village where electricity has not reached. These statistics are wrong!

Few days ago the Health Minister had given the statement that "the population can be controlled if people watch TV from 8 PM to 12 PM". If electricity is there than the TV could be watched, if there is no electricity how would they watch TV and how would population be controlled. I request that control would not be achieved only by suggestions but by working on the ground. Keeping in view the statement of the Health Minister at least electricity be provided from 8 PM to 12 PM. We are not even giving electricity during 8 PM to 12 PM.

This is not enough, there is a report of Deepak Parekh committee that Rs. 750000 crores is needed to produce electricity to meet the current demand and cover the balance. Through your medium I want to ask the Minister within how many years would he be able to arrange the money. Until we have the required amount of money from where would we than produce the electricity. It is very important that the required sum of money be arranged.

Chairman Sir, we are suffering an annual loss of Rs. 40000 crores due to the shortage of electricity. If we have the required electricity. We could save this annual loss of Rs. 40000 crores.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala]

Chairman Sir, an important issue which I request through your medium is that the power loss due to transmission losses globally is about 23% whereas in India it is 32%. Until we reduce the transmissions losses, the losses of electricity would keep on increasing. Three main centres that is production, distribution and transmission are in electricity. Transmission losses are maximum in India. Regarding distribution, Chairman Sir, I want to say that amount of theft of electricity is enormous, and this should be controlled though it is a State subject. The transmission lines are also old and have not been replaced till today thus effecting transmission.

Chairman Sir, In the Centre Electricity Act of 2003 it has been recommended that the Electricity Boards in States be dissolved; the production, transmission and generation be bifurcated. The Power Minister knows well that the Electricity Boards of States are running losses in crores. No State is ready to dissolve these boards as the question is who would compensate these losses. If the Centre wants that this Act of 2003 be implemented in all the States than maximum help be given be the States to help its Electricity Boards.

Chairman Sir, I want to speak about my State Punjab i.e. we need about 8170 MW of electricity but due to less production we are facing shortage of 3000 MW. I am thankful to the Power Minister for sanctioning few days ago 100 MW of more electricity to both Punjab and Haryana to be divided 50 MW each between them.

As there is so much shortage of electricity; paddy cultivation cannot be done as tube-wells don't function without electricity. So this grant of 100 MW be further increased. The losses of Punjab State Electricity Board be covered and it be helped.

I request that to cover the shortage of electricity and to help the farmers Punjab Government has stopped power supply to industry for three days, reduced the timings of school/offices. This is being done to save the farmers so that people of India can have there daily meal. My request

is that this is an important issue and all of us have to jointly work-hard because until we solve this matter concerning power deficiency than India would not develop.

*[English]*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has earmarked a Plan Outlay of Rs. 9,202 crore for the Ministry of Power in the Union Budget. The total outlay for this sector, including the internal and external budgetary resources of Rs. 43,896 crore of Public Sector Undertakings functioning under this Ministry, is estimated at Rs. 53,126 crore. This looks impressive but the sector continues to suffer from shortfalls which in turn are adding to the bottlenecks in this sector.

Coming to the scheme, APDRP, this is a very important scheme for reducing the gap between power demand and supply. The Finance Minister proposes to increase the allocation for this scheme to Rs. 2,080 crore. This is a steep increase of 160 per cent above the allocation made in the Budget for the year 08-09.

Now coming to the performance of the power sector, what we have seen is that the last few years have been very unsatisfactory. There have been slippages in power capacity addition resulting in time and cost overruns. Now coming to the growth in power generation, this has also been sluggish and power deficit has increased sharply during this period. If we look at, the three years' figure indicates the sad State of affairs. Growth in generation has dropped sharply in the last financial year. The increase was the lowest in three years. Sir, 2.7 per cent was the growth in electricity generation in 2008-09. It fell much short of the targeted nine per cent. In 2007-08, the growth was 6.3 per cent; and in 2006-07, the growth was 7.3 per cent. The power deficit increased during 2008-09 because the growth in demand or requirement at 5.1 per cent was greater than the availability at 3.8 per cent, especially the Western and North-Eastern regions experienced the maximum shortages. Even the PLF in the thermal power stations in the country declined in 2008-09 due to assorted reasons like shortage of coal and gas.

Coming to the capacity addition, in capacity addition, both in the Central and State sectors and in the private sector, there has been a huge shortfall. The capacity addition during 2008-09 was the lowest in three years. Only 3,454 MW was added in 2008-09 as against 9,623 MW in 2007-08 and 6,853 MW in 2006-07.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan sets an ambitious target of 78,700 MW. As of now, 12,717 MW has been added in the first two years of the Plan period. This means, 66,000 MW capacity will have to be added in the next three years, that is, at the rate of 22,000 MW annually, which, I feel, is not possible and the slogan of the Government that "Power to all by 2012" will remain a pipe dream.

Now coming back to the privatization of or the unbundling of the Electricity Department, it has been two decades since the reforms were initiated in the power sector and Independent Power Producers were allowed entry to set up power plants but, in my opinion, what we do not see is the desired result nor is there visible growth in capacity addition in the power sector, especially by the IPP, and this is affected by time and cost overruns. So, in power sector, in my opinion, the private sector has failed to live up. Moreover, the cost of power brought from IPPs is becoming prohibitive while in the Central and State sector, it is much cheaper.

When we talk about energy security, we have to, in my opinion, secure the power sector from the growing stranglehold of the private players in this sector as well as in the related sectors like coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is high time and I think it is the right time to take a close look at the cost and benefits of the so-called reforms in power sector, which have given a free hand to the private players in generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity. Private players need to be disciplined so that they are made accountable for any slippage in the shortfalls in capacity addition.

Lastly, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that the Central and the State power utilities should be encouraged to take up large scale expansion of their capacities. My suggestion to the Government is that they should have a

relook at the decision to entrust the ultra mega power projects of 4,000 megawatt to the private players. It is better to take up these projects in the Central sector as there will be no time and cost overruns. An important factor is affordable tariff.

Coming to my State, in conclusion, the NTPC had constructed the first phase of Visakhapatnam unit of 1,000 megawatt – Simhadri. When the previous Telugu Desam Party Government was there, the then Chief Minister had successfully allocated 1,000 megawatt to Andhra Pradesh. In the second phase, a unit of 1,000 megawatt is being constructed. NTPC is saying that 40 per cent of the power would be given to Andhra Pradesh. My request to the hon. Minister of Power is that even in the second phase, 1,000 megawatt has to be given to Andhra Pradesh for the simple reason as mentioned by the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh just now that we are giving free power to the farmers.

I am concluding. Lastly, I come to the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. It is very unfortunate that the State Regulatory Commission and the various State Governments have completely and conveniently forgotten this Energy Conservation Act, 2001. What it says is that an energy audit has to be done and that report has to be sent to REC. In turn it goes to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. What this Energy Conservation Act, 2001 proposed was that by doing so, the energy intensity in the system is reduced which results in reducing generation which ultimately results in lower carbon emissions. The Union Ministry has to sit with all the State Regulatory Commissions and the State Governments. If this is not done, it would be difficult. This Energy Conservation Act, 2001 is a very good device. I hope that the hon. Minister would be able to meet the targets set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House. It is not only India, but the other countries of the world

[Shri Ninong Ering]

are also facing power crisis. However, many hon'ble Members have put their views on this issue before the House, even though I would like to say something about Arunachal Pradesh in few lines on my own. First of all, I am grateful to the Minister of Power for taking up the matter with the Minister of Finance for getting the budget allocation increased from Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 52 crore. I am thankful to him for this. Even yesterday, discussion was held in the House that 50 MW power was allocated for Punjab and Haryana when they were facing drought. Some hon'ble Members also said that there was problem regarding treatment of water of Koshi river in Bihar. It has been learnt that Pala Saheb and Bansal Saheb visited there, discussions were held and perhaps some agreement has been reached. It will, perhaps, be much beneficial for us. The amount of Rs. 1614 crore was earmarked for accelerated power development reforms. This year it has been increased upto Rs. 2080 crore, so I hope that it will benefit the industrialist of the State of Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal and the courses in IT technology. In our State, too, efforts are being made to launch APDRP in many towns. We have given proposals there and are trying to get it started through the Power Finance Corporation. We have Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, which is also a very big scheme. We have fixed a target of Rs. 5400 crore which will be beneficial for all those people across the country who are backward, live in remote areas and come from BPL families. In 2008-09, there was requirement of 1,09,809 MW in the country, but 96785 MW was available, so we had a shortfall of 13024 MW. This time the Minister of Power has fixed the target of 69,000 MW from thermal power, 78,000 MW from coal 16,000 MW from gas, 1,199 MW from oil, 36,900 MW from hydroelectric and 13,242 MW from other renewable energy sources. Thus, we have the target of 1,50,000 MW power all together including power generation from Chatak, Nathpa, Tehri and other small renewable energy sources.

One can imagine on its own that at the time of independence our capacity was only 508 MW, but today we are getting 36,916 MW from hydro power only.

Sir, I will take two minutes more because I would like to say something about Arunachal Pradesh, which is our State, and it is the only State, which can solve power problem in future.

We have 11th Plan in which we have requirement of further 2,600 MW and 400 MW. Out of the Power projects which are on the verge of completion, one is in Suwansiri, and another in Twang. One is 12,000 MW project and the other 600 MW. Thus, we have target of 2,600 MW in 11th Plan, 20000 MW in 12th Plan and 12,400 MW in 13th Plan.

[English]

It means that 35,000 MW of power is already in the process of construction. We cannot be satisfied with that. [Translation] the most important is that we should have three priorities in this regard. Among these one is [English] Installation of the State grid [Translation] It means that all our power project have to connected with one another. Other thing is [English] transmission line from the North-Eastern States to the main. [Translation] There is need to meet requirement, for example, we have to take up the matter with the PGCL and we should have full assistance from the Central Government because transmission of 2500 K.M. from Arunachal Pradesh to Delhi is a very big problem which has to be addressed. If we are able to do this, we can generate power there, but it is very difficult to transmit it. [English] But as you come to the chicken neck. [Translation] we call it chicken neck, because whenever you go to Siliguri, you will see there that it is 18 K.M. stretch where our all development programmes are undertaken. It has road networking and rail connectivity. So keeping in view all these things, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to pay special attention towards it so that the problems likely to be faced by Arunachal Pradesh in future could be addressed at the earliest Concluding I just want to say that:—

"Look ke auron ka dhan raj banaya hoga;  
Mehaj roti ke liye saikron ko mohtaj banaya hoga;  
Wahi Shahanshah ne weham mein aakar;  
Kabra par mumtaj ke ek taj banaya hoga."

I want to tell you just one thing that today many people stage walk out and protest on trivial things. But we should think about our those big projects and evergreen forests, which are located at the border of China. If I have to go to China, I am not issued visa by saying that *[English]* you are part of us. How can we give visa to you? *[Translation]* Through you, I want to say that the issue of Arunachal Pradesh and China should be resolved. Why should we have to raise it every time? If I will go to China, I will go there by taking visa. Here they are framing so many programmes, so they must think about us because we, too, come have from such a distance. *[English]* But we are true nationalists. We are part of our great country and we are proud to be Indians.

*[Translation]*

I thank for providing me the opportunity to speak.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, electricity is important in the lives of people and in the growth of the economy of a country. It is the central axis. Having this in mind, Central Electricity Act was passed in 1948 to keep power generation in the public sector. Thereafter, Electricity Boards were set up in the States. We could see a growth of these public sector undertakings which generated power to the tune of 1,47,000 MW. When the demand for power increased, the Government failed to increase power generation in a matching way, as a result of which the people and the country are facing power cut. The public, the farmers and the industrial units are greatly affected by these power cuts. We need to evolve ways and means to increase power generation so that we could meet the demands from various sectors.

Our country has got vast and rich potential to generate power in so many ways. If we could go in for linking the major rivers of the country, our hydel power potential will surge up tremendously. National Inter River Linking Authority has found out the feasibility to link 30 major rivers of the country. Hence there is an urgent need to go in for linking these rivers and efforts must be made to

generate more power through increased hydel power projects.

In my constituency, Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar rivers can be linked through which the power generation potential can be increased manifold. Hence there is a need to go in for this project. In the mean time, we must make use of the potential of wind energy and we can generate more power through the setting up of wind mills in a big way. These wind mills can be set up both on land and also on water bodies. Hence, due importance must be given to power generation from wind mills.

The bagasse available from sugar factories as a byproduct of sugarcane can be used for setting up power generation plants. So we must go in for making use of this potential of converting sugarcane waste to useful electricity.

We have Neyveli Lignite Corporation and there is a Thermal Power Station. We do not have such power stations elsewhere in the State and hence there is huge power shortage in Tamil Nadu. Power generation is inadequate and power cut has become rampant. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to give more electricity from NLC's unit to Tamil Nadu so that we are helped to overcome power scarcity. The Government has announced that the contract labour there working for a long time without being regularized would get a fair deal soon. They must soon be made permanent employees. There is enough potential to go in for the fourth unit there in NLC. I urge upon the Government to go in for that to tide over the power crisis in Tamil Nadu.

We are talking about nuclear power that can contribute to the power needs of the country in a big way. We have nuclear technology available with us already. Thorium is available in our soil. We have technology to generate power from nuclear reactors. We can be self-reliant without having to look for aid from any other country. We need not pledge our sovereignty with other countries like the US. Hence, I urge upon the Government to withdraw from the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. We must go in for increasing power generation indigenously. We have the potential to produce heavy water that is required for the

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. Lingam]

atomic reactors. One such industrial unit that can produce heavy water is SPIC. That unit which was a PSU and became a private unit later is now shut down. The potential of this unit must not go waste. Hence, efforts must be made to revitalize this industrial unit in the interest of the nation and power generation. This unit can contribute to the Green Revolution of this country by way of manufacturing fertilizers and it can also contribute to power generation by way of manufacturing heavy water needed in the nuclear reactors. The organization SPIC that saw silver jubilee remains closed now. By way of re-opening SPIC and producing Heavy Water, We can have Heavy Water supply to Koodankulam Atomic Power Project. Commencement of power generation in Koodankulam can help the power-starved Tamil Nadu in a big way.

Today there is manpower shortage in the power generation and distribution companies that used to be Electricity Boards. Outdated transformers and cables are causing power loss while maintenance work is hampered by want of work-force. Our EBs must be strengthened by way of employing workers in adequate number to attend to transformers and cables for transmission ensuring proper maintenance. I urge upon the Government to attend to this need on an urgent basis to help overcome the power crisis that stare at our face.

While emphasizing the need to generate more power, I also urge upon the Government to provide electricity to the needy poor, the farmers and the weavers free of cost and suitable schemes must be evolved in this regard. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, House is discussing on demand for grants for Ministry of Power. Honourable Minister is sitting here. Before coming to other things I would like to say that this year 790 billion units power will be generated and country will depend on that. However, during the year 2008-09, 723 million units was generated in our power houses. As a result of this, we will be on back foot as compared to the last year. This is such a budget that will take us backward as compared

to the last year. The whole country witnessed a gap of 11 per cent in demand and supply of power during off peak hours during in the last years. This year it will increase upto 11.9 percent and the gap between demand and supply will increase during peak hours from 9.3 percent to 12.6 percent. Thus this is such a budget which is clearly showing that the country will be lagging behind in demand and supply as compared to the last year.

Sir, I would like to tell about the status of Bihar vis-a-vis scenario of the whole country from where we come from. There is a very complex situation. This is a poor State where per capita consumption is very low and as a result of this we are backward in every area. But Bihar, which is a part of Eastern Grid, will go in surplus this year in the case of demand and supply. The deficit was 4.5 percent in 2008-09, it will go to a surplus of 2.4 in the year 2009-10. Hon. Member are asking why Bihar is lagging behind in its share in prosperity and production of the country even while being a part of that very eastern region. At present in Bihar the gap between demand and supply during off peak hours is 16.4 per cent.

This difference will go upto 27.9 per cent this year during peak hours though it was 27.6 per cent deficit in the peak hours last year. The gap between demand and supply is increasing with the passage of time and that is the reason of our backwardness. I don't want to go in to a discussion about the supply in various areas in our State. It is true that more than 5 thousand transformers are lying burnt, if they were made functional then our demands would have increased, but I don't want to discuss it here.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention to hon. Minister that if Eastern Grid is in surplus in power production this year, then the allocation for Bihar should be increased and the gap between demand and supply should be decreased. I would like to tell the house that everyday 2500 MW power from Eastern Grid goes outside and Bihar remains in the dark. Bihar purchases electricity, pays money, our farmers are ready to pay money. Another thing is that in our State there is a huge gap between demand and supply in towns and villages, but this is not the place to mention this thing

here. 2500 MW power goes outside to Northern Grid, Western Grid and Southern Grid from Eastern Grid. All our Grids have been created on back to back system, but I have the experience of the last 5-7 years that Eastern Grid never gets electricity from outside for a single hour and only power goes outside from here. Why this injustice is going on? If this policy prevails in this country, the States like Bihar will never become self sufficient in the field of electricity and our need for electricity will never get fulfilled.

Sir, I would like to mention two-three things. To bridge the gap between demand and supply of power it should be distributed to every States equivalent to national ratio. There should be a national policy ensuring not a single State should go above our average deficit in demand and supply. Secondly, with the new production center coming up the tariff rate goes higher. We are a backward State and with the newly set up power stations. We have to purchase electricity to higher rates. My point is that the cost of electricity produced from new and old Power Stations of Central Government should be uniform. We call it general tariff, if the backward States do not get electricity at General tariff, their problems will grow manifold. Today the cost of electricity is fixed according to purchasing capacity. The price of electricity per unit goes upto Rs. 9 of Rs. 10 when we have low frequency and rich States purchase electricity at that time but poor States can not afford Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per unit of electricity at that time. I would like to say that then shouldn't be such kind of a market inside India where a backward States has to purchase electricity at higher rate. I think this is alarming. As the frequency decreases in Grid, price starts increasing. Thirdly, at the national level whatsoever electricity is produced, half of it should go to the agricultural sector. Fourthly, Power Grid which is installing transformer and cables in villages, in Bihar either through Sam Vikas Yojana or Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. Rural Electrification should be done on the lines of PMSY under which the roads are mentioned. This is a provision in the estimate that the roads under PMSY would be maintained in 5 years. But it is not the with the electrification projects. Today I would like to say that rural electrification which was

named after Rajiv Gandhi, more than half of its transformers are burnt, they are small transformers. Who will change those burnt transformers? Bihar Electricity Board says that they do not have transformer of one phase or two phase connection they have three phase transformers only. Government of India is supplying one phase or two phase transformers but Transformers of 16 or 25 Kva capacity are being installed there.

Hon. Minister should see that such a huge amount of Rs. 7500 crore is going to be spent this year at national level should not go in vain. How this country will progress, when our villagers will get electricity? I would like to say one more thing in place of small transformers, transformer of three phase should be installed. Sir, those schemes of Bihar which are a medium to produce its own electricity in Bihar, 450 MW Kadwan Project is still pending approval of Government of India. Our Sone area will also get water from it. Not a single drop of water will be wasted. Kadwan reservoir is the part of Bansagar agreement. If Government of India wants to implement Bansagar agreement and wants to do justice with Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at equal level, they should stop our upper riparian States from stopping water. Kadwan reservoir should be built. It will give 450 MW electricity in peak hours to us and also to Eastern Grid at the time of need and the nation will get electricity. Kosi High Dam has the capacity of generating 3500 MW electricity. Water of Kosi is still the cause of flood. I would like to tell honourable Minister that electricity should be generated from this water.

The most dreaded decision that I have come across is that where the coal will be available there only thermal power station would be established. Even more dreadful thing which is going to happen is....(Interruptions) Speaker Madam, I am going to finish. Those States in which new power station will be established, they are offering to these States that out of the electricity generated 50 per cent of electricity would be provided to them. I want to ask the hon'ble Minister that planning commission is also pressurizing you to enter into this competition. Where this electricity would be generated there will be ample coal and

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

then they will get 50 percent electricity generated. Then how come the backward State like Bihar will get electricity? How the regional imbalance would be removed. I am concluding by giving an example. I want to tell the hon'ble Minister, that in 1990 I was the Minister of Power in Bihar. All you people have witnessed that whenever national level meeting of Power Ministers was convened. I told the people that the widest gap in the demand and supply of electricity has been in Bihar, which is 30 percent, and at that time the Union Power Minister increased the allocation for Bihar. Today there is highest difference. Bihar requires 1500 MW electricity and you are able to supply even less than 1000 MW.

