

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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(Vol. VI contains Nos. 11 to 21)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 15, 2009/Agrahayana 24, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM OMAN

[*English*]

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

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Yahya Bin Mahfoodh Bin Salem Al Manthri, Chairman of State Council in the Sultanate of Oman, and the Members of the Omani Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Monday, the 14th December, 2009. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Excellency the Sultan, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Oman.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour now. Q.No. 361.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You put it down.

[*English*]

You cannot display placards.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): We want united Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat now. You may speak in Zero Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: See, foreign guests are sitting here.

[*English*]

Take your seats. The Speaker is on her legs. Please take your seats and let me talk to you. I am talking to you only. Listen.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you not want to listen to what I have to say? Do you want to listen to me or not?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats so that I can talk to you. I cannot talk to you unless you sit down.

[*Translation*]

I am aware of your concern.

[*English*]

In the 'Zero Hour', I will call you first. Till then, let the Question Hour go on. Thank you so much.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 361, Raj Kumari Ratna Singh.

*[Translation]***Diversion of Foodgrains**

⁺
*361. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports of alleged cases of diversion of foodgrains under the welfare schemes including smuggling to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes application of modern technology including Global Positioning System to monitor the movement of foodgrains under the various welfare schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

Statement

Central Government provides foodgrains to States and UTs for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). It also provides foodgrains for a number of other welfare Schemes like Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Wheat based Nutrition Programme, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, Annapurna, Village Grain Banks, etc. These schemes are run with the help of State/UT Governments.

Some complaints have been received about diversion of foodgrains allocated to State and UT Governments

under TPDS. These complaints have been sent to concerned State/UT Governments for inquiry and corrective action as per powers delegated to them under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. State/UT Governments have also been advised to ensure doorstep delivery of foodgrains to Fair Price Shops under TPDS and active involvement of village level Vigilance Committees. Some complaints have also been received in respect of foodgrains allocated under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. These too have been sent to the State/UT Governments for corrective measures.

To prevent smuggling of foodgrains to neighbouring countries, field agencies of Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance maintain vigil on India's international borders. No major cases of smuggling of foodgrains diverted from Welfare Schemes have been reported by these agencies.

Government has initiated schemes for adoption of technology based applications for improving service delivery under TPDS. These include computerization of TPDS operations, introduction of Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities and use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices on vehicles transporting TPDS commodities.

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Madam Speaker, there is large-scale diversion of foodgrains under P.D.S. in Uttar Pradesh. Rakes of foodgrains are sent but these do not reach Uttar Pradesh, these go to different States and countries. These rakes are also smuggled into our neighbouring countries. As far as may knowledge goes, the State Government has sought a probe through CBI investigation.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the State Government has made any demand for investigation by the C.B.I.? As far as I know, a committee was also constituted in 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 but no outcome regarding this has come till date. Officers from lower to top level are involved in it. There are so many districts like Sitapur, Unnao, Lakhimpur-Khiri in Uttar Pradesh where rakes of foodgrains did not reach.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, no complaint has been received this year. A complaint about Uttar Pradesh had been received in 2008 and a request had also been made by the State Government demanding that a CBI investigation be instituted in the case. The

State Government had appointed a special investigation team through its economic wing. Some investigation is done by SIT. Some persons had knocked at the door of Allahabad High Court against it and filed an appeal that.

[English]

The matter should be handed over to CBI.

[Translation]

CBI was summoned there and

[English]

CBI has accepted some cases and the matter has gone to CBI. CBI started investigation in these cases of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister has mentioned in his reply that computerised tracking has been launched but only a passing reference has been made. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to from where it is being tracked and how is it detected as to what is going where it is going?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This particular scheme has been taken on pilot basis – three districts in four States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattishgarh and Delhi. WIPRO has been appointed implementing agency and they have prepared the project report and the Government of India has released money to the State Government to execute this scheme. It is at the initial stage.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, through you I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to what is being done by the Government regarding grains which are being diverted out of the State and about which the State Government has made a demand for an investigation by the CBI?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, I have said in my reply that the case has been transferred to CBI.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: While appreciating the subsidy extended to the extent of Rs. 60,000 crore for foodgrains,

I have to bring my grievance on supply of pulses to Tamil Nadu. The requirement of PDS in Tamil Nadu as far as pulses are concerned, it is about 10,000 tonnes per month. In the past one year, the Government of Tamil Nadu has given an advance of 10 per cent to Gol PSUs for the supply of 20,000 tonnes of pulses. But so far, the Government of India PSUs have supplied only 5,800 tonnes. In this context, I want to know from my friend, Shri Sharad Pawar, whether the Government of India would permit the State Government PSUs so that they can import themselves and supply through the PDS on par with the Government of India PSUs so that the State Government PSUs can also get the subsidy of Rs. 10 per kilo of pulses.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, whatever decision was taken by the Government of India, it is restricted to the Government of India PSUs and a particular quantity has been given to them to import and that quantity has been offered to various State Governments. It is true that the Government of Tamil Nadu has asked for more but as on today, that availability is not there. Whenever the availability improve, we would definitely fulfil the requirement of Tamil Nadu. If the Tamil Nadu Government feels it necessary to import, certainly they are welcome. In fact, it is the desire of the Government of India that if we have to control the prices. The Government of India has taken the burden of Rs. 60,000 crore subsidy and practically from year 2002, the Government of India has not changed the Central issue price. We have improved the price given to the farmers, but for the PDS, in the last 7-8 years, we have not changed the price. The Government of India is taking the entire hit. In fact, it is our request that the State Government also takes some initiative; the PDS is a joint responsibility; if we are going to pass the entire burden on the Government of India, there will be serious problems. I will be happy if Tamil Nadu Government shows some path to the whole country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is not answering my question. You have to intervene. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has answered.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He has not answered. You have to protect the interests of the Members. I want to have a categorical answer – whether he is going to extend the subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg. to the State PSUs. The PSUs are the same. He is extending it to the Central PSUs.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The main question is about 'diversion of foodgrains' under the welfare scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is an efficient Minister, but he is dilly dallying the issue. He is...*Kindly intervene. Kindly ask him to answer my question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot do that. He can answer what he thinks proper.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I will require a separate notice. Definitely I will inquire; I have got that information just now. I do not know what will be the calculation and what will be the financial burden. He may put a separate question; let him give me a notice; definitely I will reply. There is no question of avoiding any responsibility.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Instead of helping the small PSUs, he is helping the big PSUs. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, there has been a big scam in PDS in Uttar Pradesh under which the Government of India provides foodgrains to the poor. First there was a scam in Ballia and Gonda during 2003-2004 followed by another to the tune of about Rs. 4000 crore in 2003-04, 2004-05. The CBI is investigating into the matter. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to how much time will the CBI take further to investigate into the scam? Whether the Government of India will take *suo moto* action or will wait for the State Government to act? The poor are dying due to starvation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and in other parts of the country, they are not getting foodgrains. If PDS, which was implemented during the NDA regime with honesty and schemes of Annapoorna, Antyodaya and BPL ration card ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanathji, please ask the question.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am coming to that only. If PDS system is implemented with honesty, not a single poor shall die due to starvation but foodgrains are not reaching the beneficiaries and the reason behind that is that the machinery of the State Government is engrossed in corruption. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to by when the report of the CBI investigation will be out and by when the guilty will be booked. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the reply.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I have said regarding Uttar Pradesh that it is a complaint made in 2003-04 and the case has gone to the CBI. Final report of the CBI has not come. CBI has investigated the case to some extent and have submitted the report directly to the Judges of Allahabad High Court. They did not give the details to us, but they have only informed us that.

[English]

The investigation is under process.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: This discussion is going on regarding PDS and many questions have been asked but we all know that these foodgrains are going more to smugglers than the poor, especially in Uttar Pradesh. I am happy that the CBI enquiring in going on but I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister and ask him a question regarding the distribution done by the quota holders in the last phase of PDS. I have calculated the whole amount of fair price shops and quota holders and reached the conclusion that the compensation they get and even after selling the racks and packets, if all these are taken into account then perhaps their income would be Rs. 759 per month. If we add all other expenses including pilferage by mice and human beings, smugglers then the amount with quota holders. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, I want to tell about quota holder (Kotedar) that if he wants to sell his material then he would have to spend from his own pocket. Therefore, it is corrupt people rather than honest ones who are Kotedars. I want to ask from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Ministry is pondering over this anomaly, dithering and whether the Hon'ble Minister is considering to curb all corruption by these Kotedars or address difficulties faced in distribution by fair price shops in last phase and refer all these cases to the CBI.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two stages of the Public Distribution System and the responsibility of it has been given to two different Governments. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to procure food from the farmers, store it, transport to the States and make allocations to the State Governments according to

the total number of BPL, APL and AAY. The job of the Government of India ends there. Then the responsibility starts with the State Governments. The State Governments' responsibility is to issue ration card, to select the ration shop, allot to the ration shop and keep a close eye on the distribution system. With regard to the decision on commission, it is the prerogative of the State Government. The State Government takes decision as to how much commission should be given to the shopkeepers. Different States have different policies and they take decision as per their policies and implement it. Suppose in a State, Uttar Pradesh for instance, the commission is not sufficient and that might be the reason, definitely I am ready to convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the respective Governments.

[*Translation*]

Strengthening Commando Units

+
*362. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen commando units in the country including the National Security Guards and Para Military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide assistance to various States for setting up Commando Units within the State police forces; and

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

[*English*]

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

Statement

(a) Strengthening of the national security apparatus, including Commando Units, is an ongoing process, with time to time reviews based on the internal security situation.

(b) Recently, the Government has taken the following measures to strengthen the commando units in the

country:-

- (i) Establishment of four Regional Hubs of the National Security Guard (NSG) at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. These hubs have been operationalised on 30th June/1st July, 2009.
- (ii) Approval for setting up of Regional Centres of NSG in Kolkata and Hyderabad.
- (iii) Raising of 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) to be raised during the three-year period from 2008-2009 to 2010-11.
- (iv) Assistance for raising of Commando Coys in the States.
- (v) Upgrading of the existing four Training Centres of Central Para Military Forces at Silchar (Assam), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Sapri (Himachal Pradesh) and Gawalddham (Uttarakhand), which will also train the commando components of India Reserve (IR) Battalions.

(c) The Central Government has approved raising Commando Companies (Coys) by the State Governments within the existing India Reserve Battalions/State Armed Police.

(d) The Government has sanctioned 88 Commando Companies to the States, who have been sanctioned IR Battalions from 2007-08 onwards, and an assistance of Rs. 264 crore has also been provided @ Rs. 3 crore per Coy for training and equipments of these Coys. Other State Governments were also requested to raise two Commando Coys and seek assistance from the Government for additional equipment and training.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, the youth of Himachal Pradesh have played a significant role in facing all the external attacks taken place after the independence whether be it India-China war or India-Pakistan war. If the number of martyrs among one thousand people are counted, the number of youth of Himachal Pradesh who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country will be more.

Madam, the person who was leading the NSG team in Mumbai attack on 26/11 was none other than Brigadier

Sisodiya who hailed from Himachal Pradesh. So far the people and youth of Himachal Pradesh have received more than 963 bravery medals in all. Last time also, I had raised a demand in the House in respect of opening of NSG commando training center. But today it has been told in the reply that only four centers have been opened in the country and it does not include the name of Himachal Pradesh. When the youth of Himachal Pradesh have been run away from making sacrifices for the sake of the country be it on the border or within, then why the Union Government has not opened a commando centre in our State so far? This will be my first question to the Minister.

Madam, he has stated that training will be given in Sapri, but it is not an independent commando unit. Whether an independent commando unit of NSG will be set up in Himachal Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, setting up an additional hub involves a lot of preparatory work. The initial decision was to set up four hubs and these four hubs have been set up in Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. In addition, we have got the Armed Forces' Special Forces in Bangalore. As I have earlier said, in course of time we will make an attempt to create a hub of either the NSG or one of the Special Forces in every State capital. But this is a long-term programme. We need to get officers. We need to get the men and train them. We need the land. We need the facilities. This cannot be done overnight. Even these four hubs which we have set up and operationalised by the deadline 30th of June took a Herculean effort to operationalise them.

However, we have upgraded one of the Training Centres of the Central Para-Military Forces in Sapri, Himachal Pradesh and commando will be trained in that Training Centre. Besides, two companies of the IR battalion in Himachal Pradesh have been converted into commando companies and we have given Rs. 3 crore per company. That money has also been given to Himachal Pradesh. NSG Hub is not an easy matter. It is a complex exercise. In course of time, I am sure we will be able to find a way to establish an NSG Hub or an equivalent in every State.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Speaker, as the Minister has stated that the four centres have

been speedily set up in the country but it is likely to take a considerably long period for setting up other such centres. I would like to know from the Minister whether we are able to set up such centre with an amount of rupees three crores, whether we are in a position to combat the terrorists given the fact that the terrorists now-a-days have sophisticated weapons in their possession? Is rupees three crores in not a meagre amount? Whether this amount will be increased? Whether the Union Government will bear the whole expenses likely to be incurred on their training?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. Madam, I do not think so and I will explain why. We have set up the NSG Hubs in the four centres and each of these hubs is about 220 to 250 men. A company of an IR battalion will have roughly about 100-105 people. So two companies being converted to commando companies costs Rs. 6 crore and Rs. 6 crore are enough to convert two ordinary companies to commando companies. That will still leave about 200 commandoes in each State which is more or less equal to an NSG Hub. I am not saying that it is an exact equivalent of NSG Hub but 200 commandoes in each State is all that we can plan, train and put in place at the moment.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam Speaker, although the reply to my supplementary question has been covered in the reply to Anurag Thakurji's question, yet I would like to know from the Home Minister as to how much amount has been released from the amount of money sanctioned during the last two years for strengthening the States police force and the concerned units thereto in view of the geographical situation and the hilly structure of Himachal Pradesh and how much amount is left and by when it is likely to be released?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, we have sanctioned six IR battalions for Himachal Pradesh. They have already raised three battalions. They have to raise three more battalions. We pay the cost of raising the battalions and for converting two companies, we have already also given Rs. 6 crore to Himachal Pradesh. It is an on-going programme and I think Himachal Pradesh has done well. It should do better.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL KISHORE 'COMMANDO': Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Minister as to

[*English*]

those forces which are employed within the NSG and SPG

[*Translation*]

and in respect of the people who are honoured on the occasion of Independence Day and Republic Day, whether he has done separate arrangements for them or it has been done within the departments from where they go on postings like

[*English*]

CPOs and Army people are on deputation from various organisations.

[*Translation*]

Whether they are being awarded separately or it is done according to their quota in their organisation? I would like to know this thing from the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question in connection with the original one.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': This is connected with it.

[*Translation*]

Those on deputation. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am telling that those from various organisations like CPOs or Army who are working on deputation with NSG or SPG,

[*Translation*]

I would like to know as to whether the Government has fixed quota for those who are honoured on the occasion of Independence Day and Republic Day separately

or the Army people or the CRPF people are given honours out of their quota. This is a very correct question.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, to the best of my ability to understand the question, the hon. Member wants to know as to what is the procedure of giving Awards to various people serving in various police organizations. There is an established procedure. There are rules and regulations. Awards and medals are indeed given to police officers of different ranks on the eve of the Republic Day. I will send him a copy of that detailed scheme. But there is no quota as such. Every service gets awards. Every police organization, ranks get awards. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister has told that he will send you the complete information.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, in respect of the Mumbai Attack on 26/11, a news has appeared on the front page of yesterday's "Times of India" with reference to Headley that he had planned to attack several leaders of the country apart from this attack. Among them are Shivsena Supremo Shri Bala Saheb Thakre, the Chief Minister of Gujarat. ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please don't take two minutes to ask the question. You immediately ask your question.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, I am asking the question but I am giving the reference first. His intention was to attack several leaders and places including Gujarat Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Shivsena Bhawan in Mumbai etc. This news came yesterday but another news has appeared in 'Lok Satta' today that there is an apprehension of Fidayeen attacks in Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata. Several statements of Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singhji have appeared in the last few days that a terrorist attack can take place in the country any time.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Home Minister as to whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has made some specific strategy with the cooperation of the State Governments to foil the plan of Headley which might take place in future. ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Geeteji, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you want an answer, please send a separate notice for the same.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: With great respect to the hon. Member this Question has nothing to do with the Headley case. ...(Interruptions) With great respect I would like to submit that I decline to answer any question other than a supplementary to the main Question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, thank you.

[Translation]

Security to Women

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*363. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has suggested specific steps through such advisories for improving the effectiveness of the administration of the criminal justice system and the machinery in tackling the various crimes and atrocities committed against women including amendments in the existing laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/ UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised

to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in.

Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Vigorously enforce the existing legislations and ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes related to women.
- (ii) The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against women and ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- (iii) Increasing the overall representation of women in police forces.
- (iv) Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women by way of well structured training and awareness programmes, meetings and seminars etc., for police personnel at all levels as well as other functionaries administering the criminal justice system.
- (v) For improving general awareness on legislations, mechanisms in place for safety and protection of women, the concerned department of the State Government must, *inter-alia*, take following steps:
 - a. Create awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps;
 - c. Develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same; and
 - d. Involving the Community at large in creating and spreading such awareness.
- (vi) Explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crime against women.
- (vii) There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.

- (viii) All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members.
- (ix) Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.
- (x) Ensure proper supervisions at appropriate level of cases of crime against women from the recording of FIR to the disposal of the case by the competent court.
- (xi) Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells-should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- (xii) Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' desk in each police station and the Special Women police cells in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
- (xiii) Concerned departments of the State Governments could handle rape victims at all stages from filing a complaint in a police station to undergoing forensic examination.
- (xiv) The specialized Sexual Assault Treatment Units could be developed in government hospitals having a large maternity section.
- (xv) For improving the safety conditions on road, the concerned departments of the State Government must take suitable steps to:
- a. Increase the number of beat constables, especially on the sensitive roads;
 - b. Increase the number of police help booth/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - c. Increase police patrolling, especially during the night;
 - d. Increase the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans;
- e. Set-up telephone booths for easy access to police;
 - f. Install people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys; and
 - g. Ensure street lights are properly and efficiently working on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.
- (xvi) the local police should arrange for patrolling in the affected areas and more especially in the locality of the weaker sections of the society. Periodic visits by DM and SP will create a sense of safety and security among these sections of the people.
- (xvii) Special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.
- (xviii) Crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in school/colleges for ensuring safety and security of female students. Women police officers in adequate number fully equipped with policing infrastructure may be posted in such areas.
- (xix) Action should be taken at the State level to set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts.
- (xx) Dowry related cases must be adjudicated expeditiously to avoid further harassment of the women.
- (xxi) Appointment Dowry Prohibition Officers and notify the Rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- (xxii) All police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, the guidelines and laws referred to by Hon'ble Minister in reply to my question have nothing to do with the facts under present circumstances. The wife of Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Sachin Pilot is co-founder of an organisation namely Sikwin. This organisation has stated on the basis of its survey that around 95 per cent women feel themselves unsafe in Delhi. ...(*Intrruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: She is not a Member of Parliament and you are talking about her. You must ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Hon'ble member is mentioning about organisation. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her ask the question.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, presently, about 95 per cent women feel themselves unsafe. Unless it is urgent, they do not dare to venture out their homes. According to this organisation, around 88 per cent women feel that if they are harassed at any public place, no one comes forward to help them out. Similarly, 82 per cent women hold that they feel themselves more unsafe in DTC and blue line buses.

Madam, according to National Crime Record Bureau, a woman is raped or sexually assaulted every 53 minutes in the country. ...(Interruptions). A woman is eve teased somewhere every 15 minutes.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister whether he agrees with these figures? If so, when the time will come when the women of our country will start to feel themselves safe? Whether Hon'ble Minister propose to introduce any stringent law in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I am hardly competent to comment on the surveys published from time to time. I agree that crimes against women is a matter of grave concern. I also agree that the number of crimes against women on the basis of FIRs registered is on the rise. This is because more crimes are being reported and more crimes against women are being investigated. But the number of crimes against women that are solved are also on the rise. The Police are able to solve these cases of crimes against women and bring the guilty to book. We are taking every step to ensure that women feel safe. In highly urbanised areas where the density of the population is very high, where more women join the work force and there are a large number of migrant workers in every strata of society, from construction workers to even IT software professionals, there is greater interaction between men and women. It is unfortunate but true that crimes against women do take place. We are fully sensitive to crimes against women and that is why, we issue these advisories. We ask States

to take special measures in order to ensure that crimes against women are prevented and, if crimes against women occur, the guilty are brought to book. I share the sentiments of the hon. Member and I am sure that every Member in the House shares those sentiments. We will continue to do our best and we will continue to impress upon the State Governments to do their best in order to give women a sense of security.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam, when a rape is committed on a woman, she has to face humiliating interrogation right from police station to court and this thing cannot be described in words. On several occasions, police personnel themselves sexually assault the victim in police station. The defence lawyer puts up such types of questions before the victim woman in court due to which she has to face a lot of embarrassment. As a result of this embarrassment, the victim woman avoid taking recourse to law. My question is whether he proposes to take such steps so that women do not avoid taking recourse to law to get justice for the atrocities being committed on them.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, there are very strict guidelines of how a case of rape should be investigated and prosecuted. In fact, recently, we have amended the Code of Criminal Procedure which incorporates some of the guidelines into the law but these have also been stated by the Supreme Court and that is the law of the country. Among the guidelines are:

"All rape cases should be tried in the court of a woman judge as far as practicable. Investigation in child rape cases must be completed within three months. In-camera trial of sexual offence cases should be conducted, as far as practicable, by a woman judge. A female accused should not be touched by a male police officer. In order to prevent trials in rape cases from being unduly delayed by providing inquiry of trial in such cases shall as far as possible to be completed within a period of two months from the date of commencement of examination of the witnesses. In an offence of rape, the recording of the statement of the victim should be conducted at the residence of the victim or a place of her choice and as far as possible, by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker."

These are the guidelines which the States have to follow and the State Police has to follow. In the court, the name of the victim is usually kept confidential. The media cannot publish the name of the victim. A number of safeguards are there. I think the anguish and against of the hon. Member, which I share, arise because these guidelines are not followed in some cases. The State police, the State prosecutor and the judge do not follow these guidelines. That is the problem. Therefore, from time to time, we impress upon the State Governments, the State police and the courts on the need to follow these guidelines. The investigating officer, the prosecutor and, above all, the judge must follow these guidelines. If these guidelines are followed, much of the anguish, agony and suffering of the victim who is already victim of rape will be lessened and it will not be added to.

I would appeal to everybody, especially the police investigator, the prosecutor and the judge, to please follow these guidelines scrupulously so that the pain and suffering of the victim is lessened to that extent.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, we hold that progress of women is the progress of entire society and nation itself. Similarly

[English]

security of women relates to security of society and nation.

[Translation]

I convey my thanks to Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs.

[English]

He has given a detailed advisory. He has given some 22-point advisory to the State Governments. That note is there. But only giving advisory is not sufficient. Taking some action is necessary.

[Translation]

I want to say that out of 22 points, two-three points may prove to be effective.

[English]

Like sensitising law enforcing machinery or exploring NGOs working in that area or community monitoring system.

[Translation]

There is a need to formulate an action plan concentrating on some of these points. Now, I would like to say something about youth. We say that youth are future of country. Similarly, young female generation is also the future of country. This thinking is becoming strong in several States and due to increasing trend of consumerism, mind of our young generation is also getting influenced. One important thing that is coming before us is that some people taking advantage of this situation are engaged in practice of forceful conversion of young girls in name of 'Love Jihad'. Kerala High Court taking cognizance of the matter has intervened in this matter. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he is aware of the increasing incidents of trapping the young girls in love and forcing them to convert their religion in the name of 'Love Jihad' and as I have stated whether Government is going to formulate any action plan in consultation with State Governments concentrating on these two-three points, in place of merely issuing the advisory note.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On human trafficking, on 9th September, 2009, we issued a comprehensive advisory to the States setting out the gravity of the problem and asking the States to address this with a sense of urgency. What is that the Central Government can do? We can make laws. We are making laws in this House. We can convey the laws, the spirit of the laws, the letter of the laws, and how the laws should be applied to the State Governments. We can call the Chief Ministers once or twice a year and impress upon them the need to ensure that these laws are enforced. The Department of Women and Child Development also impresses upon the Ministers and the Departments in the States to do it. But ultimately since we all know that and we zealously guard that right police is a State subject.

We will continue to impress upon the State Governments about the gravity of the problem. But action on the ground must be taken by the State Governments. I am one with you on this. If you want me to do more, I will do more. But you must tell me what I can do more except to impress upon the State Governments about the need to ensure that the laws are enforced vigorously and the guidelines are followed scrupulously.
...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker as I have stated about forceful conversion. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Madam, most working women across India feel insecure about their safety more so during nightshifts.

According to a survey done by the Assocham Social Development Foundation (ASDF) about 53 per cent working women feel insecure, especially during night shifts in all major hubs of economic activity across the country. Most of them are employed in the BPO, IT sector, hospitality, civil aviation, medical and textile space. Most women believe that the safety norms set up by their respective establishments are not adequate.

Delhi topped the list with 65 per cent of women followed by 35 per cent in Hyderabad, 28 per cent in Chennai and 26 per cent in Mumbai.

Now-a-days, acid attacks on women are also increasing across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh. Women are not only losing their precious lives but are also spending lakhs of rupees to recover from such ghastly incidents.

Now, my supplementary question to the hon. Minister is: whether the Ministry has any proposal to recommend to the State Governments that they needed to make it mandatory to amend the laws to give severe punishment in the women attack cases, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and if so, the complete details thereof; and if not, the exact reasons therefore?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no proposal under consideration to amend the law as the hon. Member suggests. This is a matter which has to be carefully considered. The State Governments, of course, are free to take action regarding amending laws. These laws are in the Concurrent List. There is no proposal, to the best of my knowledge, either in my Department or in any other Department.

*Not recorded.

DR. RATNA DE: We have seen helplessly many instances where women are put to the hardships in terms of atrocities and crimes across the country. There should be exemplary punishment to those who indulge in these types of crimes.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. Will the hon. Minister assure the august House to have regular review with his Ministerial staff along with the police officials to bring in much-needed check and stop the atrocities and crimes across the country?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I have already answered this question as much in detail as I can. The laws are there and they provide for strict punishment, but it is the enforcement of the laws which leaves much to be desired. To the extent that I have direct authority, we will certainly try to do it in Delhi, but in the States, it is the State Governments which must enforce the laws.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important question.