Therefore, my only submission is that the Minister should frame a policy and those States, which have a high difference in demand & supply of electricity, there the electricity quota should not be curtailed at any cost. Now you have taken a decision that we will get an allocated quota of power, otherwise if we get a 1000 MW power against a demand for 1500 MW then Bihar will always remain backward, poor State, there households will not get lit, there agriculture will not be possible.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain) : Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Power.

Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am very grateful to hon'ble Power Minister for increasing the allocation under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana from 40000 to 53000 crore rupees. Through this all poor, small, medium habitations, dalits, tribals and backward villages will get electricity. In addition to this I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister that many States are adopting the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana at their own free will. You wish to make the electricity reach at the doorstep of poor and small and medium habitations, but they are taking

money by making commitment to you but work is not done in those States. I want to give an example of my State i.e. Madhya Pradesh and constituency Ujjain. Rupees 45 crore were allocated in year 2006 for Ujjain. Within two years the electrification of middle level colonies were to be done, but today the condition is such that after three years when contract of those companies have expired and after the expiry of the contract these companies have disappeared and the money has not been utilized. Moreover, the hon'ble Power Minister has also said that on 5th August, 2008 all the members of parliament have been made either Chairman or Coordinator of the said committee but Madhya Pradesh Government did not inform its members of parliament about it.

The arrangements for its monitoring should be made. The money released by Central Government for poor & dalits should be spent judiciously. If that is not being spent in right manner then the accountability for that should be fixed. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, I want to tell that irregularities are going on in Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana and there is a need to pay special attention to it.

Madam, 9 percent more electricity have been generated in 2008-09 as compared to the year 2007-08 for which I want to congratulate the hon'ble Minister.

Madam, many contracts have been signed with private companies, which have not been adhered to. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, I want to tell that contracts have been signed with electricity generating companies for the generation of electricity, but no work has started there till now. Not a single unit of electricity has been generated. But thousands of tonnes of coal is being transported to other States where it is being utilized. The target set for electricity generation for the year 2020 that is based on the electricity generated by private companies. But not a single unit has been generated in Madhya Pradesh, but thousand of tonnes of coal is being mined. Thank you for giving me time to express my views.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to

participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Power for 2009-10.

The Hon'ble Members have been discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power, 2009-10 for a very long time now. I belong to an undeveloped and backward district of Purulia, West Bengal. In this connection, I would like to make a few submissions.

The Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme is an important scheme for reducing the gap between demand and supply of power. With nine 9% per cent plus annual growth of the economy, the energy needs of India are rising sharply. For meeting the growing needs of the economy, the generation capacity has to double itself for every ten years in the next three decades at least. As such there is a need to develop large capacity projects at the national level to meet the power requirements of the country.

The Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana was introduced in 2005. More than 30 per cent of villages are not electrified in my District. Not only in my District, there are some places in my State like Cooch Behar which is the most populated area with Scheduled Castes inhabitants. It is India's first district where 52 per cent Scheduled Castes community people live. But till today, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana has not been introduced in a single village. My humble submission to the hon. Minister would be to look into the matter.

The Ministry of Power launched a unique initiative to facilitate the development of ultra-mega power projects at both coal pitheads and coastal locations. The National Electricity Policy envisages that energy peaking shortage is sought to be overcome by 2012. The Ministry of Power is playing an important role as a facilitator to coordinate with the concerned Ministries and State Governments for ensuring coal linkages as well as for environment and forest clearances.

Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that allocation of power should be done through the UMPPS in consultation with the different States. Also, there should

be regular monitoring of the UMPPS to help facilitate and resolve the key issues of concern. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is that the Ministry of Power should continue to monitor the progress of UMPPS with a view to ensuring that projects are commissioned well within the stipulated timeframe. The Ministry of Power should play an active role in the operationalisation of the projects.

There is a thermal power project in my parliamentary constituency, namely, the Santhaldihi Thermal Power Station. The progress of the work in this project is not satisfactory. There is also a hydro electric power project in my constituency, namely Purulia Pump Storage Project which has been set up with Japanese collaboration. There has been a persistent demand from the people in the Ayodha hills for the operationalisation of this project.

Sir, I would also like to bring to your kind notice that the work of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is not being implemented properly in areas of my constituency. Electric poles have been put up connected by wires, but the transformer has not been installed and as a result the people are not getting electricity and consequently the villagers, the agriculturists and the students are suffering a lot of trouble.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, you may take your seat for a minute.

Hon. Members, since there are many Members yet to speak, if the House desires we may extend the time of the House till this debate is over.

Shri Mahato, you may please continue.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO : Sir, the work of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is being implemented through contractors and they are not working properly. Signboards have been put up but nothing about the *mauja* or the names of the households to be covered in the area have been mentioned anywhere. Even, the Member of Parliament of the area also is not consulted on this. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into these aspects.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I mentioned earlier, since there are many Members to speak on this debate, those hon. Members who want to lay their speeches on the Table of the House, may do so.

Shri K. Sudhakaran.

17.59 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur) : Sir, with immense happiness and pleasure I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Power. But before I deal with the subject I would like to thank your goodself for giving me this opportunity to speak in this debate. I would also like to thank my Party President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for giving me the opportunity to represent the people of Kannur in this august House. I salute the democratic system of India which has enabled me to be here which is the supreme power centre of India.

Sir, India today is a fast growing country and also we have a fast growing economy and maybe after a decade, if we can maintain this growth rate, India will emerge as super economic power in the world.

18.00 hrs.

The main engine which propels the growth of any economy is power. The wheels of our industry and the pump sets in our paddy fields depend on power. We cannot move even an inch without having sufficient power. By considering all these facts, our Finance Minister has enhanced the budget allocation by 160 per cent for the power sector.

Today, we are a power starving country. Our traditional sources of power are hydel and thermal. I come from a State which is mainly depending on hydel power. Our hydel stations are generating their maximum capacity but it is not sufficient to meet the requirements of my State.

Any proposal for a new hydel project gives rise to a lot of environmental problems. Vast areas of flora and fauna

may be affected and can create social and ecological problems. Some hydel stations of Kerala were built during the period of erstwhile Maharajas. Some of them were recently renovated. Among the renovated projects, Pallivasal, Chengulam and Panniyar are notable. The renovation was totally a failure. Only after having spent a huge amount of money, we realised that the generation of power was reduced than what it was before. Actually, it was an unholy deal.

Moreover, the people of Kerala were fooled by a Canadian company. They betrayed the people with the connivance of some political leaders. The notorious Lavalin Case which is rocking the State of Kerala today is a typical case of corruption and lack of guidance of the Central Electricity Authority.

I understand that, as per the existing rules, any project above Rs. 100 crore needs the clearance of the Central Electricity Authority. But I know that in this case, either the Government of Kerala or the Electricity Board have not obtained any prior permission from the Central Electricity Authority. In the last week, during the Question Hour, hon. Member, P.C. Chacko raised a question regarding the same issue to the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. But he did not supplement any answer. So, I ask the hon. Minister, through you Sir, whether the Government will inquire the whole episode and bring to light the irregularities in this deal. If the answer is 'No', a big question will arise in the federal system of India. If all other States go in the way of Kerala, what will be the position of the Central Government? Will the Central Government have any role to control such deals?

To meet the requirements of our nation, it is a reality that we have to produce more power. Thermal power which has the major share in power production in India is depending on coal as fuel. Low quality of Indian coal is emitting huge amount of ash polluting environment and atmosphere, and contributing to global warming. So, in this sector, our options are very limited. We have no option in hydel and we have no option in thermal. We have only one option, that is, nuclear. Today, it is recognised

universally that nuclear power is the cleanest source of power generation and I think, India should go in a big way for nuclear power generation.

In this context, I would like to highlight the Indo-US Nuclear Treaty which is a landmark in the power history of India which ended the nuclear isolation of India over 35 years. ...*(Interruptions)* But a section of our political spectrum made it an issue to topple the Government. I remember the No Confidence Motion moved by the CPI(M) on the floor of this House with the connivance of the BJP which is part of the history of Indian Parliament.

The very same issue was debated during the period of elections. Sir, people gave a clear mandate to the UPA Government to come back to power. This election verdict is a clear message that this nation requires a democratic Government; this nation requires a stable Government; this nation requires a secular Government; and this nation requires a Government that has developmental activities and programmes. So, the people have voted for the UPA. The same people have taught a lesson to the LDF. They had more than sixty Members in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. But the people have returned only two dozen Members in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, already you have taken eight minutes. Your colleagues are waiting. Members from your own Party are waiting. Otherwise, we cannot give opportunity to them.

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN : I have to submit some more issues regarding Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can lay your speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN : I would like to submit some issues regarding Kerala.

Regarding RGGVY Scheme, our State, Kerala, submitted its proposals for fourteen districts. Six of them were cleared. But when the allocation came we got only one district. Out of the 562 allotted districts, Kerala got

only one district. Out of Rs. 25,000 crore, Kerala got only Rs. 19.75 crore.

We used to get a major share of power from Ramagundam, Kaiga and NLC. But Kerala's share has been reduced considerably. I would request the hon. Minister to enhance the quota for Kerala. Kayamkulam thermal power plant is awaiting its promised expansion. In 2005, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh laid the foundation stone for the expansion project. But the promise has remained a promise only. This promise is dragging just like anything.

Regarding Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme, I would like to say that even after all the formalities have been completed, it has not still been cleared. We are awaiting clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest. We have handed over the non-forest lands. We have remitted the amount for compensating afforestation. I am seeking the intervention of the Ministry.

I have many more points to make deal with. But I wind up my speech due to paucity of time.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur) : Madam, even after 62 years of independence there is crisis of electricity in the country and the demand is increasing day by day. The Union government and the State Governments have failed to meet the demand of electricity in the country. Today, we are depending on thermal power alongwith Hydro Power whereas we have not been able to fully exploit the solar, biomass and wind energy, which is abundantly available in our country.

Sir, in the shortage of electricity, we use Generators, which costs us 9 to 10 rupees per unit. If this electricity is generated through solar, wind or biomass then this cost will considerably reduce. When electricity is generated through Diesel sets then there is lesser carbon emission which badly pollutes the environment and which is harmful for human beings, animals, birds and all other animals.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Government subsidy of thousands of crores rupees being provided will also be saved and if this is invested for promoting solar energy, wind energy and bio-mass energy and such kind of arrangements are made in which these three kind of energies are produced in the country at reasonable rates. For this purpose, Government will have to invest large sum of money on research and development. If this is done then the country will wade through electricity crisis and country will get clean energy.

Sir, the consumption of electricity in Himachal Pradesh is less, but it generates two times more electricity than its requirement, the benefits of which extends to whole of the country. The hon. Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal in the year 1998 at the time of the BJP Government started new hydroelectric projects worth thousands of megawatts. Today Himachal Pradesh generate 6500 megawatts of hydroelectricity which would increase upto 10,000 megawatt by 2012 but transmission lines are required for supplying so much electricity to the people which cost thousands of crores of rupees. Himachal Pradesh Government is spending Rs. 4500 crore on transmission lines and for the transmission of 500 megawatt of electricity, it has requested the Union Government for getting foreign assistance of Rs. 2100 crore. If the Union Government does not pay attention to the request of Himachal Pradesh Government and does not provide it foreign assistance, the power crisis in the country would continue because transmission lines are required to transmit electricity to grid and if the transmission lines are not created, how the power generated can reach the people

The idea behind bringing power into concurrent list from State list was that the Union Government would provide all types of assistance to States regarding power generation and creation of transmission lines. This would help in removing shortcomings and bottlenecks in the way of power generation and transmission. But the Union Government is not discharging its duties properly in this regard and the Union Government holds State Government responsible for any work.

Sir, even today lakhs of villages are powerless. Students are not able to study due to lack of power. If students in lakhs of villages remain uneducated due to lack of electricity, it would finally hamper the progress of the country and the country would not develop in any field. Therefore, it is my request that special attention be paid towards thermal electricity, hydroelectricity, solar energy, wind energy and biomass energy, and heavy investments be made in these fields.

Sir, I have following few suggestions to make :

I want that the hon. Minister should think over them seriously and accept them so that electricity could reach every village. When villages will be lighted, country would automatically be lighted and we would fulfill the dreams of being the leader of the world.

[English]

### **India's demand-supply gap in the electricity sector is critically expanding**

As per India's Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEP) 2006 the primary energy demand will increase by 3 to 4 times by the year 2031-32 and the electricity demand will increase by 5 to 6 times. IEP 2006 had also estimated that by 2031-32 India's dependence on imported fuel would be 11% to 45% for coal and 90%-93% for oil.

If India continues to grow at an average rate of 8 per cent for the next 10 years, the country's demand for power is likely to soar from around 120 GW at present to 315 to 335 GW by 2017, 100 GW higher than most current estimates. Four key factors will drive this demand: (i) India's manufacturing sector growing faster than in the past; (ii) residential consumption growing at 14 per cent over the next 10 years; (iii) **the connection of 125,000 villages to the grid through several programmes that aspire to provide power to all by 2012, and**

IEP 2006 has assessed the electricity demand in the year 2031-32 at 800 GW for sustaining the growth rate of 8%.

**To achieve the 800 GW capacity by 2031-32, the asking rate is additional capacity of 28 GW per year. This is seven fold the average 4 GW rate which India has achieved in the last 10 years.**

#### **Primary Victim of energy shortage is rural India**

Rural India is struggling because of no or little power supply. More than 125000 villages in India are still to be connected to the grid, while a large percentage of those who are grid,

India's development, particularly the 9% GDP growth target of the 11th Five Year Plan, is impossible to achieve until, rural areas become the growth engine. Even private sector consumer goods companies are forced to target the rural areas in a big manner. But their growth also is dependent on higher productivity in rural areas.

#### **Peak demand shortage in India is highly problematic**

**The first victim of peaking power shortage is the poor areas of the country, including the rural area.**

A thrust on the mix of renewable energy could address this problem in a significant manner, as northern and western India is eminently suitable for its high quality solar insolation, while southern India could harness its wind power. The hill States could expand small hydro power capacity, whereas India's vast 55 million hectares of wastelands (as per Wastelands Atlas 2005 prepared by Rural Development Ministry) could provide enough biomass for biomass digesters to produce enough power for rural India. Supplementary energy availability through renewable sources could effectively help meeting peaking demand also.

#### **Reasons for low capacity addition are multifarious**

Inadequate power generating equipment manufacturing capacity (leading e.g. to over dependence on the public sector M/s BHEL);

Currently only about 5 GW of projects are receiving environmental clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 annually;

Many projects (power plant, coal mines, transmission lines, etc.) also involve transfer of forest lands requiring clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 which also is a long procedure. Even where forest land is not required, the right of way is a major issue; and

Difficulties in resolving R&R issues fearing to delays in land acquisition.

In nutshell, it is impossible to meet energy demands of India primarily through coal or hydro-based power while dependence on oil-based power has not been feasible from the outset. **Renewables are the only hope to India's development.**

#### **Response to critical power shortage is weakening India's development prospects**

Due to lack of mandatory provision for supplying power 24x7, the distribution companies (Discoms) switch-off power whenever the shortage of power crosses the quota for the short term/ Unscheduled Interchange (UI) power purchase/ pricing mechanism.

Switching-off of power usually affects those who do not have the paying capacity but 'have the greatest need, such as the small industrial units, small town households, etc. Thus, both the producer economy as well as human development (e.g. power for educational needs) becomes the first victim of any power shortage.

Those consumers who have the capacity shift to diesel-based power generation 'sources, which increase dependence on oil imports and affect the economy due to burgeoning oil subsidy. Increased pollution (both noise and air) becomes another issue.

**The poor and the rural areas are the hardest hit because of power shortage, but they hold the key for additional 3% annual GDP growth**

Various reports including the World Development

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Report 2008 emphasis heavy investment in rural India, especially in increasing efficiency of value chains, increasing value-addition in agribusiness and moving excess farm labour to the rural non-farm economy as vital for sustaining the growth of India.

India's rural areas constantly suffer from acute power shortage. Very large number of villages (more than 125,000) are yet to be electrified, while power supply to those which are/ were electrified is not only erratic and too short of demand but is also historically designed to primarily meet the irrigation demands of the agriculture sector. As a result, most power supply in rural areas occurs at night or at such other times which is not suitable for small scale industries or business or for other human development related activities (e.g. school, health, local Government office, etc.). This, in turn, seriously affects development in rural areas and divests rural areas of the potential to become the engine of India's growth.

**Busting the Myth — Renewable Energy is not costly if energy price is realistically assessed**

The power from Renewable sources could effectively compete with the cost of fossil-fuel power if realistic assessment of grid-based power is made and the cost is compared with diesel/kerosene based power.

The average annual frequency of power supply in India is 49.3, which translates into an estimated revised UI power price of Rs. 12 per KW Hr. (up from present Rs. 10, based on the increased price of oil in the international market). This high rate of power, which compares favourably with solar power tariffs, is also supported by the Spot Market price of electricity in India.

The oil used for so called back-up power generation in 2007-08 is estimated at 7 million ones. This leads to an unsustainable level of oil subsidy which also compromises India's rapid growth prospects. **In the**

**immediate term, power from renewable sources could easily replace diesel-based generation.**

The cost of power from the renewable is coming down very sharply. For example, the cost of solar photovoltaic power has come down from around Rs. 18 per kwh a couple of years ago to around Rs. 13 now. The industry is expecting that it will come down to Rs. 8 per kwh in a very short time. The cost of other renewable like wind, small hydro, biomass, etc. is already competitive.

**Growth prospects of renewable energy in India**

**Solar power:** India is largely located in the equatorial sun belt of the earth, thereby receiving abundant radiation from the sun. Annual solar insolation received in India is around 5000 trillion Kwhr, while in most parts of India 250-300 clear sunny days are observed. Average solar insolation is about 5.5 Kwhr/m<sup>2</sup>, and just 1% of India's land mass can meet the entire energy demand of India. Incidentally, those geographical areas of India (e.g. Leh, western Rajasthan, etc.) which have least population and land utilization pressure from competing uses, receive the highest and longest solar insolation.

**Hydro power:** Hydropower, particularly small hydro is eminently suitable for all hill States, and large portion of eastern, central and southern Indian plateaus where rainfall is adequate and steep gradient or water-fall is common.

**Biomass:** The potential for biomass digester based small power plants is enormous in view of:—

Large volume of agricultural waste, e.g. from sugar and rice industries which are presently inefficiently used for heating by burning, etc.

Almost half of India's 76 million hectares forest area is degraded and full of obnoxious weeds like Lantana, which are big impediment to natural regeneration of forests. These weeds could be used for biomass digesters.

India's 55 million ha wastelands could be used to grow biomass for power plants. This will also solve the ecological problems and provide huge income and employment opportunities in rural India.

**Linkage of NREGS with weed removal programme in forests, and biomass cultivation on wastelands for Decentralized rural power generation in India, could solve much of the problem of rural Indian growth without any extra investment.**

**Renewable power is particularly suited to India for several reasons**

It leads to low or no emissions, thereby putting India in an advantageous position in international Climate Change negotiations;

India has an edge in solar power technology as specific quality standards are already being maintained;

Creation, for example of solar power capacity could put India into a driver's seat; with its huge human capital (qualified engineers) potential it could become global leader in manufacturing, exporting technology and products to the rest of the world just as it has become for wind energy.

**What is holding back renewable power growth in India**

The major deterrent in expanding renewable power growth in India is the perceived high cost of generation. Its main competitor in India is both oil and coal generated power, and the powerful lobbies in these two sectors have ensured that the advantages of price reduction in solar power through R&D is not passed on to the consumers. For example, the key raw material, silicon, in solar PV, is significantly controlled by the oil companies who have not passed the benefit of larger volumes or the new thin transistor technology to solar PV manufacturers.

Similarly, the slow pace of solar thermal power is because the technology is closely held by few companies creating monopolistic market conditions. Oil lobbies have also ensured that bulk of investment is diverted to wind power and photovoltaic, while the real threat to cost competitiveness could come from solar thermal power plants.

Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives to promote renewable and especially solar power, but there are several shortcomings:—

Renewable power purchase is not mandatory and there is also no penalty clause for default in meeting renewable power purchase policy targets.

The general exemptions granted under the Custom and Excise (e.g. GE 128, GE 34 **check??**) rules relating to import duty and excise duty on renewable power equipment do not specifically mention solar power equipment.

The accelerated depreciation benefit on solar power plants over and above the fixed tariff is not available under the Government of India's scheme (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy), whereas it is provided by one State Government (Government of Gujarat) to the tune of 80%. It may be recalled that wind energy industry expansion in India took place because of such favourable clause.

**Plan of action for putting renewable energy on fast track and reach power to all**

**Launch Solar for School and Community Building Programme:** Formulate a scheme for subsidized establishment of solar power plants atop rural/urban schools, local government (municipal corporation/ Panchayats) building, public facility centres (Primary Health Centre, Food Corporation and State Warehousing storage godowns especially in rural areas, and community buildings in rural/urban areas, and link it

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

with the Self-Help Group movement/Local Government reforms for O&M of those solar power plants. Similarly, solar thermal power plants may be established and operated by investors in a PPP mode in association with local village Governments on lands owned/managed by them. The experience of Australian Government scheme in this regard is instructive. Energising school buildings and Panchayat buildings in over 245,000 Village Panchayats of India through solar power (off-grid/grid connected as per feasibility) could unleash a new era of development leading to:—

huge improvement in quality of education in rural schools which is a major concern for government;

well-functioning and networked Village Panchayat offices would mean improved governance and delivery of services;

operationalising rural business hubs and well-functioning SMEs which will create jobs in rural areas and add to faster national GDP growth while maintaining favourable Kuznet curve.

**A Feed-in Tariff Act**, on the patterns of the legislation in Germany, to promote solar power may be immediately promulgated at the national level;

**Renewable power purchase should be made mandatory and penalty imposed on the defaulting Discoms.** The experience of Maharashtra State which has imposed a penalty of Rs. 7 per KW Hr for shortfall in meeting renewable power purchase obligations is quite instructive;

Allow 80% or more **accelerated depreciation benefit** over and above the tariff to all renewable power plant's capital cost similar to the provision for wind power;

Provision may be made for the SERCs to **prescribe reliability charges** which could enhance the tariff for renewable power. This would also result in reduced diesel/ oil consumption to meet the peak demands and also benefit the end consumers;

**Simplify the procedures and increase the size of funding under the RGGVY scheme** to suit renewable power plants;

**Additional funds** for expanding the scheme may be obtained from. Levying a cess of only 1 paisa (Rs. 0.01) per liter of oil consumption in transportation and industrial use. Levying a cess of only 5 paisa (Rs. 0.05) per kwh on hydro-power produced by NHPC for maintenance of good forest cover in the catchment areas — this could also provide additional biomass for biogas plants local poor tribal communities to benefit. Levying a cess of only 5 paisa (Rs. 0.05) per kwh on coal-based thermal power to install decentralized rural renewable energy plants this would end the problem of perpetual conflict between local villagers (particularly farmers) and thermal power plant management and improve overall efficiency.

Alternatively a mechanism on the pattern of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) benefits available to process industries like steel, cement, chemicals etc. for upgradation of technology could also be used for these industries to mandatorily purchase higher proportion of power from solar sources or establish their own captive solar power plants;

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we do not take action on the suggestions given by me today, the power crisis would make the life more difficult in coming days and it would affect the industrial development and agriculture as well and it would be impossible for us to achieve our target.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to participate in general discussion on Demands for Grants to 2009-10.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Pandey, please conclude within three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Only three minutes time is given? I would like to attract the attention of hon. Minister towards two-three subjects. The Government's figures show increase in thermal power station's Plant Load Factor (PLF) as compared to previous years. In 2007-08, it was 78.06 percent, now it has come down to 77.2 percent. Besides, the hon. Minister has also added in it the electricity being taken from Bhutan.

In our Jharkhand thermal power plant is in Chandrapura and in Bokaro. The Minister would be astonished to know that it is like "Nearer the church, farther from the God." We do not get electricity more than 8 hours out of 24 hours here while we supply coal to Delhi and all other States. Hon. Minister, you will be surprised to know that new power plant is being constructed in Chandrapura. You might have gone there in the meantime. You might have seen that the Government got interest free amount to get it constructed in time but that plant could not be constructed in time. Now interest would be charged on the whole amount of the Government of India. You might have seen that at present, new plant is being constructed at Bokaro thermal plant, work is going to be completed in Chandrapura. But the work given to BHEL was divided into three layers. You can well imagine the quality of work. In 1954, Kunal dam was built in our area and after that Damodar Valley Corporation gave proposal through HPCL for hydro-electric project. I do not know where it is pending.

Sir, hydroelectricity is the cheapest power. From the very beginning, the proposal of 5 megawatts is there, but no action on it has been taken by Damodar Valley Corporation. What could be the bigger issue than what

Jagda Babu said and he said about Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme. Adding to that, I want to say that you light a bulb in a poor's home but if some people have to start pumping set, or open a shop for fodder machine and for some other works, wherefrom the transformers would come? That will not take load. You are providing two phase connection.

Sir, a matter of even greater concern is that not a single tribal village was taken under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme in Santhal Pargana. You can understand the condition prevailing in the whole Jharkhand. Even the quality of work is not proper. Sir, there is no monitoring. I would like to request you that now you have allocated cores of rupees for new power plants for the whole of India, but only 8.9 percent of the fund has been allocated for Jharkhand.

Sir, my request is that our State has coal reserves, it has water, everything is there, but if you do not pay attention to the condition prevailing in Jharkhand, it cannot be saved and there is resentment among the people due to it.

Sir, there are some more points, so, I am laying may rest of the speech on the table of the House.

\*I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Power to the problem of Jharkhand and the entire country in this august House during discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Power (General) for the year 2009-10. Presently regular supply of electricity is not available to the crores of people living in the villages.

Government figures show increase in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the thermal power plants as compared to the last few years. Whereas the PLF in 2007-08 has come down to 77.2 from 78.6 as a whole. This is surprising that even the electricity imported from Bhutan has been added in the PLF. Thus, during the 2008-09, a decrease of 11.9 and 11.1 has been registered in peak season demand in MW and million unit energy requirement respectively. Even more painful thing is that in many States

---

\*...This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

particularly in Jharkhand and Bihar, PLF of State Electricity Board is 8.3 percent against the target of 27.2 percent and 0.8 percent against the target of 12.7 percent respectively.

When the NDA was in power i.e. from 1998 to 2004, shortage of electricity for the every financial year was 5.9 percent, 6.2 percent, 7.8 percent, 7.5 percent, 8.8 percent, 7.1 percent and 7.3 percent respectively, whereas the graph of shortage of electricity requirement has increased during UPA Government in 2005-09. During 2008-09 there was requirement of 777039 million units of electricity and there was shortage of 86001 million units.

During 2007-08, target for capacity addition was fixed at 16335.2 MW, while only 9263 MW could be added. Our country accepted Non-Proliferation Treaty. It was said that our country would become self-reliant in the power sector due to this treaty, but there has been no nuclear power generation in the Central Sector, Private Sector and State Sector during 2008-09. In the Central Sector, only 750 MW thermal power generation has been achieved against the target of 1750 MW. Likewise, hydro power generation is nil in the Central Sector and Private Sector. It proves that the target of making available electricity to all upto 2012 as envisaged in National Power Policy and the target of 1000 unit every year and capacity addition of 78,700 MW in the 11th Plan cannot be achieved and it will prove to be illusive.

Approximately 74 percent of the coal production of the country is used in the power sector and 66 percent of the total power is generated in coal run thermal units. Our dependency on import of coal to the was 16.00 million tonne in 2008-09, but if the closed mines of CCL and BCCL are started again, we will be able to meet the demand for coal.

During 2008-09, 40 hydro-power projects of the capacity of 13,085 MW were under construction. Then, DPR is being prepared for 77 schemes out of 162 projects with the capacity of 33931 MW.

Konar dam was made operational in our constituency under DVC-K in 1954 NHPC had recommended for a traditional unit of 3 MW capacity. Now DVC is not proceeding with the work. Under Capacity addition programme for power projects under 10th and 11th Plan under DVC, BPTS 'A' CTPS falls under my constituency. Project work in these electric centers is not getting completed and in addition to it, there are a number of shortcomings in expansion work.

The work under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Project in my constituency is being carried out by DVC, but the quality of work is poor. Under the Scheme all the transformers and LT line in the villages should be 3 phase 25 kva, but as against this 16 kva 1 phase transformers are being provided, the farmers will not get any benefit from it. There is provision for one bulb of 40 watt for BPL, which is not sufficient.

I thank the Government for Ultra Mega Power Project in Jharkhand. I hope that people will soon benefit from this scheme.

Electricity Act 2003 has been amended and amended Electricity Act 2007 came in to force. A number of new provisions has been included in it, prominent among these is that the Central Government will make joint efforts with the State Governments to make electricity available in all the areas including villages and rural habitations and electrification of households through rural electric infrastructure. This includes electricity improvement and accelerated electricity development and improvement programme APDRP. The Steering Committee of this programme includes a number of apex departments of the Central Government and Selected State Governments. Committee has received approvals for 13 States for 599 projects at the cost of Rs. 1947.70 crore, out of which a total of 5 projects has been selected in Jharkhand. The cost of these projects is Rs. 8.82 crore, while projects worth several hundred crore have been prepared for other States. It proves that Jharkhand has been meted out stepmotherly treatment and APDRP has not been successful in carrying out its duties.

So, the Central Government should take initiatives sincerely for meeting the power requirement of the country and set up power projects in the State of Jharkhand.\*

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Power during whose tenure major achievements have been made in the power sector in the country. I would like to draw your attention particularly towards Uttarakhand where we are facing difficulties with regard to the major hydro power projects.

Sir, Uttarakashi is a backward and border district. Lohari-Nagpala hydro project was started there in the year 2004. So far, around Rs. five to six hundred crores have been spent on this project. Due to election a controversy regarding flow on Ganga was raised and the work on it was stopped. Now, this matter is under consideration of the Union Government. An expert Committee was formed for the purpose and it allowed release of 16 cusec water to maintain the flow of Ganga. There is resentment across the district as all the clearances related to environment were given by the Ministry of Forest, Government of India. Around one thousand five hundred people are connected with the project directly or indirectly. As this is a bordering district, I would urge upon the hon'ble Minister that the Union Government should take a decision to solve this dispute as early as possible.

The second power project is being run by the T.H.D.C. in Tehri. Sir, the whole town of Tehri submerged under water. It is a matter of regret that years have passed but matters related to compensation have not yet been settled. The Union Government has provided all the funds meant for the rehabilitation, to the State Government, but due to the incompetence of the State Government, people are in difficulty. They are forced to live under the market shelters as they have not received the compensation for rehabilitation. However, the Union Government contends that it has provided funds to the State Governments.

Mr. Chairman, sir, the lake created over there is very big, its length is 40 kilometers and depth is one thousand

feet. On account of that lake, several areas have become secluded from the district. Two bridges are proposed to be constructed there. One in Dobrachati and the other one in Chanyalisod. The Union Government contends that it has provided funds to the State Government and the State Government will get them constructed. But the State Government is not doing anything. The life of all the people are in mess and they are in deep distress. I request the hon'ble Minister to invite the Chief Minister and get the dispute immediately solved with regard to both the major bridges of Tehri.

Thirdly, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the employees working there are facing stagnation. This is one of your major corporations, as such, the hon. Minister should look into the service rules. Stagnation needs to be removed and avenues for promotion should be created so that employees may get promotions at the right interval.

I request that the social responsibility fund, which all the public sector organizations-the THDC and the NTPC spend should be properly monitored and the MP of that area should be associated with it. He should have a say in the matter so as to ensure proper use of that fund. The Government of Uttarakhand gets 12 percent royalty from the power generation but it is unfortunate that the State Government does not spend a single penny from that 12 percent royalty it gets for the development of the district or for the displaced people. The Union Government should formulate a policy to ensure that the State Governments which get 12 percent royalty from the Central projects, shall have to spend some portion of that royalty on the rehabilitation of people, development of roads, canals, hospitals, schools etc. It is a major problem. The whole Tehri Uttarakashi district is in distress. It is a hilly area.

Power generation is being increased, but if line losses due to pilferage, are not checked, the objective of achieving targets in regard to power, is not going to be met. Line losses are increasing.

I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister because he listens to the problems of the Members of Parliament from time to time. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister is requested

[Shri Vijay Bahuguna]

that he should immediately invite the Chief Minister of the State and get these problems solved.

I support these demands for grants.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing power. Instead of giving a speech, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister personally that I belong to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where almighty has blessed us with ample water resources. We have water, which could produce 20 thousand megawatt power, but we do not have money to use that water. We constructed a power house of 900 megawatt in Baglihar but the Government of Pakistan put several hurdles in its way because under the water treaty between our country and Pakistan, the Government of India had handed over rivers of Kashmir to them and kept the rivers of Punjab for India. As a result of that we cannot undertake work over there and it creates problems for us. I would like to submit that we have huge shortage of power but the potential of power generation is such that we can provide power to the entire north India, to the whole country and the whole country could benefit from it. Presently, our State is purchasing power of Rs. 2000 crore because we are facing acute power shortage. I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to consider the matter and formulate a policy with regard to Kashmir to provide funds so that power generation could be undertaken. It will benefit the State and also the other neighbouring States.

Everyone knows that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is mainly dependent on tourism and tourists are visiting the State in a large numbers. We cannot promote tourism over there without power.

We do not have any factory there. Unemployment is there. Power is required there for establishing industries to let people get employment. The State Government, who so ever it may be, cannot provide employment to our degree holders and educated people. As such, it is necessary that factories and industries should be set up there and power is extremely necessary for that. I request the Government of India and our Minister of Power to pay

attention on this issue and formulate schemes to take benefit from our potential so that we could also get employment and power.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I know that the time is short, therefore, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Power that the overwhelming mandate which the previous UPA Government has got in the 15th Lok Sabha with the winning of the Lok Sabha elections in the wake of the Nuclear deal in the 14th Lok Sabha is definitely because of the fact that they chalked out a National Power Policy which envisaged to provide per capita one thousand power unit by 2012 and make every Indian in the country self reliant in the matter of electricity.

Probably, the whole of India is now looking forward to Nuclear power after the nuclear deal as to when we will become self reliant in the power sector. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Power towards the obstacles coming in the way of timely execution and quality of Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana due to discrepancies prevailing in the State Governments which necessitates the Centre to have a monitoring control over it through vigilance Committees so that the work is completed in time and the common people are able to derive the benefit.

Secondly, the point of small hydro projects have just been raised in the house. There are certain hilly rivulets like Kosi, Tapti, Ghagra etc. along the Shivalik range and the border area adjoining Nepal which pass through India and cause devastation with the flood like situation. We can construct small barrages over them and implement the projects of 10, 15 and 25 megawatts capacity. Similarly we can achieve self-reliance by taking this thing into consideration. Likewise, there is a need to pay heed to solar energy and wind energy. On the issue of global warming, in the field of Energy Conservation, we can bring foreign exchange into our country through Carbon Credit under the CDM technology. There is a lot of scope in Transmission and Distribution through which we can save the loss of energy and provide benefit of Carbon Credit to the country.

...(Interruptions) I need not make a speech but I would like to make my point in a few lines.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards a letter written by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which carries false allegation levelled against the Union Government. This letter contains false information. I would like to say that there is a deficit of Rupees one thousand to three thousand in the demand and supply in Uttar Pradesh. The electricity supplied to Uttar Pradesh apart from the Central Grid is misused. Our demand is that it should also be looked into so that the electricity reaches the Common people and the proper place and the Government should ensure it. Besides, this letter has no mention of the Dadri Project. An agreement was signed to acquire 2500 acres of fertile agricultural land there for Reliance Power Project. The land was acquired in the year 2005. As per the agreement, if no work takes place on the land for three years, the UP Government will acquire the land and hand it over to NTPC or other entity to start the work but not even a single brick nor any foundation was laid. Through you, and this Supreme House, I would like to State while drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister of Power that the fertile land of the farmers was acquired there but no work took place from the year 2005 to 2009. The mirage of self-reliance projected by the then Government is turning out to be false. Our demand is that you should atleast take action and restore the farmers' land to them. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : No gas was supplied there. Until gas is supplied, how will the work start?

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : We will supply gas, you ask for it....(Interruptions) We will provide gas under National Policy....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey's speech.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : Gas is a national property...(Interruptions) It will be provided under the policies of the Government.

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know that there is a gap in the demand and supply of electricity, but whatever electricity we are producing, we are unable to make use of it. Today, there is a 35 percent loss in the prevailing distribution system, whereas this loss is only 5 percent in Europe and in a country like Pakistan it is 20 percent. We can check it. In our country, there is a theft of electricity amounting to about 25000 crores of rupees and it can also be checked. We will have a requirement of seven to eight lakh megawatt electricity after next 5 to 10 years. With the 30000 megawatt capacity of producing nuclear energy, we are unable to achieve our target. Therefore, I would like to say that we should take into consideration our non-conventional energy sources. For this, the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable energy should chalk out a comprehensive plan together. I hail from Uttar Pradesh. When we talk about electricity, we look at Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and when we talk about roads, we turn towards Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Apart from this, we have no other alternative to satisfy the people. I am not making any allegation but I would like to say that its quality has got affected. I would submit a detailed complaint to the Minister especially, about 4-5 districts including Balrampur, Bahraich where poles have not been erected, the wires are yet to be fixed, the transformers are still to be installed and the work is lying incomplete. There is a need to hold inquiry into it because we have a great hope from these two schemes. There has been a gross irregularity. I would submit a detailed complaint in this regard after this session at appropriate time. But I would like to say that whenever a Committee goes their to inquire into this aspect, we people should also be taken into confidence. The Member of Parliament of the area in whose constituency the Committee visit should be included in the Committee, then we will show you the reality of this scheme.

[Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh]

I would like to draw your attention to the State of Uttar Pradesh. State of affairs prevailing in Uttar Pradesh is such that not even a lineman is there to set right the faulty line. The people in the villages and towns have hired private linemen to rectify the faulty lines with the result that three persons have died within a year in my constituency. The other big problem is that if the electricity items are stolen or the wires or transformer is stolen, the Department of Electricity does not take any action till the FIR is registered about stolen items and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not prepared to get the FIRs of theft electricity registered in order to reduce the rate of crime incidence. The Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh will agree to this. I would like to say that even these small things should be taken care of. You have a dream to make power available to all by the year 2012, and I want it to be materialized and quality be maintained. I support the Budget with these words.

Sir, I lay rest of my speech on the table of the House.

\*We all accept this fact that power plays an important role in development of country or any area but unfortunately we are not self-dependent in power sector, even after 62 years of independence. Today, entire country is facing power crisis. The most worrisome situation is of the eastern and north-eastern States. The main reason of power crisis is low generation in comparison to demand. Our Governments did not pay as much attention as was required. The capital investment made by the Government was also not utilized in public interest. Our most of the power generating plants are old and in dilapidated condition due to which they are generating power in low capacity. Thrust is not being given to set up new plants as required. Power being generated in the country is also not being used in appropriate manner. There are two main reasons behind it:—

1. **Transmission loss:** The Government have conceded that there is loss of more than 30 per

cent of power in the country as per the economic review of 2008-09 presented in the Parliament. The reality is that there is 35 percent more transmission loss in India whereas it is 5 percent in Australia and 10-15 per cent in most of the European country. Even in our neighbouring Pakistan, it is 20-25 per cent. The main cause of transmission loss is old and out dated electric wires and poles and lack of their maintenance.

2. **Power theft.** In our country power theft of around 25 thousand crores of rupees is taking place due to nexus of staff and officers of department. If Government checks the transmission loss and power theft then possibly there can be a solution to power crisis to some extent.

Sir, the country will have to face severe power crisis in coming days if due importance is not given to power sector. It has been estimated that there will be a need of around 7-8 lac mega-watt of power in the country by the year 2030. The contribution of hydro power generation cannot be more than 1 lac megawatt during the year of 2030. The availability of good quality coal is becoming one of the big problem in the country. Dependence on import of coal is gradually increasing. The generation of atomic power cannot be more than 30 thousand mega watt by the year 2030. In such circumstances, unless due importance is given to renewable sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy and biomass based energy on large scale, power crisis cannot be solved. The combined capacity of solar energy, wind energy, biomass and hydro power is more than 6 lac mega watt in India. The concept of integrated power generation through conventional and non-conventional resources should be seen in long term prospective. The Government can work out a clear policy by combining the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Resources.