Madam, during 2007-08, a lot of foreign tourists, including women, visited India to see important and historical places including the heritage of India. I would like to point out here that a lot of cases have been registered in different police stations and a lot of people have been targeted. A lot of women were victimized in all these cases.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases they have registered. Have they got any justification to give to the foreigners so that we can send a message to the entire world that India is safe and whosoever wants to come, they will be safe?
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask one question.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam, in Uttar Pradesh and even in my constituency, yesterday I have seen one particular girl,

[Translation]

We usually hear the incidents of gang rapes of young girls working as domestic help. I would like to state that a committee should be constituted to check such incidents and to look after the welfare of such innocent girls who happened to be the victim of rape and society is not accepting them. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government will provide any security or facility of education to them.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, in 2007-08, for which the figures were available with me, 5 million tourists came to India. It is true that some tourists, especially women, are subjected to molestation or sexual harassment or even rape. But, I think, we should not exaggerate the numbers and paint an alarming picture as though India or every part of India is unsafe for every tourist who visits India.

The Ministry of Tourism has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments and the Union Territories to deploy police to ensure the safety and security of tourists. It has also circulated the guidelines for the formation of Tourist Security Organisations comprising ex-Servicemen for the safety and security of tourists. I hope that the States will take these Advisories seriously. These Advisories are formulated after consulting all the State Governments. So, once the Advisory is sent, the State Governments must implement these Advisories scrupulously.

As regards women domestic help, yes, many of them are quite vulnerable. Because of the nature of the relationship and the unequal power situation, many women domestic helps are indeed vulnerable. But, if a crime is committed against a domestic help, that is as much a crime of rape or sexual harassment or molestation as happened anywhere else. The State must punish such criminals very severely. I think, in some cities, domestic helps have begun to organise themselves. In cities like Mumbai, for example, they have begun to organise themselves. I think there are a number of civil society organisations which are helping to organise domestic help. I think if the domestic helps organise themselves, perhaps, there is scope for training them or sensitising them to the dangers of being employed as domestic help and then, perhaps, things will improve.

Electronic Toll System

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*364. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce electronic toll systems for National Highways in the country;

(b) the benefit likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(c) the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether the proposed system would eliminate complaints in the prevailing toll collection mechanism;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Electronic Tolling would reduce the delay at the toll plaza due to reduced transaction time, thereby improving the operational efficiency of the National Highways. This will also make the transactions more transparent, fair and accountable by automatic classification of vehicles and applying the approved rates of tolling. The costs associated with delays and congestion would also reduce. Reply to parts (c) to (f) is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Electronic toll collection is presently being done on Delhi-Gurgaon section of NH-8 along with manual tolling. Three more locations have been identified for pilot project for technology options. These are (1) Panipat-Jalandhar section of NH-1 in the States of Haryana and Punjab, (2) Gurugram-Jaipur section of NH-8 in the States of Haryana and Rajasthan and (3) Surat-Dahisar section of NH-8 in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra (all are 4 to 6 lane widening projects on BOT basis)

(d) and (e) Once full scale implementation of Electronic tolling is done, the usual complaints like delays, over/under charging, under reporting of toll revenue, incidents of non-compliance of toll etc. will be minimised. However, since there are various technologies available with varying capabilities, before the full scale application, pilot studies have been proposed. In the pilot studies, different technologies such as 5.8 GHz Microwave (Passive), 5.8 GHz Microwave (Active) and communication Air-interface Long and Medium Range-Infrared (CALM-IR) are to be studied.

(f) The pilot studies are likely to be started during the year 2010 and to be completed in the year 2010-11.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Hon'ble

Minister. There is no mention about Bihar. NH-2 Passes through Bihar, the one part of which lies between Sher Ghati and Amas and there is one place namely Surajmandal near Barachatti. At this place toll tax is collected through fake receipt. There are many other such places also. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he would about an electronic toll tax collection system to ckeck such malpractice and will take action to punish the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam Speaker, I will definitely look into the matter and will take the necessary steps.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, NH-2 and NH-83 passed through our State, which connects State Capital with Golden Quadrilateral National Highway. It is a part of the Government policy and it is of four lanes. Whether the Government proposes to make it an expressway and provide an electronic toll tax system? Whether it is under the policy of the Government? Whether the electronic toll tax collection system will be provided on at least one lane. If so, the detail thereof.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam wherever there is conversion to six lanes from four lanes and wherever four-lane highway is being constructed, a toll tax policy is already in place and as per the toll policy; toll plaza will be established wherever it is needed. The action needed will be taken as per the policy with regard to the road mentioned by the Hon'ble MP.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Madam, with the proposed electronic system of toll collection, I would like to know whether the waiting time at the toll plazas would be reduced. As per documents, it is now being specified as 6 to 20 seconds, but at present, at most of the toll plazas, it is much above than 15 to 20 minutes whether in Gurgaon or in Karnal or in most of the toll plazas in Punjab and in Lakhanpur also as Lal Singhji says.

My second supplementary is this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask one question only.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Just a minute, Madam.

To really introduce an electronic toll system, we need to have a decorated Toll Policy with uniform rates all across the country. But at present there are different toll rates. Does the Government have any proposal to introduce uniform toll rates throughout the country?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As far as the first question regarding delays is concerned, it is a fact that there are delays because of the traffic. The traffic has been much larger than what could be envisaged at the time of construction as has been mentioned by the hon. Member for example in Gurgaon.

There are two issues here. One is tolling technology and the other is to have adequate lanes. With regard to tolling technology, with new technologies emerging and the life span of technologies being very little, we are now putting in place pilot projects for examining three toll technologies which will not only expedite it but will also serve other purposes. There was a committee set up to choose the technology. They could not identify as to which was the best technology because each technology has some advantages and disadvantages. So, we decided to have some pilot projects. In some stretches we are using one technology and in some other stretches we are using another technology. Then, we will come to know as to which is the best technology. The hon. Member says that there should be a common technology. Of course, we are looking at a tolling technology which is common across the country. You cannot have one type of tolling technology at one place and another type of tolling technology at another place. But this will be determined after the results of the pilot projects become known.

The other problem is the number of lanes at the toll plazas. There are delays in all the toll plazas and to avoid that, we are looking at how the number of lanes at the toll plazas can be increased.

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Madam, I want to know the policy regarding toll collection. What should be the rationality of the amount collected and how long should the toll amount be kept?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, there are two types of tolls which are levied. One is, the concessionaires levy the toll which is a part of the project and the other toll is levied where roads are built not on BOT basis, but are built on EPC basis. In that case, the toll is levied by the National Highways Authority of India and it is based on the Toll Policy, based on traffic and distance.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the norms of setting up toll plaza in terms of difference from one plaza to another plaza. I am referring to the Golden Quadrilateral, particularly from Kolkata to Belda where the difference is 140 kms. but within 140 kms. three toll plazas have been set up. What are the exact norms of setting up toll plazas in terms of difference?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Toll plazas are based on exit and entry points. When there is an entry point in two highways, you have to have a toll plaza because there is additional traffic and the traffic which is already there has already paid to only one toll plaza. So, toll plazas are based on entry and exit points on a highway. There is no fixed thing that it has got to be after so many kilometres or before so many kilometres. It is based on entry and exit points.

Encouraging Youth Towards Sports

*365. + SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the details of the plans/schemes launched for identifying, developing and promoting sporting skills among the youth including in rural areas;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, plan/scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the National Youth Policy/Sports Policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. Government of India introduced a centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)", in 2008-09, which aims at promoting sporting skill among rural youth. The scheme provides support for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayats and conduct of annual rural sports competition at block, district, state and national level. apart from this, Sports Authority of India (SAI) operates a variety of schemes catering to different age

group for spotting and nurturing sporting talent amongst children and youth throughout the country including rural areas. Details of the schemes are given in the enclosed annexure.

(b) Funds allocated under PYKKA and SAI schemes during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Panchayati Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	—	92.00	160.00
2.	*Sports Promotion Schemes of SAI	191.00	203.00	202.00

(c) and (d) The National Youth Policy, 2003 which is currently followed, recognized all-round development of Youth and sports is as one of the important tool to achieve its objectives. The current Sports Policy, 2001 is found adequate to promote sports in the country.

Annexure

Sl.No.	Name of SAI scheme	Age group (years)
1.	National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)	8-14
2.	Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)	8-16
3.	SAI Training Centres (STC)	14-21
4.	Special area Games Scheme (SAG)	14-21
5.	Extension of Centre of STC/SAG Centres to cover Schools/ Colleges for Wider Coverage	14-21
6.	Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)	17-25

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam Speaker, I have read the answer tabled by the hon. Minister. India and China are the developing countries and both the countries got the Independence in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

In the field of sports, China has achieved more than us. In the Beijing Olympics they had won, we had failed. It is welcome to note that the UPA Government has for the first time introduced the scheme to encourage the sports at the village level.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: When we can get best sportspersons, the Government should encourage the students to involve them in the sports activities in village schools, town schools, colleges and universities. The shortage of physical education teachers and coaches is very much there in most of the educational institutions. Physical education teachers can identify among the students who are interested in the games and which are the games they are interested in.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. There is very little time left. You must hear the reply as well.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any initiative to appoint special coaches in all the educational institutions throughout the country.

DR. M.S. GILL: Madam, the question is wide ranging on a comparison of India and China, and why we are where we are, in medals or winning events, plus in using schools and universities, in order to obviously get the talent who can win us these medals.

Madam, in this answer, I have given you a major scheme, introduced last year by the Government, Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan, Rural Sports Scheme for six lakh villages of India, in which the States choose villages, and we help the chosen villages with funds for a playground. We also help them with funds for equipment as well as ancillaries. Then the Centre pays totally for competitions at block level, at the district level, at State level and at national level.

Last year, I got a sum of Rs. 92 crore and every penny was distributed to the States. This year, I have a sum of Rs. 160 crore, and every penny will be distributed. I am also urging the hon. Finance Minister to give me more because the scheme is of Rs. 1500 crore, over five years in the Eleventh Plan, about Rs. 300 crore, a year if the money can be managed. That is where your gold medals are going to come from.

As far as Sports Authority of India is concerned, I have also ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M.S. GILL: To Sports Authority also, a sum of Rs. 203 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 202 crore or maybe more, will be given this year. We have a wide ranging set of schemes—8 to 14 national sports talent in schools, Army boys companies—all up to 16. We fund them and we support all these. SAI training centres—14 to 21, special area games—14 to 21, and altogether about 15,000 people are being taken across the country, where we give the coaches, we give, the funding for their feeding, and other support. We want to do more. We want to get more money, and certainly do more. China has got where it has by intensive money as well as other effort on all this. I am in constant touch with the Education Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, we should not waste our time only in speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.S. GILL: I take my seat, you may ask. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister please continue your statement.

...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

DR. M.S. GILL: A major part of the effort is to give support to sports in schools and university. That is where the gold medals come from. I have put them both on 'A' grade since last year, and I am in constant touch with the Education Minister, to make India's education system friendly to the promotion of sports.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Development of Dairy Sector

*366. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being implemented in the country for the dairy sector including steps for improving the breeds, productivity of milch cattle and improving the quality of milk in the country;

(b) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated under each scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the projected percentage growth in the dairy sector for each of the current Five Year Plan;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from the State Governments for improvement in the dairy sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes for dairy sector for improving the breeds, productivity of milch cattle and quality of milk in the country. Eleventh plan allocation for each of the schemes is also indicated below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated during the 11th Plan (Rs. in crore)
1.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)	554.00
2.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	125.00
3.	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (CMP)	100.00
4.	Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C)	50.00
5.	Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)	300.00

(c) The milk group aims at achieving a growth rate of 5% per annum during the 11th Plan.

(d) and (e) Under the various schemes mentioned above, proposals are received from the State Governments for improvement of dairy sector, These are examined as per the guidelines of the scheme & funds are released after approval of the competent authority.

Details of proposals received during XI plan so far is as below:

Name of the Scheme	No of proposals received from 2007-08 till date
National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	27
Intensive Dairy Development Programme	15
Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	36
Assistance to Cooperatives	1

As far as DVCF is concerned, the proposals received from various banks are processed and sanctioned by NABARD.

[*Translation*]

National Food Security Mission

*367. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set under the National Food Security Mission for increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the interventions for which Government of India's approval has been communicated and the financial allocations proposed in this regard;

(c) whether any increase in the production of the foodgrains has been registered since the launch of the Mission; and

(d) if so, the percentage increase in the production of foodgrains achieved under this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched since Rabi 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively

by the end of XI Five Year Plan (2011-12). The year wise and crop-wise break-up of cumulative targets are as under:

(Million Tonnes)			
Year	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
2007-08	1	2	0.3
2008-09	3	3	0.8
2009-10	5	4	1.0
2010-11	7	6	1.5
2011-12	10	8	2.0

(b) Based on the state action plans, various interventions approved under NFSM for implementation at district level relate to demonstration of improved production technology, production of foundation/certified seeds of pulses, distribution of quality seeds of High Yielding Varieties of rice, wheat, pulses and hybrids of rice, popularisation of newly released varieties by minikits, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), support for lime/gypsum, micronutrients under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), various farm machineries such as weeders, knap sack sprayers, zero till seed drills, multi-crop planters, seed cum fertilizer drills, rotavators and other farm implements, extension, water lifting and moisture saving devices, training and mass media campaign including awards for best performing districts. Besides, pilot projects on demonstration of International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) technologies on hybrid pigeon pea and enhancing chickpea production in rainfed rice fellow land (RRFL) etc. have also been approved. Districts have been given flexibility to adopt area specific technological interventions suited to the local conditions. An outlay of Rs. 4882.48 crores has been approved for implementation of NFSM during XI plan period.

(c) and (d) NFSM programme has been launched since Rabi, 2007-08. Before the launch of the NFSM programme *i.e.* during 2006-07, the production of total foodgrains was 217.28 million tonnes which increased to 233.88 million tonnes (4th advance estimate) during 2008-09. Thus, around 7.64 percent increase in total foodgrains production has been achieved.

High Yielding Seeds

*368. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBAHI
BAVALIA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for developing high yielding variety of seeds of crops have been launched;

(b) if so, the achievement of those schemes in the matter of production and productivity and the percentage increase in production estimated due to the use of such seeds in the country;

(c) whether the Government has allocated any funds for dissemination of information to popularise new high yielding varieties of seeds and distribution of the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the steps taken for increasing 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) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has various schemes for the development of new high yielding varieties of crops during the current five year plan period.

(b) Indian agriculture has made tremendous progress in terms of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. All time record foodgrain production of 233.88 million tones has been achieved (4th advance estimate 2008-09). Productivity of foodgrain crops enhanced from 522 kg/ha (1950-51) to 1854 kg/ha 2007-08 which is more than three times due to cultivation of high yielding crop varieties and hybrids, developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Adoption of improved technologies particularly improved varieties/hybrids possessing high yield and resistant to major diseases and pest, and other desirable traits enhanced production and productivity of crops. Front Line Demonstrations in farmers' fields have indicated the scope of 25 to 45% increase in yield through the adoption of high yielding pulse varieties and new agricultural technologies. In cotton crop, there has been increase in production to the tune of 15% in North Zone, 19% in central zone and 21% South zone during 2007-09. Through the adoption of improved technologies including 721 high yielding horticultural crop varieties and their production technologies, India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. It has substantially improved the food and nutritional security. Further, production increased up to 2.4 fold in banana and tomato, 1.6 fold in potato and 1.3 fold in cassava from 1991-92 to 2005-06.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched the Central Sector Scheme namely "Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" during 2005-06 to develop and strengthen the existing infrastructure for the production and distribution of certified/quality crop seeds and planting materials to farmers.

The important components of the scheme are: Seed Village Programme, Creation of Seed Infrastructure Facilities in Public Sector, Transport Subsidy on Movement of Seeds to North Eastern States, Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank, Strengthening Seed Quality Control Organisation, Assistance to Tissue Culture

Laboratory and Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector.

The allocations of funds for the primary Sheme for seed developmental and dissemination of information, namely "Development and strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of seeds" for the last three years, state-wise is enclosed as statement. However, there are several schemes in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for popularization of high yielding varieites/hybrids such as the National Food Security Mission, Micro-management of Agriculture, *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses Oilpam and Maize, Technology Mission on Cotton, Technology Mission on Jute & Mesta etc.

Statement

Details of Funds Released to State under Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Seeds

(Amount Released Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 10.12.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	622.756	1604	2840.35
2.	Assam	14.227	1468.46	814.1	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1.829	7.899
4.	Bihar	3.837	421.266	523.636	1388.656
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	670.135		
6.	Gujarat	0	217.424	301.611	1038.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.379	20.292	64.48	360.52
8.	Haryana	15.723		49	812.878
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.395	160.188	232.152	186.319
10.	Jharkhand				1590.25
11.	Karnataka	19.492	377.562	675.871	1882.833
12.	Kerala		10.62		1014.88
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100		394.86	2016.205
14.	Manipur	9.97	390.79		150.4
15.	Maharashtra	250	100		634.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram	12.53	40.8		41
17.	Orissa	77.409	433.995	522.541	1259.04
18.	Punjab	11.55	471.04	240.05	284
19.	Rajasthan	53.245	157.868	1051	1283.42
20.	Sikkim	38.575		122.904	
21.	Tamil Nadu	199.746	400	200	3390.246
22.	Tripura	0.191	200		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	370.683	1058.051	1581.806	3191.926
24.	Uttarakhand	260.58	36.02		721.14
25.	West Bengal	36.676	155.546	0.232	709.88
26.	Puducherry	0	0	17	0
27.	SFCI	5.62	0.54	100.79	0
28.	NSC	52.83	353.22	146.31	67.01
	Total	2074.658	7730.553	8680.192	24871.492

[English]

Contribution to SAARC Food Bank

*369. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to contribute foodgrains to the SAARC Food Bank;

(b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions thereof including the contribution made by the Government alongwith the current corpus of the said Food Bank;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its commitment to the said Food Bank in view of the drought and shortage of foodgrains in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Recognizing the importance of regional collective self-reliance with respect to food security during calamities,

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Food Bank has been established as per the SAARC Food Bank Agreement among SAARC Members countries, India's committed share in the SAARC Food Bank reserves is 1,53,200 tons out of total reserves of 2,43,000 tons.

Respective shares of SAARC Food Bank reserves are maintained by all member countries themselves. During food shortage/emergency, a member country is entitled to use its own share of these reserves of foodgrains and recoup them later. Similarly, a member country in need may also procure foodgrains from the reserves of other members at mutually agreed prices.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

Rise in Price of Fodder

*370. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the price of fodder due to drought and famine in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of reported death of livestock due to drought in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure the availability of fodder in adequate quantity and at reasonable price; and

(e) 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. As per study instituted by the Ministry in 2007, it is estimated that there is shortage of about 40% dry and 36% green fodder in the country even in normal situations. However, due to drought in the current year, fodder availability has further decreased. The states like Haryana, Punjab, U.P. (Western), which were traditionally surplus in dry fodder also received low rainfall, resulting in less fodder production and

consequent price rise. The market price of green and dry fodder during the drought period is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) As far as deaths of livestock due to drought is concerned, no such reports have been received by the Government.

(d) and (e) Government has allotted total 9.23 lakh (enclosed statement-II) fodder seed minikits for free distribution to the farmers to increase the fodder production. A total of Rs. 557.81 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme has been provided to states for Feed and Fodder Development in 2009-10. Proposals related to feed and fodder development received from states under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Special Livestock & Package for Suicide Prone Districts of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, have been supported. To supplement the efforts of the state for supply of feed and fodder to livestock, assistance is provided under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

Statement I

Prices of Dry and Green Fodder during July-August 2009-10

(Rates in Rs. per quintal)

Sl.No.	State	Dry fodder	Green fodder
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	200
2.	Assam	NA	60
3.	Gujarat	300-400	125-150
4.	Haryana	250	120
5.	Himachal Pradesh	600-800	150-200
6.	Karnataka	150-200	60-75
7.	Maharashtra	379-600	75-400
8.	Madhya Pradesh	300-400	150-200
9.	Orissa	State has intimated that there is no price rise	
10.	Punjab	300-350	60-75
11.	Rajasthan	200-700	NA
12.	Sikkim	State has intimated that there is no price rise	
13.	Tamil Nadu	NA	100-200
14.	Tripura	State has intimated that there is no price rise	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	245-340	80-125
16.	West Bengal	145-150	150-200

Statement II

Statewise allotment of Fodder Seed Minikits during 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000
3.	Assam	15000
4.	Bihar	92500
5.	Chhattisgarh	18000
6.	Goa	4000
7.	Gujarat	64840
8.	Haryana	56187
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50650
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39773
11.	Jharkhand	24000
12.	Karnataka	68042
13.	Kerala	20250
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62000
15.	Maharashtra	36000
16.	Manipur	3000
17.	Meghalaya	2500
18.	Mizoram	2000
19.	Nagaland	3200
20.	Orissa	68500
21.	Punjab	26500
22.	Rajasthan	925663
23.	Sikkim	3000
24.	Tamil Nadu	28300
25.	Tripura	300
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59347
27.	Uttarakhand	20000
28.	West Bengal	15500
29.	Anadman and Nicobar Islands	500
	Total	923155

Ban on Lotteries

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban lottery in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Although, on 23.12.1999, the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999, which seeks to prohibit the organisation, conduct and promotion of lotteries falling under Entry 40 of List-I Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, the Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Home Affairs for examination and report. The Committee in its report suggested that the Government may take up the issue of banning the lotteries at the political level and explore possibilities of evolving a larger consensus in the matter.

In a bid to evolve political consensus on the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999, various efforts were made by the Ministry and finally the overwhelming view which emerged was that "the lotteries should not be prohibited, but there should be stronger and more effective regulation of lotteries".

Consequently, the Central Government decided to withdraw the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999. The matter for withdrawal of the Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 24.11.2009, but the Motion to withdraw the Bill was deferred.

Separatism in the North East

*372. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the recent developments indicate the growing separatist activities in the North Eastern Region;

(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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Recent developments do not indicate that there is growing separatist activities in the North East. While some of the Insurgent groups such as United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) (anti talks faction) in Assam, Meitei insurgent groups of Manipur such as Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People Liberation Army (PLA), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kanna (KYKL) and Peoples United Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK); Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC) of Meghalaya; and National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura and Tiger Force (ATTF) of Tripura, continue to indulge in violent activities for sovereignty, most of the other groups are ostensibly demanding greater autonomy or formation of new states/autonomous hill councils.

(c) Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; share intelligence on continuous basis; gives financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provides assistance for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE). The SRE scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government is also assisting the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

[*English*]

Headed in the Sky Services

*373. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government while allowing Headed in the Sky (HITS) services in the country has taken steps

against the emergence of monopolies in the sector and adequately protected the interests of workers employed in the cable industry;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether the existing cable viewers and cable service providers would have the flexibility to shift to HITS and help bring down the cost of viewership rentals;

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

(e) the extent to which HITS services is likely to benefit viewership in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has made adequate provisions in the 'Guidelines for providing Headed in the Sky (HITS) Broadcasting Service in India' (hereinafter referred to as the Policy Guidelines') to ensure the prevention of monopolies and protect the interests of workers employed in the cable industry. Provisions pertaining to restrictions on cross holding and adoption of a Band neutral policy are two specific provisions kept with a view to prevent vertical and horizontal monopolies and promote competition.

The policy guidelines allows HITS operations both in C-Band and Ku-Band keeping in view the limitations on the availability of satellite transponder space so that more players can be accommodated thus enabling greater competition.

As per clause 1.6 of the Policy guidelines, the Broadcasting Company(ies) and/or DTH licensee company (ies) will not be allowed to collectively hold or own more than 20% of the total paid up equity in the company at any time during the permission period. Simultaneously, the HITS permission holder should not hold or own more than 20% equity share in a broadcasting company and/or DTH licensee company. Further, any entity or person holding more than 20% equity in a HITS permission holder company shall not hold more than 20% equity in any other Broadcasting Company(ies) and/or DTH licensee and *vice versa*. This restriction, however, will not apply to financial institutional investors. However, there would not be any restriction on equity holdings between a HITS permission holder company and a MSO/cable operator company. Under Clause 1.7 of the guidelines, it has been further provided that while determining the shareholding of a Company or entity or person as per clause 1.6., both its direct and indirect shareholding will be taken into account. The cross holding restrictions which take into

account both direct and indirect holdings *vis-a-vis* Broadcasters prevents vertical integration and ensures inter-alia that HITS service provider is not controlled by a particular broadcaster and thus does not block content from other broadcasters. The restrictions *vis-a-vis* Direct-to-Home service providers prevents horizontal integration across distribution platforms thus ensuring that the platforms compete with each other to the benefit of the viewer not only with regard to pricing and quality of service but also ensuring diversity of content delivered. This also benefits broadcasters and provides them ease of access to the subscriber.

The policy prohibits a HITS service provider from providing his services directly to subscriber and requires him to route his signals necessarily through a cable operator thereby protecting the cable industry. Further, the existing cable operators most of whom are providing their services in analog form are under business compulsion to digitalise and upgrade their services to be able to survive and withstand competition from DTH and IPTV services. Digitalisation of a cable headend is a capital intensive project which a local cable operator cannot afford. By making available digital multichannel television signals on a pan-India basis, the HITS policy brings down the cost of digitalization for the last mile local cable operator and thereby enabling him to retain his business.

(c) and (d) HITS is purely voluntary on the part of either the multi system operator or cable operator or subscriber. The HITS policy framework is of enabling nature only and there is no mandate for either the cable operators or subscribers to necessarily obtain signals from a HITS platform/network. The subscribers and cable operators can continue with the existing system. In case they find merit they may decide to switchover to the HITS provider network. Since HITS increases the choice of distribution platforms for the subscriber it is expected to bring more value for the subscriber.

(e) A subscriber of HITS service in rural area will have the benefit of high quality digital picture combined with value added services and a large choice of channels as a larger number of channels can be packed into the same spectrum when digitally transmitted through the HITS platform transmitted through the HITS platform. The lower investments required to start digital cable operations by subscribing to signals from a HITS provider enables spread of cable operations into rural areas thereby providing an opportunity of infotainment provided by the TV channels to such areas. The increased competition amongst different service providers is expected to result in reduced tariff and better quality of service to the subscribers.

[Translation]

Import of Sugar

*374. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

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

(a) whether a wide gap in production and demand and delay in import of sugar has led to rise in its prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand and import of sugar alongwith its monthly prices during the last one year;

(c) the reasons for delay in import of sugar;

(d) whether cases of speculation and hoarding of sugar have also been reported recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Shortfall in production and productivity of sugarcane owing to adverse weather conditions has resulted in low production of sugar in the last sugar season 2008-09 and is also likely to impact production of sugar during the current sugar season 2009-10. This has led to mismatch between demand and availability of sugar leading to escalation in sugar prices. The provisionally estimated opening stock, production, imports, total availability, exports, and demand of sugar during the last sugar season 2008-09 were as under:-

(Qty. in lac tons)

Particulars	Sugar season 2008-09
Opening stock	100.0
Production	146.8
White sugar available from imported sugar	10.8
Total availability	257.6
Demand/releases	220/230.8
Exports	2.1
Closing stocks	24.7

A statement indicating the month-wise range of ex-mill prices and retail prices of sugar during the last one year is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Government has incentivised duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar by sugar mills, Central/State PSUs and private trade. As per trade sources, during 2008-09 sugar season about 22.9 lac tons of raw sugar and about 2.05 lac tons of white/refined sugar was imported. Of this, about 9.2 lac tons of raw sugar has been processed in 2008-09 season producing 8.72 lac tons of refined sugar. There has been no delay in imports.

(d) and (e) To check speculative tendencies in sugar trade, future trading in sugar has been suspended with effect from 27.05.2009. Further, the Government, in order to check hoarding of sugar by unscrupulous traders has imposed stock holding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and khandsari sugar. Also, stocking limit has been imposed on large consumers of sugar using or consuming more than ten quintals of sugar per month. The order is in respect of domestically produced sugar.

Action taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations against hoarders of sugar is given as Statement-II.

Statement I

Ex-Mill prices of Non-levy sugar (S-30 grade)

(Rs. per quintal/Ex Mill)

State	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009 (upto 10th)
U.P. (Delhi)	1750- 1900	1860- 2150	2130- 2200	2070- 2140	2150- 2525	2210- 2400	2280- 2540	2280- 2500	2540- 2990	2730- 3140	2750- 3490	3240- 3590	3165- 3440
Maharashtra	1630- 1760	1715- 1910	1935- 2020	1845- 1990	1955- 2355	2055- 2210	2190- 2330	2190- 2285	2430- 2975	2700- 3060	2520- 3270	3140- 3350	3025- 3245
Andhra Pradesh	1660- 1950	1800- 2100	2000- 2225	1880- 2150	1940- 2450	2000- 2300	2175- 2400	2200- 2425	2450- 3000	2750- 3300	2725- 3250	3150- 3450	2990- 3200
Tamil Nadu	1650- 1880	1790- 1950	1940- 2080	1850- 2000	1950- 2400	1900- 2150	2000- 2370	2240- 2380	2450- 2950	2600- 3150	2600- 3200	3075- 3250	3000- 3080
Gujarat	1670- 1800	1750- 1940	1990- 2050	1880- 2020	2030- 2375	2100- 2275	2215- 2340	2205- 2350	2440- 2900	2780- 3250	2560- 3200	3250- 3550	3125- 3325
Punjab	1750- 1885	1825- 2000	2000- 2190	1990- 2020	2060- 2480	2250- 2430	2325- 2475	2360- 2525	2525- 2950	2700- 3200	2650- 3200	3400- 3550	3350- 3500
Karnataka	1620- 1780	1750- 1900	1940- 2010	1825- 1990	1960- 2300	2075- 2150	2200- 2275	2150- 2300	2425- 2900	2620- 3125	2500- 3000	3050- 3400	2950- 3100

Source: Daily Trade Mart Enquiry, Directorate of Sugar

Retail price of sugar

(Rs. Per kg.)

State	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009 (upto 10th)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	21.00- 24.50	24.00- 25.00	24.00- 25.00	24.00- 28.00	27.00- 28.00	27.00- 27.50	27.00- 28.00	28.00- 32.00	32.00- 34.00	32.00- 35.00	38.00	38.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mumbai	21.50- 22.00	22.00- 24.00	23.00- 25.00	24.00- 25.50	25.50- 26.00	26.00- 27.00	26.50- 27.00	27.00- 33.00	33.00- 35.00	32.50- 33.50	33.50- 39.00	36.50- 39.00
Kolkata	21.00- 22.00	22.00- 23.00	22.00- 25.00	23.00- 27.00	24.00- 27.00	24.00- 27.00	26.00- 28.00	28.00- 32.00	30.00- 32.0	30.00- 31.00	31.00- 36.00	36.00- 37.00
Chennai	21.00	21.00- 22.00	22.00	21.0- 25.00	25.00	25.00- 26.00	25.00	25.00- 31.00	30.00- 33.00	30.00- 31.00	33.00- 34.00	34.00

(Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs)

Statement II

Action taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations against hoarders of sugar

Information on hoarding of sugar is available in respect of the following States:-

Andhra Pradesh—A quantity of 11288.33 quintals of sugar seized during the period January, 09 to October, 09 and cases have been filed against the erring sugar dealers.

Madhya Pradesh—A quantity of 56535 quintals of sugar was seized.

Maharashtra—A quantity of 396104 quintals of sugar seized from sugar dealers out of which 181133 quintals of sugar has been confiscated.

Punjab—A quantity of 150969 quintals of sugar was seized in the Districts of Patials, Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar.

Rajasthan—A quantity of 7418.71 quintals of sugar was seized.

Karnataka—A quantity of 996 quintals of sugar was confiscated from a hoarder.

Gujarat—A quantity of 3360 quintals of sugar was confiscated from the hoarders.

Tamil Nadu—A total quantity of 1651 quintals of sugar was seized in the districts of Ramnathapuram and Vellore.

The States of Assam, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Daman and Diu have informed that there was no case of hoarding in sugar.

Import of Pulses

*375. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the country is dependant on imports to meet its domestic demand for pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand, import and price of pulses during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the percentage increase in imports registered during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a reserve stock of pulses to meet any emergency situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the shortage and check hoarding and black marketing of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of production, demand projections, import and prices of pulses during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage increase in imports registered during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) India has always been a net importer of pulses due to the mismatch between domestic supply and demand for pulses. A reserve stock of pulses is not contemplated in view of its limited availability.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken to meet the shortage and check hoarding and black marketing of pulses are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Production of Pulses, Imports, Total Availability and % imports in Total Availability*

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Demand for Pulses*	Production of Pulses (MTs)**	Imports (MTs)***	% Increase in Imports
2006-2007	NA	14.20	2.26	-
2007-2008	16.77	15.12	2.83	25.22
2008-2009	17.51	14.66	2.44	-13.78
2009-2010	18.29	4.42^	1.59^^	20.54@

^Production as per 1st Advance Estimates for 2009-10;

^^April to October, 2009.

@as compared to imports during April-October, 2008

Source*-Demand Projections as per the Working group of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**-Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture

***-DGCIS

Whole Sale Market Rates of Pulses in Delhi Market

(Rates in Rs. per Quintal)

Commodity	Month	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
ARHAR/TOOR	January	1650	2275	2350	2688
	February	1725	2338	2450	3025
	March	1950	2363	2600	3050
	April	2100	2400	2500	3238
	May	2000	2300	2538	3975
	June	1975	2375	2550	3615
	July	1850	2375	2663	5325
	August	1950	2500	2775	5850
	September	2025	2500	2750	5350
	October	2100	2575	3050	5450
	November	2050	2650	3100	
	December	2140	2538	2575	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Moong	January	2050	3388	2300	2875
	February	2250	3350	2400	2975
	March	3800	3263	2375	3225
	April	3800	2625	2200	3325
	May	3600	2350	2200	3325
	June	3350	2350	2425	4125
	July	2950	2150	2750	4700
	August	3000	1950	3000	4675
	September	3150	1975	2925	4475
	October	3050	2075	2875	5450
	November	3050	2100	2850	
	December	3138	1950	2838	
Urad	January	2025	3350	2000	2713
	February	2225	3363	2175	3050
	March	3650	3050	2313	2950
	April	3700	2725	2325	2965
	May	3900	2450	2463	3200
	June	3475	2350	2750	3325
	July	3350	2150	2850	4300
	August	3650	2000	2850	4200
	September	3725	2050	2775	3888
	October	3575	2075	2863	4638
	November	3400	2100	2850	
	December	3113	1938	2638	
Gram	January	1928	2470	2300	2055
	February	1843	2350	2600	2238
	March	1800	2250	2725	2165
	April	2000	2275	2425	2188
	May	2025	2275	2375	2213
	June	2340	2288	2405	2145
	July	2333	2225	2425	2420

1	2	3	4	5	6
	August	2838	2500	2550	2338
	September	2970	2265	2485	2288
	October	3168	2415	2455	2270
	November	3050	2333	2290	
	December	3050	2325	2305	

Source: NAFED

Statement II

Steps taken to meet the shortage and check hoarding and black marketing of pulses:—

- (i) Extended zero duty on import of pulses for another one year w.e.f. 18.03.2009, up to 31.03.2010.
- (ii) Extended the ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana) for another one year, w.e.f. 18.03.2009, upto 31.03.2010.
- (iii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement upto 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value for another year w.e.f. 18.03.2009, upto 31.03.2010.
- (iv) Extended the scheme for distribution of imported pulses through PDS upto 30.10.2009.
- (v) Powers have been vested with State Governments for taking action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- (vi) 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 upto 30.09.2010.
- (vii) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance

Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community.

[English]

Technology in Agriculture

*376. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government offers incentives to the farmers for the optimum use of improved and modern agricultural technology and other inputs in order to increase production and to cut production cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes for providing improved and modern agricultural technologies. These interventions include supply of seeds and quality planting materials, agriculture mechanization, storage and post harvest management, precision farming, conservation agriculture and watershed development, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, training & skill development in agricultural operations etc. These technological interventions are provided to the farmers through the major schemes namely; (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); (ii) National Food Security Mission

(NFSM); (iii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM); (iv) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA); (v) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE); (vi) Micro Irrigation Mission (MI); (vii) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM); (viii) Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

(b) State-wise and scheme-wise allocation/release of funds during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and allocation for the current year (2009-10) is enclosed as statement.

(c) Apart from enhancing livelihood support to the farmers, these interventions help increasing productivity of farms and better economic returns.

Statement

Allocation/Releases made under various agriculture development programmes

Rs. in Crores

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Releases made during the last 3 years (2006-07 to 2008-09)							Allocation for 2009-10						
		RKVY*	MMA	NFSM*	NHM	TMNE**	MI	ISOPOM	RKVY*	MMA	NFSM*	NHM	TMNE**	MI	ISOPOM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.84	202.71	149.06	283.05	0	350.05	128.67	410.00	72.61	142.22	157.71		168.32	11.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	64.2	0	0	62.07	0	0	16.10	20.5	0	0	20	0	0
3.	Assam	142.62	51.1	43.93	0	77.55	0	0	79.86	16.25	31.29	0	33	0	0
4.	Bihar	239.44	116.27	144.49	68.92	0	24.82	22.85	110.79	43.33	121.43	45	0	0	6.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	170.76	84.39	102.6	147.52	0	47.7	20.59	13 1.78	24.11	92.39	80.54	0	34.5	10.35
6.	Goa	2.06	11.92	0	3.03	0	0.14	0	11.87	1.11	0	3.95	0	012	
7.	Gujarat	259.48	157.26	28.21	80.63	0	156.05	35.75	386.19	40.5	22.68	75	0	146.56	17.2
8.	Haryana	98.47	80.56	48.2	132.56	0	22.55	19.11	112.77	18.78	33.95	100.56	0	5.78	4.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.44	82.99	0	0	85	0	1.85	33.02	22.22	0	0	20	0	0.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	79.31	0	0	67.48	0	0.75	42.05	20.67	0	0	18	0	0.83
11.	Jharkhand	173.09	46.55	12.76	97.81	0	2.3	0	70.13	11.84	16.95	56.07	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	424.14	203.68	42.82	295.56	0	166.41	19	410.00	55.84	64.2	132	0	143.7	16.25
13.	Kerala	116.14	76.26	1.86	216.25	0	6.36	0.75	110.92	14.17	3.9	69.21	0	1.48	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.07	200.27	122.71	158.29	0	57.51	97.5	247.44	69.83	124.97	80	0	51.15	36.94
15.	Maharashtra	450.76	348.51	90.76	407.4	0	374.42	58.25	407.24	101.98	114.98	163.48	0	173.55	20.57
16.	Manipur	0	75.89	0	0	64.28	0	0	5.86	20.5	0	0	25.00	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	19.83	83.74	0	0	75.62	0	0	24.68	14.25	0	0	25	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	36.27	0	0	93.45	0	7.93	4.15	23.25	0	0	26	0	2.04
19.	Nagaland	13.89	65.37	0	0	73.26	0	0	20.38	23.25	0	0	27	0	0
20.	Orissa	98.37	124.51	79.49	106.03	0	9	20	121.49	29.23	48.98	76.71	0	9.48	6.88
21.	Punjab	162.93	66.08	76.75	49.72	0	9.32	0.31	43.23	19.44	49.58	51.73	0	10.02	0.58
22.	Rajasthan	276.85	180.55	59.67	136.09	0	75.56	96.75	186.12	63.89	52.19	70.34	0	64.94	23.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	Sikkim	11.13	54.95	0	0	81.16	0	0	15.29	18.5	0	0	29.5		
24.	Tamil Nadu	312.84	171.11	60.92	246.75	0	34.01	44.45	127.9	38.45	44.61	120		25.26	13.83
25.	Tripura	28.9	53.91	0	0	55	0	0	31.28	15.27	0	0	25	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	22.95	291.6	0	0	88.39	0	0	71.36	25.56	0	0	20	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	413.73	85.46	273.43	172.99	0	1.5	41.65	390.97	125.68	312.5	135.02	0	0	13.47
28.	West Bengal	177.86	106.64	85.58	58.89	0	1.96	18.75	147.38	49.17	100.03	42.68	0	0	2.39
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.86	0	0.85	0	0	0	12.21	0.08	0	4.35	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.70	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.29	0.06	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.30	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0.0	0.75	0	3	0	0.16	0	2.36	0.4	0	3.38	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.43	0	0.93	0	0	0	10.12	0	0	2.64	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0.0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.69	0	0	1.34	0	0	0
	Others	0.0	0	0	0	0	2.2	351.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	84.01
	Total	4186.59	3204.41	1423.24	2666.27	823.26	1342.02	1046.31	3799.92	1000.72	1376.85	1471.71	268.5	834.86	271.55

*Scheme started in the year 2007-08

**Progress of the Mini Mission-II

Foot Overbridges on NHs

*377. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the details of foot overbridges on the National Highways in various States in the country as on date;

(b) whether accidents have taken place on the National/Express Highways due to the absence lack of adequate number of foot overbridges;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NHAI proposes to construct new foot overbridges on the National/Express Highways for the safety of commuters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such foot overbridges proposed to be constructed and funds allocated therefor, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of foot overbridges constructed on National Highways in various States in the country as on date are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Pedestrians involvement in road accidents are not always on account of absence of facilities, but also due to their reluctance to use such facilities wherever they exist in nearby locations. Apart from foot-over-bridges, the use of which is not very popular with pedestrians, underpasses have also been constructed for pedestrians.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The details of foot overbridges proposed to be constructed by NHAI are enclosed as Statement II. Foot-overbridges generally form part of the 4/6 lanning projects and no separate allocations are made for their construction. However, on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway, five foot-bridges have been sanctioned separately for Rs. 13.20 crore, out of which, two have already been constructed.

Statement I

Details of foot overbridges already constructed on National Highways in various States

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of foot overbridges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Karnataka	11
7.	Maharashtra	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	2

Statement II

Details of foot overbridges proposed to be constructed by NHAI in various States

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of foot overbridges proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Haryana	54
4.	Karnataka	6
5.	Maharashtra	3
6.	Punjab	38
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	10
9.	West Bengal	4

[Translation]

Development of Agro, Rural and Cottage Industries

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

(a) the number of schemes being run by the Government for the development of agro, rural and cottage industries in the country;

(b) whether such schemes are implemented in all the States;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide jobs in this sector to the persons belonging to General and Reserved categories separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements several schemes in rural non-farm sector throughout the country which lead to the development of khadi and village industries (including those in agro, rural and cottage industries) 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 centres (CFCs) to provide infrastructural support and services to village industries, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors, Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments, Research & Development and other support services, viz., marketing, export promotion, exhibitions at district, State, zonal & 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 attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities. Three new schemes have also been introduced in khadi sector namely, 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment and the 'Scheme for enhancing productivity & 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 old machinery and equipment and 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure'

which envisages renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening of infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions.

In coir producing States, the Government through Coir Board is implementing a number of schemes for the Coir sector, which include financial assistance for setting up of new units and modernization of existing units under Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme, financial assistance to groups of spinners and tiny household workers for replacement of outdated ratts/looms, respectively, and for constructing worksheds under Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry" (REMOT), training/skill upgradation, Mahila Coir Yojana, domestic market promotion including market development assistance scheme, etc.

(e) Keeping in view the prospective beneficiaries under the schemes mentioned above, due consideration is given for reserved categories at the formulation stage. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries belonging to reserved category viz, SC/ST/OBC/women/physical challenged/ex-service men/hilly and boarder area, etc., at a higher rate of 35 per cent (25 per cent in the case of general category beneficiary) of the project cost for rural areas while it is 25 per cent (15 per cent for General category beneficiary) for urban areas. The own contribution of the beneficiary belonging to reserved category is kept lower at 5% of the project cost while it is 10% in the case of general category. The beneficiaries under Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and REMOT schemes are mostly belonging to BPL category. Similarly, under the Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans, 65 Khadi institutions have been reserved for weaker sections and North Eastern Region and the Mahila Coir Yojana is completely for women beneficiaries.

[English]

Community Radio Stations

*379. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the number of Community Radio Station (CRS) presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of applications received from various organizations including educational institutions for setting up of CRS in the country;

(c) the status of such applications;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to educational institutions and other organizations for setting up of CRS; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) 48 Community Radio Stations (CRS) are presently functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) 584 applications have been received from various organizations for setting up of CRS in the country which includes 240 applications from educational institutions. (c) the status of such applications is as follow:

(i) Letters of Intent issued:	189
(ii) Applications rejected:	79
(iii) Applications under process:	316

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise List of Operational Community Radio Stations

Sl.No.	State	Name of Organization
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupathi 2. Sri Vishnu Engg. College for Women, Bhimavaram 3. Deccan Development Society, Hyderabad-NGO
2.	Bihar	1. Indian Instt. of Business Management, Patna

1	2	3
3.	Chandigarh	1. Vivek High School, Chandigarh
4.	Delhi	1. AJK Mass Communication Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi 2. Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi 3. Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi 4. Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 5. University of Delhi, Delhi
5.	Gujarat	1. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar 2. Mudra Instt. of Communication, Ahmedabad 3. Mahila Seva Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-NGO
6.	Haryana	1. M.R. Education Trust, Faridabad-NGO
7.	Karnataka	1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad 2. Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain College, Bangalore 3. Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore 4. St. Aloysious College, Mangalore 5. Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal
8.	Kerala	1. DC School of Management & Technology, Kottayam
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. The Society for Development Alternatives, New Pradesh Delhi at Orchha-NGO 2. RKDF Instt. of Science and Technology, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal
10.	Maharashtra	1. Vidya Pratsisthan's Instt. info. Technology, Baramati, Pune 2. Pune University, Pune 3. Film and TV Instt. of India, Pune 4. Mannvikas Samajik Sanstha, Satara-NGO
11.	Puducherry	1. Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg. College, Puducherry
12.	Punjab	1. Guru Nanak Girls College, Ludhiana
13.	Rajasthan	1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali 2. India International Instt. of Management, Jaipur 3. Eminent T.T. Girls College, Diggi, Malpura, Distt.-Tonk
14.	Tamil Nadu	1. Anna University, Chennai 2. Kongu Engg. College, Erode 3. MOP Vaishnav College for Women, Chennai

1	2	3
		4. Erode Sengunthar Engg. College, Erode
		5. Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli
		6. Loyola college, Chennai
		7. Peace Industrial School, Dindigul
		8. PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
		9. Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Virapandianpatnam, Tiruchendur
		10. People's Association for Rural Development (PARA), Madurai-NGO
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sunbeam English School, Varanasi
		2. City Montessori School, Lucknow
		3. CMS Degree College, Lucknow
		4. P.G. College, Ghazipur
		5. IMMT Engg College, Meerut
		6. Institute of Management Studies, Noida
16.	West Bengal	1. Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Operational Community Radio Station	= 48
NGOs	= 6
Educational Institutions	= 42

Area Under Cultivation

380. SHRI SIDHANT MOHAPATRA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under cultivation in various parts of the country has declined;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the extent to which the agricultural production has declined due to shrinking of the cultivable area during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such decline and to grow other crops to maintain balance in agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The cultivated land, which consists of net area sown and current fallows, has marginally decreased from 155.57 million hectares in 2004-05 to 155.54 million hectares in 2006-07 in the country. A statement on State-wise cultivated land for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 is enclosed.

(c) The decline in the extent of cultivated land is mainly due to increase in population and diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanisation, roads, industries, housing, etc.

(d) Despite the decrease in the cultivated land, foodgrains production has increased from 198.36 Million Tonnes in 2004-05 to 217.28 Million Tonnes in 2006-07.

(e) Government of India is conscious of the need for taking measures to ensure food security of our country. With a view to prevent land degradation and to bring

additional land under cultivation as well as increasing the productivity of the existing land under agriculture, Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes, which include the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA), Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development

of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), etc. in the country. Three major Initiatives namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) have been launched to enhance productivity of agricultural land and overall agricultural output.

Statement

State-wise Cultivated Land for the Years 2004-05 to 2006-07

(in Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	13146	13179	13313
Arunachal Pradesh	237	241	246
Assam	2879	2879	2879
Bihar	6220	6222	6222
Chhattisgarh	5008	5014	4993
Goa	142	144	144
Gujarat	10420	10420	10420
Haryana	3728	3735	3697
Himachal Pradesh	603	603	603
Jammu and Kashmir	826	826	815
Jharkhand	3013	3013	3013
Karnataka	11746	11742	11670
Kerala	2224	2203	2183
Madhya Pradesh	15571	15562	15504
Maharashtra	18806	18800	18800
Manipur	239	225	224
Meghalaya	282	278	280
Mizoram	146	121	115
Nagaland	391	391	405
Orissa	6165	6165	6165
Punjab	4232	4256	4256

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	18851	18746	18703
Sikkim	117	118	117
Tamil Nadu	5789	6003	6033
Tripura	281	281	281
Uttarakhand	808	809	809
Uttar Pradesh	17900	17903	17903
West Bengal	5688	5614	5637
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	14	14
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	23	23
Daman and Diu	3	3	3
Delhi	39	39	35
Lakshadweep	3	3	3
Puducherry	24	23	23
All-India	155566	155600	155535

Surplus Wheat and Rice

3937. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of surplus wheat and rice likely to be available in the Government godowns by the end of March, 2010;

(b) whether the economic burden on the Government has increased due to the said surplus storage of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the additional economic burden estimated on this account during the year 2009-2010; and

(d) the reasons for storage of such huge quantum of foodgrains and the measures taken to tackle this situation and cut costs?

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

Corporation of India (FCI) has intimated that 76.19 lakh tonnes of wheat and 48.31 lakh tonnes of rice may be available as on 31.3.2010 after meeting the requirements under Targeted Public Distribution System, Other Welfare Schemes and Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic).

(b) and (c) As estimated by FCI, the impact/on account of carrying cost (storage charges plus interest) on the available stocks is Rs. 985.374 crores in respect of wheat and Rs. 259.13 crore in respect of rice during 2009-10.

(d) Under the existing policy of foodgrains procurement, the Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies, purchases all the foodgrains, conforming to the prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at specified centers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, the farmers have the options to sell their produce to FCI/ State agencies at MSP or in the open market, as is advantageous to them. As such, Procurement of foodgrains under MSP operations is open ended and hence all the foodgrains (rice and wheat) offered by farmers at designated centres are purchased by Food Corporation of India/State Agencies.

In order to check inflationary trends, Government has decided to release 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice to States/UTs from October to December, 2009. Besides, a quantity of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to bulk consumers through open tenders has also been permitted for October to December, 2009.

[Translation]

Newcastle Disease

3938. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether outbreak of a number of cattle diseases including Newcastle (Ranikhet) has been reported in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government to control and to provide treatment for such diseases including Newcastle in the country;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide free treatment to animals of poor farmers in the country; and

(e) 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) A number of cattle diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ) and Anthrax, including Newcastle disease in poultry have been reported in the country. The State-wise details of outbreaks in the last three years and in the current year (till June, 2009) are enclosed as Statement.

(c) In order to prevent and control animal diseases, Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments by providing grants-in-aid through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control'. Funds are, *inter alia*, provided for vaccination/immunization against various diseases, including the Newcastle disease.

(d) and (e) The Government of India does not have a specific scheme for free treatment of animals belonging to poor farmers.