Sir, one of the main targets of Central Government is to provide power supply to each and every house of the country by the year 2010 — but we are not in a position to achieve this target in coming five years in view of the way work is going on. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification

\*....\*This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

Scheme is an important and ambitious scheme of the Central Government. It is widely publicized but reality tells something else. On the one hand, the progress of this scheme is very slow and on the other hand parameters are being totally neglected due to rampant corruption. The Honourable Minister of Power had informed to this House on 19 December, 2009 that target of electrification of 69 thousand of villages has been set under this scheme during the year 2005-06 to 2008-09. On the contrary, it has been said in economic review of 2008-09 that connection has been provided to 53.78 below poverty line facilities as on 31st March, 2009 by providing power supply to 59 thousand 882 villages as yet. It is also said therein that 235 ongoing projects under 10th Five Year Plan is to be executed during 11th Year Plan. It is quite obvious that the progress of this scheme is very slow.

The electrification in most of the villages which are to be electrified under this scheme is not complete. In some villages, electric poles have been erected but wire has not been installed and where poles have been erected, there is no power supply. Particularly in Uttar Pradesh, the first stage of works is incomplete as second instalment of fund has not been released as yet in rest of the districts except two janpads whereas honourable Minister of Power has assured so many times in the House. As far as parameters are concerned, they are totally ignored. Officers of executive body gave the contract to big contractors by taking hefty commission and big contractors gave the same work to petty contractor in phased manner at minimum rates. The result is that pits were not dug as per set parameters to fix the electric poles and sub standard materials (Grouting) were used. At many places, pits were filled up by brick pieces and soil in place of cement and gitti. Due to this, many poles have fallen before beginning of power supply but officers handed over the poles to villagers in spite of setting it right. Hundreds of poles have fallen or tilted due to fault in grouting in Gonda, Balrampur and Bahraich etc. districts of Uttar Pradesh. Transformers of sub-standard quality have been installed which often get fused. Installation of stay insulator is necessary for 11 thousand KVA line to ward off life and property losses but insulator has not been installed in most of the

villages due to which there is possibility of loss of life and property.

At last, I would like to say that the Government should make honest efforts in an effective manner for increasing power generation, to check transmission loss and power theft and get incomplete works of phase one of Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme done expeditiously by accelerating the pace of work and take stringent action against the persons who are violating the set norms and do away with the prevailing discrimination in this scheme.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of Ministry of Power.\*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) :  
Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this subject.

I want to State that being Indian I am proud that we hold 5th position in the World in the field of power generation, which include all types of power generation, be it thermal, hydro, nuclear or power obtained from renewable sources of energy. We are proud that with a 6.6 million kilometers of circuit our country is 3rd biggest country from the point of view of transmission and distribution, but even then our country is facing power deficit and there is a huge gap between demand and supply. In this context, we lag behind. Our country's power generation capacity is approx. 1,48,000 MW. As you have mentioned that the Government have fixed a target of 78,000 MW power generation during the 11th Five Year Plan, I do not know how we are going to achieve this target. This is the third year of 11th Five Year Plan and we have just reached 12,000 MW which means 6000 MW each year. If we assume this rate that means during this five year plan we shall hardly be able to achieve only 30,000 MW and will be left far behind from our target. Therefore, I want to know from the hon'ble Minister of Power that how he will be able to achieve the target fixed?

We may be holding fifth position in the world in the field of power generation and 3rd position in the field of transmission and distribution, even then our electricity

[Shri Sushil Kumar Singh]

consumption is 631 unit per person per year. From this point of view we are lagging far behind China and it is 18 to 20 times lower than the developed countries. In this context, I would request the hon'ble Minister that it is absolutely right that in any developed society consumption of electricity is more.

We are moving in 21st century. Without electricity neither the farmer or worker can do their work nor the industries can run. Chairman Sir, without electricity, we shall not be able to communicate with you and the hon'ble Minister. Therefore, today electricity has become a need not a luxury and therefore we have to pay special attention to it. According to available statistics, we incur 27 percent loss in the field of transmission and distribution. Likewise we are having a 7 per cent collection loss. Combined together, these two losses and adding commercial losses to it, then for every unit of electricity that reaches us we incur an additional loss of one and a half unit. The loss in this sector only amounts to 4 per cent of our GDP. This is a big gap. States mainly bears the consolidated fiscal deficit. Likewise, by power outages and wastages in 2008-09 the Government incurred a loss of 44,000 crore rupees. I want to mention that we can bring down these losses and to achieve this what has been contemplated by the hon'ble Minister, I hope he is going to reveal it in his reply.

Chairman Sir, I have been elected from Bihar, therefore I am going to finish by just mentioning about it in one or two minutes. There the position of electricity is very poor. Although there is crisis of electricity in the whole country, but, Bihar is the worst sufferer. We want that the center should extend special assistance to us and strengthen us. There is a proposal to establish four thermal power projects of 1320 MW capacity. For coal linkage, the Government of Bihar, BASB, has deposited the processing fee on 27.06.2006 and 3.9.2006. coal linkage for 1320 MW Pirpenti, Chausa 1320 MW, Lakchisauri 1320 MW and Nabinagar 1980 MW is still awaited, whereas processing fee has already been deposited. Likewise there is already a proposal sanctioned for 1000 MW joint venture

between Ministry of Railway and Ministry of Power in Nabinagar.

Sir, I want to tell you that on 16.4.2004 the Bihar pollution control board gave NOC to and after four years cabinet approval was granted. For one day job of taking the matter to Cabinet, it took four years, how should I assure myself that the Government of India is quite sincere about electricity generation and intends to make country self-reliant in the field of electricity generation.

All the hon'ble Members have talked about Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. I want to State that when you electrify a village, cast wise factor should not come into play. In this regard, there should be no question of APL or BPL. Any person in the village who want to get electricity connection should be given and three phase connection should be provided. Electricity should not be provided merely to light up bulbs. If one is not able to use it for irrigation, nor able to switch on the motor. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, you have already taken seven minutes. There is yet one more Member from your party to speak. Please conclude otherwise, I would not give him the chance to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Sir, I may be given one minute more to speak. The second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is also pending for approval. I want that this phase should also be granted approval. I want to add one more thing that the DPR which is formed in that there was a target to electrify only first ten homes and on that basis DPR has been formed. By just lightening up, those ten homes we assume that we have provided electricity in whole village. It should be modified and wherever we electrify the village, the whole village should be electrified....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas) : Chairman Sir, we also deserve this leniency.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : In that there is also a wrong agreement. That is the source from where the electricity is allocated to Bihar, Talchan, Farraka, Kahalgaon, Tala and Rangey and supply units are fixed that Bihar will get electricity from unit number one, two or three. When that unit goes under maintenance, or repair then it is shut down...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Sajjan Verma.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Sajjan Verma.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may lay your papers on the Table of the House and they would be treated as recorded. If you go on like this, how can I conduct the House? Now, you have already taken eight minutes.

Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : I lay remaining part of my speech on the table of the House.

\*\*Sir, I am present in the House to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power.

Being an Indian, I am proud of the fact that India ranks fifth in the world in the field of power generation through various modes i.e. thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable sources. We are also proud of the fact that our country alongwith its 6.6 million circuit kilometre, ranks third in the world in the field of power transmission and distribution.

As far as power generation and its transmission and distribution is concerned, India ranks fifth and third

respectively in the world, yet per capita annual electricity consumption in India is 631 units which is less than half of the per capita annual electricity consumption of China. Even today, approximately 20 per cent villages of the country have not been electrified and 30 to 40 crore people of the country do not have electricity connections.

If we compare our country with the developed countries in terms of power supply we will find that per capita annual electricity consumption in the developed countries is 1000 units or 12,000 units which is many times higher than our country's 631 units per capita annual electricity consumption. Annual difference of per capita annual electricity consumption is approximately 11300 units or we can say that per capita annual electricity consumption in the developed countries is approximately 15 to 18 times of our country's per capita annual electricity consumption.

We know that there is strong relation between per capita income and energy consumption in all the technically developed societies/countries. Electricity consumption is the indicator of higher per capita income. More power generation is the indicator of development. In the absence of power generation, the process of development hampers and we lag behind in comparison to the developed countries. This aspect is quite important.

I think there is need of reforms in power generation sector and it is big challenge to the economy of our country. Today, our country generates 1.5 lakh MW power. Average power cut is 9-10 per cent and it is 15-20 per cent during peak hour. The data reveals that we are incurring 27% loss in transmission and distribution of power. Likewise, we are suffering 7% collection loss. Thus transmission and distribution alongwith commercial loss cause expenditure of additional generation of one and half unit for a unit reaching us. The loss caused by this sector only is about four percent of our G.D.P.

This loss is considered as consolidated fiscal deficit and it is borne by the State. Such type of power outage/wastage has resulted in the loss to the tune of Rs. 44,000 crore to the Government during the year 2008-09 itself.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*.....\*This part of the speech was laid on the Table

[Shri Sushil Kumar Singh]

We do not know whether the Government is taking any steps or not for streamlining transmission and distribution. Similarly, action has to be taken early as to how collection losses can be reduced. Government has proposed for increase of 78 thousand megawatt more power generation for the eleventh five year plan ending in 2011-12 and for 2012-2017 on 12th Plan it has fixed target from one lakh to one lakh ten thousand megawatt power generation. But during 2007-08 and 2008-09 only 12000 megawatt power was generated. Thus, we are lagging far behind the target of Eleventh Plan. I do not know the Government is going to achieve the target of generating 66000 megawatt power in the coming two years.

We know that in our country, out of total power generation we get about 54 percent from thermal, about 25 percent from hydel, 10 per cent from gas based plants, about 40 percent from nuclear energy and 8 percent from renewable sources but we are still far behind the demand through our generation capacity of power. Probably its reason is that we are not paying attention to other sources of power generation. I think we should pay attention to Geo-thermal process (gas reserves) technique for power generation. If we do this we can save foreign exchange worth million of dollars because then we will not have to spend on import of coal for our thermal plants from countries like Australia, Indonesia and Mozambique. It does not mean that I am against coal based Thermal Power Plants but I mean to say that it is very necessary to discuss all other available sources of power generation like Geo-thermal power.

Regarding discrimination against Bihar in power sector, the proposed Thermal Power Unit in Bihar is still awaiting coal linkage:—

Peer Painti-1320 megawatt, for coal linkage rupees 5 lakh processing fees was deposited on 27.6.06.

Chausa-1320 megawatt, Rs. 5 lakh were deposited on 3.09.08.

Lakhisarai-1320 megawatt, Rs. 5 lakh were deposited on 3.09.08.

- A. Navinagar-1980 megawatt, Rs. 5 lakh were deposited, linkage not yet provided.
- B. Approval has already been granted for setting up 1000 megawatt plant in Navinagar through joint venture of railways and Ministry of Power but civil work has not yet started. Instead of 100 megawatt State's share is 58 megawatt. For this plant N.O.C. was received from Pollution Control Board on 16.4.2004, but sorry to say that approval for this was received after about four years from the Union Cabinet which shows the extent of concern of Government of India towards power sector.

Besides, for RNF of BSEB's Muzzafarpur and Baruni power generation unit's Rs. 1045.9 crore were needed but only Rs. 506.02 crore have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana for this purpose. Rs. 539 crore are more needed for completion of this work and a proposal in this regard is pending with the Planning Commission.

Despite having received a number of proposals on hydropower projects from Bihar during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, not even a single project of Bihar has since been sanctioned:—

1. In Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, there is conflict in every village about APL and BPL.
2. Single phase – Three phase – Agriculture and cottage industry.
3. Approval for Second phase.
4. Displaying of Board without electrification.
5. Pending D.P.R.

The allocation of power to Bihar from the Central pool is 1580 megawatt, however, availability is only 900 to 950 megawatt. No amount payable to NTPC has been

outstanding, though earlier it was in crores. Flawed Agreement-Thalcher, Farakka, Kahalgaon Thala Rangeet, nuclear deal-Thorium.\*\*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am proud of UPA Government, which has handed over the Department of Power to a capable person like Sushilkumar Shinde. He was Minister of Power in previous UPA Government also and he is working very efficiently in this Government also. Hon'ble Chairman, sir, it has been mentioned in the President's Address that we will be able to generate 13000 megawatt electricity in our country every year due to the nuclear deal we have signed with U.S. Certainly the farmers of our country would be prosperous and the industrialists would be able to make their contribution in the development of country if 70,000 megawatt electricity is generated in five years. Through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that survey report was submitted in regard to Arunachal Pradesh wherein it was stated that electricity to the tune of 60,000 megawatt can be generated in that State. We must consider all these things.

Sir, I would like to mention one more point that there are vast reserves of gas in our country. Why we are entrusting them to the private sectors. Why cannot we generate electricity from gas? I would like to tell you about my State also. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is proving to be a milestone for this country, but, unfortunately this scheme is not being implemented properly in States where UPA Government is not in power. I would like to mention few things about my State Madhya Pradesh. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is not being implemented properly as this scheme has been formulated by the Union Government. Just now a member has mentioned that in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh, not even ten percent work of this scheme has been accomplished till date. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that monitoring committee should be constituted in every State. Dewas and Shajapur districts, from where I contest Lok Sabha election, are not covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. I request that these districts should be covered under this scheme.

In Madhya Pradesh, Bharatiya Janata Party has been in power. In my State 80 thousand farmers, who provide foodgrains to the nation, were sent to jail by the State Government implicating them in criminal cases. They were branded as power thieves. Members of Bharatiya Janata Party have no right to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power, who conspire to send the farmers of our country to jail. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Power, as our colleague from Punjab has said that the Electricity Boards should be dissolved. There is Regulatory Commission in every State. I would like to know whether the electricity regulatory commissions are working properly in every State and whether these commissions have the power to exercise complete check over the State Government. Certainly this should be monitored. I am not aware whether these commissions have this power or not, however, these regulatory commissions only increase the electricity tariffs in the States. They do not ensure adequate supply of power to the farmers and industrialists in the State. The regulatory commissions increase the electricity tariffs arbitrarily and do not put pressure on the State Governments that adequate supply of electricity should be made available to the people. I request the hon'ble Minister that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana should be monitored properly in each and every State. This scheme is meant for clusters scheduled castes and scheduled tribes habitations where poor people reside. In Madhya Pradesh, Bharatiya Janata Party Government is not functioning properly. If you appoint members like us in monitoring committees, then we will exercise complete check over such Governments.

[English]

\*SHRI C.L. RUALA (Mizoram) : Mr. Chairman Sir, we are living in computer age. All of our offices function with the help of computers. Our computers cannot work unless we have power supply. Therefore, power is essential to the rapid developmental work. Sir, your office cannot function without power supply. You have to see that your office has continuous supply of power.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri C.L. Ruala]

Sir my constituency Mizoram is one of the power starved States in the country. We have many rivers from where we can generate hundreds of MW of power. But it is very unfortunate that we are still to depend on power availability of NE Grid which is not reliable throughout the year. It is mostly seasonal. During lean period only one third of our requirement was allotted many time consequent to low generation at generating stations.

Sir, I want to convey a message through you to the honourable Power Minister that Tuivai Hydro Electric Project of 210 MW capacity was proposed for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to the department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance in 2006. Ministry of Power (MOP) Government of India recommended the project for availing VGF to DEA in February, 2007. But it is unfortunate that the matter is still pending.

Sir, honourable Chief Minister of Mizoram has written to Pranabji, the Union Minister for Finance in February 2009 for early favourable decision of according 'in principle' approval of VGF for Tuivai HEP but till date no favourable action has been taken in this regard. Sir, through you may I request honourable Union Minister for power to help us to get VGF for Tuivai HEP. For Annual Plan 2009-2010 for Mizoram in Planning Commission recommended allocation of Rs. 80.00 crore for implementing of Tuivai HEP during annual plan (2009-2010) in case the project gets viability gap funding.

[Translation]

\*SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards power crisis in the country. Today electricity has become a necessity for the common people. We cannot envisage development in any sector without electricity. As compared to other States, the power supply situation in Bihar is very pitiable.

Sir, in several States of the country hundred percent electrification has been done, but, even today 18,395

villages of Bihar have not been electrified. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is being run by the Union Government, but, unfortunately the work there under this scheme is not going on as per the targets fixed. The House will be surprised to learn about the work which is being carried out in the direction of rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Electrification is being done only on papers. One phase line and 10 K.V. transformers are being installed in most of the villages which after power supply get tripped within a month or there is some or the other technical snag. Alongwith this, attention is also not being paid as to from where the supply of electricity will be made in electrified villages. There is shortage of industries in Bihar. 80 percent population of the State depends on agriculture. Increase in the prices of diesel and withdrawal of subsidies on fertilizers has further deteriorated the condition of farmers. Besides, Bihar is facing drought situation. In such situation if only the power supply is made available to the farmers, they would be able to face all the problems. However, whether it is electrification or other public utility schemes the step motherly treatments have always been given to Bihar and entangling them in the jugglery of figures, the innocent people of the State are left to fend for themselves. If Bihar is backward in every field even after 62 years of independence then who is responsible for this? Most of the years the Congress or the Congress supported Governments have been in power in the country and the State, however, after Orissa and Jharkhand, it is Bihar where the condition is very pathetic in respect of electrification.

Sir, during the tenure of the previous Government the entire House was disgraced on account of the situation arising out of nuclear agreement, despite that the Government survived and the agreement was also signed. The most of the statements emanating from the Government highlighted the importance of this agreement in achieving self reliance in the country in respect of energy. Through the House, I would like to know as to when the country will be self reliant in power? Whether the Government intend to set up nuclear power plant in Bihar? Is the development of the country possible without

development in Bihar? If there are only allegations and counter allegations about the works executed by the Central and State Government then the cropping of doubt about the impartiality of the House will be quite natural.

Sir, after the division of Bihar the remaining Bihar is not getting power as per its requirement from the Central Government. The hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Nitish Kumar is very serious about the generation of power. He intends to make the State self reliant in respect of power, however, the generous assistance from the Central Government is required in this regard. Presently, the situation in Bihar has considerably changed, and several private companies are ready to set up power plants in Bihar. However, the assistance that should have been provided by the central Government is not being given especially, non availability of coal linkages to Bihar clearly shows the indifferent attitude of the central Government towards Bihar. I would like to submit to the central Government that the thermal power plant should be set up to make available power to Bihar and quota of power allocation should be increased by the Government at the earliest. Three phase line and high power transmitter should be set up under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana so that farmers may use power for the irrigation purpose. The Central Government should provide necessary assistance to all those companies which intend to set up power plant in Bihar and alongwith this coal linkages should be provided at the earliest.

Sir, there is immense potential of hydel power generation in Bihar. Koshi river originating from Nepal causes devastation in North Bihar every year, it can be tamed by building a dam over it after holding talks with the Government of Nepal while on the one hand it will provide irrigation water, on the other hand huge quantum of power can also be generated. The need of the hour is the positive initiative of the Central Government and the ardent desire on the part of the Bihar Government to remove backwardness. So, I would like to make repeated requests to the Government to set aside the jugglery of figures and make proper effort to understand and address the problems of the people of the country and Bihar State.

Sir, if at least sufficient power is supplied to Bihar like other States and the farmers are given 24 hour uninterrupted power supply then it will not lag behind any State in achieving the target of economic growth rate of country only on the strength of agriculture. The entire House agrees that Bihar is a backward State in every field and I felt that the entire House will support the demand of Bihar State for giving special package to remove the backwardness in Bihar. So, rightful share should be given to the people of the State by way of giving special status to Bihar State.

I would like to present a brief sketch about status of Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana in my parliamentary constituency Jamui. 1273 villages were targeted to be electrified in Jamui district, however, not even a single village could be electrified. Four power sub-stations were to be set up in the same district however, not even a single sub-station could be set up till now and the officers of power Grid are adopting dilly-dallying attitude in this regard.