Statement

State-wise details of outbreaks for the year 2006 to 2008 and 2009 (January to June)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Newcastle Disease				Foot & Mouth Disease				Haemorrhagic Septicaemia				Black Quarter				Anthrax			
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	1	-	201	79	9	3	346	196	55	19	91	37	7	3	46	54	26	9
2.	Anunachal Pradesh	6	7	4	5	-	24	6	3	1	2	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1	-	-	-	19	4	8	6	2	8	14	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
8.	Haryana	1	2	3	35	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4	2	-	16	31	16	-	6	7	2	-	13	5	3	-	-	1	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	3	-	-	-	789	936	254	80	338	214	216	50	315	318	218	102	37	16	10	8
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15.	Maharashtra	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	32	2	-	-	24	11	-	-	3	-
16.	Manipur-	-	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	4	9	-	-	1644	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	147	34	21	13	20	7	21	25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	2	3	17	2	2	5	194	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	-	1	1	32	37	26	7	-	10	4	1	11	9	4	7	3	10	5	5
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	6	3	-	-	255	13	6	16	1	9	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	35	91	923	236	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	8	12	11	1
25.	Tripura	-	-	1	8	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	193	168	63	63	531	178	31	74	24	18	7	6	99	96	27	20	14	16	10	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	14	17	15	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
Total		391	280	230	240	1646	1547	449	312	770	470	359	103	534	467	294	155	113	111	68	26

*[English]***Registered Trucks**

3939. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the details regarding the number of registered trucks presently operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend national permits for trucks to all the States and to set up Transport Development Councils;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Transport Research Wing of the Ministry maintains the data relating to number of registered vehicles in the country. As per the latest available data in the Ministry, there were 44.36 lakh registered goods vehicles in the country as on 31.3.2006.

(c) to (e) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RT&H) has been constituted to look into the issue of streamlining of National Permit system. The Committee has prepared a draft Report inter alia recommending collection of a lumpsum amount of composite fee of Rs. 15,000/- per annum per vehicle allowing the vehicle to ply throughout the country under National Permit. Since it involves the endorsement by the Transport Development Council (TDC) the State Governments, no definite time frame for implementation of the proposal could be envisaged at this stage. The TDC is headed by Hon'ble Minister (Road Transport and Highways) and comprising Transport Ministers of the States/UTs. It is already in existence.

**Allocation Under Alternative Crops to
Andhra Pradesh**

3940. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had been provided any contingency plan for alternative cropping;

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

(c) the present status thereof and the amount allocated under the plan?

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) Government of Andhra Pradesh planned to distribute Rs. 3.72 lakh quintals of various alternate crop seeds under contingency plan on 50% subsidy with a value Rs. 91.92 crores. Crop wise details are indicated in statement enclosed.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh reported that they have distributed Rs. 2.42 Lakh quintals seed of various alternate crops under contingency measures an expenditure of Rs. 52.77 crores have been incurred.

Amount allocated under contingency plan is:-

Central relief fund	:	Rs. 35.00 crores
RKVY	:	Rs. 55.00 crores
Total	:	Rs. 90.00 crores

Statement

Sl.No.	Crops	Plan (qtls)	Quantity Supplied (qtl)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy	17880	2707	21.66
2.	Maize	37114	3728	93.20
3.	Jowar	18071	4713	117.83
4.	Bajra	613	30	0.75
5.	Ragi	90	36	0.90
6.	Black gram	22959	7398	268.18
7.	Green gram	11068	3054	83.22
8.	Red gram	16080	14193	713.20
9.	Horsegram	25975	8529	157.79
10.	Cowpea	5450	1222	21.08

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Groundnut	60343	55585	639.23
12.	Sunflower	31054	8016	841.68
13.	Castor	6646	151	2.94
14.	Sesamum	1255	93	2.05
15.	Safflower	200	0	0.00
16.	Bengal gram	117115	132159	2312.78
	Total	371913	241614	5276.49

Alignment of National Highways

3941. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the alignment of National Highways for which land has been acquired in various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR P.N. SINGH): (a) and (d) The alignment of National Highways taken up for its widening and development is prepared by the appointed design consultant based on Indian Roads Congress (IRC) guidelines. In this process the design consultants also undertake public consultation/hearing. Thereafter, the process of land acquisition commences with publication of notifications under NH Act 1956. The competent authority appointed for land acquisition invites objections from the land owners after publication of notification under section 3(A) of NH Act. The Government thus receives various objections, representations/complaints against the proposed alignment including requests for its change. Such requests have been received in almost all the states where change in alignment/construction of bypass is envisaged to improve geometry of the NH alignment involving land acquisition. These requests are examined and a decision on the alignment is taken based on the merit of the case.

Assistance for Fish Culture

3942. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance to Andhra Pradesh for the development of fish culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture and the schemes of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) provide assistance to different States including Andhra Pradesh for development of fish culture. In addition, the Prime Minister's Package for suicide prone districts which is operational since 2006-07 also provides assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of fisheries sector in the selected districts.

(c) During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 63 lakh has been released for development of fresh water aquaculture. A proposal of Rs. 75 lakh has been received in 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture. However, the State Govt. has been requested to send the progress report of Rs.63 lakh sanctioned during 2006-07 to consider further release of funds during the current financial year. Under the Prime Ministers package for suicide prone districts, a sum of Rs. 8.38 crore has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of freshwater aquaculture. In addition, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has provided Rs. 18:35 crore for various activities relating to fish culture in Andhra Pradesh.

Futures Trading

3943. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of countries in the world that have futures commodity derivative markets;

(b) the volume of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities transacted by each of the commodity exchanges during the last one year;

(c) the aggregate measure of support for the farmers in the countries that have commodity exchanges;

(d) the aggregate measure of support for the farmers in countries that do not have commodity futures derivative markets;

(e) the cost per transaction in each of these commodity exchanges; and

(f) the rate of commodity transaction tax prevailing in each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on the data compiled by the Futures Industry Association the names of countries in the world (besides India) with major futures commodity derivative markets are as under:

- (1) **US:** Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange and Inter-continental Exchange (ex-NYBOT) (New York)
- (2) **Canada:** ICE Futures, Canada.
- (3) **Brazil:** Brazilian Mercantile Futures Exchange.
- (4) **Argentina:** Mercado A Termino Buenos Aires, Mercado A Termino De Rosario.
- (5) **Russia:** Russian Trading Systems Stock Exchange.

(6) **Japan:** Kansai Commodities Exchange, Central Japan Commodity Exchange, Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Tokyo Grain Exchange.

(7) **China:** Dalian Commodity Exchange, Shanghai Futures Exchange, Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange.

(8) **Dubai:** Dubai Mercantile Exchange.

(9) **UK:** London Metal Exchange, LIFFE, U.K and ICE Futures, U.K.

(10) **France:** LIFFE Paris.

Besides, according to information available with the Forward Markets Commission, Department of Consumer Affairs, there are other countries such as Italy, Bulgaria, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Turkey, South Africa, Taiwan, etc. that have commodity exchanges.

(b) The available data regarding volume of trade in major global commodity exchanges is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The comprehensive data on volume of transactions in all global commodity exchanges is not available with the Department.

(c) and (d) The information relating to total aggregate measure of support prepared by the secretariat of WTO for special session of the Committee on Agriculture is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) It has been observed there are different transaction costs prevailing in different countries. Internationally, transaction cost is mostly decided based on the number of contracts while in India it is based on the traded value. Also, some exchanges have a separate Exchange fee and clearing fee.

According to a recent study by ICRIER; Working Paper No. 216-Impact of Proposed Commodity Transaction Tax on the Futures Trading in India, the global transaction cost comparison is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The study has converted the costs into rupees per Rs. 1 lakh of transactions.

(f) It as per the data available, commodities transaction tax is not levied in any of the countries except in Taiwan at the rate of 0.00025% of trade value (On Buyers & Sellers). Taiwan's only exchange combines securities and commodities and the latter constitutes a minuscule percentage of total trade.

Statement I

Traded Volumes in Commodities Derivative Market in 2008
Volumes in million contracts for the year 2008

	Total Volume	Agri Volumes	Non Agri Volumes
CME	212.8	185.4	27.4
Kansas City Board of Trade	3.9	3.9	0
Minneapolis Grain Exchange	1.4	1.4	0
NYMEX	423.5	0	423.5
ICE Futures US	60.3	60.3	0
ICE Futures Canada	3.3	3.3	0
Brazilian Mercantile Futures Exchange	3.7	1.6	2.1
Mercado A Termino Buenos Aires	0.2	0.2	0
Mercado A Termino De Rosario	0.1	0.1	0
Russian Trading Systems Stock Exchange	7.2	0	7.2
Kansai Commodities Exchange	0.2	0.2	0
Central Japan Commodity Exchange	3.3	0	3.3
Tokyo Commodity Exchange	41	0	41
Tokyo Grain Exchange	8.4	8.4	0
Dalian Commodity Exchange	313.2	313.2	0
Shanghai Futures Exchange	140.3	0	140.3
Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange	222.6	222.6	0
Dubai Mercantile Exchange	0.3	0	0.3
London Metal Exchange	113.2	0	113.2
LIFFE, UK	10.5	10.5	0
ICE Futures, UK	152.9	0	152.9
LIFFE, Paris	2.7	2.7	0
MCX	94.3	1.4	92.9
NCDEX	24.6	23.4	1.2

Source: Futures Industry Association

(Note: Globally all volumes are denoted by the number of contracts and not in value terms as is the normal practice in India.)

Statement II

Final Bound Total AMS by Member											
Country	Final Bound Total AMS		in US\$ million, using the exchange rate for the years:								
	Currency	Value	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Argentina	\$ at the 1992 rate	75,021,292.4	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Australia	\$A million	471.9	273.6	244.1	256.4	306.0	347.0	360.4	355.4	394.9	395.8
Brazil	US\$ thousand	912,105.2	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1	912.1
Bulgaria	ECD million	520.0	479.1	465.3	489.4	586.9	645.7	645.7	652.3	711.7	761.7
Canada	Can\$ million	4,301.0	2,896.1	2,777.1	2,740.7	3,069.8	3,305.9	3,549.4	3,791.6	4,004.3	4,030.8
Colombia	US\$ thousand	344,733.0	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7	344.7
Costa Rica	US\$ thousand	15,945.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Croatia	€	134,116,772.0	123.6	120.0	126.2	151.4	166.5	166.8	168.2	183.6	196.4
Cyprus	£C million	50.6	81.3	78.7	82.9	97.8	108.0	108.0	110.3	118.7	n/a
Czech Republic	Kc million	13,611.3	352.6	357.9	415.8	482.5	529.6	568.1	602.4	670.7	797.3
European Communities (15)	€ million	67,159.0	61,613.8	59,963.4	63,357.5	75,459.6	82,912.3	83,948.8	83,948.8	91,998.6	98,763.2
Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia	€ million	16.3			18.4	20.2	20.3	20.4	22.3		23.9
Hungary	Ft million	33,808.0	119.8	118.0	131.1	150.7	166.8	169.4	160.7	184.1	196.4
Iceland	SDR million	130.1	171.2	164.7	169.0	183.2	191.3	191.3	191.3	200.2	206.5
Israel	US\$ thousand	568,980.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.0
Japan	¥ million	3,972.9	35,979.1	31,773.6	32,585.2	35,183.7	36,947.9	35,101.2	33,981.2	34,845.2	39,616.3
Jordan	JD	1,333,973.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Korea, Republic of	W billion	1,490.0	1,317.5	1,154.2	1,191.0	1,250.4	1,300.9	1,454.9	1,560.6	1,603.4	1,352.0
Lithuania	US\$ million	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6		94.6
Mexico	Mex\$ 1991 million	25,161.2	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5	8,331.5
Moldova	SDR million	12.8	16.2	16.6	18.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.7		20.3
Morocco	DH million	685.0	64.5	60.6	62.2	71.5	77.2	77.3	77.9	83.6	88.4
New Zealand	\$NZ million	288.3	122.4	124.2	149.9	180.9	200.4	192.6	197.6	221.4	173.8
Norway	Nkr million	11,449.0	1,300.8	1,273.3	1,434.0	1,617.0	1,698.5	1,777.1	1,785.2	1,953.2	2,030.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Papua New Guinea	US\$ million	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Poland	US\$ million	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0	3,329.0
Saudi Arabia	SR million	3,218.3	859.4	859.4	859.4	859.4					
Slovak Republic	Sk million	10,140.0	220.3	209.7	223.7	275.7	314.4	326.9	341.4	410.6	474.7
Slovenia	ECU thousand	61,845.7	57.0	55.3	58.2	69.8	76.8	76.9	77.6	84.6	90.6
South Africa	R million	2,015.4	290.4	234.1	191.2	266.4	312.0	316.9	297.6	286.1	244.0
Switzerland- Liechtenstein	Sw F million	4,257.0	2,520.7	2,522.5	2,731.3	3,161.2	3,423.4	3,418.8	3,395.2	3,546.4	3,930.4
Chinese Taipei	NT\$ million	14,165.2	453.14	418.9	410.7	411.75	424.4	440.8	435.8	431.1	449.8
Thailand	B million	19,028.5	474.4	428.3	442.9	458.7	473.1	473.1	502.3	551.3	571.2
Tunisia	D million	59.3	43.3	41.2	41.7	46.0	47.6	45.7	44.6	46.3	48.1
Ukraine	UAH million	3,043.4									577.5
United States of America	US\$ million	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3	19,103.3
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	US\$ thousand	1,130,667.0	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7	1,130.7
Vietnam	VND billion	3,961.6								246.0	243.01

- Notes:
- (i) Figures in bold print indicate the final year of the implementation period for the Member concerned.
 - (ii) Figures have been rounded to one decimal place.
 - (iii) Exchange rates represent period averages for the relevant calendar, fiscal or budgetary year specified in the Schedule of the Member concerned.
 - (iv) Chinese Taipei-Member as of 1 January 2002-committed to complete the reductions of its Total AMS by the year 2000.
 - (v) For Saudi Arabia, the final implementation year is 2015.
 - (vi) For Argentina and Mexico, the 1992 and 1991 exchange rates have been used, respectively, in accordance with the commitment taken by the Member concerned (figures in italic).
 - (vii) For Japan, the commitment starts with the fiscal year, *i.e.* 1 April. For New Zealand, the commitment starts with the budgetary year, *i.e.* 1 July.
 - (viii) With respect to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine and Viet Nam, a blank in the table indicates that they were not Members in the year concerned.

Source: Final Bound Total AMS specified in the Schedule of the Member concerned.

Statement III

Exchange Fee and CTT

(Rs. Per Rs. One lakh of transactions)

Exchange	Exchange Fee	CTT
1	2	3
New York Mercantile Exchange	0.74	Nil
Chicago Board of Trade	2.93	Nil

1	2	3
Intercontinental Exchange	0.82	Nil
Tokyo Commodity Exchange	1.23	Nil
Zhengzhou Com Exchange	4.76	Nil
New York Board of Trade	2.41	Nil
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	2.66	Nil
Dalian Commodity Exchange	3.64	Nil
Malaysian Derivatives Exchange	2.89	Nil
Winnipeg Commodity Exchange	5.62	Nil

Source: ICRIER Working Paper No. 216-Impact of Proposed Commodity Transaction Tax on Futures Trading in India

National Investigation Agency

3944. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases being currently investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA);

(b) the role of the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the total number of NIA branches likely to be set up during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government has directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to conduct investigations in 8 cases (as on 10.12.2009). As per the statute, the State Government is required to extend all assistance in the functioning of NIA, *inter-alia*, including investigation of cases; and during the recent investigation of cases by NIA all the concerned State Governments have extended full cooperation and assistance.

The NIA is presently operating from its headquarters in Delhi and the Government does not propose to open branches of NIA in the immediate future.

Assistance for Fodder Development

3945. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal under the Fodder Development Scheme for

financial assistance for development for Grassland in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

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. Four project proposals were submitted by the state Government of Kerala for grassland development-two under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme and two under Special Livestock and Fisheries Package for Suicide Prone Districts, for Idukki District. Under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme, one of the proposals submitted by Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) has been approved and funds to the tune of Rs. 51.70 lakh released to the state. Other three proposals submitted by the state were examined and found not formulated as per the scheme guidelines.

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

[Translation]

Lower Procurement from Farmers

3946. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government procured only small quantities of foodgrains directly from the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total production of foodgrains in the country during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the quantum of foodgrains that remained unprocured during the said period;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) Under the existing policy of foodgrains procurement, the Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies, purchases all the foodgrains, conforming to the prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at specified centers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, the farmers have the options to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at MSP or in the open market, as is advantageous to them. As such, Procurement of foodgrains under MSP operations is open ended and hence all the foodgrains (rice and wheat) offered by farmers at designated centres are purchased by Food Corporation of India/State Agencies.

(b) The production of wheat and rice and its procurement by FCI and State Agencies for the Central Pool in the last three years and current year is as follows:

(in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat			Rice		
	Production	Procurement as percentage of production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Procurement as percentage of production
2006-07	693.5	92.26	13.30	933.5	251.07	26.89
2007-08	758.1	111.28	14.68	966.9	287.36	29.72
2008-09	785.7	226.89	28.88	991.5#	336.87	33.97
2009-10	805.8#	253.82	31.50	694.5@	130.96*	18.86

#Fourth Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

*as on 10.12.2009

@First Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Kharif Rice only)

(c) and (d) Procurement of wheat and rice in any marketing season depends on a number of factors which include production, marketable surplus, market sentiment, prevailing market prices, stock of wheat and rice available in the Central Pool and extent of participation by private trade.

[English]

POSCO Plant

3947. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa for allotment of mines in favour of the POSCO Plant in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa has vide their letter No.II(B)SM-2/2006176/SM, dated 9.1.2009 recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 for Prospecting Licence (PL) in favour of M/s POSCO Ltd. for iron ore over an area of 2500.00 hectares in villages Kensara, Bhutuda, Rantha, Batagaon, Sareikala, Lusi and Raisuan under Bonai Sub- division of Sundargarh district. In view of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa's order dated 20th March, 2009 staying any further action by the Central Government, no decision has been taken on the said proposal so far.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities for Women

3948. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created job opportunities for the women in rural and tribal areas by implementing various rural development schemes through small scale industries;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to create new industries for providing more jobs to women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL: (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (formulated by merging Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana schemes for generating employment opportunities, including for women, by setting up of new enterprises. Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme a higher level of subsidy is provided for setting up of women-owned enterprises. The state-wise details on employment generated under these schemes for women during the last three years, have been given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

Statement I

State/Union Territory-wise details of estimated employment generated for women under Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) & Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) during 2006-07 and 2007-08, and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Estimated Employment generated (number of persons)		
		Under REGP and PMRY		Under PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	30	49	18
2.	Delhi	164	183	10
3.	Haryana	9867	15680	865
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5775	9452	977
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	7144	9262	0
6.	Punjab	12284	14152	1388
7.	Rajasthan	16208	29032	8248
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	124	92	23
9.	Bihar	4818	6099	8460
10.	Jharkhand	2739	1886	350
11.	Orissa	8760	10014	3640
12.	West Bengal	13837	35990	14622
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	688	838	63

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Assam	9650	7596	1584
15.	Manipur	590	258	0
16.	Meghalaya	718	1387	0
17.	Mizoram	5029	8217	0
18.	Nagaland	1616	3435	10
19.	Sikkim	680	556	20
20.	Tripura	2083	3327	14
21.	Andhra Pradesh	23397	62879	4926
22.	Karnataka	18530	22275	2260
23.	Kerala	19885	19853	1090
24.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0
25.	Puducherry	420	886	55
26.	Tamil Nadu	18249	28857	6961
27.	Goa	427	251	10
28.	Gujarat	5467	6165	610
29.	Maharashtra	13693	15455	5070
30.	Chhattisgarh	6063	5873	1750
31.	Madhya Pradesh	10503	17021	1021
32.	Uttarakhand	4477	4947	486
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21063	20948	8170
	Total	244978	362918	72701

Statement II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of women assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2006-07 Total No. of Women Assisted	2007-08 Total No. of Women Assisted	2008-09 Total No. of Women Assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	621600	207466	188626
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	897	816	435

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	49549	66078	84393
4.	Bihar	43988	47228	71833
5.	Chhattisgarh	16091	22268	25403
6.	Goa	453	569	618
7.	Gujarat	10912	13593	19549
8.	Haryana	10376	14104	15419
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3917	4926	7661
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3477	2761	3727
11.	Jharkhand	45452	35711	57230
12.	Karnataka	40094	80883	84663
13.	Kerala	17357	29375	31985
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28818	35876	50664
15.	Maharashtra	70356	100712	122611
16.	Manipur	2783	2663	2438
17.	Meghalaya	1738	1888	957
18.	Mizoram	6558	3808	6810
19.	Nagaland	2143	978	1848
20.	Orissa	63126	77972	95643
21.	Punjab	6319	10214	7943
22.	Rajasthan	22582	24187	37970
23.	Sikkim	907	1111	1123
24.	Tamil Nadu	50838	146206	102128
25.	Tripura	5728	8299	14034
26.	Uttar Pradesh	88959	107056	117137
27.	Uttaranchal	6981	7035	9385
28.	West Bengal	23741	28864	42880
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85	106	141
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	2
32.	Lakshadweep	6	65	0
33.	Puducherry	1293	1087	1257
Total		1247132	1083905	1206513

*[English]***Rental for Godowns**

3949. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) pay rentals and other charges at par with the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) to State Governments for construction of godowns at various locations as per its requirements;

(b) if so, whether after construction, inspection and acceptance of these godowns, the FCI pay rentals to State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether enhanced rentals are not being paid by FCI to certain States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the FCI to pay uniform rentals to States for these godowns 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) Yes, Madam. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) pay rentals and other charges to State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) at par with rentals paid to Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) for identical services provided by them.

(d) and (e) The rentals are being paid uniformly to CWC and SWCs in all States for the similar type of service.

*[Translation]***Demonstration at Jantar Mantar**

3950. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to shift the venue of staging dharnas and demonstrations from Jantar Mantar, New Delhi in view of reported damage caused to the historical monument recently;

(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) No, Madam. There is no proposal to shift the venue of staging dharnas and demonstrations from the area popularly known as Jantar Mantar, as no demonstrations are actually allowed to be held at the historical monument of Jantar Mantar. Demonstrations at this location are mostly held on the Parliament Street in the stretch of road between Police Station Parliament Street and the junction of Parliament Street with Jai Singh Road, Tolstoy Marg etc.

Societies under NDMC

3951. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of societies under the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC); and

(b) the total funds spent through such societies during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are four societies under the New Delhi Municipal Council. The total expenditure incurred by these societies during each of the last three financial years is as under:

Name of the Society	Expenditure incurred during the year (Rs. in lakhs)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Navyug School Educational Society	1063.37	1096.11	1511.96
Palika Animal Birth Control Society	2.34	2.31	2.26
New Delhi Palika Parishad Samaj Kalyan Samiti	100.43	98.27	83.42
Palika Services Officers' Institute	15.43	14.87	27.53
Total	1181.57	1211.56	1625.17

Madhava Menon Committee Report

3952. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have furnished their comments/suggestions on the Madhava Menon Committee Report on the Criminal Justice System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have expressed their dissent;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, Statewise; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The States of Haryana, Sikkim, Orissa, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Punjab, West Bengal, Karnataka, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Tripura and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli have forwarded their comments/views on the Report. Rest of the State Governments/Union Territories have not furnished their replies despite reminders. Some of the State Governments have expressed their dissent (Tripura relating to marginal offences and multiple criminal codes, Orissa, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tripura relating to creating a national united agency, Meghalaya relating to award of punishment and sentencing, Gujarat relating to formation of Board of Criminal Justice, NCT of Delhi relating to modern court complex, Gujarat relating to involvement of NGO's in criminal investigation & trial). As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and as the recommendations of the Committee have wide ranging implications and would entail large scale amendment in criminal and social laws, taking a view on the report is subject to receipt of comments from all the State Governments and Central Government, further taking a holistic view on the recommendations, for which no time frame can be fixed.

[English]

Security Norms for Registration Plates

3953. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prescribed/ proposes to prescribe certain security norms/features for registration number plates of motor vehicles to check forgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the companies authorised to prepare registration number plates incorporating such security features;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints on the misuse of the Motor Vehicle rules in respect of registration plates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has already notified the standards and specifications of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP). Implementation of the scheme as well as to check any forgery in this regard is the responsibility of the State Governments. It is also the responsibility of the States to select a capable vendor for fitment of High Security Registration Plates on motor vehicles.

(c) and (d) It has recently been brought to the notice of this Ministry that look-alike number plates of HSRP, containing some of the security features of HSRP are being sold to the public. All the States/UTs have been advised to check such activities.

[Translation]

Coverage Area of FM Channel

3954. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage area of the country including Orissa covered under FM broadcasting services;

(b) the names of the States including Orissa where broadcasting services have been started, location-wise;

(c) whether FM broadcasting services are likely to be started in other parts of the country including Orissa; and

(d) if so, the names of the cities identified for the implementation of such services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present 24.55% area of country is covered by FM broadcasting service of All India Radio (AIR). In Orissa 13.74% of the area is covered by the AIR FM broadcasting service. No such exercise has been done in respect of private FM Channels.

(b) AIR FM broadcasting service has already been started from 172 places. List of such stations is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of private FM Radio Stations are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Schemes of installation of AIR FM Transmitter at 195 more places were approved under 10th Five Year Plan. Names of such places are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Phase-III Policy for expansion of FM Radio by Private Broadcasters have not yet been finalized.

Statement I

List of existing FM Stations of AIR (Statewise)

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power in KW
1	2	3	4
1.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	10
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	6
3.	Hyderabad		6
4.	Hyderabad		5
5.	Kothagudam		6
6.	Kurnool		6
7.	Markapuram		6
8.	Nizamabad		6
9.	Tirupati		10
10.	Tirupati		3
11.	Vijayawada		1
12.	Vishakhapatnam		10
13.	Warangal		10
14.	Macherla		3

1	2	3	4
15.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	10
16.	Dhubri	Assam	6
17.	Guwahati		10
18.	Haflong		6
19.	Jorhat		10
20.	Nowgong		6
21.	Aurangabad	Bihar	0.1
22.	Patna		6
23.	Purnea		6
24.	Sasaram		6
25.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	6
26.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	6
27.	Raigarh		6
28.	Raipur		1
29.	Saraipalli		1
30.	Daman	Daman (UT)	3
31.	Delhi	Delhi	20
32.	Delhi		20
33.	Panaji	Goa	6
34.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10
35.	Godhra		6
36.	Surat		6
37.	Vadodra		10
38.	Rajkot		10
39.	Hissar	Haryana	6
40.	Kurukshehra		6
41.	Rohtak		1
42.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	10
43.	Hamirpur		6
44.	Kasauli		10
45.	Kullu		6

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
46.	Shimla		1	77.	Cochin (CBS)		10
47.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	6	78.	Idukki		6
48.	Jammu		3	79.	Manjeri		3
49.	Jammu		10	80.	Thiruvananthapuram		10
50.	Kathua		10	81.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	6
51.	Leh		0.1	82.	Betul		6
52.	Poonch		6	83.	Bhopal		6
53.	Rajouri		10	84.	Chhindwara		6
54.	Srinagar		10	85.	Guna		6
55.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	6	86.	Indore		6
56.	Daltonganj		10	87.	Jabalpur		10
57.	Hazaribagh		6	88.	Khandwa		6
58.	Jamshedpur		6	89.	Mandla		1
59.	Ranchi		6	90.	Rajgarh		3
60.	Bangalore	Karnataka	10	91.	Sagar		6
61.	Bangalore		10	92.	Shahdol		6
62.	Bellary		1	93.	Shivpuri		6
63.	Bijapur		6	94.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	6
64.	Chitradurga		6	95.	Akola		6
65.	Dharwar		10	96.	Aurangabad		1
66.	Gulbarga		1	97.	Beed		6
67.	Hassan		6	98.	Chanderpur		6
68.	Hospet		10	99.	Dhule		6
69.	Karwar		3	100.	Kolhapur		6
70.	Mangalore		10	101.	Mumbai		10
71.	Mercara		6	102.	Mumbai		10
72.	Mysore		10	103.	Nagpur		6
73.	Raichur		6	104.	Nanded		6
74.	Kozhikode Calicut	Kerala	10	105.	Nasik		6
75.	Cannanore		6	106.	Osmanabad		6
76.	Cochin		6	107.	Oras		5
				108.	Pune		6

1	2	3	4
109.	Satara		6
110.	Yavatmal		6
111.	Imphal	Manipur	10
112.	Jowai	Meghalaya	6
113.	Shillong		10
114.	Aizawl	Mizoram	6
115.	Lungleh	Mizoram	6
116.	Kohima	Nagaland	1
117.	Mokokchung		6
118.	Baripada	Orissa	5
119.	Berhampur		6
120.	Bolangir		6
121.	Cuttack		6
122.	Deogarh		0.1
123.	Puri		3
124.	Rourkela		6
125.	Karaikal	Puducherry (UT)	6
126.	Puducherry		5
127.	Bhatinda	Punjab	6
128.	Jalandhar		10
129.	Patiala		6
130.	Alwar	Rajasthan	6
131.	Banswara		6
132.	Chittorgarh		6
133.	Churu		6
134.	Jaipur		6
135.	Jaisalmer		10
136.	Jhalawar		6
137.	Jodhpur		6
138.	Mt. Abu		6
139.	Nagaur		6

1	2	3	4
140.	Swaimadhapur		6
141.	Udaipur		1
142.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	20
143.	Chennai		20
144.	Coimbatore		10
145.	Kodaikanal		10
146.	Madurai		1
147.	Nagercoil		10
148.	Tiruchirapalli		10
149.	Dharmapuri		10
150.	Yercaud (Salem)		0.1
151.	Agartala	Tripura	10
152.	Belonia		6
153.	Kailashahar		6
154.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	6
155.	Allahabad		10
156.	Bareilly		6
157.	Faizabad		6
158.	Jhansi		6
159.	Kanpur		1
160.	Lucknow		10
161.	Obra		6
162.	Gorakhpur		1
163.	Varanasi		1
164.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	10
165.	Asansole	West Bengal	6
166.	Kolkata		10
167.	Kolkata		10
168.	Darjeeling		0.1
169.	Kurseong		5
170.	Murshidabad		6
171.	Shantiniketan		3
172.	Siliguri		10

Statement II

Sl.No.	State	City	Channel Identity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
2.		Rajahmundry	1
3.		Tirupati	2
4.		Vijaywada	2
5.		Vishakapatnam	4
6.		Total	13
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
8.		Total	1
9.	Assam	Guwahati	4
10.		Total	4
11.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
12.		Patna	1
13.		Total	2
14.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
15.		Total	2
16.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
17.		Raipur	4
18.		Total	5
19.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
20.		Total	8
21.	Goa	Panaji	3
22.		Total	3
23.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
24.		Rajkot	3
25.		Surat	4
26.		Vadodara	4
27.		Total	16
28.	Haryana	Hissar	4

1	2	3	4
29.		Karnal	2
30.		Total	6
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2
32.		Total	2
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
34.		Sri-nagar	1
35.		Total	2
36.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
37.		Ranchi	4
38.		Total	7
39.	Karnataka	Bangalore	7
40.		Gulberga	1
41.		Mangalore	3
42.		Mysore	2
43.		Warangal	1
44.		Total	14
45.	Kerala	Cochin	3
46.		Kannur	4
47.		Kozikode	2
48.		Thiruvananthapuram	4
49.		Thrissur	4
50.		Total	17
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
52.		Gwalior	4
53.		Indore	4
54.		Jabalpur	4
55.		Total	16
56.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
57.		Akola	1
58.		Aurangabad	2
59.		Dhule	1

1	2	3	4
60.		Jalgaon	2
61.		Kolhapur	2
62.		Mumbai	7
63.		Nagpur	4
64.		Nanded	1
65.		Nasik	2
66.		Pune	4
67.		Sangli	2
68.		Sholapur	2
69.		Total	32
70.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
71.		Total	2
72.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttak	3
73.		Rourkela	2
74.		Total	5
75.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
76.		Total	3
77.	Punjab	Amritsar	4
78.		Jalandhar	4
79.		Patiala	4
80.		Total	12
81.	Rajashtan	Ajmer	3
82.		Bikaner	1
83.		Jaipur	5
84.		Jodhpur	4
85.		Kota	3
86.		Udaipur	3
87.		Total	19
88.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
89.		Total	2
90.		Chennai	8

1	2	3	4
91.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4
92.		Madurai	3
93.		Tiruchi	2
94.		Tirunelveli	2
95.		Tuticorin	2
96.		Total	21
97.	Tripura	Agartala	1
98.		Total	1
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	3
100.		Aligarh	1
101.		Allahabad	3
102.		Bareilly	2
103.		Gorakhpur	1
104.		Jhansi	1
105.		Kanpur	3
106.		Lucknow	3
107.		Varanasi	4
108.		Total	21
109.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
110.		Kolkata	9
111.		Siliguri	4
		Total	15
		Grand Total	251

Statement III

List of Places where AIR FM Transmitters were approved under 10th Plan

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of Transmitters (in kW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh (4)	5
2.	Srikakulam		1

1	2	3	4
3.	Suryapet		10
4.	Mahboob Nagar		10
5.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh (5)	1
6.	Anini		1
7.	Bomdila		1
8.	Changlang		1
9.	Khonsa		1
10.	Silchar	Assam (4)	5
11.	Karim Ganj		1
12.	Lumding		1
13.	Golpara		1
14.	Junagarh	Gujarat (1)	10
15.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand (1)	10
16.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh (1)	5
17.	Sholapur	Maharashtra (2)	10
18.	Amravati		10
19.	Ukhrul	Manipur (2)	1
20.	Tamenglang		1
21.	Dawki	Meghalaya (1)	1
22.	Champhai	Mizoram (3)	1
23.	Kolasib/Sarchip		1
24.	Tuipang		1
25.	Wokha	Nagaland (3)	1
26.	Phek		1
27.	Zunheboto		1
28.	Rairanoour	Orissa (1)	5
29.	Fazilka	Punjab (2)	20
30.	Amritsar		20
31.	Bikaner	Rajasthan (2)	10
32.	Chauntan Hill		10
33.	Gangtok	Sikkim (1)	10

1	2	3	4
34.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu (1)	10
35.	Lonatherai	Tripura (3)	6
36.	Udaipur		1
37.	Nutan Bazar		1
38.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh (4)	10
39.	Lakhimpurkheri		10
40.	Rai Bareilly		20
41.	Maunath Bhanjan		10
42.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand (6)	10
43.	Haldwani		10
44.	Bageshwar		5
45.	Champawat		1
46.	New Tehri		1
47.	Gairsain		1
48.	Bardhwan	West Bengal (3)	10
49.	Balurghat		10
50.	Koochbihar		10
51-195	Low Power Fm Transmitter	45 Nos.: All Over The Country And 100 Nos. In Ne Zone.	100 Watt

Drought Resistant Crops

3955. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Universities/ICAR have developed many drought resistant crops/seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to popularise the use of such seeds?

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) ICAR crop institutes and SAUs take up suitable research programmes to identify drought resistance

sources and utilise those for breeding for drought resistance. Accordingly, many varieties/hybrids have been developed/released in various crops for cultivation in drought prone areas. These include, three in wheat, three in rice, seven in Maize, four in sorghum, eight in pearl millet, six in small millets, seven in forage crops, thirty nine in oil seed and pulses, twenty three in cotton, thirty two in sugarcane, three in jute and five in tobacco. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Frontline demonstrations are taken up in order to evaluate and demonstrate the production potential of improved varieties on the farmers' fields in various states.

Statement

Drought Tolerant Varieties/Hybrids

Crop wise Details

FOOD CROPS:

Wheat (3), Rice (3), Maize (7) Sorghum (4), Pearl millet (8), Small Millets (7)

Variety

WHEAT

1. Kundan
2. Aditya (HD 2781)
3. Pusa-Wheat 107 (HD 2888)

RICE

1. Tulasi
2. Vandana
3. Sukardhan 1

MAIZE

1. Prakash
2. Vivek 4
3. Pratap Makka 1
4. PHM 2 & 5
5. PHM 1
6. Vivek 21
7. Vivek 23

SORGHUM

1. CSH 15 R
2. CSH 19 R
3. CSV 18
4. CSV 22

PEARL MILLET

1. CJ 104
2. HHB 67
3. HHB 60
4. HHB 68
5. GHB 538
6. HHB 67 Improved
7. GHB 719
8. GHB 538

SMALL MILLETS

Finger millet

1. Shakthi
2. PR 202
3. A 404
4. VR 708

Foxtail millet

1. AK 132-1

Kodo millet

1. KK 2

Little millet

1. OLM 20

FORAGES (7):

Sorghum (2), Bajara (2), Dinaneth grass (1), Anjan grass (2)

Sorghum

1. PC-23
2. HC 308

Bajara

1. Napier hybrid CO-1
2. RBN-9

Dinaneth grass

1. Bundel 1

Anjan grass

1. Bundel Anjan 1
2. Marwar Anjan

OIL SEED AND PULSES (39):

Brassica juncea (12), Brassica rapa var. Toria (4), Eruca vativa sativa (Taramira) (3), Brassica carinata (6), Groundnut (7), Soybean (2), Chickpea (5)

Brassica juncea

1. Pusa Bold
2. Vaibhav
3. Pusa Bahar
4. RH- 819
5. RH 781
6. RBR 97
7. RM 393
8. JD 6
9. Shivani
10. RL 99-27
11. RGM 48
12. RB 50

Brassica rapa var. Toria

1. Panchali
2. TH 68
3. Parbati
4. Anuradha

Eruca sativa (Taramira)

1. T 27
2. Karan Tara
3. Narendra Tara

Brassica carinata

1. Pusa Gaurav
2. Karan

3. JTC-1
4. PC 5-17
5. Pusa Swarnim
6. Pusa Aditya

Groundnut

1. ICGS 76
2. Girnar-1
3. TAG-24
4. GG-20
5. ICGS 44
6. CSMC 84-1
7. GG-2

Soybean

1. NRC-7
2. JS 71-05

Chickpea

1. GNG 16
2. Pant G 114
3. RSG 14
4. ICCV 10
5. RSG 888

COMMERCIAL CROPS:

Cotton (23), Sugarcane (32), Jute (3), Tobacco (5)

Cotton (23)

1. AK 235
2. MUC 5 VT
3. NHH 44
4. G Cot 15
5. Surya
6. G Cot 16
7. Jawahar Tapti
8. Surabhi
9. DHH 11

10. G Cot 19
11. LAHH 4
12. DLSa 17
13. AKA 7
14. JK 4
15. Sumangala
16. G Cot Hy MDH 11
17. PKV Hy 5
18. PDKV DH 1
19. Parbhani Turab
20. Pratap Kapi
21. AP 402
22. AKDH 5
23. NDLHH-1755

Sugarcane (32)

1. Co 6907
2. Co 6304
3. Co 7219
4. Co 62175
5. CoS 767
6. CoM 7125
7. BO 90
8. BO 91
9. Co 8021
10. BO 109
11. CoLk 7901
12. Co 86032
13. Co 87025
14. Co 87263
15. Co 87268
16. Co 8371
17. CoPant 90223
18. CoM 88121

19. Co 91010
20. Co 89029
21. Co 94008
22. CoPant 97222
23. CoC 01061
24. Co 98014
25. Co 99006
26. CoH 119
27. Co 99004
28. CoLk 94184
29. Co 2001-13
30. Co 2001-15
31. Co 0118
32. Co 0238

Jute (3)

1. JRO-524
2. JRO-128
3. JRC 7447 (Shyamali)

Tobacco (5)

1. Kanthi
2. Bhavya
3. Thrupthi
4. GT-4
5. GT-7

Bumper Production of Fruits

3956. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been bumper production of fruits including pineapple, apple, mango and orange during the last three years and the current year in the country;

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

(c) the percentage share of India in fruit and vegetables production in the world, fruit/vegetable-wise;

(d) whether the Government has introduced any scheme to strengthen market linkages; 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) The available data on production of various fruits for the period from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and that for the year 2008-09 indicates that there has been consistent increase in overall production of fruits. Statements-I to IV showing State-wise and fruit-wise production of various fruits are enclosed.

(c) Statement-V showing the percentage share of India in fruit and vegetables production in the world, fruit/vegetable-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing two centrally sponsored schemes (i) Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining states of the country for enhancing horticulture production, wherein end to end approach has been adopted covering production, integrated nutrient and water management, integrated pest management, post harvest management, processing & marketing to assure appropriate returns to farmers.

Statement I

Bumper Production of Fruits 2005-06

States/UTs	Area (in '000'HA)												Total
	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pine-Apple	Pomegranat	Sapota	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	10.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	18.5
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	1626.1	2228.4	56.4	135.5	0.0	3306.0	870.6	0.0	36.3	151.2	285.9	8696.4
Arunachal Pradesh	9.6	15.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	105.1
Assam	0.0	577.7	138.8	0.0	78.7	34.9	48.1	90.5	161.1	0.0	0.0	222.4	1352.2
Bihar	0.0	959.3	112.3	0.0	199.0	200.1	1222.7	16.5	108.0	0.0	0.0	374.2	3192.1
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.100	1.100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	122.8	14.4	0.0	39.2	6.7	113.8	119.1	0.0	0.6	1.9	228.2	646.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.100
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.000
Goa	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	78.6	183.700
Gujarat	0.0	2498.8	303.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	772.1	323.0	0.0	38.2	235.7	407.8	4677.6
Haryana	0.0	0.0	69.6	3.3	34.9	0.7	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	83.3	256.2
Himachal Pradesh	540.4	0.4	29.2	0.1	2.8	3.7	63.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	61.4	702.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1151.7	0.0	18.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.1	1289.2
Jharkhand	0.0	51.8	53.8	0.0	69.4	16.5	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.5	397.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka	0.0	1399.09	231.5	193.2	154.1	0.0	1236.8	230.1	134.5	138.6	249.8	274.1	4241.8
Kerala	0.0	491.923	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	511.1	85.5	109.3	0.0	00	1495.3	2693.1
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.300	1.100
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	730.0	267.0	3.0	56.0	0.0	61.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	00	28.0	1174.0
Maharashtra	0.0	4606.5	1469.0	1275.0	228.6	0.0	638.6	0.0	0.0	593.8	255.8	1158.2	10225.5
Manipur	0.0	17.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	54.1	189.2
Meghalaya	0.0	65.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	5.6	83.7	0.0	0.0	42.2	231.5
Mizoram	0.0	0.2	24.8	0.6	1.1	0.100	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	34.6
Nagaland	0.0	5.0	1.6	0.1	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.700	5.000	0.100	0.000	6.500	19.300
Orissa	0.0	269.9	205.3	0.0	69.4	11.9	428.8	13.7	7.3	0.0	14.3	362.7	1383.3
Puducherry	0.0	32.2	2.8	0.0	4.000	0.000	12.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.300	0.800	52.200
Punjab	0.0	0.0	365.4	30.2	135.7	13.8	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	136.2	746.4
Rajasthan	0.0	0.5	237.7	01	20.4	00	120.4	8.1	00	1.6	00	29.4	418.2
Sikkim	0.0	0.000	91	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0000	4.100	13.200
Tamil Nadu	0.024	4647.6	39.3	84.8	92.2	0.0	537.8	53.7	21.7	11.1	150.3	140.3	5778.8
Tripura	0.0	79.3	29.2	00	1.6	14.3	12.3	10.1	106.4	00	1.4	270.5	525.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	60.9	1.6	0.0	157.6	0.8	2673.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	00	229.8	3137.0
Uttarakhand	112.3	00	122.9	0.0	00	13.6	106.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.8	676.2
West Bengal	0.0	544.9	87.1	0.0	158.0	74.9	513.3	263.7	379.2	0.0	49.0	236.7	2306.8
Total	1814.0	18856.9	6146.1	1647.1	1737.7	392.4	12664.4	2138.1	1262.1	820.5	1114.0	6780.9	55374.2

Statement II*Bumper Production of Fruits 2006-07*

Area (in '000'HA)
Production (in '000'MT)

States/UTs	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pine-Apple	Pomegranat	Sapota	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13.708	1.144				1.088	2775	1.175		0.950		20.840
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2173.3	2997.9	51.8	136.8	0.0	3865.2	978.7	0.0	44.0	181.1	67.2	10496.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	15.3	28.4						37.8			16.6	107.9
Assam	0.0	598.9	176.0	0.0	77.9	33.3	38.9	105.0	191.9	0.0	0.0	170.4	1392.3
Bihar	0.0	1125.1	121.6		248.0	211.9	1306.9	25.3	121.1	0.0	0.0	266.6	3426.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.100	1.100
Chhattisgarh		152.1	12.2	0.0	68.4	3.6	136.4	136.7		0.6	0.6	99.0	609.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	7.100	7.100
Daman and Diu		0.015			0.001		0.001	0.001			0.004	0.001	0.023
Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.270	0.000	0.432	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.285	0.987
Goa		23.420					19.280		5.040			39.800	67.540
Gujarat	0.0	2912.6	327.6	0.0	113.7	0.0	8343	418.2	0.0	50.3	250.0	437.7	5344.4
Haryana	0.0	0.0	77.4	2.8	39.7	0.7	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	70.1	241.9
Himachal Pradesh	268.4	0.4	12.7	0.1	2.2	2.8	40.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	41.0	369.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1222.2	0.0	18.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	1321.5
Jharkhand		51.6	53.8		60.4	16.5	85.8					113.9	382.0
Karnataka		1558.5	232.0	216.6	128.5		13688	314.9	190.5	129.5	281.9	314.5	4735.7
Kerala	00	463.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	445.4	80.5	102.4	0.0	0.0	1434.6	2526.7
Lakshdweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0000	1.130	1.130
Madhya Pradesh		773.0	282.0	2.7			58.0	28.0				330	1225.7
Maharashtra		4621.9	1479.7	1284.2	227.8		646.3			601.5	267.4	1195.7	10324.5
Manipur		26.3	36.4		0.0		00	0.0	100.7			65.7	229.1
Meghalaya	0.00	66.4	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	85.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	234.3
Mizoram	0.0	119.7	34.4	4.2				5.0	2.9			13.6	179.8
Nagaland	0.015	5.000	12.400	0.100	2.050	0.060	0.050	0.680	5.000	0.050		6.505	31.910
Orissa	0.0	284.8	206.0	0.0	89.5	12.1	431.4	13.9	7.4		14.4	365.4	1424.9
Puducherry	0.000	32.235	2.815	0.000	3.956	0.000	12.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.337	0.600	51.993
Punjab			4377	30.7	142.2	14.6	64.5					140.9	830.6
Rajasthan	0.0	1.3	253.4	0.1	24.7	00	82.0	5.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	33.0	401.9
Sikkim			9.250									4.160	13.410
Tamil Nadu		5019.4	42.4	91.6	99.5	0.1	5808	5s.0	23.4	11.9	1623	151.5	6240.9
Tripura		80.2	30.6		1.5	14.4	11.4	10.0	115.8		1.4	260.2	525.5
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	7g.9	1.4	0.0	1651	0.6	2980.5	14.4	00	0.0	0.0	200.8	3439.9
Uttarakhand	123.3	0.0	125.0			14.4	1098					323.4	695.9
West Bengal	00	802.1	97.4	00	149.0	772	549.8	277.0	372.1	0.0	51.4	2647	2640.7
Total	1623.7	20998.0	7145.2	1685.3	1830.6	402.6	13734.0	2482.2	1362.2	839.7	1215.8	6244.2	59563.3

Statement III*Bumper Production of Fruits 2007-08*Area (in '000'HA)
Production (in '000'MT)

States/UTs	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pine-Apple	Pomegranat	Sapota	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13.5	1.3				1.8	2.2	1.1		0.9	1.6	22.457
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2631.2	3507.3	58.0	144.4	0.0	4157.9	1195.6	0.0	85.5	187.3	247.1	12214.4
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	15.3	28.4						37.8			16.7	108.0
Assam	0.0	610.9	163.4	00	79.2	34.0	39.6	107.1	195.7	00	0.0	180.8	1410.7
Bihar	0.0	1329.4	125.8		255.7	223.2	870.4	30.4	126.8	0.0	0.0	290.7	3252.4
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.100	1.100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	227.7	42.9	0.0	81.4	0.9	119.0	136.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	306.3	915.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	6.0	19.700
Daman and Diu		0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.023
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.987
Goa		29.0					22.5		5.3			41.0	97.750
Gujarat	0.0	3157.7	360.2	0.0	131.1	0.0	930.1	489.0	0.0	56.6	2589	466.1	5849.7
Haryana	0.0	0.0	66.8	2.9	42.1	0.6	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	64.5	240.4
Himachal Pradesh	592.6	00	24.7	0.1	2.8	2.5	29.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	59.9	713.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1268.5	0.0	19.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.9	1435.8
Jharkhand		51.6	53.8		60.4	16.5	85.8					113.9	382.0
Karnataka		1793.3	295.7	258.8	134.8		1223.3	389.5	177.4	134.1	283.6	310.1	5000.6
Kerala	0.0	493.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	445.4	80.6	102.4	0.0	0.0	1457.5	2579.8
Lakshdweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	1.240	1.240
Madhya Pradesh		788.2	286.4	3.5	50.0		58.9	28.3				21.8	1237.1
Maharashtra		4962.9	1627.7	1290.0	250.5		710.9			596.2	294.1	1315.3	11047.6
Manipur		350	45.3		0.0		0.0	0.0	72.4			121.0	273.7
Meghalaya	0.0	66.5	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	85.3	0.0	0.0	42.3	235.3
Mizoram	0.0	136.9	35.1	8.3				105	2.9			25.9	219.6
Nagaland	0.050	16.000	17.030	0.100	1400	0.170	0.400	0.800	10.000	0.320		6.700	52.970
Orissa	0.0	297.1	211.7	0.0	93.4	12.8	251.8	14.7	7.5		14.6	371.5	1275.1
Puducherry	0.000	32.235	2.815	0.000	3.956	0.000	12.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.337	0.600	51.993

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Punjab			618.2	267	155.5	19.3	81.0					154.8	1055.5
Rajasthan	0.0	0.525	162.6	0.1	40.5	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	200.6	
Sikkim			9671									4.263	13.934
Tamil Nadu	0.0	6116.5	38.6	83.5	93.3	0.1	753.6	66.4	22.8	9.1	168.8	177.4	7530.1
Tripura		78.6	30.9		1.5	14.4	116	10.0	116.9		1.5	260.3	525.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	84.0	1.7	0.0	196.3	0.9	3365.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.1	3932.6
Uttarakhand	130.5	0.0	127.4			15.1	112.7					332.1	717.8
West Bengal	0.0	892.2	98.5	0.0	162.2	77.8	623.3	308.6	283.2	0.0	43.4	2774	2766.6
Total	2001.5	23861.4	8038.4	1732.6	1981.1	418.4	13996.8	2903.6	1247.5	884.1	1257.8	7279.7	65602.9

Statement IV*Bumper Production of Fruits 2008-09*

States/UTs	Area (in '000'HA) Production (in '000'MT)												Total
	Apple	Banana	Citrus	Grape	Guava	Litchi	Mango	Papaya	Pine-Apple	Pomegranat	Sapota	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		154	1.5				1.9	24	1.1		1.0	1.7	24.941
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2804.0	3752.6	62.2	162.0	0.0	2522.0	1581.2	0.0	64.7	205.9	252.2	11407.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	15.3	28.4						37.8			16.7	108.0
Assam	0.0	852.6	191.5	0.0	79.8	34.9	42.5	128.5	225.1	0.0	0.0	20.01	1574.8
Bihar	0.0	1417.5	135.0		262.8	228.0	1339.2	37.5	132.0	0.0	00	301.9	3853.9
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.100	1.100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	246.3	44.6	0.1	85.9	0.9	121.9	148.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	316.9	965.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	6.0	19.700
Daman and Diu		0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.023
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.987
Goa		27.3					13.7		5.6			41.5	88.110
Gujarat	0.0	3571.6	350.5	0.0	144.2	0.0	299.8	721.7	0.0	39.3	2554	439.8	5822.3
Haryana	0.0	0.0	51.6	1.7	48.2	0.6	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	79.7	257.1
Himachal Pradesh	510.2	0.0	26.0	0.1	24	3.4	38.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	46.1	628.0
Jammu and Kashmm	1332.8	0.0	18.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.5	1519.5
Jharkhand		54.5	53.3		57.0	20.3	91.5	5.0				113.9	395.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka		1918.8	309.8	269.0	137.5		1284.4	409.0	186.3	138.1	2978	319.1	5269.8
Kerala	0.0	472.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	445.4	80.7	1024	0.0	0.0	1457.5	2558.9
Lakshdweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	1.240	1.240
Madhya Pradesh		1498.0	544.4	6.5	95.0		111.9	53.8				62.9	2372.5
Maharashtra		4960.0	1408.0	1301.8	257.3		712.8			600.0	298.7	1323.0	10861.6
Manipur		71.7	54.9		0.0		0.0		78.5			136.7	341.9
Meghalaya	0.0	82.8	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	106.8	0.0	0.0	56.5	294.8
Mizoram	0.0	664	13.4	10.0				4.5	2.9			25.8	122.9
Nagaland	0.050	59.000	17.030	0.100	1.400	0.170	0.400	5.600	57.500	0.320		9.700	151.270
Orissa	0.0	327.0	223.0	0.0	95.0	13.0	449.7	25.2	8.0	0.7	15.0	376.1	1532.8
Puducherry	0.000	17.125	0.167	0.000	2.565	0.000	6.835	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.585	0.617	27.894
Punjab			733.2	20.7	172.8	19.7	87.5					137.1	1171.0
Rajasthan	0.0	0.6	230.4	0.2	39.5	0.0	82.0	12.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	127.7	495.0
Sikkim			10.479									5.192	15.671
Tamil Nadu	0.0	6667.0	42.1	91.0	101.7	0.1	821.4	72.3	24.8	10.0	184.0	193.4	8207.7
Tripura		76.2	13.4		1.1	14.4	15.9	18.4	101.2		1.0	235.6	477.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	941.0	2.0	0.0	412.6	1.3	3465.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	467.1	5304.8
Uttarakhand	132.3	0.0	129.5			15.3	115.4					332.8	725.3
West Bengal	0.0	954.1	99.4	0.0	170.5	81.2	627.9	314.3	283.9	0.0	43.0	280.5	2854.6
Total	1985.1	27118.6	8528.3	1763.9	2330.0	433.3	12831.2	3641.4	1353.8	856.5	1308.5	7302.7	69453.2

Statement V*Bumper Production of Fruits 2008-09*

(Production in 000MT)

	World Production	India Production	% share
	1	2	3
Fruit	512070	63503	12.4
Vegetable	946774	125887	13.3
Apple	64256	2001	3.1
Banana	82702	23205	28.1
Grapes	66281	1677	2.5

	1	2	3
Mango	33736	13792	40.9
Papaya	8923	2686	30.1
Pineapple	18781	1216	6.5
Brinjal	33219	9596	28.9
Cabbage	69819	5888	8.4
Cauliflower	19890	5797	29.1
Onion	68454	12157	17.8
Peas	8532	2560	30.0
Potato	329919	34463	10.4
Tomato	127920	10261	8.0

*[English]***Direct Income Support to Farmers**

3957. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace the Minimum Support Price (MSP) with Direct Income Support to provide benefits directly to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Production of Pepper

3958. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of pepper has gone down in the country including Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to rejuvenate pepper growing areas under the National Horticulture Mission in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to enhance production of pepper 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. Production of Pepper, which was 92,935 tonnes during the year 2005-06, has shown a declining trend and reached 47,396 tonnes during the year, 2008-09. The decline in production was mainly due to less production in the State of Kerala. The major reason for the decline in production of Pepper in Kerala is due to preponderance of old and senile Pepper gardens, area

of which is estimated at 60,000 ha. Other major producers of Pepper are the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

State-wise details of production of pepper in the country during 2005-06 to 2008-09 is as under:

(Production in '000 tonnes)

State	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	All India (including others)
2005-06	87.6	3.2	1.1	92.9
2006-07	64.3	2.9	0.8	68.9
2007-08	42.0	3.6	0.7	47.0
2008-09*	42.0	3.6	1.1	47.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Rejuvenation/Replanting of old and senile orchards including pepper is included as one of the components of National Horticulture Mission (NHM). Assistance is being provided for rejuvenation/replanting of Pepper @ 50% of the total cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 15000/ha limited to 2 ha per beneficiary.