Sir, all resources like Bhim dam reservoir for water supply, proximity to Jharkhand for coal availability, railway line for transportation and availability of sufficient land for setting up of thermal power plant are available in Jamui parliamentary constituency. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of power to set up a high capacity thermal power plant in Jamui. I hope that the hon'ble Minister will seriously ponder over my proposal.

Two closed thermal power plants have not yet started the power generation. The renovation work of Barauni and Tanti power plants have not yet been completed. The old and worn out machinery should be replaced with new machinery and the generation capacity of the plants should be enhanced. 1980 megawatt power plant is proposed to be set up in Nabi Nagar, Aurangabad in collaboration with National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) but it is not clear as to when it will be completed and whether the requirement of power supply in the State will be met by this plant. The assistance should be provided to the Bihar Government for setting up of power plant for the generation of more power. Presently, the total installed

[Shri Bhudeo Choudhary]

capacity in Bihar is 584 megawatt where as its requirement is much more than this. Muzaffarpur plant is lying closed and Barauni power plant is producing only 30 megawatt power. The State is facing acute shortage of power. The per capita consumption of power in Bihar is 60 kilowatt per annum whereas national average is 354.75 kilowatt per year. I would like to know as to how much amount is being given to Bihar by the Central Government to bridge this wide gap.

Bihar State Electricity Board is facing heavy financial losses. Its establishment cost is Rs. 51.71 crore per month whereas its monthly deficit is Rs. 107 crore. The financial condition of the Board should be improved by providing subsidy to it.

The village are being electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, yet 18395 villages of Bihar have not been electrified under this scheme as on 29.2.2003.

The grant under B.P.L. connection has been increased from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2200, it is not sufficient. It should be increased upto Rs. 3500.

Transformers of 10,16 and 25 kilowatt are being installed in villages under RGGVY. There are not adequate. Their capacity should be augmented so as to facilitate the people engaged in agricultural works. Only electrification will not be sufficient, the farmers should also be provided assistance.

Alongwith BPL people, APL people should also be included under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Union Government should give extra assistance to Bihar for achieving sanctioned targets in within stipulated time so that the project is completed on time. Only Rs. 1619.14 crore were provided to Bihar under Rajiv Gandhi Vidhuikaran Yojana. This amount should be increased upto Rs. 3 thousand crore and proper arrangement for distribution of power should be made.

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram) :

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my heartfelt thanks to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power. While greeting the Chair and esteemed colleagues in this august House, let me put forth my views on behalf of our party, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi.

Electricity helps the world to move and glow. A country that can be in the forefront in power generation can excel in industrial growth with a strong economy. We know that our country lags behind in the Comity of Nations when it comes to power generation. Though we have enormous resources and vast potential for power generation, we have not evolved ways and means to utilize them to an optimum level. We do not have enough of infrastructure facilities. That is one reason why we are still a developing economy at the face of growth. Thousands of our hamlets and small villages in the remotest parts of the country have not seen electricity even today and that is why we remain backward still. I would like to point out that major part of our country is still in the dark. That is why the previous rulers who claimed that India Shines were shunted out of power for they failed to provide needed power to the needy.

Benjamin Franklin, Michael Faraday and Thomas Alva Edison invented the ways and means to produce electricity and make use of it for the welfare of mankind. The findings of those great scientists have not reached many of our Indian villages even after their advent 300 years ago. The Government of India must take it upon itself, as its primary duty, the providing of power supply to every tiny hamlet and small village situated even in the remotest parts of our country. That is one reason why the present Government aims at power for all. We are evolving schemes motivated by this visionary approach envisaged in the 11th Five Year Plan.

People from all sections and walks of the society must be part of growth and must meet with growth which we call inclusive growth and equitable development. This is the avowed policy of the UPA Government at the Centre. At the same time, we have to admit that many of our States and most of our villages are reeling under severe power

shortage. The Government of India has come out with several plans to enhance power generation. Hydro power projects, thermal power projects, wind energy projects, solar energy projects are all contemplated and several new schemes have been announced. Ultra Mega Power Projects have also been announced. Cheyyur and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu have been identified for the setting up of these power projects. But unfortunately it is kept pending.

For instance, 10 years have elapsed since the announcement of Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project. Still it is to be criticised. Power production is yet to commence. It is still time consuming. The project is yet to be completed. We understand that there is an agreement with Russia to go in for 8,000 MW power generation project. We do not know its fate now.

Jayankondam Thermal Power Project was announced and it is yet to be established to commence production. We feel that the Southern States like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are being ignored. Abundant natural gas reserve is available in Krishna-Godavari Basin. The enormous amount of natural gas available in Bombay High is supplied through pipelines to places in the Northern parts of the country. Northern States are getting supply from them. I urge upon the Union Government to see that the natural gas available in Krishna-Godavari Basin is made available to the States in the Southern part of the country. But I find that Reliance, Gujarat Petroleum Company and ONGC are chalking out plans to take away the natural gas from Krishna-Godavari Basin to Northern States. I understand that Reliance is going ahead with its plan to take away the natural gas from there to Gujarat and other Northern States and pipelines are being laid across the Southern States to take it away to the North. In 2007, it was agreed that the natural gas available there would be given to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but that has been put aside. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi took it up with the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. But unfortunately I do not find any scheme as a conciliatory measure. The project to lay a pipeline via Kakinada, Nellore and Chennai has been shelved.

Our Prime Minister has been emphasizing on inclusive growth. Our Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee has also reiterated that. But I do not find a scheme that will translate their zeal into an action plan. I would like to urge upon the Union Government that no region should be left out or ignored. All the States in our country must have equal opportunity to grow equally. All the States must be treated equally. Proper plans must be evolved to ensure energy security and availability.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is no other public sector power generation plant other than Neyveli Lignite Corporation. NTPC is there, NHPC is there and I do not find any of these organizations coming out with any scheme that would benefit Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to impress upon these Central PSUs to evolve plans and schemes to set up power generation units in Tamil Nadu and other Southern States to ensure industrial growth and economic development. A major share of the power generated from NLC must be supplied to Tamil Nadu which faces severe power scarcity.

About 5,000 contract labour in NLC, who remain so for long, are yet to be included in INCOSERVE society and regularized. I urge upon the Government to make them permanent workers. They must form part of the recognized society. When I took it up with our Power Minister Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, he said that NLC comes under the Coal Ministry. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take steps to take over the power plant there under the Power Ministry. Power generation is the mainstay there. Hence, it would be justifiable to bring NLC under the Power Ministry. Power projects must be evolved and announced to benefit all the Southern States including Tamil Nadu to go in for power generation in a big way to match the increasing need for power.

Thanking the Chair again for giving me this opportunity, let me conclude.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in regard to Demands for Grants of Department of Ministry. In my address, first of all, I would like to congratulate hon'ble Prime Minister,

[Shri Uday Pratap Singh]

Shri Manmohan Singh, UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji and Minister of Power, Shri Shinde for removing power crisis in the country by giving more funds to Department of Power. The efforts have been made for better performance through NTPC during last 5-6 years in the country. I am grateful to the Prime Minister, in particular, for announcing NTPC Project costing Rs. 42,000 crore. in Narsinhapur district, Indore of Madhya Pradesh during his visit. I would respectfully like to extend my thanks in this regard in my speech. I request hon'ble Minister of Power to immediately start the work of NTPC project so that power crisis in Madhya Pradesh is immediately resolved. Hon'ble Members has discussed Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana in much detail. I would like to submit that this scheme has been implemented in Narsinhapur district of Madhya Pradesh. As my hon'ble colleague has mentioned, since the State is being ruled by the Government of Bhartiya Janata Party and this scheme named after Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it is not being properly operated in the districts where it has been implemented, it is not being implemented properly. I would like to submit that the Union Government should directly intervene in the districts where Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme has been implemented and should ensure efficient implementation of the scheme. I would like to say one thing in regard to Madhya Pradesh. The power system of the State has got completely dismantled during last five years. While we talk of giving one light connection to poor, they disconnect one light connection of the poor and bills of thousands of rupees have been shown outstanding against them. The criminal cases are registered against them. When we are talking of giving electricity to the farmers, and at the same time the Bharatiya Janata Party Government has registered cases against thousands of farmers of Madhya Pradesh and the action is being taken to imprison them. I would like to submit to the House to check such irregular actions. The farmers who are unable to pay their electricity bills have requested to make their connections P.D. But instead of making their connections P.D., their bills are being increased constantly and Rs. one lakh are outstanding

against each farmer. The Union Government should intervene and keep check on policies of the State Government.

Sir, one more anomaly is taking place on large scale in Madhya Pradesh. It is a very serious issue. If there is any State which is struggling most with the power crisis, it is Madhya Pradesh, but the electricity connection of farmer who is paying the bill is also being cut, alongwith farmer who is not paying the bill. The Union Government should issue direction in this regard that electricity should be given in efficient manner to the farmer and landlords who regularly pay their electricity bills. I understand that the House should issue directions in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a power plant under private sector is being set up in my district. I would like to request that small plants of 10-10, 15-15 megawatt should also be set up in other districts, so that the power crisis of my area is resolved.

Sir, the issue of coal is widely discussed in Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister, from Bharatiya Janata Party says that they are not able to provide electricity due to unavailability of coal. I would like to request that in his reply the hon'ble Minister of Power should definitely mention the quantum of coal supplied to Madhya Pradesh, when the NDA Government was in power and how our UPA Government has increased the quantity of coal being supplied to the State and yet State Government continuously whine over coal and tries to vitiate the atmosphere of the entire State.

I would again like to thank the hon'ble Minister of Power for making very good efforts for resolving power crisis in the country.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Chairman, several speakers on behalf of my party have made their submission. The only thermal power plant of NTPC functioning in Bihar is in Kahalgaon in my parliamentary constituency Bhagalpur. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that when he was in the Government last time, he visited Kahalgaon. However, the

area around the thermal power plant is engulfed in darkness. The thermal power plant generates electricity in Bihar but serves Delhi and Punjab. Electricity supplied in Bihar is from Talcher. It is requested that keeping in view the power crisis in Bihar if the quota of Bihar is to be increased, then the electricity generated from Kahalgaon thermal power station should be supplied in Bihar.

Secondly, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that he should make a mention of installation of one thousand megawatt power station in his reply as announced by him in Bhagalpur. Besides, I would like to draw your attention towards pollution emanating from these power stations, people engulfed in darkness see electricity around them. A thermal power station has been put in place in Bhagalpur, but, the land losers have not got any compensation. They are running from pillar to post even today. The country has witnessed what transpired in Nandigram. It is requested that he should fulfill his assurance of providing employment to the land losers. I feel the Congressmen are more annoyed with Bihar because the NDA has shown good results in Bihar. They have obtained only two seats there. There is complete darkness in the cabinet since there is not even a single light illuminating the cabinet from Bihar and this is first such cabinet not having a single person from Bihar....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : Madam Speaker is from Bihar....(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : I am referring to the cabinet. Khan Saheb has not got a chance. Khan Saheb's name is not there....(Interruptions) I have stood up only to remind, Mr. Chairman, I am not making any submission, I am waiting for the reply of the hon. Minister, I have come here to listen to him as he is considered as Man of words.

19.00 hrs.

He is known for his commitment. He will do justice to the land losers of Kahalgaon of Bhagalpur. I had made the demand to provide electricity to the villages within 10 km. radius. I would like to request the hon. Minister that

his Ministry has done a very good job before the elections. I will not make any criticism no matter what others say. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has been implemented in villages. The bulbs may not light up, however, there are boards and photographs of hon. Rajiv Gandhi everywhere. They have not lit up bulbs in the village but erected boards of precious iron metal which are printed. The board proudly displaces the photo of their leader because the scheme is in his name. There are only boards in Bihar but not lit up bulbs. I hope he will do justice with the people of Bihar and provide electricity.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni) : Thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak. I rise to support the Demands for Grants on Power Ministry.

Our country is facing severe power shortage now. Every State is under acute shortage of power. Tamil Nadu is no exception to this. The total power generating capacity available to Tamil Nadu is around 10,100 MW, which comprises of 5,597 MW from the TNEB.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger) : Khan Saheb, even you have not been made a Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him speak.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : About 5,597 MW is from the TNEB's own power generating stations and 1,154 MW is from private sector power plants. About 335 MW is with the assistance from the Central sector power generating stations. Apart from this, a total capacity of 3,693 MW is available from windmills in power sector.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH : Sir, please ask him to lay his speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will conclude in one minute. Let him speak.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : In the whole of the country, Tamil Nadu is producing more power from windmills. About 451.6 MW is produced from co-generation power plants and 104.85 MW is from biomass plants, to cover power shortage.

Thanks to our UPA Government for having given 1000 MW of power initially and 500 MW later, to Tamil Nadu in the last tenure under the guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhiji and our hon. Minister, Shri Shinde; I thank them for having given that much power from the Central grid to Tamil Nadu.

The maximum peak demand has reached nearly 9,076 MW last year and the growth of energy consumption is expected to be of the order of nine per cent per annum. Tamil Nadu consumes 180 million units of electricity every day. The expected demand in 2008-09 was estimated to be 9,500 MW. The sustained peak demand for power has been growing up at a fast pace year by year.

We are in a desperate situation of overcoming this acute shortage of power crisis and the Central Government has to take special steps to fulfill the needs of power. The Government is trying its maximum to bridge the shortage by purchasing power from other States and encouraging use of captive power by industries.

19.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Wind power should kick in the summer months and it is providing relief to the people. To encourage private power generating organizations to increase power generating capacity, Tamil Nadu has an installed capacity of 7,845 MW. Most of the windmills are located in the windy southern districts like Kanyakumari and Theni, and also in the hilly districts of Coimbatore and the districts bordering Coimbatore. The gross wind power potential in Tamil Nadu was estimated to be 3,500 MW a few years ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can lay the balance of your speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : I will conclude in a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, you are reading out your speech. So, you can lay it on the Table. Thank you for your speech.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Just a minute.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, power consumption has increased because of increase in the per capita income of the people. Every household is having mixi, grinder, fridge and air-conditioner. Children will not sleep without switching on the fan. So, power is a must for the people....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not provoke him otherwise he may take more time. Wind up please.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Sir, India has an installed capacity of 8748 MW and Tamil Nadu being the leader in wind power has 44 per cent share in the total installations.

Sir, I would lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

\*During 2008-09, under State Sector, the Periyar Vaigai Barrage Projects, 17 Power House to be started in phase-1 (2x2 MW), 2 (2x1.25 MW) and phase-4 (2x1.25 MW) totaling 9 MW will be commissioned. Under the Central sector, the second unit of 220 MW capacity from the Kaiga Atomic Power Station, Stage-II and the first unit of 1000 MW capacity of Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, Stage-I, will be commissioned during 2008-09. A share of 53 MW and 463 MW respectively will be made available to TNEB from the above two projects'. WHEN WILL THIS HAPPEN!

"The Government of Tamil Nadu is encouraging establishment of coastal thermal power plants under Merchant Power Plant route. Letters of facilitation have been issued to 10 firms for establishment of power projects under Merchant Power Plant route for total

---

\*...This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

capacity of 17,140 MW. Further, more than 10 applications for establishment of merchant power plants for another 15000 MW are under the active consideration of the Government. If the Central and State Governments give required clearances in time so as to start the Project at an early date, only then the Power shortage of Tamil Nadu will go".

Multi National Companies can be invited MoU signed for a minimum period of 5 years, by which uninterrupted power supply through which lakhs and lakhs of unemployed youths will get employment. Growing of new housing colonies is also one of the main reasons for shortage. The Government has already been kind enough to give 1 light unit to BPL (Below Poverty Line Families); the weaving community (handloom and powerloom weavers) upto 500 unit of free current. Free power for agriculture; and more than few thousand applications are pending for new agriculture connections, for the last many years.

If the Government can give 2000 MW more Power to Tamil Nadu the State Government from the Central Grid, can help the Agriculture sector. Power produced in

Neyveli Lignite Corpn. (NLC) is given to the adjoining States. In Tamil Nadu due to the deep shortage of Power, Central Government should sanction atleast 80% of current produced in NLC to Tamil Nadu. Because of shortage of Coal, Tamil Nadu Power producing units are disturbed in a big way. The Central Government should involve a formula for continuous supply of Coal to these units. Tamil Nadu being a vast area, Kanya Kumari District, is the largest Power producing District; especially Wind Power Generation can also be used to a production of more than 1500 MW from Kanya Kumari.

In my Constituency, Andipatti and Bodi are having good Wind with high speed. Wind flow is in a very high velocity, which the Government can explore the possibility of opening Wind Generation Units in these MLA constituencies. Already Government and Private Units have put wind generation units in Andipatti. I request you to put the wind power generation Units in Bodi Assembly Constituency also.

Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi is doing its best to control, to minimize, the Power shortage, helping the poor households and farmers. They are facing power cut for more than an hour or two in a day. To avoid this power cut the Central Government has given more Power from its Power grid to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, in my Constituency, Periyar Dam and other Dams (Suruli and Manimutharu) are also used for producing Current. In these most of the time many of the Units are facing closure because of poor maintenance and want additional funding to buy new generation equipments and spares. Layer camp Power house producing only 98 mw instead of its capacity of 140 MW i.e. 4x35 MW. One Unit is on shut down for maintenance.

I request the Central Government to send a team of competent officer's to access the actual situation and proper funding to be given to run the hydro power generation units, so that repair and replacement can be done at early so as restart power generation.

In Neyveli Unit all the Units are not functioning by which a big labour problem is going there. 5000 employees are working for more than 10 years and they have not been regularized. In the past few months the Labour Unions have shown their protest by way of agitation in the concerned CMD and officials are not considering their genuine requests. I request the Central Government to look into the Labour problems and please solve the same; as so many times many assurances have been given at the time of negotiations between the officials and labour unions but nothing has carried out.

I request their demands request to be considered sympathetically and the labour issues have to be settled peacefully so that power generation will go in full level.

Power Ministry under the able leadership of Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, under the auspicious guidance of Hon'ble Madam Sonia Gandhiji and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh; NTPC, NHPC, Power Grid Companies are doing great service. NTPC joint venture with TNEB,

[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

Power Plant was inaugurated in Ennore (for production of 2 x 500 MW) by Hon'ble Power Minister Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Tamil Nadu Power Minister Shri Arcot Veerasamy, which was attended by Dy. C.M. Shri M.K. Stalin. But the work is not going to the expected level. The Udangudi 2x800 MW Power Plant — a joint venture with BHEL is also on papers. WHEN WILL IT START! The Government should ensue and see that the work be finished in time and power generation be started immediately. Same way Koodangulam Project and many Power Generation Programmes are only on paper.

I request the Government to take immediate steps to see the Power Generation be started and uninterrupted Power supply be given to agriculture units and poor house holds.

With these words I conclude, I welcome the Hon'ble Ministers strenuous steps in improving our vast country's power generation and pit head my humble suggestion's as:—

- 1 Government should encourage pit head plants.
- 2 Increasing the power generation in the reservoirs area.
- 3 More wind turbines be installed, by giving more subsidy to plant more wind energy.
- 4 Subsidized coal be given to small power generators who are producing less than 50 MW power.
- 5 Gas to be provided to the small power generators, who are producing less than 20 MW in the Cauvery basin.
- 6 To avoid power theft and transmission losses, some mechanism should be evolved for regulating this.

With these words I conclude. If these things be implemented in war footing manner; our country will

become a flourishing country with full of electricity, prosperity and Industrial and Agricultural will boom.\*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion held on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Power. While participating in the debate and discussion held on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Power for 2009-2010. I would like to submit some of my critical observations with regard to very grim and deplorable power situation in relation to our Bodoland area and the problems being faced by the people. Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister of Power to the deplorable capacity of Assam Government in the matter of producing power.