During the period from 2006-07 to 2008-09, an area of 32490 ha of old and senile Pepper gardens have been rehabilitated/rejuvenated with an expenditure of Rs. 4191.83 lakhs.

Under NHM, during 2008-09, a special project on rejuvenation/replanting programme of Pepper in Idukki district of Kerala has been sanctioned to Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce. Under the project, it is proposed to cover an area of 0.60 lakh ha old and senile Pepper gardens at an estimated cost of Rs. 120.00 crore over a period of five years.

(e) Following measures are being taken to enhance the production and productivity of Pepper under National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for integrated development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States (TMNE):

(i) Production and distribution of good quality planting materials of pepper in large scale through well equipped Model nurseries and Small nurseries under public and private sectors.

(ii) Establishment of New Gardens of pepper.

- (iii) Adoption of Organic farming in pepper.
- (v) Technology dissemination programmes through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, State Agricultural Universities and other research institutes.

Functioning of Sports Federation

3959. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to intervene in the functioning of various sports federations in view of the poor performance of Indian sports persons in International and National events; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) National Sports Federations are autonomous bodies, which are responsible and accountable for the overall management, regulation, promotion and development of their concerned discipline. The Government supplements their efforts through financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, training and participation of Indian sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, engagement of Indian and foreign coaches and procurement of equipment. The Government does not interfere in their day-to-day activities. However, federations are grouped under 'priority', 'general' and 'others' category on the basis of performance in the sport and importance of the sport and funded in that order in order to encourage better performance.

Operation against Subversive Activities

3960. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a unified command for security related operations against subversive activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The system of unified command can be implemented within a particular state, with the objective of ensuring coordination between the State and Central agencies involved in internal security duties by that state. This is done on a need basis wherever necessary.

Mobile Verification Kit for Gold

3961. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a project proposal for the mobile verification kits for testing gold;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government for setting up of a referral laboratory for gold purity test in Kerala;

(c) whether necessary financial assistance has been sanctioned for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise. However a proposal for upgrading the existing Standard Laboratory and Gold Purity Testing Laboratory at Legal Metrology Bhavan, Kakkannad, Erankulam into a Referral Assaying and Hallmarking Laboratory as per the Indian Standard specification ISI4:18:1999 at an estimated cost of Rs.40.51 lakhs has been received and considered by this Department.

(c) and (d) Certain clarification have been sought from Government of Kerala.

Funds for ICRISAT

3962. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has requested the Government for more funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the allocation made to ICRISAT 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) India has made annual contribution of US\$ 170,500 to ICRISAT for each of the last three years and the current financial years. In additions, project specific funding is also being provided by India to ICRISAT. The details of the allocation for project specific funding to ICRISAT during the last three years are as follows:-

(in million US\$)		
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
0.5	0.6	0.4

Funds for Development of Languages

3963. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total funds allocated by the Union Government for the development of languages in the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): An amount of Rs. 1100 crores have been allocated by the Union Government for the development of languages in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Popularisation of Khadi Products

3964. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to showcase Khadi products abroad to popularise such products during the Commonwealth Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) An action plan has been prepared by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to showcase and promote khadi and village industries products abroad through the medium of participation in international exhibitions/trade fairs and

facilitating participation of khadi institutions/village industry units by providing the following financial assistance/incentives which is expected to also popularize the products during the Commonwealth Games:

- (i) 75 per cent of the air fare towards travel by economy class to one representative each of participating units belonging to the general category while 100 per cent of such airfare is provided to one representative each of the participating units who are women or belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and from North Eastern Region;
- (ii) up to 50 per cent of the space rent actually paid is reimbursed. In case of women entrepreneurs, SC/ST entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region, etc., reimbursement of space rent is 100 per cent,
- (iii) assistance for space rent and travel expenses for each participating entrepreneur/unit would be limited to Rs. 1.25 lakh; and
- (iv) all exporting units/institutions are eligible to get 5 per cent export incentives on 'Free-on-board (FOB)', value of the items exported directly by them.

Surveillance Devices

3965. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the important surveillance devices installed in the busiest markets of the NCT of Delhi are not functioning;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such devices are functioning properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Surveillance Devices (CCTV Cameras) Installed in the busy market areas are functioning properly except in some market areas, details of which are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Any shortcomings noticed in the functioning of the surveillance devices are taken up with the firm(s) responsible for maintenance and upkeep of such devices to restore such devices to proper working condition.

Statement*Details of the CCTV cameras out of order*

L.S.U.S. Q. No. 3965 for 15.12.09

Sl.No.	Places in which CCTV cameras are out of order	Position
1.	Karol Bagh Market	A meeting of technical committee with the contractual firm and officials of Central Distt. Delhi Police was held to sort out the matter. During the meeting, it was observed that the cost in repairing/re-installation of the existing CCTV Camera System will be higher due to loss/damage to the existing cables and other equipment. It was decided that advance technology available in the market may be procured and utilized for Karol Bagh Market and existing CCTV Cameras could be used in other places.
2.	Sarojini Nagar Market and Central Market Lajpat Nagar	A supply order for installation of CCRV System in Sarojini Nagar Market and Lajpat Nagar Market was given to M/s Score Information Technology Ltd., Guragon in the year 2007. But the firm has not completed the project so far. Now the case is under litigation and pending with Arbitrator Ms Maju Goel, Retired Justice (High Court). The Hon'ble Arbitrator has ordered that the firm will complete the system by 15.12.09 and report to the department for inspection. The next date of hearing is fixed for 19.12.09.
3.	Nehru Place Complex Market	Certain disputes are pending between the market association and firm which installed surveillance devices in the market.

*[Translation]***Construction of Rural Godowns**

3966. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural godowns/storages under construction in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether several proposals from the State Governments for construction of godowns/storages are pending with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya 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) The number of rural godowns under construction State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*No. of Rural Godowns under Construction (State-wise)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	26

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	600
5.	Chhattisgarh	13
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	1627
8.	Haryana	288
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	394
13.	Kerala	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	229
15.	Maharashtra	84
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Orissa	61
20.	Punjab	41
21.	Rajasthan	61
22.	Tamil Nadu	193
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9
24.	Uttarakhand	15
25.	West Bengal	473
Total		4197

[English]

MNCs in Fishery Sector

3967. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entry of Multi National Companies and trading institutions in the fisheries sector has adversely affected the traditional fishermen in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) While there is no presence of Multi National Companies (MNCs) in capture fisheries, there are no reports that the presence of some MNCs and trading institutions in aquaculture, processing, marketing and support activities has adversely affected traditional fishermen.

Auction of Mineral Concessions

3968. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant mineral concessions through auction as recommended by the Hoda Committee;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check massive corruption in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy 2008 which seeks to streamline, simplify and increase transparency in the procedures for grant of mineral concessions. In terms of the National Mineral Policy 2008, the Government has initiated a process for legislative changes in the Mining Law.

(d) The Government has circulated a guideline to all the State Governments on 24th June, 2009 for grant of mineral concessions. Copy available on website of the Ministry <http://www.mines.gov.in>. The Government has also circulated Model State Mineral Policy to all States for revising or formulating the State Mineral Policy in terms of the National Mineral Policy, 2008 for scientific and systematic management of mineral resources.

Marine Fisheries Act, 2009

3969. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to enact the Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Act, 2009 to regulate fishing activities in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation;

(c) whether various State Governments have opposed the proposed legislation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture has drafted the Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Act, 2009 to regulate fishing activities in the Maritime Zones of India beyond the territorial waters of the country, and circulated the draft to the coastal States/Union Territories for their views.

(b) The salient features of the proposed 'Act' are: (i) requirement of permission for fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and (ii) notification of fisheries management plans.

(c) to (e) Some State Governments have expressed concerns that the proposed Act may be detrimental to the interests of traditional fishermen; there is likely to be a conflict of jurisdiction between the Central and State Governments; the proposed Act may lead to fishing by foreign vessels in the Indian EEZ etc. The proposed Act seeks to regulate fisheries beyond the territorial waters, thus there is no infringement upon the jurisdiction of State Governments. However, all the concerns expressed by the States will be carefully examined and addressed, and the Act will be finalized only after detailed consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders.

Regional News on DD

3970. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to telecast regional news bulletins in the morning from the National Doordarshan Channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) 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) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has no proposal to start Regional News Bulletins in the morning from National Doordarshan channel.

(d) and (e) Prasar Bharati has also informed that currently Doordarshan News channel telecasts one news bulletin in Hindi and two news bulletins in English on Regional News at 1730 hours, 1030 hours and 1830 hours on daily basis. Regional news of national importance are, however, telecast in the National News bulletins on DD-1 and DD News Channels from time to time.

Bogus Employees in MCD

3971. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding bogus employees in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the officials responsible for such irregularities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The details of the complaints received regarding bogus employees in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the action taken in this regard are as under:

(i) A complaint was received in the year 2007 pertaining to West Zone of the MCD regarding 7 Safai Karmacharis. The matter was enquired into and the employees were dismissed.

- (ii) The Vigilance Department of the MCD has received 21 complaints regarding bogus employees/illegal appointments from time to time. 105 officials were found responsible for the irregularities. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the Supervisory Officers.
- (iii) The Anti-corruption Branch of the Government of NCT of Delhi has registered 16 FIRs, Delhi Police has registered one FIR and the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered one Regular Case relating to bogus employees/illegal appointments and investigation has been initiated in all these cases.
- (iv) A complaint was received in 2007 in Health Department regarding fake engagement of a daily wager/peon. The services of the employee were terminated.
- (v) In the year 2005-06, Audit Department/Police Department pointed out cases of fake engagements in the Health Department of the MCD. So far 216 cases of fake engagements of employees have been detected, out of which in 203 cases services of the concerned employees have been terminated and in 13 cases process has been initiated. The dealing assistant of the Office of the Administrative Officer (Health) was suspended.
- (vi) A case of irregularity in engagement of substitute safai Karmacharis was detected in Rohini Zone and investigation has been initiated in the matter.
- (vii) A complaint was received from All India Safai Mazdoor Congress on 06.07.2009 about some fake substitute Safai Karmacharis in Shahdara North zone and investigation has been initiated in the matter.
- (viii) A complaint regarding fake employment in Shahdara North Zone was received on 25.09.2009 and investigation has been initiated in the matter.
- (ix) A complaint/reference was received in Najafgarh Zone of MCD in June, 2009 regarding irregularities in preparing a panel of 2500 Safai Karmacharis. The panel has been scrapped and investigation has been initiated for fixing the responsibilities upon erring officials.
- (x) A complaint was received in Shahdara South zone of MCD in August, 2009 regarding 4 Safai Karmacharis taking salary without performing the work in Wards No. 217 and 218 of the MCD. Investigation has been initiated in the matter.

(d) To check the cases of bogus employees in the MCD, the Biometric Finger Scan Attendance System has been introduced for recording attendance of all employees, except the teachers and other staff deployed in Municipal Schools. Salary of the employees covered under the System has been linked with their identity numbers. Further, Special Flying Squads have been constituted to carry out surprise checks to find out fake employees, if any.

Regional offices of DFP

3972. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Offices/Units of Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) set up in the country including North Eastern States, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments to upgrade such Regional Offices/Units in the country including Sikkim;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Regional offices/units of DFP all over the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Sikkim; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) has 22 Regional Offices (ROs) and 207 Field Publicity Units (FPU) in the Country including 36 FPU in the North Eastern States. The details of ROs and FPU are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement**DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY***State-wise details of Regional offices/Field Publicity Units of DFP including North Eastern States*

Sl.No.	Name of Region	No. of Regional Offices	No. of Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	11
2.	Bihar	1	7
3.	Jharkhand	1	7
	Jharkhand	6 units	
	Bihar	1 unit	
4.	Gujarat	1	6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	14
6.	Karnataka	1	9
7.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	1	9
8.	Chhattisgarh	1	11
	Chhattisgarh	5 units	
	Madhya Pradesh	6 units	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	8
10.	Maharashtra and Goa	1	13
	Maharashtra	12 units	
	Goa	1 unit	
11.	North West Region	1	12
	Punjab	4 units	
	Haryana	3 units	
	Himachal Pradesh	5 units	
12.	Orissa	1	9
13.	Rajasthan	1	12
14.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	1	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh (Central East)	1	10
16.	Uttarakhand	1	11
	Uttarakhand	6 units	
	Uttar Pradesh	5 units	

1	2	3	4
17.	West Bengal (North)	1	7
	West Bengal (N)	1 unit West	
	Bengal (S)	4 units	
	Sikkim	2 units	
18.	West Bengal (South) and Andaman and Nicobar	1	7
19.	Arunachal Pradesh (North Eastern Region)	1	9
20.	Assam (North Eastern Region)	1	9
21.	Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura (North Eastern Region)	1	8
	Meghalaya	4 units	
	Mizoram	2 units	
	Tripura	2 units	
22.	Nagaland and Manipur (North Eastern region)	1	8
	Nagaland	3 units	
	Manipur	5 units	
	Total	22	207

North Eastern States Separately

Sl.No.	State	No. of Regional Office	No. of Units
1.	Sikkim	Nil	2
2.	Meghalaya	1	4
3.	Mizoram	Nil	2
4.	Tripura	Nil	2
5.	Nagaland	1	3
6.	Manipur	Nil	5
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9
8.	Assam	1	9
	Total	4	36

Telephone Facility for Jail Inmates

3973. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce telephone facility for jail inmates in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the threat perception arising from the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

However Department Related Parliamentary Standing sub-committee on modernization of prisons has recommended for providing telephone facility in some selected prisons of the country on a trial basis which could be used by the prisoners in the presence of jail staff. The telephone conversation could be recorded which would help in tracking the connections of the hardened

criminals. It was observed by the Committee that the telephone facility for inmates could check illegal use of mobile phones in the prisons.

Prisons being the State subject, the Government of India has forwarded the aforesaid recommendations to all the States/Union Territories for taking appropriate action.

Recently, this facility has been introduced by some of the State Governments such as West Bengal and NCT of Delhi (Tihar Jail) in their jails on trial basis.

Adult Programmes on TV

3974. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow telecast of adult programmes at watershed hours on television channels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted a committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing codes. The Committee has recommended that Broadcasting Service Provider (BSP) would ensure that all Programmes are categorized as follows:

- (1) (i) Category 'U' for programmes which are suitable for unrestricted viewing by all viewers;
- (ii) Category 'U/A' or 'PG' for programmes which are suitable for restricted viewing only by adults or by minors above the age of 12 years under parental guidance.
- (iii) Category 'A' for programmes which are suitable for restricted viewing only by adults above the age of 18 years;

(iv) Category 'S' for scientific, technical and medical programmes or films which are suitable for restricted viewing by professionals or a class of persons for professional or educational purposes.

(2) The BSP shall broadcast each category of programme in accordance with scheduling set out below:

Sl.No.	Category of Programme	Scheduling of Programme
1.	Category 'U' and 'S'	At all times
2.	Category 'U/A'	8:00 pm to 4:00 am
3.	Category 'A'	11:00 pm to 4:00 am

The report of the Committee has been put up on the website of the Ministry www.mib.nic.in for public consultations. Ministry is in the process of holding wider consultations with all stakeholders before arriving at a broad consensus in the matter.

[Translation]

Milk Production

3975. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of milk in the country and its ranking in the world in terms of milk production;

(b) the percentage share of India in export of milk and milk products in the world market;

(c) the names of milk producing States in the country, quantity-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance production of milk 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) Annual production of milk in India during 2007-08 was 104.8 million tonnes. India ranks first in milk production in the world.

(b) As per the information available on FAOSTAT data base for the year 2007 India's share in export of milk & milk products in the world market is very negligible (0.5%).

(c) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Government by way of the following scheme to improve the quality and the quantity of milk in the country:

1. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production.
3. Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
4. Assistance to Cooperatives
5. Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

Statement

Table 1: State wise milk production in the Country during 2007-08

('000 Tonnes.)

Sl. No	States/UTs	Annual Estimates of Milk Production	Rank
1	2	3	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	18861	1
2.	Rajasthan	9536	2
3.	Punjab	9282	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	8925	4
5.	Gujarat	7911	5
6.	Maharashtra	7210	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6572	7
8.	Bihar	5783	8
9.	Tamil Nadu	5586	9
10.	Haryana	5442	10
11.	Karnataka	4244	11
12.	West Bengal	4087	12
13.	Kerala	2253	13

1	2	3	
14.	Orissa	1625	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1498	15
16.	Jharkhand	1442	16
17.	Uttarakhand	1221	17
18.	Himachal Pradesh	874	18
19.	Chhattisgarh	866	19
20.	Assam	752	20
21.	Delhi	282	21
22.	Tripura	91	22
23.	Manipur	78	23
24.	Meghalaya	77	24
25.	Goa	58	25
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	26
27.	Sikkim	49	27
28.	Chandigarh	47	28
29.	Puducherry	46	29
30.	Nagaland	45	30
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	31
32.	Mizoram	17	32
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	5	33
34.	Lakshadweep	2	34
35.	Daman and Diu	1	35
Total		104840	

#Production estimate of 2006-07 has been repeated for 2007-08 due to non availability of the production estimates for 2007-08 from the UT.

Survey on Condition of Farmers

3976. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the condition of farmers in the country including backward areas of Bihar and Orissa;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt. of India has not conducted any such survey.

(b) and (c) In view of answer to part (a) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

Scheme for Flood Affected Areas

3977. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for agriculture development in flood prone areas in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have sought financial assistance from Union Government to address the problem of farmers in such areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to compensate the farmers suffering losses 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) No, Madam. There is no specific scheme for agriculture development in flood prone areas presently.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has not received any proposal.

(e) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including floods. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with the States under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to take immediate necessary measures including relief to the farmers for crop loss of 50% and

above as per norms. The Government of India and State Governments concerned contribute to CRF in the ratio of 3:1. If additional assistance over and above CRF is required to deal with natural calamities of severe nature, the same is considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in accordance with an established procedure of submission of Memorandum for assistance from NCCF by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Expenses by Ministers on Travelling

3978. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether austerity measures undertaken by the Council of Ministers in regard to Travelling Allowance and other admissible Allowances etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on travelling and other allowances with regard to the Council of the Ministers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. No travel on Government account by air will take place by first class and all domestic travel on Government account by air will take place only by economy class irrespective of the entitlement.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

(In thousands of rupees)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Foreign Travel Expenses of Cabinet Ministers	610688	1158132	944964
Domestic Travel Expenses of Cabinet Ministers	73770	79191	143617
Foreign Travel Expenses of Ministers of State	76041	69818	60099
Domestic Travel Expenses of Ministers of State	62865	79993	129596

Committee on Loan Waiver Scheme

3979. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to review the loan waiver scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such Committee has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by it; and
- (e) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Government of India vide its order dated 06th October, 2009 has constituted a Task Force headed by Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme. The terms of reference of the Task Force is as under:-

- (i) Overview of the existing legislations in the states for regulating loans from private money lenders in the country.
- (ii) Review of existing policy measures for addressing the issue of indebtedness arising out of loans from private money lenders and status of its implementation.
- (iii) To suggest measures for covering all categories of farmers more particularly small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, share croppers and oral lessees within the institutional credit fold to meet their credit requirements in order to reduce their dependence on informal sources.
- (iv) To examine and suggest measures for improving effectiveness of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme including revised operational guideline for distribution and sanction of KCC credit limits.
- (v) To suggest measures for providing relief to farmers indebted to private money lenders.

The Task Force is scheduled to submit its report by 31 March, 2010.

[English]

Use of Armed Forces against Naxals

3980. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to deploy the Armed forces including the Indian Air Force to tackle the naxal problem; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No Madam, State Governments take appropriate action against the naxalites. Central Government assists them by providing Central Paramilitary Forces.

Insurance Scheme for Sportspersons

3981. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce insurance scheme for the welfare of Indian sportspersons to cover injuries sustained by them during sporting activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) There are already provisions in the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) which provide for insurance cover to the sportspersons who undergo coaching at national coaching camps organized by Sports Authority of India. Further, Air passage cost, allowed for participation in international competitions and training abroad, includes *inter alia*, insurance.

[Translation]

Ethics in Journalism

3982. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism/ proposes to set-up any regulatory body to monitor cases of violation of journalistic ethics including abuse of right to speech and expression and cases of allegations of irregularities and corruption; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard alongwith the manner in which action can be taken against journalists acting contrary to journalistic ethics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Under the Press Council Act, 1978, the Government has set up Press Council of India (PCI). The Press Council of India (PCI), as a quasi-judicial body receives complaints of yellow journalism, corruption and blackmailing by journalists. The PCI conducts hearing into the complaints through its inquiry committees. The inquiry committees, after written and oral submission of the parties, submit its recommendations in the matters to the full Council for action. Under Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978, the Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editor or the journalist as the case may be.

The Press Council of India, through its guidelines and adjudications has counseled reporters/financial journalists/newspaper establishments to refrain from receiving any gifts/grants/concessions/facilities, etc., either in cash or kind which are likely to compromise on free and unbiased reporting. A copy of recommendations of the Council on Financial Journalism is enclosed as Statement-I. A copy of the guidelines of 'Undue favours to journalists' is enclosed as Statement-II.

Further the Council has recently taken cognizance of reports of alleged payments taken during recent Lok Sabha Elections for favourable coverage and has constituted a Committee for examining the phenomenon of 'paid news'.

Statement I

Ethics in Journalism

Financial Journalism-1996

The Press Council of India has counselled reporters/ financial journalists/newspaper establishments to refrain from receiving any gifts/grants/concessions/facilities, etc., either in cash or kind which are likely to compromise free and unbiased reporting on financial matters.

2. The Council in its Report has observed that the financial journalists today enjoy considerable influence over readers minds and, therefore, they owe it to them to present a balanced and objective view of the financial dealings, status and prospects of a company. It observed that some companies are given excessive news coverage in the newspapers/magazines because they have issued advertisements to that print media. Sometimes, adverse reports are published of those companies which do not give advertisements to the newspapers or magazines. Again, when a media is not happy with any company/ management for whatever reason, the negative aspects of the company are highlighted, while in the reverse situation, no negative aspects are brought to light. Some companies are also known to give gifts, loans, discounts, preferential shares, etc., to certain financial journalists to receive favourable and positive reports of the companies. At the same time, there is no mechanism for investors' education or for raising public opinion against such unhealthy practices.

3. The Council feeling concerned over the malpractice in the Corporate Sector and after holding detailed deliberations and discussions with the representatives of financial institutions and journalists, has recommended the guidelines enumerated below for observance by the financial journalists:

- (1) The financial journalists should not accept gifts, loans, trips, discounts, preferential shares or other considerations which compromise or are likely to compromise his position.
- (2) It should be mentioned prominently in the report about any company that the report is based on information given by the company or the financial sponsors of the company.
- (3) When the trips are sponsored for visiting establishments of a company, the author of the report who has availed of the trip must state invariably that the visit was sponsored by the company concerned and that it had also extended the hospitality as the case may be.
- (4) No matter related to the company should be published without verifying the facts from the company and the source of such report should also be disclosed.
- (5) A reporter who exposes a scam or brings out a report for promotion of a good project should be encouraged and awarded.

- (6) A journalist who has financial interests such as share holdings, stock holdings, etc., in a company, should not report on that company.
- (7) The journalist should not use for his own benefit or for the benefit of his relations and friends, information received by him in advance for publication.
- (8) No newspaper owner, editor or anybody connected with a newspaper should use his relations with the newspaper to promote his other business interests.
- (9) Whenever there is an indictment of a particular advertising agency or advertiser by the Advertising Council of India, the newspaper in which the advertisement was published must publish the news of indictment prominently.

Statement II

Ethics in Journalism

GUIDELINES ON UNDUE FAVOURS TO JOURNALISTS-1998

The power of the press has prompted the policemen through the ages to try to cultivate and curry its , favours through overt, and more often than not, covert means.

It is only if the press accepts its responsibility of serving the public interest as an independent observer, informer and educator of people as a watchdog of the interest of the society that it can discharge its true role as a mass communicator. Ultimately the strength of the moral fabric of the press itself shall decide whether or not to be swayed by the inducements and enticements thrown in its way by those in power. The media persons must realise that the burden of whether favours and facilities they receive, whether they are showered on them by the public or the private organisations or the individuals in authority, is ultimate borne by the people. The private organisations recover their costs by adding to the cost of the products and services they sell. The ultimate allegiance of the press has therefore to be of the people and not to immediate benefactors.

To distinguish between the facilities made available to the members of the fourth estate for due discharge of their professional duties and favours granted with a view too influence them, is not always easy. However, the simple and intelligible demarcation may be a uniform

profferment of help to journalists in discharge of their professional duties made within the parameters of well laid down policies, without discrimination from person to person constitutes facility but when it is restricted to any or some individuals or establishments, it becomes a favour.

Based on the report given out by the Council in January 1998 in favour extended to journalists by various authorities over the period 1985 to 1995, the Council has framed the following guidelines for future guidance:

1. Accommodation-houses/flats/land:

The Government is not obliged to provide accommodation to the journalists as it is the responsibility of the newspaper establishment to provide accommodation to their employees. Whenever such a facility is provided to the journalists by the authorities it should be gradually phased out.

Land allotments at concessional rates to the newspaper establishment /individuals for the purpose of installing printing presses should not be a source of undue/illegal enrichment of the allottees. Therefore, the proposal of allotment of land to newspaper establishment/individuals should be scrutinized by the authorities very carefully. No land should be allotted to newspaper establishments/individuals at concessional rates if the land is proposed to be put to commercial use as well along with its use for press purpose by the allottees.

2. Allotment of Shares in Companies:

The shares allotted at a special price or given under any quota is a favour.

Bus Travel/Rail Travel/Transport:

This is a favour so far as big and medium newspapers are concerned. Further the journalists attached to the newspapers which are in profit have no justification for availing free bus/rail/transport facility. Such costs must be borne by the concerned newspaper. However, in the case of small newspaper this may constitute a facility.

3. Foreign travel:

Extending the facility of air travel by companies, corporations and airlines is an inducement to

write favourably about their products and services. As regards official foreign tours undertaken by the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister or any other Minister, only eligible Journalist should be nominated for coverage once the newspaper has been selected on the basis of the criteria laid down. The management personnel of the newspapers should not be selected/nominated for coverage of such tours.

4. Free Air Tickets by Domestic Travel Airlines and Others:

It induces journalists to write favourable reports to commercially promote the airlines and the commercial enterprise offering such tickets and should not be accepted by the journalists.

5. Cash Disbursement from Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund:

Disbursement of money from the Discretionary Fund of the Chief Minister other than by way of relief to the indignant and helpless journalists encourage unfaithfulness to the mission of journalism and promotes corrupt practices'. This could be discouraged by the Chief Ministers.

6. Cash Disbursement Financial Assistance:

The financial assistance, even if given for medical treatment, constitute a favour, unless, medical aid is given under a clear cut policy uniformly applicable to the destitutes or sick persons who cannot afford the medical treatment, and the journalists happens to be one of such beneficiaries. Extending CGHS facility to journalists is illogical since this facility to its employees is the responsibility of the newspaper establishments and should be provided by the authorities.

7-9. Funds for media centres and grants to journalists associations is favour and should be discontinued, unless it is given for promoting the journalistic skills.

10. Gift cheques including those given by the advertisement agencies for publication of material relating to their clients or otherwise is a favour and deserve outright condemnation. The journalists should not accept them.

11. Gifts in any form, irrespective of their value, are to be condemned.

12. Free parking is a favour, if journalist uses this facility for the purpose other than his professional work.

13. Guest Hospitality: The working journalists, as a rule should not be treated as State Guests. However, when Press teams are invited to a place to discharge their professional duties, making due arrangements for them would be an exception. The stay in government guest houses by accredited journalists, is permissible if it is for discharging professional duties.

14. Import of duty free cameras and computers:

It is the duty of the newspaper establishment to provide cameras/computers to its personnel. Allowing duty free cameras and computers to a particular class of persons by the Government is a favour. However, this facility may be extended to the accredited freelance journalists, small newspapers, provided it is not misused.

15. Insurance Premium:

It is not for the Governments to pay premium of the insurance of the journalists. The newspaper establishments or the individual concerned should make the payment of the same.

16. Giving jobs to journalist's relatives, for considerations, and other than on merits is an outright attempt to induce and should be curbed.

17. The grant of loans within the ambit of a policy already laid down for all citizens is permissible. But when the loan is given only to journalists or at reduced rates of interests or when the interest due or the principal amount is waived/written off/condoned, such a practice amounts to undue favour and should be stopped.

18. Nomination on Committees:

In some states the journalists are nominated on some organisations and institutions like Public Service Commission and are also given the status of State Minister or Cabinet Minister, which is a wrong practice. Except for nomination by professional organisations on Committees, which have a quota to represent the various professions, this practice constitutes a favour and should be stopped.

19. Allotting PCO/Fax/Phone booth or centre to a journalist is a favour. This practice should be stopped.

20. Pensionary benefits:

Since the media is not part of the government, the benefit given only to media persons constitutes a favour when extended by the government.

21. Press Clubs-Donation of Funds:

This practice is prevalent all over the country and funds are being donated lavishly by Chief Ministers/Ministers, political leaders, companies and corporations not only to genuine Press Clubs but also to the Press Clubs of dubious nature. In the latter case it constitutes an attempt to induce the journalists to give favourable reports about the donors. This should be stopped.

22. Prizes:

The practice of giving spurious awards has to be curbed. There are instances of sale of awards and prizes by the racketeers making money out of it. Not only the racketeers but the awardees often contribute towards the value of the prize.

23. Allotment of shops to persons for reasons of their position as journalist is a clear cut favour and should be stopped forthwith.

24. The grant of Accreditation Cards, Government and Public Authority Advertisements according to rules, facility during election meeting, expenses for journalistic conventions, seminars, etc. providing press rooms, inviting press parties, giving publication material, providing for training of journalists do not constitute favours. They are essential facilities offered to journalists for the discharge of their professional duties.

[English]

Insurance Scheme for Plantation Sector

3983. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Ministers on plantation industry headed by the Union Agriculture Minister convened a meeting of Chief Ministers of States in December, 2008 to review subsidy formula for Rs. 729 crore insurance scheme for the plantation sector;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting held;

(c) whether India is likely to achieve 30 per cent forest cover by promoting agro forestry; and

(d) if so, the concrete measures and 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per assessment carried out by Forest Survey of India, State of Forest Report of 2009, the Forest and Tree Cover in the country is 78.37 million hectare in 2007 which is 23.84 percent of geographical area. As recorded forest areas available for increasing the forest cover is limited, agro-forestry/farm forestry also helps in development of forestry in the country. The following steps have been taken to promote afforestation/ tree planting in the country:-

- Afforestation/Tree Planting is permissible activity under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on the lands of Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe/Small and Marginal Farmers.
- The National Afforestation Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forests to promote Agro-Forestry.
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests has advised States/UTs to simplify regulations to remove hardship in felling and transit of such trees on private lands.

Deployment of ITBP on Border

3984. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to restructure the deployment of personnel of the Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) along the Sino-Indian border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal/scheme to modernise the ITBP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A proposal for restructuring and augmentation of strength of ITBP has been received and is being examined.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernization of Central Para Military Forces including ITBP, which has been extended for a period of 3 years and will come to an end on 31.03.2010. The provisions made under the scheme for modernization are for weaponry equipment, communications, mobility, clothing, tentage etc., in addition to the normal provisions being made in the general budget.

(e) Rs. 187.18 crore has been allotted to ITBP for the purpose.

[Translation]

Projects for Development of NER

3985. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the programmes/projects undertaken for development of North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the reasons for delay in the said projects;

(c) whether the Government has announced a special package for development of infrastructure and other development projects in North Eastern States including Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details of the funds provided and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise and project-wise; and

(e) the achievement made therein, Statewise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per Allocation of Business Rules, the major plan programmes being implemented by this Ministry include Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Capacity Building and Advocacy & Publicity, primarily to fill up infrastructure gaps, to upgrade the skills of youths and to bring North East to the forefront of development process. These projects are constantly reviewed and monitored at various levels. Recently, NLCPR guidelines have been revised which have strong monitoring methodology to have objective reporting of the implementation of projects in the NE states. The projects are at various stages of completion. Since most of the infrastructure projects are especially long duration projects, delays occur due to reasons like rains for nearly six months, lack of skilled man-power, shortage of contractors etc.

(c) A special package of Rs. 500.00 crore for infrastructure development has been announced by Finance Minister for the North Eastern States including Arunachal Pradesh during the presentation of the budget of 2008-09.

(d) and (e) Since the Special Fund was announced in budget speech for 2008-09, the requisite details for the last three years are not available. However, an allocation of Rs. 146.80 crore has been provided during 2009-10 for the Special Fund and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh for construction of Foot Suspension Bridges, expected to be completed during project period of one year.

[English]

Control of Emission by Vehicles

3986. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to monitor the emission level of vehicles with the use of remote sensing gadgets on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to tackle the menace of overloading of vehicles on the National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard including employing modern technology for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The responsibility of this Ministry is to lay down emission norms for motor vehicles plying on different fuels. Emission levels of vehicles are, however, not monitored by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) There are adequate provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 to check overloading. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also upheld that in case a vehicle is found to be overloaded, the excess load needs to be off-loaded besides levy of penalty before allowing the vehicle to proceed further. Enforcement of the provisions rests with the State Governments who have been advised from time to time to implement these provisions to ensure compliance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court to tackle menace of overloading of motor vehicles.

Staff Selection Commission for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3987. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Staff/Service Selection Commission in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) The Staff Selection Commission of Government of India conducts recruitment examination for Andaman and Nicobar Administration on a case to case basis.

[Translation]

Television Guidelines

3988. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to frame guidelines to regulate sting operations being telecast/broadcast on various TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to check its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal in the matter. There is no provision for pre-censorship of the programming content for channels. The Government had constituted a committee for reviewing the existing programme and advertising codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the existing codes. The Committee has submitted its report and made recommendations in the form of 'Draft Self- Regulation Guidelines for the Broadcasting Sector (2008)' which is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in>. Chapter-IV of the report details the steps to be taken by Broadcasters to observe general community standards of decency and civility in News and Current Affairs Programmes.

Presently, all the Private TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

[English]

Illegal TV Channels

3989. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) the number of television channels permitted downlinking and broadcasting services during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number and nature of complaints received with regard to television channels illegally broadcasting

content in the country alongwith the action taken against such channels/cable operators under the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 during the said period, channel-wise;

(c) whether there are reports of News Television Channels running illegally without obtaining the requisite licence and clearances in the country including Punjab;

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

(e) the number of complaints received regarding cable service providers running local news programmes in contravention of their licence conditions during the said period alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(f) the details of *suo moto* actions taken in such cases by the Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Ministry has permitted 512 private satellite TV channels under uplinking and downlinking guidelines. Out of this, 485 TV channels have been permitted to downlink in India. Year-wise details of permitted channels is given below:

Years	Number of channels
2006	39
2007	74
2008	160
2009	76

(b) As per clause 5.1 of the Downlinking Guidelines, the companies permitted to downlink registered channels shall comply with the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. A statement showing the number and names of TV channels which have violated the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes and action taken thereon during last three years *i.e.* 2006, 2007, 2008 and current year 2009 is enclosed. Government has issued 260 show cause notices to the private TV channels for violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. The number of show cause notices issued during each of the last three years and the current year is as below:

Years	Number of show cause notices
2006	159
2007	29
2008	33
2009	39

(c) and (d) The Government is in receipt of inputs on some channels which have neither been permitted to uplink from India nor permitted/registered to downlink in India as per the uplinking and downlinking guidelines are being shown illegally. The Programme Code permits cable operators to carry only such satellite TV channels as are registered with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The Authorized Officers under the Cable Act which include District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Commissioners of Police are empowered to take action against the cable operators in case of carriage of unregistered channels. The Ministry has been communicating with the State Governments for setting up of State and District level Monitoring Committees to ensure compliance of the Provisions of the Cable Act and the Rules thereunder. The Government on 7.10.2009 has issued an advisory to all authorized Multi System Operators and Cable Operators Associations to discontinue with immediate effect transmission/re-transmission of illegal channels failing which penal action would be taken. The Ministry is also in touch with the Ministry of Home Affairs to curb the carriage of unauthorized TV channels by cable operators.

(e) and (f) A cable operator can provide cable television network services only after registration as per Section 3 and 4 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 (herein after referred to as Cable Act) and the Rules made thereunder. Section 2(g) of the Cable Act further enables a cable operator to transmit re-recorded or live programmes in his cable service. However as per the provisions of Section 5 & 6 of the Cable Act, any programme and advertisement included in the cable services should comply with the programme and advertisement codes as prescribed under Rules 6 and 7 respectively. The requirement of registration mentioned in Rule 6(6) of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 is not applicable to local cable channels. If any violation is reported, the Authorized Officers under the Cable Act which include District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Commissioners of Police can take action under various provisions of the Cable Act. Since the cases of violation are dealt at district level Ministry does not maintain such records.

Statement

SCNs issued to various TV channels during the last three years and current years and final action taken thereon

Sl.No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2006				
1.	Zoom Channel	For telecasting trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films	05.01.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	ETC	For telecasting trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films	05.01.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Zee News	A SCN issued for telecast of a news item regarding alleged phone tapping of Justice (Retd) S.N. Variava	16.02.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	Aaj Tak	Hayward 5000 Soda, Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	Sky B	McDowell's No. 1 Soda	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	AXN	Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	B4U	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	Channel [V]	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	CNSC TV-18	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	ESPN	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Tara News	Officer's Choice Premium Soda	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Maa TV	Old Tavern Mineral Water	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	Set Max	Bacardi Blast Cassettes and CD's, Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music, Seagram's Fling Wicked.	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	MTV	Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 MATTER CLOSED.
15.	NDTV 24X7	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music and Seagram's Imperial Blue	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
16.	Raj TV	Day Night Soda	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
17.	Sahara One	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
18.	Sony Entertainment	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
19.	S.S Music	Smirnoff's Cassettes/CD's	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
20.	Star Gold	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
21.	Star Movies	Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music, Seagram's Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
22.	Star News	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	Star Sports	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
24.	Star World	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
25.	ETC Punjabi	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
26.	ETV Punjabi	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
27.	Zee Bangla	Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
28.	Zee	Mason Summer's Royal Crown Ca	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Zee Cinema	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05, Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
30.	Zee Marathi	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
31.	Zee News	Gilbeys Green Label Pure Aqua, Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim 05	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
32.	Zee Studio	Royal Stag Cup Ind/Zim Seagrams Fling Wicked	07.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
33.	Zee TV	Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water	07.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
34.	MTV	For telecast of song from the film 'Zehar'	16.03.2006	Reply from JS(B) to Chairperson, CBFC issued on 28.6.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
35.	Zee News	For telecast of programme 'Desh Droh'	17.03.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. Common warning alongwith case at S.No. 45 above. MATTER CLOSED.
36.	Star Gold	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
37.	Star News	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

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38.	Set Max	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
39.	India TV	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
40.	SABe TV	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
41.	Sahara One	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
42.	Headlines Today	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
43.	Aaj Tak	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
44.	HBO	White Mischief Holidays	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
45.	Zee Cinema	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
46.	Zee Gujarati	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Zee Marathi	Gopal Zarda 132, Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
48.	Zee News	Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
49.	ZeeTV	Mahak Chaini Chaini, Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
50.	ETV 2	Gopal Zarda 132	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
51.	Star One	For telecast of Great Indian Laughter Challenge	30.03.2006	An advisory issued on 25.07.2006 to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
52.	Sahara One	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
53.	ETC Hindi/Punjabi	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
54.	Channel [V]	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
55.	B4U	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.3.2006	Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Zee Music	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.3.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
57.	Balle Balle	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
58.	M.H. One	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.3.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
59.	MTV	Kingfisher Mineral Water	31.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
60.	MH1 Channel	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Since no specific date of telecast of the song was not given, it was decided by Secretary, I&B that the matter may not be pursued. Decision is in File No. 2206/36/2006-BC-III of MH1 Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
61.	ETC Hindi/ Punjabi	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
62.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
63.	B4U	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
64.	Zee Music	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashio Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Balle Balle	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
66.	S.S. Music	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
67.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of an adult song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	Final Order issued to MTV the channel on 28.6.2006 directing it to be careful in future and run ascroll. MATTER CLOSED.
68.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music during the months of March and 1st week of April, 2006.	18.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
69.	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during month of March and 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
70.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
71.	Sahara One Channel	One SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal on Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
72.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
73.	Star One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
74.	B4U	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
75.	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
76.	Ten Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of Channel advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
77.	Sahara Samay	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
78.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
79.	Zoom Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
80.	Channel 7	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
81.	Sahara Samay Bihar Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments during the month of March, 2006.	18.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Zee Sports Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Mineral Water', Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 18.4.06 at 5:00 p.m.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
83.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue'	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
84.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked', 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and, 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
85.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'White Mischief Holidays'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
86.	Star Gold	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'Seagram's Imperial Blue', 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' and 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
87.	Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
88.	Animal Planet	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
89.	Sahara One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays', 'Kingfisher Mineral Water'.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
90.	ETV Bangla	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' telecast on 30th March to 8th April, 2006 and advertisement of Lux-Gen-X undergarments.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
91.	ETV Kannada	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
92.	Sun TV	For advt. of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
93.	TV-9	For advertisement of Mahak Chaini Chaini	24.03.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
94.	ETV Marathi	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March to 8th April, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
95.	HBO	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
96.	MTV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
97.	Star Plus	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
98.	Star World	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'White Mischief Holidays' on 30th March and 31st March, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
99.	CNBC TV 18	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Model Hunt' on 7th April and 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
100.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pipers pure music'	04.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
101.	Raj TV	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Sandpiper NA Malt Beverage' on 7th April, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. granted by MIB on Permanent stay 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
102.	Aaj Tak	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
103.	Channel 7 News	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
104.	Headlines Today	SCN issued for telecast of Today advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
105.	Sahara Samay Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
106.	Star News Channel	News SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 4th April to 8th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
107.	TEZ TV (TV Today)	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April to 7th April, 2006.	26.4.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
108.	ETC Music	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Bagpiper Soda' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 28.3.2006.	26.4.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
109.	NDTV 24X7	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 24th April to 28th April, 2006.	01.06.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
110.	NDTV	For telecast of new item on Lathi Charge on medical students on 12.05.2006.	01.6.2006	The matter closed with the approval of Secy. I&B. MATTER CLOSED.
111.	Total TV	For telecast of news item on 24.01.2006 featuring self-immolation act of a person from Patiala.	07.6.2006	Advisory issued on 22.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
112.	Zee Sports	For telecast of Kingfisher Mineral Water on 23/24/28/4.2006	07.6.2006	Advisory issued on 22.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED
113.	AXN	For telecast of programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements' on 26.4.06	26.6.2006	AXN Channel has been banned for a period of 02 months w.e.f. 17.01.2007. The bann has been revoked w.e.f. 01.03.2007. Warning dated 30.03.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
114.	FTV	For telecasting advertisement 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' on 20.5.2006	30.6.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
115.	FTV Bangla	For telecast of advertisement 'Bagpiper Mineral Water' on 10.3.06 to 16.3.06	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
116.	Star Plus	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' and 'Bagpiper Club Soda' 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
117.	Set Max Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' and 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
118.	History	For telecast of advertisement of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
119.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisement of 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
120.	In Cable Net (Indusind Media)	For telecast of advertisements of 'Manik Chand Oxyrich', 'Manik Media) Chand Gutka' and 'Manik Chand Tea' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
121.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Games' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
122.	Channel [V]	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
123.	HBO Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
124.	Star World	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
125.	Star Movies	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' from 24.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
126.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' from 23.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	Final Order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
127.	Star Ananda	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' from 06.5.2006 to 11.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
128.	NDTV Profit	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
129.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 7.5.2006 to 14.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
130.	NDTV India	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' from 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
131.	Sahara TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 3.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
132.	SS Music	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 5.5.2006 to 13.5.2006 and between 15.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
133.	Tez TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
134.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
135.	Headlines Today	For telecast of advertisements of between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
136.	Channel 7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 4.5.2006.	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
137.	CNN IBN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' on 30.4.2006 and between 1.5.2006 to 7.5.2006 and 'McDowell's Signature Success' between 18.5.2006 to 20.5.2006 and 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' between 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006.	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
138.	Times Now Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 10.5.2006 to 10.5.2006.	05.07.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
139.	Raj TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Sand Piper N A Malt Beverage' between 7.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	05.06.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.B.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
140.	Star News	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	5.7.2006	Final order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.
141.	Sanskar Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'D. Care Plus (Ayurvedic)' on 18.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
142.	Aastha	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 1.1.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
143.	iTV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
144.	AXN	For telecast of advertisements of 'Yoko Height Increase Device' on 8.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
145.	Zee Punjabi	For telecast of advertisements of 'Herbal Slim Tea' on 2.11.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
146.	Sony TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device' on 30.9.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
147.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'OKA Good Height Device' on 1.10.2005 and 'OSS Luribo Height Increase Device' on 1.10.2005	6.7.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
148.	Channel [V]	For telecast of song 'say,say,say' on 25.06.2006 at 03:00PM	27.07.2006	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
149.	Yo Music	For telecast of songs on 11.05.2006	27.07.2006	Competent authority approved to close the case on 13.04.2007 MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
150.	Zee Telugu 804/2/2005- BC-III (Pt. 31)	For telecast of programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 has been issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
151.	Rastriya Sahara Channel	For live telecast of rescue operation of persons on 25.10.2005	28.07.2006	Warning dated 26.02.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
152.	Vh 1	For telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	SCN withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
153.	Siti Cable	For transmitting/re-transmitting satellite channels namely QTV.	03.08.006	SCN has been withdrawn vide letter dated 09.01.2007. MATTER CLOSED.
154.	Star Plus	For telecast of film 'Apaharan.	04.08.2006	SCN has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
155.	FTV	For the telecast of programme 'Midnight Hot'.	09.08.2006	Order dated 29.03.2007 banning telecast for two months has been issued. MATTER CLOSED.
156.	Asianet channel	For the telecast of programme 'Nammal Thamnil'.	19.09.2006	A warning dated 14.11.2006 has been issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
157.	CNBC AWAZ Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Martlac Whiskey'.	07.11.2006	Warning dated 24.09.2007 has been issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
158.	India TV Channel	For the telecast of a news item showing a person climbed on a tower for committing suicide.	01.11.2006	Decision has been taken to drop the SCN. MATTER CLOSED.
159.	Sony Max Channel	For the telecast of an advertisement of 'Condoms Flavoured'	03.11.2006	Warning without scrolling issued on 5.2.2007. Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
Year 2007				
1.	Rashtriya Sahara	For telecast of objectionable News item/programme on Mahatma Gandhi 'Father of the Nation' on 11.01.2007	12.01.2007	The channel has apologized and MIB ordered not to take a punitive action. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	IBN7	For telecast of objectionable News item/programme on Mahatma Gandhi 'Father of the Nation' on 11.01.2007.	12.01.2007	The channel. has apologized and MIB ordered not to take a punitive action. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	ETC Punjabi	For telecasting advertisement! programmes of political parties such as Shiromani Akali Dal and BJP.	16.01.2007	Advisory dated 10.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	NEO Sports Channel	For telecast of Advt. relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showino racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 04.04.2007 issued to Neo Sports Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	Star Plus Channel	For telecast of Advt. relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showino racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 19.04.2007 issued to Star Plus Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	Aaj Tak Channel	For Advt. of product 'Maxo Cyclothrln Coil'	26.03.2007	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	Rashtriya Sahara Channel	For Advt. of product 'Panch Mukhi Rudraksh Mala'	26.03.2007	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	IBN 7	For programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahil'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to IBN7 Channel directing them to run an apology scroll' for three days. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	Sahara Samay	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap, Patiala.	28.03.2007	Warning dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	CNN IBN	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Competent authority closed the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Aaj Tak	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Headlines Today	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	Zee News	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 06.11.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Star News	For news item related to self immolation act performed by Shri Goopal Krishan Kashyap	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	Zee News	For programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Order dated 14.11.2007 was issued to Zee News Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
16.	Star News	For programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008. MATTER CLOSED.
17.	Zee Marathi	For advertisement of 'Godrej Fair Glow Soap'.	24.04.2007	Secy., I&B approved on 18.06.2007 to withdraw the SCN. MATTER CLOSED.
18.	India TV	For programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms. Jhanvi had also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. However, the matter is to be taken in next IMC meeting. A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
19.	IBN7	For programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
20.	JANMAT	Sting Operation on Uma Khurana, Teacher	11.09.2007	The uplinking permission of the Channel was temporarily withdrawn w.e.f 20.09.2007 and up to 20.10.2007 vide Order dated 19.09.2007. The ban was revoked vide Order dated 12.10.2007 w.e.f. midnight of 12.10.2007. MATTER CLOSED.
21.	Aaj Tak	News Item regarding Nithari Case	21.09.2007	Order dated 20.11.2007 was issued to Aaj Tak Channel directing them to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel did not comply with the directions and filed a Court Case. The matter is presently subjudice.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Times Now	Sting Operation on Uma Khurana, Teacher	24.09.2007	A warning dated 22.01.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	India TV	'India Bol' programme	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
24.	IBN7	News item titled 'Shaitan Doctor'	08.11.2007	Order dated 03.01.2008 issued to IBN7 Channel directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel did not comply with the directions and filed a court case. The matter is presently subjudice in Delhi High Court.
25.	India TV	News Item on Rajokari Village, New Delhi.	14.11.2007	Order dated 19.03.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. Despite of complying the direction of this Ministry Channel had filed a court case. The matter is presently subjudice in Delhi High Court.
26.	IBN7	News item in connection with the attempt to commit suicide by 11 mentally challenged persons at Varanasi, U.P.	15.11.2007	Advisory dated 20.12.2007 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
27.	NDTV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
28.	CNN IBN	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten UP by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
29.	NETV	News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
Year 2008				
1.	MTV	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Star News	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Zee News	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	Aaj Tak	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
5.	India News	News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemrai.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	IBN7	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	News24	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena	24.06.2008	An Advisory dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED.
8.	Sahara Samay Mumbai	News item based on visuals from violence in Maharashtra by the supporters of Navnirman Sena	24.06.2008	An Advisor dated 31.12.2008 issued to the Channels. MATTER CLOSED
9.	Channel No.1	News item in Khas Khabar regarding removal of kidney of a patient	03.07.2008	As the complainant organisation withdrawn its complaint the matter has been considered closed. MATTER CLOSED
10.	Headlines Today	News items about deteriorating condition of Indian Hockey wherein some statements were made about Shri K.P.S. Gill, the then President, Indian Hockey Federation	28.07.2008	Matter has been closed with the approval of MIB. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	Sahara Samay	RKB Show wherein Smt. Vidya Chauhan was interviewed by Shri R.K. Baijai	31.07.2008	Advisory dated 28.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Headlines Today	News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