As on today, the Assam Government's Public Undertaking, Assam State Electricity Board, which is the power generation capacity is only 200 MW. This 200 MW is being generated from three power plants. One is Lokowa Gas Turbine based plant which produces only 80 MW. Second is Namrup Gas Turbine based power plant which generates only 70 MW. Third is Karbi-Langpi Hydel Power Project which generates only 50 MW. In total, ASEB generates only 200 MW. In peak hour the total requirement for the whole State of Assam is anywhere between 900 and 1000 MW. Maximum quantum of power has to be purchased from outside market. The Government of India has been generating huge quantum of power in the Northeastern region as well as in Bhutan. [Translation] That power is supplied to the west which passes through our Bodoland but it is not given to us. So, the Union Government is requested to instal mega hydel power projects and mini power projects on all big and small rivers in our Bodoland area. And at least a minimum allocation of Rs. 1000 crore is very necessary for this purpose. NTPC is going to instal, 750-megawatt capacity new power plant at a place named Salakati in my parliamentary constituency. Proper steps will have to be taken to commission it on time.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a very serious issue. Rajiv Gandhi

Rural Electrification Scheme was sanctioned for our district Kokrajhar only a few years back. Tenders have been invited for it two times in 2007. First tender was invited on 9 July 2007. Second tender was invited in September 2007. It was in a single package for the entire district, however, it was divided in three packages on 30th March, 2008. Out of the three 'B' package was given to a company. 'A' and 'B' packages were tendered under Power Grid Corporation on 17 April, 2009. However, today I have come to know that those two packages have been given to Assam Electricity Board. [English] Assam State Electricity Board is already a failed public undertaking. It cannot provide any good service to the people of my Bodoland Territory. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Union Minister of Power that this package should not be given to the Assam Electricity Board. Rather, it should be given to the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited itself. [Translation] They are making excuses that there is no officer to monitor work in Kokrajhar district on behalf of Power Grid Corporation. However, besides Kokrajhar district....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bwiswmuthiary, please take your seat. Your time is over. If you want to lay rest of your speech on the Table of the House, you can do so.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : Sir, I am laying rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

\*Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate and discussion held on the Demands for Grant under the control of the Ministry of power for 2009-2010. I rise to support the Demands for Grants sought for by the Hon'ble Union Minister of power, and at the same time, I would like to submit my critical observation on certain issues that relate to the deplorable condition and grim situation on power sector in relation to Assam State.

I would like draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Union Minister of power to the untold troubles and miseries of the people of the whole State of Assam, particularly,

the people of our Bodoland territory due to the deplorable State of affairs in respect of supplying power to the people by the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) for favour of his kind perusal and appropriate actions to address the concerned issues in question.

As on today, ASEB can produce only 200 MW out of existing 3 power generating plants whereas the demand for power in peak hour in the whole State stands at anywhere between 900 MW and 1000 MW. The following table shows the present capacity of power generation of the existing 3 power plants under ASEB which is quite insufficient for the whole State of Assam:—

1. Lakowa Gas Turbine based plant – 80 MW out of 120 MW projected capacity;
2. Namrup Gas Turbine bas power plant – 70 MW out of 120 MW-projected capacity; and
3. Karbi-Langpi Hydel Power project- 50 out of 100 MW projected capacity

In addition to the aforementioned, 3 power plants, ASEB have had two more power projects i.e. Bongaigaon Thermal power station. Salakati (BTPs of 210 MW) and Chadarapur Thermal power project (30 MW). These two power plants remained closed since 10-12 years back. In view of the above situation, as on today, ASEB keeps buying another 560 MW from outside market. 510 MW is being purchased from NEEPCO and 50 MW is being purchased from Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PECIL) and NTPCL. This situation clearly indicates the shortage of 140 MW in case the demands for power in peak hour stands at 900 MW. Sir, I am extremely sorry to say that due to the deplorable power supply situation, majority villages within our Bodoland territory have been still languishing in darkness like anything.

I would like to earnestly request the Hon'ble Union Minister of Power to address the following long pending demands without any further more delay.

The NTPC power plant of 750 MW of Sakkoti in the district of Kokrajhar, BTAD should be commissioned within time-frame by 2010.

\*...This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

Out of the total power generation of NTPC, Sakkoti at last 500 MW power should be kept reserved for Bodoland territory and the necessary mechanism for distribution of this power within Bodoland should be created by the NTPCL itself;

The Government should take appropriate steps to set up Mega and Mini Hydro-electrical power projects on certain viable rivers in the up-stream within Bodoland territory;

The Central Government of India should take necessary steps to sanction minimum of Rs. 50000 crore for undertaking new power projects within our backward Bodo-Tribal area i.e. Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD);

The Central Government should take pro-action policy decision to provide power supply free of cost to the farmers of Bodoland Territory'

The Ministry of Power should direct forthwith the concerned authorities of PGCIL, Gurgaon to implement the RGGVY for Kokrajhar district within Bodoland territory under its own monitoring system. The demand made by ASEB for getting assigned the works on implementation of this concerned project should not be conceded to the reason being, the quality and standard of works of PGCIL is far better than that of the ASEB;

The Government of India should take necessary steps to provide transformers free of cost to the Tribal villages within Bodoland territory in particular, and also within other districts of Assam too;

The Ministry of Power should direct forthwith the concerned authority of Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) to implement all the projects under RGGVY sanctioned for different districts in Assam within time-frame;

The Ministry of Power also should take necessary steps to sanction additional amount of the required central fund amounting to Rs. 500 crore to help ensure the implementation of RGGVY projects in the left out tribal

villages too within Bodoland Territory with immediate effect and

The Centre should create a 'North-Eastern Power Corporation Ltd.'.\*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur) : Sir, there is acute shortage of power in the country. All the Members of Parliament have raised the issue of shortage of power in the House. Several Members have said that the Government is not serious on such serious issue.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that last time the Government had signed the nuclear agreement with America in view of the shortage of power and said that we will provide electricity at the earliest but it will take another 10-15 years. The Government also said that ultra power projects will be set up in the country, but not a single project has been set up so far. The Government had said so only for self-praise.

Sir, hon'ble Minister hails from Maharashtra and I would like to submit that Maharashtra is facing acute shortage of power. The State is facing 40% shortage of power. There is decline in employment and production due to shortage of 6500 MW power and hence unemployment is increasing. Farmers are not getting power connection. If hon'ble Minister holds State Government responsible for this, then I agree with him. If electricity is not being provided by the State Government, it does not mean that the Union Government should not provide assistance in this regard.

Sir, there is a power plant in my constituency having power generation capacity of 2340 MW, but the full capacity has not been generated so far. It does not generate power as per its capacity. It means if capacity of power plants in Maharashtra is 13 thousand megawatt, then power generation is only 7-8000 megawatt. He should have monitoring to ensure that all power plants generate electricity as per their capacity. He should not depend on State Governments and their respective boards. The whole country is facing shortage of power and thus, the problem is increasing. Functioning of many factories has been

reduced from three to two shift due to which people are not getting employment and hence unemployment is increasing. It is a serious matter.

Sir, the Minister of Coal is not present here. Coal is not being provided to power stations of the country, but the same is being auctioned to traders. It does not happen anywhere. Hon'ble Minister of Power should take the matter seriously. Coal should be provided to power stations on priority basis. Sharad Yadavji has said that only 20% coal has been provided to power stations out of total allocation of coal blocks. 80% coal has been provided to private sector. It is a serious matter because the Government is not serious enough despite such acute shortage of power. The Government should pay attention towards this for the control of plants under State Governments...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to make a point regarding Ministry of Coal ....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please restrict your speech to power only and do not mention about coal.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, coal is not being provided to power projects. 90 % coal is provided and it is said that 10% coal may be imported from abroad. What kind of policy is this, when top priority is given to power plants in the country then why they ask to import coal from abroad?

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to say regarding Maharashtra. I have only one point that MODA project of NTPC with 1000 MW capacity is being set up in Nagpur for which he had given acceptance, while earlier he said that the plant would be of 2000 MW. I demand that it maybe increased upto 2000 MW capacity. Yavatmal where most farmers have committed suicide comes under my Parliamentary constituency. I urge upon the Minister that 1000 MW capacity plant of NTPC may be set up in Yavatmal district. Hon'ble Minister had come to my constituency for inauguration of a private power plant ...*(Interruptions)*. Hon'ble Minister had announced from the dais for Vardha power plant that there would not be load shedding in the district where power is generated. He had made announcement there, I have its CD. I request him

to ensure inclusion of this provision in his reply that there will be no power cut in the district where power is generated.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlisahr) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion. As per special source of information there is possibility that the coal reserves will get reduced on large scale after 25 years. Keeping in view the fact, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister if special attention is given to NHPC's hydro power project, then we would overcome the coal crisis in future.

I would like to draw your attention towards Tehri dam, which is being constructed for the last 25 years. Target of 2400 MW power generation was fixed there but so far only 1000 MW has been generated. If there is shortfall of rain, generation will get further reduced. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister as to when the target of 1400 MW power generation will be achieved and why there is delay in this regard?

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards hydropower. The areas surrounding Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal and Bhutan are quite suitable. As my colleagues from Bihar pointed out, if power plants are set up there, problems of flood would be solved and with the construction of dam, the farmers will have large-scale facility of irrigation. I would like to draw your attention towards Bhakra Nangal dam, which was constructed at the cost of Rs. 300 crore. Today many States are getting benefits from it. In Uttar Pradesh, a target of 1826 MW power generation had been fixed for 15 years, but I am sorry to say that only 420 MW generation capacity has been set up. I am very thankful to hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji for setting up a mega power plant in Dadri to provide sufficient electricity to Uttar Pradesh, but the State has suffered badly due to non-fixation of gas rate on account of certain political or other reasons. I request the hon'ble Minister to remove the hurdles so that every field of farmers in Uttar Pradesh is irrigated. We have supported them during the no confidence motion on the ground to provide free electricity to the farmers of the country so that the country makes progress.

[Shri Tufani Saroj]

Hon. Mr. Chairman, there is a lot of discrimination in regard to supply of electricity in cities and villages. People reside not only in cities but in villages, too. However, electricity is supplied in cities after heavy power outages in villages. A 24 hour load shedding in a city would invite a huge outcry, however, power outages for months together would not make the authorities move a bit in a village.

Sir, I have always seen that the target of power generation fixed every year is not even met by half. In regard to power theft I would say that large-scale power theft takes place in Uttar Pradesh in connivance with the local employees. A check on the power theft would definitely generate higher revenue.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in Uttar Pradesh even today about one and a half lakh families spend their lives in the light of Dhibree. It is a kind of small earthen lamp in which kerosene oil is burnt to give out light. I would like to know from him by what time the houses of these one and a half lakh families will be electrified?

Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to provide subsidy to the farmers on the estimate of wires and pillars for installation of private tubewells so that they can irrigate their fields. Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to all the hon. Members.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Hon. Minister, thank you for beginning your speech in Hindi.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Our colleague Shri Uday Singhji began his speech on demands for grants of the Ministry of power from Bihar and the last submission was made by Shri Tufani Saroj of Uttar Pradesh. So, if we see the circumambulation is complete. We began from Bihar reached Uttar Pradesh and again we are getting close to Bihar and the final submission on these demands was made by Shri Tufani Saroj. Since it is a matter of

national concern and not of a particular region, so I would again thank the hon. Members.

Sir, I assumed the charge of this Department three years back, I was invited by the hon. Prime Minister. I was serving as a Governor when I was invited here to assume the charge of the office of the Minister of Power in February 2006. I have served here only for three years. I assumed the charge in this Ministry during the last year of the 10th Five Year Plan. I began to review to find out our lacunae after the completion of 10th Plan that we could not fulfill our target of power generation capacity. Some one will have to look into it since I am also one among you, I may sit in opposition or on the treasury benches. I reviewed everything, did introspection and questioned several things and tried to correct the mistakes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to enumerate the addition made in the power generation capacity of our country during the three Five Year Plans i.e. the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan. Our country produced only 56 thousand megawatt capacity during the last 15 years. Uday Singhji and several other hon. Members pointed out the reason why electricity was transferred in the concurrent list to enable the Union Government to work more stringently in this regard. I called a meeting of all the Ministers of Power of various States, Chief Minister and finally hon. Prime Minister during the end of the 10th Five Year Plan and requested them that the onus of generating power lay squarely on the State Government and the Union Government only did a supplementary work in the case.

Today, the shortage of power is so acute in the country that I cannot even enumerate the efforts being made by us. We reviewed and did introspection. We thought of a very crucial point during tenth Five Year Plan that against 41, 110 megawatt target we booked orders for only 20 thousand megawatt machinery and order for rest of 21 thousand megawatt capacity machinery was not placed. So, while planning for the Eleventh Five Year Plan we started placing orders during the last year of the Tenth Five Year Plan and fixed the target of 78,755 megawatt. So far, order of 50 thousand megawatt has already been placed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

It is not that work has not been done, since it is a matter of concern for all of us....(*Interruptions*) I will tell you. I will tell you about U.P., I will not leave it just like that. I will tell you about every State, but let me explain so that you could know and all of my colleagues could cooperate. I sent a circular to several Chief Ministers last year requesting them to include our MPs., M.L.A. in the monitoring committee, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has been implemented in several States including Maharashtra. It has not been implemented in Uttar Pradesh and I have no idea about Bihar. However, I assure that I will write another letter to all the Chief Ministers requesting them to include other Members in the monitoring committee.

While monitoring it came to my mind that BHEL was the only unit for manufacturing heavy electrical equipment in the country, that it has a capacity of 6 thousand megawatt and every year if we were adding 10-15 megawatt power generation capacity how would we cope up with it. It is a Government factory. Today if we see, all orders are being placed either with China, France or Germany, and we are facing trouble here. So whatever help we need to render of placing orders etc., we shall do that as well. We have ensured this. Today I am happy that the production of BHEL is touching 10 thousand MW and during the 11th five-year plan it will rise to 15 thousand MW.

We have not restricted it upto this limit, because it is an era of competition. Under the Electricity Act, 2003 he is mentioning about, we have committed to provide subsidized and uninterrupted electricity on bidding procedure and competition. Whichever party may be in power, we were not in power in 2003, but we are committed to fulfil the commitment that was made and while carrying it forward we are not saying that we will not do it since it was committed by the B.J.P. Government. It is a matter of national concern. We will work towards this. When the BHEL required further assistance, we considered to transfer indigenous technology to it. Various good foreign companies such as ALSTOM, SIEMENS, ANSALDO and TOSHIBA are coming and we have made efforts in this

regard. Today I am happy to tell the House that 4-5 foreign companies are coming to India under joint venture. One such company is MHI of Japan, they have signed an agreement with Larsen and Toubro and they have already initiated work in Gujarat.

Another factory is coming up of ALSTOM, which has signed agreement with Bharat Forge, which is one of the major companies of India. Third, TOSHIBA has signed agreement with JSW and I think ANSALDO has signed agreement with "GB Engg" and SIEMENS has signed agreement with the 'BHEL' company. We have made efforts for machinery manufacturing companies as well but the most important fact is that there is a problem regarding balance of plant. Even if the factory is ready but lack of ash handling plant and air conditioning plant does not make available balance of plant. For that purpose, we are making efforts that these 5-6 factories being set up are being asked to [*English*] concentrate on only one product so that everybody will run after them and they will get full security of orders also.

[*Translation*]

It is a super critical period. One of my colleagues stated here that we would have to make efforts to save carbon. Yesterday, I was discussing the matter of climate change with some prominent people from America including Dr. Todd. I said that India is definitely making progress to move towards super critical 660,800 and 1000 MW units. Presently, our machinery manufacturing capacity that was of 250 megawatt unit has risen to 500 MW and the BHEL is engaged in raising it to 660 super critical level. Today, we are proud of the fact that India is going to make such large machines through transfer of technology. We have made all round efforts to mobilize the same.

I also used to think that when we are not able to achieve big targets, then why we set such ones? Suppose a target of 41,110 is set and only 21,180 is achieved. However, it is not like that, as unless we fix a bigger target, we would not be able to achieve that stage, because sometimes a chance of slippage remains there. Slippages can happen as at times there could be unavailability of

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

gas and machines, delay could take place in receipt of land and water. Slippages result in under achievement. We have fixed a target of 78,700 MW for the 11th Plan and have booked orders for 80,000 MW; however, I have doubt that we would be able to achieve the target of 78,000. I would like to assure the House that we have constituted a monitoring group. It may be thermal or hydropower, at present we are not relying on nuclear power, but in case of hydro and thermal power, some senior engineers from private or Government sector are carrying out monitoring in the units. We have constituted a committee of retired officers to look into the matters such as whether they are getting money from the banks or not, whether it has affected the work, they are getting coal linkage gas and land or not, whether they are facing some administrative hurdles or not. The secretaries of the departments conduct meeting every month in this regard and I hold meeting with them quarterly. During the course of monitoring, I realized that there is some slippage in this regard and I thought that in situations like war, the retired general are called. So, I called the 6-7 former power secretaries of my department and appointed them as Advisers to the Minister and their orders may have been issued today itself. I have appointed all whether he is Shahiji, Rajdanji or Abrahamji. One is from the Ministry of Coal and another one is from FICCI and CII. Let them advise me to help me ascertain where we stand. We would like to discuss it openly. We do not want to do it secretly. We would like to do it for the development of the country.

I am happy to note the concerns expressed by the hon'ble Members regarding the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme. He called him our leader. I thank him for that, as he has been the Minister of Power. I carefully listened the speech of Mr. Singh. I was telling that I have constituted an Advisory Committee because our task force may also commit mistakes. The senior secretaries who have run the department; may find out the problems. Accordingly they will give their advice. I would like to tell that presently we have 150612 MW capacity as per my review. During the 11th Plan 15,325 MW capacity has been

added till date. He has expressed concern that in two years only this much has been achieved and only three years are remaining, then, how it will be done. It takes time in starting. It has just been commenced and will be completed soon. I will give you the account why it will come down in between. In under construction projects high degree certainty is for 41,447 MW. We have to achieve a target of 56,522 MW all together [English] Projects which could come up with the best effort [Translation] is 9702 i.e. 66,224 MW. Projects of this much capacity are likely to come up. But I have not spoken about the 10,000 captive which is due for 12th Plan. Some people have told me today morning itself that if coal is provided, then, they would initiate it during the 11th Plan itself. I immediately called them on telephone to ascertain whether they can supply coal. We are also making efforts in this direction because under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme when we accept DPR, the most important pre-requisite is that the concerned State should provide uninterrupted power supply for 6 to 8 hours. When it is accepted by them, then we accept DPR and put signatures on it. You have mentioned many such States, who have signed it, half the work is done, but they do not give electricity. I understand that there may be a shortage of electricity at some places. We are doing it and on account of this what we had promised in 2009, can be extended to 2010. Every household will be electrified by the year 2012, I do not see any problem in this regard. When UPA Government came to power, it gave clear assurance to the country. This was their first biggest task accomplished in the country.

My colleague was just now mentioning about ENRON. The agreement was signed with ENRON by giving Rs. 10,000 crore to it, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was its Chairman and thereafter that company was shut down. After the UPA Government came to power, it was received. Not only this, the money was paid back to the foreign lenders. India is such a country, which do not make investment unless it is confident. The investment was made. I would like to tell you that we had gone for road show of UMPP ultra mega power project mentioned by you. There were nine ultra power projects. The then US Ambassador to India, Wisner was involved in ENRON. He had praised

India in the presence of at least 300 Americans and said that India is such a nation which delivers, what it commits. India feels proud, when a person like Mr. Wisner says such things. Who did it? I would like to say that Dr. Manmohan Singh, the UPA Government did this. It is not fair to condemn the good work. Therefore, I said that the Act of 2003, is very good. Just now, a mention has been made about its theft. Whatever has been said about the open access, I will come to that but, after sometime. I would like to say in regard to UMPP, that we have floated 9 UMPPs. One ultra mega power project involves a cost of 16 thousand crore rupees, means four billion dollars. This project is of 4000 megawatt. I am happy to State in this House that we have awarded three projects so far. We have given them to Mundra, Sasan and Krishnapatnam. There was some problem in obtaining forest clearance in regard to Tilaiya Project, now that has also been awarded. This way, four UMPP projects have been cleared. Calculation in that regard has not been given in it. They are of 4000 megawatt each. Just now my friend from Orissa, I do not remember his name, has given spot over there, we are ready to do it. Recently, we have signed agreement of 4000 megawatt with NTPC in Chhattisgarh, it is not UMPP, but agreement with NTPC has been signed over there. We are making efforts in this direction also. We want to work in co-operation with the Chief Ministers and we are doing it.

I would like to tell the House that I had called the meeting of review of capacity addition in June, 2009. As soon as new Government was formed, I immediately called the meeting. I called the second meeting of State Power Ministers on 23 June, 2009. You attended the first meeting. Our old colleague from Bihar are from Congress Party. They go there. I do not have any problem in that regard, but they undertake work. The second meeting of review of capacity addition was held on 9 July, 2009. I called a meeting on 14 July. I had called a meeting of private developers who are engaged in installing machines or generating electricity. I asked them about their problems. They told me their problems. I had a meeting on 16th with these five new persons from manufacturing unit about when I had made a mention that they were coming.

It was also told that many a times banks do not give loan, we have Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation. Till now, we have sanctioned loans of Rs. 1,98,749 crore from the Power Finance Corporation. More than Rs. 72,000 crores has been disbursed so far, this work is going on. Rural Electrification Corporation has disbursed Rs. 42 thousand 883. Our corporations are working in such a manner that power generation may get impetus. We are also monitoring it. I have got many records. We have formulated new scheme under accelerated power programmes. The APDRP scheme has also been changed.

The States will get more incentives under new scheme because the loan that we are giving at present will be converted in grant. You have expressed concern that due to old machinery, heavy T&D losses are being suffered. Now, we are converting transmission lines to 400 kv lines so that the power theft may be reduced. Last year, we passed a legislation to check power theft, an atmosphere has been created against the power theft in the entire country, today thousands of cases are being registered. Just now, hon'ble Members, Shri Uday Pratap Singhji was saying that the work of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is not being undertaken in Narsinhpur. We had sanctioned it in March, 2008 and its cost is Rs. 39.75 crore.

[English]

The State Government has not awarded the work even after 15 months of sanction by the Government.

[Translation]

We had sanctioned the scheme, but they do not award the work. The same case is of Ujjain also. The project is of Tenth Plan, its cost is Rs. 40.76 crore. Very slow work is being done and 20 per cent work has been completed. A Kanyakulam Thermal Power Station has been made. This project is of 2x1000 megawatt. But it is still under process, we will look into it because we are not having exact figures in this regard. The hon'ble Member from Kahalgaon had said that he had been very active Aviation Minister, he had been elected twice to this House,

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

when I visited that place, he was present there and was very happy with my decisions. He did not call me again, probably the work has stalled because of this. The existing capacity of Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station is 840 megawatt in stage one and 1500 MW has been set up by NTPC in stage two. Two units of 500 MW each are in commercial operation. Third unit has been synchronized, I can again visit that place, if you call me. When I visited Vindhyachal and a couple of other places I found that the areas around the power units were well lit, whereas, the areas falling one kilometre ahead were enveloped in darkness. I had announced it in Vindhyachal as well as here before you that we will have to do something in this regard. We will have to provide light in its periphery at least upto ten k.m. area. I do not hide anything. I had pondered over it, however, there are some technical difficulties in it. After all, we will provide power but where will it be provided. Usually we provide it to the grid, we will have to give it to the State. The State will have to manage it and will have to realize the bill because they will have the bill. So we are looking into the matter as to who will realize the bill, how will it be managed and who will set up the transformers, Electrification works are being carried out at many places under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. The people will get the facility of power, however, I would like to submit to all the States and all the Chief Ministers which ever party they belong to that [English] the Government has decided to provide a reliable power supply to rural households of the villages within a radius of 5 k.m. of the central generating power station.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Earlier you had announced a wider radius.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Right now, we will start with a five kilometer area. There were some difficulties in that, five square k.m. area is a big area. We will have to formulate some schemes because it is in infantile stage yet. When we go there we find enough light in the night, however, when we go out in peripheral areas we find areas

enveloped in darkness. I wanted to tell about this for a long time. It is good that you reminded me about this. I am pleased. There is nothing in it about taking credit. Our colleague Bwiswmuthiarji said about Bongaigaon. I listen to him carefully. The work of 750 megawatt power plant is going on. Today itself, I have sent the chairman of NTPC and my joint secretary there. The Rajya Sabha parliamentary constituency of our Prime Minister is also in this State. That is also the reason that we want to start work on it as soon as possible.

Three years have elapsed since I took over the charge of this Ministry. It is not a long period. I joined this ministry at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan of the country and presently it is third year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. I did not know whether this time around I will get the same ministry or not, however, our Prime Minister expressed faith in me and gave me another opportunity to serve this ministry again. You all know that I work day in and day out. I remain in my office till 9 o' clock.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH :  
What fate will NTPC in Barhmeet?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I am telling you, please have some patience. I have everything. There is machinery problem in Barh. I had gone there too. It is in finalisation stage.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH :  
It is too slow.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I admit that it is a little bit slow, however, there is some dispute with the country which is collaborating. I would not like to mention the name of that country. That is why there are some difficulties regarding the machinery.

Uday Singhji said that we discriminate against Bihar. I would like to submit that it is not true. Nitishji has also been a minister in the Union Government. I also complained to him. As a minister, I would also like to submit that we will provide as much assistance to Bihar as possible. I will provide assistance not only to Bihar but other States as well. I would also like to say the same thing about Madhya

Pradesh. However, you should look into the record. Nine months elapse since the approval of the proposals, however, awards are not forwarded by the States. It is not a matter of any political party, however, the way it is treated creates problem. Now you can understand what can I do. You said that big hoardings were created, these hoardings did not belong to any particular party. Earlier, they did not allow to place hoardings and said that it was the scheme of their Government.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : That is true.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Look, he is also saying that it is true. This scheme is the gift of Rajiv Gandhi. That is why big hoardings have been placed. Rajiv Gandhi had visualized the dream of electrification of this country...(Interruptions). It is true that the hon. Members should also be inducted in the Monitoring Committee. I have done this. I will write letters to all the Chief Ministers in this regard and a copy of that will be sent to all the Members along with a letter...(Interruptions). It is not that nothing will come out of it, if you monitor then certainly something will come out of it. Our Uday Singhji was asking, [English] The RGGVY project for Purnia District was sanctioned in 2005 at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.35 crore. It is already sanctioned. The project target was to electrify 5,083 unelectrified villages and to provide free electricity connections to 25,563 BPL households.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH : I had said the same thing.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I am telling you that [English] The power Grid Corporation is the implementing agency there. As per its report, as on 1st July, 2009, 5,025 villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 10,354 BPL households. [Translation] You all know that we give 90 per cent subsidy and the rest 10 per cent amount is required to be given by the State. If we talk about a socialism then the BPL people will never be able to afford power connection. So, the Government provide them electricity connections. It requires huge amount. The States will also have to think

about it as to where subsidy is required and they will have to do it as well. If every thing is done by the Union Government, then what will be the responsibility of the State Governments. That is why I am saying that 90 per cent subsidy is being given by the Government of India; then how much is left. Just now you mentioned Rs. 28 crore and in previous plan Rs. 5000 crore were given and an additional Rs. 28 crores more were given for the projects which are in second phase. I would not like to say anything before the Minister of Finance. Once, I was also the Minister of Finance in the State, however, we are demanding Rs. 30,000 crore for second phase as soon as possible. I had assured you in this very House that we are working for the villages having the population of 300, however, you requested to cover the villages having the population above 100. I am pleased to inform you that I have accepted that proposal. If the process of electrification of the villages where electricity is to be provided under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is intensified then its cost will also increase. The cost of the project was Rs. 16000 crore which has now welled to Rs. 5000, Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 30,000 crore. It is our commitment that we will remain far ahead in the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and we have decided that in the first phase our border States...(Interruptions) we have included north eastern districts and naxal infested districts. We have taken all those districts in first phase, however, we will make efforts to cover the remaining few districts. You had said about coal in Barauni Expansion, Lakhi Sarai Chausa, and Pirpenti etc. We have made recommendation to the Coal Ministry for Kahalgaon and Nabinagar.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH : He should coordinate with the Coal Ministry so that the State may become self-reliant.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : That I am doing. Introspection means that I am doing this.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Sir, you have given very satisfactory reply on everything. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is going on well and I commend this scheme, however, there will be difficulties regarding social

[Shri Uday Singh]

strife. I was mentioning the same figure in the morning that you have confirmed.

20.00 hrs.

Sir, there are 3,66,000 BPL families in my area. If we provide electricity connection to only 25 thousand people and the remaining population is left out then there will be social tension that will be counter productive not only for the Government but for us as well.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I have just now told you that there is difficulty in providing electricity connection to those who need it as huge expenditure is involved in this. Rs. 30 thousand crore will be required for this, how it will be borne by the Government. We will take up work one by one. We will see it as to what can be done. I would like to inform you that first of all it is transformer. Hon'ble Nitishji also says time and again, when the projects of D.P.R. came...(Interruptions). Presently all people are not satisfied, I am sitting here since two o'clock noon. I would certainly like to submit that it is a big task. 90 per cent subsidy is being given, nobody had thought about it. I have been in politics for many years. I had never thought that such thing will be accomplished in the country, because then cottage industries were in vogue. Before UPA Government came to power there were so many houses. You please analyse this. You have rightly said, whether they are from Uttar Pradesh, or from Congress or any other party, I am not mentioning the name of any person. There is shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh. The demand of power during peak hours reaches upto 11,080 megawatt while the supply during the peak hour is only 8563. The peak deficit is 2517 MW and the energy requirement is 17,77 million unit megawatt while the energy availability is 14476 million unit megawatt. There the deficit is of 3294 million unit megawatt. There is 18.5 per cent deficit there. I would like to inform you and you have also told about PLF and mentioned Patratu unit of Jharkhand and also Tanda unit of Uttar Pradesh. What was PLF there, that was 20,15,14, however, the PLF of the same Tanda unit is going

above 85. I am pleased to inform that since it is taken over by NTPC, we are able to provide more power. Presently agreement and technical losses are 48 per cent, however, after introduction of APDRP scheme and the work done in the States loss is 15 per cent and somewhere it is 20 per cent loss. I have all the figures in this regard. The loss is declining and there is avoided capacity generation in the conservation of power. You might be knowing that I have launched three-four good schemes. Fridge, fans having one star, two star, three star, four star and five star are being sold in the market to minimize consumption of power. We have prepared building code. Code has been prepared to minimize power consumption at the time of construction of buildings. I have called the meeting of developers and engineers and have given them informations in this regard. Secondly, bulbs have been replaced with CFLs and that will also save power. I am pleased to inform you that till now we have saved 1500 megawatt avoided capacity. It is not a simple thing. Every year we organize competition on the theme of avoided capacity and 7-8 lakh children participate in painting competition and make paintings on this theme. We give them award of Rs. 50,000. Last year the award money was increased to Rs. 1 lakh because they want to work as our ambassador. We use those paintings for our publicity and through this urge people to switch off light and ACs while going out. We also urge office staff to switch off AC if it has rained. Thus such type of competitions are organized that come under avoided capacity. While doing all these things we try to do whatever is possible in this regard. Till now total of one lakh eighteen thousands villages have been taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, and out of that 62,520 villages have been electrified and 62.5 lakh BPL households have been covered. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad) : Sir, you were saying something about transformer.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : The DPR of State transformer comes when DPR of transformer comes, so we are pondering over it. The Chief Minister of Bihar has also said that we will have do something in this regard.

At a time when the new DPRs are being changed we will also say that many people are demanding, however, we should think that there was no electricity at several places in the country though electricity is being provided at such places at present...(Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you do not do it, your purpose will not be achieved ...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : When you had given DPR in the State, did you not know that you have insufficient power?...(Interruptions) Do not say like this. Then I will also counter react. Why did you give DPR?...(Interruptions) You should have given three phase DPR at that time itself. Why did you give one phase DPR? This is the problem. I would not want to irritate you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interfere.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No questions now. Please take your seat. Hon. Minister is not yielding. He is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur) : I would like to submit only one point then what is objection on your part?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Hon. Minister is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister is not yielding. Please understand that.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Just now you had said about Bhutan and Nepal that the efforts should be made for the generation of hydro power there. I myself have talked to the Minister of Nepal Government and we are also making efforts to take up more projects of Bhutan. It is true that the water coming from Nepal affect especially Bihar and both eastern and western parts of the State are affected on account of this. We are also making persistent efforts in this direction. They have completed their survey at several places. DPR of the Canadian Government is ready. They are also facing certain problems. We are saying that we will undertake it. They have also assigned a couple of projects to the private sector. Therefore, we are trying to persuade them that we wish to set up 2000-3000 Megawatt capacity power projects and for that matter even today if power has to be exported to Nepal, it goes from Bihar and the Chicken-neck area through it comes from the other side as well.

Many towers came crumbling down during the floods last year. It was well said about the Chicken neck area that the supply line was laid through Siliguri. Our colleagues have gone to visit Arunachal Pradesh today. Some very promising projects estimated to yield a total capacity of 50,000 Megawatt power have been envisaged there of late.

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

Three-four power generation projects including Kameng, Dibanag etc. have already been taken up. Power transmission projects have also been envisaged and work is in progress on this count. Besides the ongoing projects in Sikkim, the transmission whereof will converge through Chicken Neck, Siliguri, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh will also contribute their mite to the power grid. So that evacuation will not be a problem. The capacity of this interstate power grid which used to transmit 14,000 megawatt power has now been increased upto 20,750 megawatt. I am hopeful that I will achieve the capacity of 38,000 megawatt by 11th Plan.

Sir, I do not wish to take more time and would only like to submit that we are lacking man power. It happens every time, we are engaged in the important task of ITI adoption. We have formulated a new policy of setting up our own I.T.I. at locations where NTPC and NHPC project are coming up. This process has been set in motion at several places. For the information of the House, I would like to State that so far NHPC, NTPC, NHDC, DVC, THDC, SJVNL and NIPCO have adopted 7, 16, 1,8,2,2 and 2 I.T.Is respectively and PGCL is likely to adopt 4 I.T.Is. Thus, 38 I.T.Is. have been adopted and 13 are in the offing, out of which NHPC, NTPC, BBMB and PGCIL are likely to adopt 1,6,2 and 4 I.T.Is. respectively. Arrangements for setting up special I.T.Is are under way at places where new projects are coming up. Right now, our colleagues from Jammu and Kashmir are not present here. The State Chief Minister discussed with me only yesterday that they wanted to set up a standard I.T.I., and intermediary centre of a level between an I.T.I. and an I.I.T. He told me about the local residents whose land is likely to be acquired for meager compensation, however, where they spend their money is not known. So, we thought that it would be better to train the children of those families whose land holdings are acquired so that they work. The training of children would begin with the functioning of I.T.I, within an year of its inception. The training of the affected people will be followed by employment to other locals. Ironically, the

tragedy of this country is that locals are not involved in many projects.

Sir, nowadays acquisition of land has been posing a great difficulty.

We have recently begun the process in NTPC. The hon. Member from Chandrapur may be knowing that land has been acquired in 'Manda' in his constituency at the rate of Rs. 6-7 lakh per acre. Besides, we have issued notification at several other places that there is no difficulty in imposing section 4 and 8. A person residing at a place for hundreds of years leaves his home and hearth in exchange for a meager compensation. And after his money, is exhausted how shall he spend rest of his life? His entire life is ruined. So, it was proposed to increase the amount of compensation that would enable him to vacate his land happily.

Sir, I would like to tell the House about a project being implemented in Sholapur. After negotiation the land has been acquired there at the rate of Rs. 3 lakh per acre. However, the question is what about the labourer working on that land? The land has been acquired from the owner after paying him due compensation and the labourer has been endowed with fixed deposit of Rs. 50,000 besides granting him a certificate of the Gram Panchayat.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : The same has not been done in Kahalgaon so far...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shah Nawaz, I will allow you one question after the Minister completes his reply. Not now.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : The process of acquisition was completed there much earlier...(Interruptions)  
That is an old case. Right now I am talking about the recent provision set in motion. We are not taking up the old cases afresh at this juncture. What has happened in the past has happened. Let bygones be bygones. We have introduced

it of late in case of recent acquisitions. [English] It depends on the person and the locality.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : What about those whose lands were acquired in the past?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : There is status quo in such cases, however, negotiable compensation has to be paid now. In the past neither were you here as a Member, nor was I a Minister. We simply cannot help that?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, several suggestions have been received during this discussion here today. It has been a very healthy discussion. Leaving aside a couple of instances of political overtones, the views expressed over here manifest that there is great concern in the House for the country. Therefore, I would like to thank everyone in the House...(Interruptions) Please allow me to speak... (Interruptions) I had spoken to the hon. Chief Minister in regard to Kanti. We are still exploring feasibility and what do I comment upon a thing I am yet looking into.

Sir, I thank all the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions I request the House to approve all my demands and appeal to the hon. Members to withdraw the cut motion...(Interruptions) There is still time for that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am going to allow three questions.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL : Sir, I have to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me. Please take your seat. Why do not you listen to the Chair? You take your seat. I am asking you to take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL : You may turn me out

of the House if you want...(Interruptions) I will definitely ask my question...(Interruptions) I have given a notice...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am going to allow three clarificatory questions. You take your seat. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am going to allow you but you are not ready to listen to the Chair. Do not behave like this. The Minister will not reply to this.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you, you take your seat. Mr. Mandal, this is not the way to behave. I am cautioning you. I have received your notice and I will allow you also. But you take your seat now. Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain please.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while putting my views I want to know from the Minister as to what he was doing for land losers. Today, incidents like Nandigram are likely to occur everywhere. Twenty years ago, they set-up NTPC in Kahalgaon, they earned money by generating electricity there and they promised to provide employment to those who had lost their land in Kahalgaon. They had said that they would provide jobs to the skilled workers by giving them training. Today the people have become old there, but they did not get any job. A movement was launched there in which three people were shot dead and the Government of Bihar had to face severe turbulence. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to do something for the land losers so that they are not compelled to adopt the path of agitation.

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain]

Therefore, being a public representative from there, I would request the Government to fulfil its commitment that it had made to provide jobs to them.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I have spoken to the general manager before you. They are given employment as and when vacancies arise.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed him. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL : Sir, I would like to have clarification from the hon'ble Minister in regard to Bihar. 18000 villages of Bihar are yet to be covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and those brought under the said scheme have been covered partially. Hon'ble Members from other States participating in discussions have mentioned about discrepancies in DPR. Hon'ble Minister has now stated that he had got the DPR prepared, but he was not vigilant at that time. DPR has been prepared as per instruction of Central Government. Earlier, it was that the villages those covered in Bihar have been covered either partially, half, one fourth or just a fraction or not at all. First it had laid ceiling, keeping in view the target of physical achievement and now it has fixed the financial limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask the question.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL : Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that all the revenue villages whether small, medium and big, have different population. But the Government has fixed the financial ceiling of Rs. 9 lac to achieve the physical target of one village without considering its population. When it did not happen, financial ceiling of Rs. 14 lac has been fixed to achieve the physical target. Each village could not be covered under such ceiling as it covered the village partially. I would like to know whether the Government has such scheme, if so, it is

flawed and whether the Government will revisit the scheme?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may reply after all the questions are put. There are two more hon. Members to put questions.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that I have been making efforts continuously for the four years for the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Kokrajhar district and after that I got it sanctioned. It has been sanctioned by the hon'ble Minister himself. Two years from 2007 to 2009 elapsed in tendering process, but nothing has materialized so far. I know that Assam State Electricity Board has been entrusted with the task of implementing this project. I demand that this should be assigned to PGCIL, Government of India. ACB is a public sector undertaking which has totally failed. Hence it will serve no purpose.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram) : After the recommendations of the expert committee on the power projects, further delays are there. But there are some small petitions. So, some kind of coordination should be there for early clearance so that the projects can come up earlier. My humble request is this – since we have given agriculture services free in Andhra Pradesh, similarly it may be given to the entire country. But if the State Government comes forward with 50 per cent, then the Government can give a helping hand. Poorest of the poor need help from the Government; kindly come to their rescue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have put questions and he has also answered in detail. Please cooperate.

Now, the hon. Minister may reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat; we have no time. Now, the hon. Minister may reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I have not allowed you.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : It is for the States concerned to give free power. If they have a special scheme, they can give; the States can make provisions in the Budget and give it to the Boards. When I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra I also had provided free power to agriculturists, but I had made provisions in the Budget and gave it to the Board. So, it is left to them. There was scarcity at that time, during that particular period. So, this can be done by the States, if they so desire. The Government of India cannot do it at this moment.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Members were mentioning about DPR of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. We cannot breach the terms of reference of the present scheme. We have to work as per the present frame work of the scheme and whatever Biswamuthiarji has said. [English] I will look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Power to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Power."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are 15 Members who wish

to raise the matters of urgent public importance. If Members could finish making their points in one minute then only I will allow otherwise I will adjourn the House. I take it that all the Members will take one minute each.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda) : It would be better to adjourn the House. What could I say in one minute? If you adjourn the House, we may leave the House... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, situation of child labour is very alarming in the country. Although we have enacted child labour Act, but the child labourers aged between 10 to 20 years are seen working on large scale in hotels, Dhabas and tea-stalls in all the States of the country. Most of the child labourers are engaged in brass industries of Meerut, lock industries of Aligarh, glass industries of Ferozabad where children have to work in 700 to 800°C heat. A large number of child labourers are working in cracker industries of Shivakashi, printing and match-stick industries of Shivakashi. These child labourers are exploited. They are paid low wages and made to work for extra hours.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, today each child of the country does not wake up with the assurance that he will get food and will be able to go to school like others. It is a matter of great concern for all of us that when we were sleeping in the comfort of AC or cooler, thousand of children wake up in the morning and move out in the street with their bags to collect polythene bags. Independence has no meaning as long as the next generation of the country is cursed to wash utensils and collect garbage by losing their childhood. Therefore, through you, I urge upon the union Government that it should check the exploitation of child labourers and give impetus to the rehabilitation programmes launched for them...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can just raise the issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bwiswmuthiary, discussion under Rule 193 on this subject has already been allowed. So, you may take only one minute.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar) : Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government of India to a very serious matter of urgent public importance that relates to the grim and very devastating flood situation as well as the drought situation which is prevailing now in the State of Assam, particularly in my Bodoland territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have raised the issue. There will be a discussion also on this subject. You can now take your seat.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : I would like to appeal to the Government of India to sanction adequate amount of special Central Assistance for the Bodoland territory as well as for the State of Assam so as to provide relief and rehabilitation to the drought and flood affected people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have raised the issue. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people expect better educational standards from Kendriya Vidyalayas, and Kendriya Vidyalayas are known for quality education. New districts of Sasaram, Aurangabad and Kamoor were carved out in Bihar many years ago but I regret to say that the Union Government has not set up any Kendriya Vidyalayas in the said districts so far. Providing educational facilities to the one of weaker and poor sections of the society is one of the primary goals of the Government. The Kendriya Vidyalayas implement the set policies of the Government to fulfill this goal because the children of the deprived sections of the society who are not able to receive quality education for want of resources, get education in these schools. These three districts are naxal affected districts and people are joining

naxal movement, due to lack of education which is a matter of concern. This is a serious matter, which is linked to the basic issue of education. Through you, I would like to demand that the Union Government...*(Interruptions)* Kendriya Vidyalayas should be opened in Sasaram, Aruanguabad and Kamoor districts of Bihar without delay...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL : Sir, let the matter be completed...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The matter is brought to the notice of the House. It is enough.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu) : Sir, an announcement was made in the railway budget, in regard to running a train from Delhi to Sadalpur thrice a week, it is the longstanding demand of the people to start the said train service at the earliest since it is an important train. 10-12 trains used to run on this route when there was a meter gauge line. Now, the train in regard to which announcement was made to run it thrice a week should be run on a daily basis and this service should be started immediately so that the demand of people may be fulfilled.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. R.K. Singh Patel, this matter regarding glass factory is a State matter and it is not to be raised here.

*[Translation]*

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL : Sir, during his tenure the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of a glass factory in Bargarh area of Uttar Pradesh, where there is Silica sand. Crores of rupees of the Government of India were spent on the construction of the said factory. The fields of the farmers were also acquired. That factory has been constructed. Hon'ble Late Rajiv Gandhi had a dream to provide employment to the people of this backward area and that factory was set up

for this purpose. His descendents followers are present in the House, through you, I would like to urge the Government to start this factory at the earliest. The machines are yet to be brought, they should be brought and other shortcomings should be removed so as to realize the dream of hon'ble Late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji.

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI (Nabarangpur) : Sir, two blasts took place in Rajasthan Explosives and Ideal Explosives in the Sangruli district of Madhya Pradesh on fifth of this month. Here, gun powder is manufactured for the Northern Coal fields. I read it in the newspaper, and myself visited that place to examine the situation. 21 people were working at the time of explosion, out of which 19 people were killed. Dead body of only one person was found and rest of the bodies were blown to pieces in the explosion. Many people lost their lives in a small land mine blast. One can imagine, how severe was the impact of the twin blast that took place in these two big factories. The State Government and the District Administration are covering up the matter because, as per the rule, while providing licence it should have been ensured that there is no residential area in the vicinity of three kms. of the factory. But residential area is just 30 metres away from these two factories. That was a Sunday, therefore, more lives were not lost. The Principal Secretary has been entrusted the responsibility of conducting an inquiry in this regard. Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that its inquiry should be conducted by a retired judge.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through the Chair, I would like to submit to the Government, that Bihar which boast of producing sons of soil like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan, Smarat Ashok, Vikramaditya, Chandragupta Maurya, Kautilya and national poet, Dinkar is lagging far behind in development...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a matter of immediate public importance. It is a general matter. You have participated in the discussion. So, you make your point in one minute. Please be brief.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH : Sir, \* I am also an hon'ble Member of this House. I expect from the Chair\* ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to take your seat. I will not allow. You have to respect the Chair. You have to take the orders from the Chair. If you want to say anything, you have to complete it in one minute. You cannot have an exception. All the Members are cooperating with the Chair. Please do not use this language. You have to respect the Chair. Please complete it in one minute.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH : Sir, I comply with your orders.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar is lying in darkness. It is reeling under the debt of Rs. 56 thousand crore. The economic infrastructure of Bihar is ruined. Every year floods and drought hit the State. Therefore, if Bihar continues to develop with the present pace, it will take 40 years to come at par with Maharashtra and Gujarat. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that until any schemes worth Rs. 80 or 85 thousand crore is brought for Bihar and Bihar does not develop at the rate of 15 per cent, it cannot come at par with the national growth rate. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to provide the status of a special State to Bihar. With these words I conclude my speech and express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara) : Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to my constituency.

Sir, in my constituency there is a serious problem which has been reported in the Media. According to the Radiological Department of the Alleppy Medical College

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh]

there has been an alarming rise in cancer patients in the hospital from the Kuttanad *taluka* which falls in my constituency. The number of cancer patients in the year 2007 was 300; in the year 2008 it rose to 355 and till June this year, the number is 455 which is a rise of 66 per cent over the previous year. Most of the patients are suffering from liver, throat and bone cancer. As a Member of Parliament from that area I have received hundreds of representations from these patients for funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Under the circumstances I would like to request the Central Government to send a high level medical team to visit the Kuttanad *taluka* to assess the reasons for the rise in the cancer patients. I would also like to request for a special health package for the people of that area and also request for setting up of a super speciality hospital for the people of Kuttanad.

[Translation]

\*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I am telling a very sad tale about Sikhs. After the Independence of India about 130 Gurudwaras were left in Pakistan. To manage the property of these Gurudwaras Pakistan Evacuee Trust Property Board was formed. This board was looking after the property of Gurudwaras. It is now about to sell 34 acres of property of a Gurudwara which is not legally valid.

Through you I request the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister that this illegal sale of land of Gurudwaras be stopped immediately and injustice done in regard to property of the Sikhs be stopped. This be brought to the notice of the Government.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad) : Sir, I would like to raise an important matter regarding the gross violation of ethics by the Indian Medical Association and the Medical

Council of India. The Indian Medical Association has signed an MoU with Pepsi according to which the Indian Medical Association will endorse certain products of Pepsi for which they receive a sum of Rs. One crore. It is against medical ethics and so it is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee of the Indian Medical Association to take appropriate action. Every such organisation comes under the scrutiny by the Medical Council of India. The Medical Council of India has not taken any action on this issue for the last one year. So, there is every reason to believe that the Medical Council of India is going out of its way to protect the Indian Medical Association on this endorsement issue despite clinching evidence. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to look into the matter immediately and appoint a Commission of Enquiry under Section 30 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram) : Sir, I would like to make a request to open a Sub Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Sub-Regional Office, Visakhapatnam is catering to the needs of more than 4.11 lakh provident fund subscribers under the jurisdiction of three northern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, that is, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. Further, the number of pensioners under this office is also increasing day by day. The Vizag office is unable to cater to the needs of the employees working in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts effectively. The establishment of a separate Sub Regional Office for the pensioners of the two districts, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam at Vizianagaram would not only make the services of EPFO to reach the pensioners effectively but also reduce the delay in redressing the grievances and the distance in traveling to approach the authorities would be eased. Moreover, more attention will be paid in the process of decentralization of services.

So, I urge the Ministry of Labour through you to sanction a Sub Regional Office at Vizianagaram immediately.

DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally) : Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise the issue of Babli.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

There was an agreement between the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra wherein Maharashtra can use 60 TMC of water and the balance water can be used by Andhra Pradesh. So, Andhra Pradesh constructed the Pochampad Project and now, the Government of Maharashtra has constructed barrages and gates in violation of the Supreme Court decision. I urge the Central Government to give direction to the Government of Maharashtra to comply with the Supreme Court orders, not to use more than 60 TMC of water and stop construction of barrages across the Godavari River. Our Chief Minister has already taken up Jalayagnam programme and if so much of water is drawn, 17 lakh acres of Andhra Pradesh will get affected. Six districts of Telengana will be adversely affected and people are right now suffering for drinking water.

I urge the Central Government to take action in this regard.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI : Sir, I would like to associate with him on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Satpal Maharaj, your issue is regarding law and order in Uttarakhand. It is a State subject and so, I am not allowing you to raise it.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal) : These are borders of the country. The State is bordering China and Nepal. Therefore, it is a Central subject....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House that it is the responsibility of the State (Rajasu) police to provide security to the people in border districts of Uttarakhand State and maintain law and order. However, the law and order situation deteriorated due to boycott of police duties by the State (Rajasu) police for the last about one year and the people of the State are feeling insecure. As the hon'ble Members of the House are well aware that the border of Uttarakhand adjoins China and Nepal and the

hilly districts of this State are located at the border. If the law and order situation and the security of the people crumbles in these border districts, then it can pose threat to the security of the country.

My submission is that while taking the matter of urgent public importance seriously the Government should issue directions to the State Government of Uttarakhand regarding the demands of the State (Rajasu) police.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the Common Wealth Games, 2010 the recent incidents on Metro work sites which occurred on 12th July at LSR junction, a mishappening and other incidents which occurred earlier, these developments have created doubts about the timely completion of this project and whether this work will be executed properly and in the right direction. These incidents have raised a big question mark over the security and safety of spectators, visitors, players, visitors and local citizens.

Now, I directly come to the point of newly constituted committee. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to whether the Enquiry Committee has any member who was involved in the process of approval of design. If such a person is engaged in enquiry then facts would not come out. Atleast impartial members should conduct enquiry so that factual position comes out and such incidents do not recur in future and security and safety of the citizens is not compromised.

[English]

Usually, men and women between the ages of 50 and 60, suffer from kidney diseases due to hyper tension and diabetes mellitus. But in our district, even the people who are aged between 20 and 35 have been affected by this kidney disease. If you observe the mortal statistics for the last one decade, you will see that hundreds of deaths have been recorded due to this disease.

As far as this issue is concerned, doctors from all over the country, doctors from the Andhra Medical College, doctors from Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, and doctors from the world's no. 1 institute, the Harvard Medical

[Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey]

School, have come to our place. They have examined the patients, they have done the water analysis, and they have examined the food habits of those patients over that area. After doing all these investigations, all of our doctor colleagues have come to a conclusion that because of high samples of silicon and strontium in the ground water, these people are being affected.

In this regard, I would request the Government to give a special grant to the renal equipment, to treat kidney disease at the Rajiv Institute of Medical Sciences at Srikakulam District. I would also request the Government to establish water purifiers to provide purified water to the people in those areas.

Finally, I would request the Government to send a special team to create some awareness and to suggest ways to save the lives of the people over there in the Srikakulam District.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Premdas to speak.

Shri Prem Das, we have already discussed the power issue today. So, you please conclude within a minute.

[Translation]

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards N.T.P.C. plant which has been set up in Dibiapur. Since the farmers have provided land and given assistance for setting up N.T.P.C. plant, I demand that electricity should be provided from that plant for that region and Auraiya district.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda) : Sir, I want permission to raise a very important matter in Zero Hour. The pouches and pocket containers of 'Tulsi Royal Aromatic Tobacco, manufactured by Dharampal Satyapal Private Limited Company contain the photographs of the great poet Goswami Tulsidas depicting him as composing the epic, Ramcharit Manas. It tantamount to commercial utilization of the name of this great poet. Tulsidas composed Ramcharit Manas giving out a clear message of the ultimate triumph of truth and non-violence. He also composed 'Vinaypatrika'. Commercial display of his photograph on tobacco products tantamounts to playing with the feelings and sentiments of crores of citizens of the country.

This has been going on for decades together. There is a need to institute an enquiry into the case of denigration of the great poet Goswami Tulsidas by a tobacco manufacturing company. There is a need to ascertain the names of officers of the Government who permitted the regular renewal of the commercial use of the name of the Tulsidas and whether any official has conducted any inquiry in this regard?

Through this House, I demand that it should be banned with immediate effect so that the sentiments of crores of citizens of the country do not get hurt.

20.49 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 22, 2009/ Asadha 31, 1931 (Saka).*

## ANNEXURE-I

## Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	251
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	253
3.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	258
4.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	241
5.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	243
6.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	252
7.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	250
8.	Shri Gandhi Varun	248
9.	Shri Raja Gopal, L.	244
10.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	247
11.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	254

1	2	3
12.	Shri Joshi, pralhad	249,
13.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	245
14.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	258
15.	Shri B. Mahtab	248
16.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	259
17.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	260
18.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	256
19.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	257
20.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	246
21.	Shri Singh Dushyant	260
22.	Shri Singh Rakesh	242
23.	Shri Singh Uday	259
24.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	246
25.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	241
26.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	255

## Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	2218, 2276
2.	Shri 'Baba' K.C. Singh	2230
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2370, 2371, 2372
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2275, 2323, 2347, 2366
5.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2252, 2302, 2339, 2357, 2365
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2202, 2271, 2319, 2344

1	2	3
7.	Shri Ajmal badruddin	2242
8.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	2380
9.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	2248, 2364
10.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2264, 2315, 2342
11.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	2254, 2304
12.	Shrimati Bauri, Susmita	2201
13.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	2251
14.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	2258, 2308
15.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	2235
16.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	2257
17.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2211
18.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2246
19.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2220, 2303
20.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	2233, 2248
21.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2295, 2335, 2382
22.	Shrimati Davidson J. Helen	2389
23.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	2215, 2314, 2341, 2382
24.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2261
25.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2381
26.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	2335
27.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2236, 2245
28.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2222, 2285
29.	Shrimati Gandhi Maneka	2225, 2373
30.	Shri Gandhi Varun	2282, 2376
31.	Shri Raja Gopal, L.	2223, 2361, 2379,

1	2	3
32.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	2281, 2325
33.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	2228
34.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2213, 2274, 2347
35.	Shrimati Jayaprada	2256, 2306, 2335, 2352, 2368
36.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	2283
37.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2336
38.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	2222, 2312
39.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2240
40.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2265, 2345
41.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2253, 2285, 2311, 2332, 2382
42.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	2213, 2324
43.	Shri Lingam P.	2382
44.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2207, 2270, 2318, 2343, 2362
45.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2239
46.	Shri Mahtab B.	2247, 2367, 2375
47.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2227, 2229, 2234, 2286, 2384
48.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2205, 2269, 2317, 2354
49.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	2249
50.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2238, 2296
51.	Shri Munda Arjun	2203, 2289, 2328, 2377
52.	Shri Muttemvar Vilas	2236, 2295
53.	Shri P. Balram	2374
54.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	2369, 2382
55.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	2388
56.	Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	2360

1	2	3
57.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2299, 2385
58.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2279, 2337, 2338, 2356
59.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2224, 2282, 2297, 2334, 2387
60.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2237
61.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2285, 2327
62.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	2208, 2327, 2382
63.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2217
64.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	2241
65.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2254, 2304
66.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2227, 2234, 2286, 2384
67.	Shri Pathak Harin	2250
68.	Shri Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	2222
69.	Shri Raghavendra B.Y.	2231, 2287, 2325
70.	Dr. Rao K.S.	2330
71.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2293, 2332, 2351, 2361, 2369
72.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2195
73.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2277, 2322, 2349, 2359
74.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	2223, 2335
75.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2216, 2301, 2337, 2355, 2363
76.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2254
77.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2205, 2340, 2354
78.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2212, 2272, 2305
79.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	2210
80.	Shri Satyanarayana, Sarvey	2200, 2263, 2300, 2302
81.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2222, 2224

1	2	3
82.	Shri Anto Antony	2209, 2280
83.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2199, 2266, 2383
84.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	2260, 2309, 2368
85.	Dr. Singh Bhola	2255, 2305
86.	Shri Singh Dushyant	2291 2330, 2358
87.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2233, 2292, 2331
88.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	2245
89.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	2221, 2254, 2278, 2304, 2336
90.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	2224, 2226, 2310
91.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2268, 2316, 2346, 2382
92.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2219, 2378
93.	Shri Singh Uday	2290, 2329, 2350, 2387
94.	Shri Singh Yashvir	2262
95.	Shri Sinha Yashwant	2300
96.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	2196, 2273
97.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	2204, 2294, 2333
98.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2200, 2248, 2267, 2320, 2352
99.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvaraya	2206, 2288
100.	Shrimati Swaraj sushma	2248, 2307
101.	Shri .Tandon, Lalji	2336
102.	Shri Tewari Manish	2386
103.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2198, 2265, 2321, 2345
104.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2232
105.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2243
106.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2274, 2324, 2347, 2356

1	2	3
107.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	2197
108.	Shri Verma Sajjan	2259, 2313
109.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2284, 2326, 2348, 2383
110.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	2356
111.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	2255
112.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	2214, 2255
113.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	2335
114.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	2222, 2285
115.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	2243, 2298, 2335, 2353

## ANNEXURE-II

**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Agriculture	:	244, 246, 248, 251, 255, 257, 258
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	253, 254, 259
Home Affairs	:	245, 247, 252
Information and Broadcasting	:	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	
Mines	:	241, 243
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Road Transport and Highways	:	242, 249, 250, 256, 260.
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	

**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Agriculture	:	2199, 2200, 2202, 2206, 2211, 2212, 2215, 2226, 2229, 2231, 2232, 2237, 2238, 2240, 2241, 2244, 2246, 2251, 2257, 2259, 2264, 2268, 2270, 2271, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2289, 2290, 2296, 2297, 2301, 2302, 2309, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2319, 2321, 2325, 2339, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2349, 2362, 2364, 2367, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2380, 2389
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	2213, 2216, 2219, 2221, 2247, 2252, 2258, 2269, 2280, 2288, 2299, 2303, 2305, 2314, 2320, 2342, 2351, 2352, 2358, 2361, 2363
Home Affairs	:	2196, 2201, 2205, 2208, 2220, 2224, 2227, 2228, 2235, 2239, 2254, 2256, 2262, 2263, 2272, 2275, 2282, 2285, 2294, 2298, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2324, 2327, 2332, 2335, 2336, 2350, 2353, 2360, 2366, 2368, 2379, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2387, 2388
Information and Broadcasting	:	2198, 2218, 2223, 2236, 2295, 2311, 2318, 2323, 2343, 2348, 2354

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	2197, 2203, 2207, 2209, 2214, 2248, 2266, 2267, 2277, 2279, 2286, 2293, 2322, 2329, 2334, 2337, 2355, 2365, 2385
Mines	:	2225, 2253, 2284, 2291, 2312, 2326, 2330, 2372, 2374
Development of North Eastern Region	:	2210
Road Transport and Highways	:	2195, 2204, 2217, 2222, 2233, 2234, 2242, 2243, 2249, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2261, 2265, 2273, 2281, 2287, 2292, 2328, 2331, 2333, 2338, 2340, 2341, 2359, 2369, 2370, 2383
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	2230, 2245, 2283, 2300, 2307, 2313, 2317, 2356, 2357, 2381.

---

### **INTERNET**

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

### **LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA**

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

### **LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE**

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel.Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

---

---

©2009 By LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 282 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Thirteenth Edition) and Printed by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.

---

---