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13.	IBN7	News Story with the title 'Aapke Ghar Sri Ram'	11.08.2008	A warning dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	MTV	Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation of Programme Code has been observed. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
16.	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
17.	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
18.	Bindass	Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
19.	TV5	Telecast of an objectionable news item on Madarsa's	16.09.2008	An Order dated 24.06.2009 issued to the Channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
20.	Star Movies	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, It was decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
21.	Discovery	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	As the advertisement in question has been withdrawn, It was decided not to proceed further in the matter. MATTER CLOSED.
22.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children	23.09.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. The Matter therefore not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	TV9	Telecast of news items on 22.12.2004 criticising and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	30.09.2008	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	India TV	Telecast of News Item titled 'Metro Mein Manav Bomb'.	07.10.2008	Matter has been closed on 20.01.2009. MATTER CLOSED.
25.	Channel [V]	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
26.	Star One	Telecast of an episode of Serial 'Pari Hoon Main' alleged to hurt the feelings of Sikh Community	10.10.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. The Matter therefore not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
27.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
28.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
29.	India TV	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai—conversation with terrorists	28.11.2008	The matter referred to MHA for their comments.
30.	India TV	Telecast of news item on Sant Sri Aasaram Babu.	28.11.2008	A Warning dated 22.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
31.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai	04.12.2008	The matter referred to MHA for their comments.
32.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPCR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. MATTER CLOSED
33.	Star News	Telecast of News item sharing some sensitive information regarding terrorists communication	30.12.2008	Reply received. Decision pending.
Year 2009				
1.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels, which are appeared to have originated the news.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	CNN IBN	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Banglore have been requested to look into the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
3.	Times Now	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Banglore have been requested to look into the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
4.	Star News	Telecast of News item on protest against the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.	23.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
5.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent the vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the MATTER CLOSED.
6.	Star News	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against Mulayam Singh Yadav and other. The news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI	31.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
7.	CNN IBN	Telecast of news item based on matter related to Disproportionate Assets Case against Mulayam Singh Yadav and other. the news item was alleged to containing half truths and defamatory to CBI	31.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
8.	IBN7	Telecast of News item sharing a sensitive communication of Indian Intelligence Agency and by sensationalising the issue the Channel tried to create panic and fear amongst its viewers.	24.04.2009	Comments of MHA has been sought.
9.	INDIA TV	Telecast of News item containing visuals and words defamatory and contemptuous of a religious groups.	20.05.2009	The Channel tendered suo-motu apology. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant	02.03.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
11.	Sony Channel	Telecast of the advertisement of "HDFC Standard Life Insurance"	16.6.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Enclosed.
12.	India TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigadha Pan Masala'	23.6.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Enclosed.
13.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.6.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
14.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.6.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
15.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar & indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such' Ka Samna'	22.7.2009	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. The channel was also directed that while formating a progrmame based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indiane those and culture as well. Matter enclosed.
16.	Star Vijay	Telecast of an especial programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	27.7.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. Matter enclosed.
17.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
18.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item contianing indecent visuals	27.7.2009	Reply under examination.
19.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person	27.7.2009	Reply under examination.
20.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	28.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtianed. Final Orders under issue.

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21.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.7.2009	An Advisory dated 1.12.2009 was issued to the channel.
22.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
23.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
24.	News Live	Telecast of a news item offending against decency	29.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
25.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition	29.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
26.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals	31.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
27.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes	31.7.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
28.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.8.2009	Warning dated 8.12.2009 issued to the channel.
29.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.8.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
30.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
31.	National Geographic Channel	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	4.9.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
32.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	11.9.2009	Reply of the channel is under consideration.
33.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply under consideration.
34.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Who'	06.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
35.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of a News Item	09.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
36.	Sony	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	16.10.2009	Reply under consideration.

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37.	Star Plus Babul Ka-Bidaai	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana	23.10.2009	Reply under consideration.
38.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	Reply of channel is under consideration.
39.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'	29.10.2009	Reply under consideration.

Wheat Productivity

3990. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to enhance the wheat productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of subsidy package for replacing existing seeds, sprinkler and drip irrigation instruments for the farmers alongwith the central share of such subsidy?

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. To enhance the production and productivity of wheat in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission—Wheat (NFSM-Wheat) is under implementation in 141 identified districts of nine major wheat growing States in the country in mission mode approach. The interventions covered under NFSM-Wheat includes demonstrations on improved package of practices; seed distribution; seed minikit; Gypsum, micro-nutrients, farm implements such as zero till seed drills; rotavators; multi-crop planters; seed drills; sprinkler set; knap sack sprayers; pump sets and training of farmers through farmer field school etc.

Besides, Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat based cropping system areas (ICDP-Wheat) Macro Management of Agriculture is also being implemented in Non-NFSM districts in major wheat growing States in the country. Under this scheme assistance is also given to farmers for all the components

of NFSM-Wheat except farm implements and machinery and same components are covered under farm mechanization of Macro-Management. The pattern of assistance & cost norms of the similar components are same in both the schemes.

The pattern of assistance for distribution of seed and sprinkler are as follows:

Name of the Component	Pattern of assistance
Distribution of Certified seed	Assistance @ Rs. 7/kg or 50% of the cost, whichever is less (only for Rabi 2009-10)
Distribution of Sprinkler set	Assistance @ 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 7500/hectare, whichever is less.

UN Report on Hunger and Malnutrition

3991. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations in a report on Hunger and Malnutrition criticised the shift towards cash crop instead of foodgrains and raised its concerns on continued suicides by farmers owing to the unremitted growth on a market economy which has not benefited the farm sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of 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) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Documentary on River-Valley Development

3992. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government/Doordarshan for making documentaries on the various rivers of the country during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon;

(b) the status of the proposals and the number of proposal which are still pending alongwith the period of their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: (a) to (c) The Films Division, Mumbai has informed that under the Plan Scheme namely, "Production of Documentary Films" during the year 2009-10, it received proposals for production of six documentary films on Rivers in response to tenders issued on all India basis as per enclosed Statement. The Production Committee constituted for the purpose had short listed the same and the final approval for production is under process in this Ministry. No proposal as such was, however, received by the Films Division during the last three years.

Prasar Bharati has also informed that a proposal titled "Narmada" was submitted by M/s. Bharat Bharati in May 2009 under commissioned category. However, due to budgetary constraints, no proposal is being processed by Prasar Bharati under commissioned category for the last two years.

Statement

The list of proposals for Production of Documentary Films received by Films Division under the Plan Scheme 2008-09

1. Indus water treaty
2. A river's story of hope and despair
3. Resonance of a rover

4. And Thus Flows the River Brahmaputra

5. Echo of Brahmaputra

6. Islands of the red river.

[*English*]

Inclusion in ST List

3993. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include the Bodo/ Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Districts of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes (Hills) in pursuance of Clause 8 of the Bodo Accord; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam has informed that the matter of inclusion of Bodo/ Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar hills Autonomous Councils areas in the list of Schedule Tribes (Hills) needs wider consultation and consensus. No proposal has been received from the Government of Assam by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs so far.

Waste Lands

3994. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large tracts of agricultural land are on the verge of becoming waste lands as per the State of Environment Report, 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per available data reported in Wastelands Atlas of India (2005) of Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, Government of India, the area under wastelands has decreased from 63.85 million ha. in 2000 to 55.27 million ha in 2003.

The wastelands is defined as “degraded lands which can be brought under vegetable cover with reasonable effort, and which is currently under-utilized and or land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes”.

As per State of Environment Report India-2009 of Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India and as per the study conducted by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Nagpur, of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), out of a total geographical area of 328.73 million ha. about 146.82 million ha. (45%) is subjected to various kinds of land degradation across the country. The category-wise extent of various kinds of the land degradation are:-

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 Degraded area		146.82

Government of India is implementing various Programmes/Schemes namely, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) and Integrated Watershed Management Project (IWMP) for development of the degraded lands including wastelands across the country. Parts of such developed lands are brought under cultivation to maintain balance in different types of land uses.

[Translation]

Shortage of Onion

3995. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of onion in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has not been any shortage of onion in the country. Area and Production of onion during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as under:-

Area (000 ha)		Production (000 MT)	
2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
534.41	554.15	7636.98	7694.12

[English]

Registration of Cyber Crime

3996. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases relating to cyber crime reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any corrective action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on the basis of reports from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the State/UT-wise details of cases registered under the IT Act and cyber-crime related IPC Section during the last three years *i.e.* 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in the enclosed statement. The latest information available with NCRB pertains to the year 2007.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

The information Technology Act, 2000 alongwith the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 provide for legal framework to prevent cyber crimes including Internet frauds and provisions to address computer crimes like phishing, spamming, online frauds, cyber Terrorism, identity theft and data protection.

The Government also conducts several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes for Judicial Officers and Law enforcement Agencies. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) provides reactive and proactive support to the cyber incidents in the country. It also Liaises with similar agencies worldwide and users of cyber space in the country including Government, public or private and issues alerts, advisories and vulnerability notes. These advisories are also published on the *Web site of CERT-IN <http://www.cert-in.org.in>. CERT-IN also Interacts with cyber users in the country to mitigate such incidents.

Statement

Cases Registered in Cyber Crime Under I.T. Act & IPC Sections During the Years 2005 to 2007

Sl.No.	STATES/UTs	2005		2006		2007	
		IT ACT	IPC	IT ACT	IPC	IT ACT	IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	68	14	102	16	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	28	0	30	5	52
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	3	1
7.	Gujarat	2	153	5	1	1	2
8.	Haryana	8	1	1	1	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	38	0	27	0	40	1
13.	Kerala	3	0	12	0	38	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5	126	6	158
15.	Maharashtra	26	1	35	4	49	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Orissa	6	0	0	0	0	2
21.	Punjab	7	43	12	26	14	35
22.	Rajasthan	18	0	4	0	16	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	0	8	0	10	5
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	0	5	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	3	0	1	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	6	3	2	2
Total (States)		167	294	135	293	206	313
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	11	0	11
30.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	1	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	10	8	5	7	10	15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTS)		12	8	7	18	11	26
Total (All India)		179	302	142	311	217	339

Source: Crime in India.

Coir Industry

3997. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study with regard to problems being faced by the coir industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal and representation from various State Governments for development of the coir industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not recently conducted any study on the problems being faced by the Coir Industry in the country. However, on a request made by Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Administration, Coir Board a statutory body under the administrative control of Ministry of MSME conducted through ANCON in 2008 a feasibility study for revival of their coir industry which was destroyed due to Tsunami during 2004. Coir Board has also provided 40 motorized traditional ratts and 4 willowing machines for providing training to coir artisans

in 4 centres set up by A&N Administration. Coir Board is also rendering assistance for setting up of a coir fibre extraction unit at Dollygunj in Andaman & Nicobar Islands as requested by the Administration.

The Government of Tripura has also recently submitted a proposal to Coir Board for setting up of a Common Facility Centre (CFC) on coir activities at Teliamura, West Tripura with the assistance from the Coir Board under North East Development programmes. A request has also been received from Kerala Government on 25.11.2009 seeking assistance of Central Government for holistic development of coir industry in the State. Coir Board has been asked to send specific proposals on various issues raised by Kerala Government.

The Ministry of MSME through Coir Board is also implementing various schemes like Export Market Promotion Scheme, Domestic Market Promotion, Skill Upgradation & Quality Improvement Scheme including Mahila Coir Yojna, Development of Production Infrastructure, Rejuvenation, Modernization & Technology Upgradation (REMOT) of the Coir Industry, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) besides undertaking the research & development activities for development of the coir industry in the country.

[Translation]

Sports University

3998. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sports universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open residential sports universities for the promotion and propagation of sports in the country;

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

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) At the National level, there are two institutions, *viz.* Lakshmi Bai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala imparting physical and sports education at graduate and post graduate levels in addition to conducting diploma and certificate courses. The sports

being State subject, the Ministry does not maintain data regarding sports universities in the States.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Sports is a State Subject and therefore State Governments are expected to take necessary steps to promote sports universities.

State Human Rights Commissions

3999. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have constituted/not constituted Human Rights Commissions;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure on the State Governments which have not taken up the cases of human rights violation seriously;

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

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to ensure that Human Rights Commissions are constituted in all the States and for ensuring proper accountability of States in matters of human rights violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Due to persistent efforts of Government of India and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the following States have constituted State Human Rights Commissions:-

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The Government of India and National Human Rights Commission are keen that every State sets up a State Human Rights Commission (SHRC). The

Government and NHRC have been recommending to all those States which have not yet constituted their State Commission to do so at the earliest. Further, the NHRC has taken the initiative to hold regular interaction with the SHRCs to explore and further strengthen areas of cooperation and partnership. The existence and functioning of State Human Rights Commission In the States goes a long way in the better protection of human rights.

Incentive for Wheat Production

4000. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentive/bonus was announced over and above Minimum Support Price for wheat during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give bonus on Minimum Support Price of wheat for the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) An incentive bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal, over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat, was provided during 2006-07 (crop year). No bonus was announced for the crop years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise..

Uplinking/Downlinking Facilities in DDKs

4001. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs) of the country lack uplinking/downlinking facility;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide uplinking/downlinking facility to all the Doordarshan Kendras of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Satellite uplinking facility is provided at those Doordarshan Kendras, where there is requirement for uplinking of programmes. Downlinking facility is provided at all Doordarshan stations for receiving the programmes through satellite.

Satellite uplinking facility is presently available at 36 Doordarshan Kendras in the country. Projects of establishment of Satellite uplinking facility at 5 additional Doordarshan Kendras have been approved, as part of 11th Plan.

Agriculture Schemes

4002. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various schemes including new schemes pertaining to the agriculture sector have been approved by the Planning Commission for the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the salient features of the said schemes including the total outlay approved, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the implementation of some approved schemes has been delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the cost overrun likely to be caused by such delay alongwith the schemes so affected?

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

(b) and (c) The scheme-wise approved outlay for 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The salient features of the major schemes are enclosed as Statement-II. Greater details of salient features of all schemes are available at www.agricoop.nic.in.

(d) and (e) A new scheme Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) was announced by the Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2007-08 with a provision

of Rs. 100 crores. The in-principle approval for the scheme was given by Planning Commission in March 2008 with an outlay of Rs. 3500 crores. The scheme has not received final approval as there is overlap in areas

of convergence with Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Ministry of Rural Development. As the project is not aimed at infrastructure creation, there is no likelihood of significant cost overrun.

Statement I

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Scheme-wise and Division-wise allocation in the Eleventh Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Outlay	
		Nature of the Scheme (CSS/CS)	XI Plan
1	2	3	4
I.	Crops		5373.00
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton	css	450.00
2.	Technology Mission on Jute	cs	40.00
3.	National Food Security Mission	css	4883.00
II.	TMOP		1570.00
	Inteqrated Development of Tree borne oilseeds	cs	70.00
	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	css	1500.00
III.	Horticulture		14966.00
1.	National Horticulture Board (including Cold Chain)	cs	632.00
2.	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut	cs	200.00
3.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade	css	400.00
4.	Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland	cs	25.00
5.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region	css	1500.00
6.	Micro Irrigation	css	3400.00
7.	National Horticulture Mission	css	8809.00
IV.	Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)		590.00
1.	Strengthening of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute & Regional Fertilizer Control Labs	cs	25.00
2.	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	cs	115.00

1	2	3	4
3.	National Project on Management of Soil & Health Fertility	CSS	450.00
V	Seeds		608.00
1.	Scheme of Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act 2001	CS	120.00
2.	Restructuring of National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India (NSC & SFCI)	CS	38.00
3.	Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds	CS	450.00
VI.	Plant Protection		325.00
1.	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in the Country	CS	90.00
2.	Strengthening & Modernisation of Plant Quarantine facilities in India	CS	80.00
3.	Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level	CS	55.00
4.	National Scheme on integrated Pest Management (New Scheme)	CS	100.00
VII.	Mechanisation & Technology		76.00
1.	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Machanization	CS	36.00
2.	Post Harvest Technology & Management	CS	40.00
VIII.	Rainfed Farming System		3518.00
1.	Watershed Development Council	CS	0.00
2.	Rainfed Area Development Programme (New Scheme)	CSS	3500.00
3.	National Rainfed Area Authority(New Scheme)	CS	18.00
IX.	National Resource Management (NRM)		45.00
1.	Soil and Land use Survey of India (SLUSI)	CS	45.00
X.	Credit		3900.00
1.	Investment in Debentures of State Land Development Banks (SLOBs)	CS	400.00
2.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)	CS	3500.00
XI.	Cooperation		470.00
1.	Cooperative Education and Training	CS	150.00
2.	Assistance to NCDC for development of cooperatives	CS	320.00

1	2	3	4
XII.	Extension		2670.00
1.	Extension Support to Central Institutes of DOE	cs	70.00
2.	Agri-Clinics/ Agri-Business Centres	cs	150.00
3.	Mass Media use in Agr, Ext.	cs	450.00
4.	Support to State Ext. Services	css	2000.00
XIII.	Directorate of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (DES)		350.00
1.	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development	cs	150.00
2.	Improvement of Agriculture Statistics	cs	150.00
3.	Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land based observation (FASAL)	cs	50.00
XIV.	Agriculture Census		80.00
1.	Agriculture Census	cs	80.00
XV.	Agricultural Marketing		936.00
1.	Marketing Research Surveys and Marketing Information Network (MRIN)	cs	15.00
2.	Grant in aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	cs	15.00
3.	Strengthening Agmark Grading & Export Quality Control	cs	6.00
4.	Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation	cs	380.00
5.	Gramin Bhandaran Yojana	cs	400.00
6.	Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)	cs	120.00
XVI.	Information Technology		350.00
1.	Strengthening of IT apparatus in Agriculture & Cooperation (HQ) including Early Warning System	cs	350.00
XVII.	Trade		5.00
1.	Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture	cs	5.00
XVIII.	Secretariat Eco. Service		5.00
1.	Secretariat Economic Service	cs	5.00
XIX.	Macro Management		5500.00
1.	Macro Management of Agriculture (css)	css	5500.00
	Total		41337.00

1	2	3	4
	State Plan Schemes		
XX.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	State Plan Schemes	25000.00
XXI.	Watershed Development in shifting cultivation areas of North Eastern States*	State Plan Schemes	240.00
	Total		25240.00
	Grand Total		66577.00

Statement II

Salient features of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM): In order to provide flexibility to the States in implementation based on regionally differentiated approach, to promote crop diversification and to provide a focused approach, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented since 1.4.2004 by merging the four erstwhile schemes of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP); National Pulses Development Project (NPDP); Oilpalm Development (OPDP) and Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP).

2. National Horticulture Mission: The Mission was launched in 2005-06 in order to give a new impetus/momentum to development of horticulture to generate employment and enhance farm incomes. The Mission aims at addressing problems related to generation of technology, production, post harvest management and processing and marketing under one umbrella in the horticulture sector.

3. Micro Irrigation: In dry land/rainfed areas it is necessary to increase water use efficiency for optimum utilization of available water, reduce the cost of production and to stabilize production. In order to ensure optimum utilization of water resources a scheme called Micro Irrigation was approved for implementation in March: 2006. Its main objective is to increase the area under efficient methods of irrigation viz drip and sprinkler irrigation as

these methods have been recognized as the only alternative for efficient use of surface as well as ground water resources.

4. National Bamboo Mission: Recognizing the potential of bamboo in terms of employment generation and providing sustainable livelihood to farmers, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled National Bamboo Mission was approved by the Government in October, 2006 to promote growth of the bamboo sector through area based regionally differentiated strategies; increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas; introduce appropriate varieties to enhance yields; promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo based handicrafts; and generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youths.

5. National Food Security Mission: The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has launched of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Food Security Mission (NFSM)" to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The NFSM has three components viz. NFSM-Rice, NFSM- Wheat and NFSM- Pulses. The salient aspect of the Mission is that it has been conceptualized to target those districts which have lower productivity than the State average productivity but have the potential to augment the productivity and production of the three crops, i.e. rice, wheat and pulses. The scheme is being implemented.

6. Technology Mission on Coconut: This programme has been under/implementation since 1982-83 and is being carried out by Coconut Development Board. The main objectives are expansion of area under coconut and integrated development of coconut industry in the country. The Mission has helped to stimulate product diversification, value addition, market promotion, awareness, creation and generation of demand for coconut and its products.

7. Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms: A new centrally sponsored scheme titled "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" was launched in March, 2005 with the objective of making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of promoting new institutional arrangement namely the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) for technology dissemination particularly at District level and below.

8. Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme: This scheme has been formulated with the objective to ensuring that central assistance is spent on focused and specific interventions for development of agriculture in areas of priority of different States. It became operational in 2000-01 in all States and UTs. The Scheme provides sufficient flexibility to the States to develop and pursue programmes on the basis of their regional priorities mainly connected with development of rice, wheat, sugarcane and coarse cereals through an appropriate mix of measures aimed at enhancement of soil health, supply of quality seeds and other inputs and promotion of agricultural mechanization. The Scheme also lays special emphasis on natural resource management through watershed development management approach.

Central Sector Schemes

1. Jute Technology Mission (JTM-Mini Mision-II):

This is a new initiative approved by the Government in June 2006 for the overall development of jute sector both in terms of increase in productivity and improving the quality of the fibre.

2. National Project on Organic farming: The scheme on National Project on Organic Farming aims at (a) capacity building through service provides; (b) financial support to the production units of bio fertilizers, compost and vermin compost etc.; (c) human resources development through trainings on certification and inspection, production technology etc.; (d) field demonstration programmes on Organic Farming; (e) development of model organic farms; (f) market development for organic standards; (g) support to new initiatives on technology related to organic farming; (h) formulation of regulatory mechanism of organic farming; and (i) creation of awareness about organic farming.

3. Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds: The Central Sector restructured Scheme "Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities

for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" in operation since 2005-06 essentially aims at ensuring production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all crops to make sufficient quantities of seeds available to farmers in time at affordable price, including those in remote areas, not easily accessible by rail/road.

4. Agricultural Extension: For improving and strengthening agricultural extension services in the private sector, efficient use and easier availability of inputs and utilization of skilled and technical manpower in the agriculture sector, a scheme of Agri-clinics and Agri-Business Centres has been taken up. Besides, a scheme of Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension is being implemented to provide information to farmers on matters related to agriculture production. In order to help farmers in tackling problems relating to pest attack, plant disease, use of inputs, a scheme of 'Kissan Call Centres' is being implemented.

5. Agricultural Marketing: The reformation of the agricultural marketing sector is another important area to which the Government is attaching a lot of significance. Post-harvest and marketing infrastructure, including grading, packaging, transportation and storage, needs to be created on a large scale. The main objectives of the scheme titled "Construction of Rural Godowns (Grameen Bhandaran Yojana)" include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas for storage of farm produce. The scheme also enables prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit.; The main objective of the Scheme titled "Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization" is to develop marketing infrastructure in the country to cater to the post-harvest requirement of production and marketable surplus of various farm products and allied sectors including dairy, meat, fisheries and minor forest produce. The Scheme is reform-linked and is being implemented in those States/UTs which amend their respective Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts, wherever required, to allow direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of markets in

6. Post Harvest Technology and Management: Recognising the importance of Post Harvest Technology in the Agriculture Sector, a new Scheme on "Post Harvest Technology and Management" has been launched. The focus area of the Scheme is be primary processing on the farm; scientific storage and cold chain facilities; packaging and transport; and technology for by- product management.

7. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme: For coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology and to help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

8. Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension: To provide agriculture information and knowledge to farmers using infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio is utilized.

State Plan Scheme

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) under State Plan: In pursuance of the decision taken in the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council (NDC), held on the 29th May 2007, the Department has launched a new scheme "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana" (RKVY) for its implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan with a Plan Outlay of Rs. 25,000 crore. The scheme envisages a quantifiable increase in agriculture and allied sector production, productivity and farm income and reduction in yield gaps.

[English]

Increase in Prices of Poultry Feed

4003. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poultry producers are facing hardship due to rise in prices of poultry feed including soyabean and maize;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure availability of poultry feed at affordable prices;

(d) whether requests from several States have been received by the Union Government for setting up Poultry Process Zone in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) to

(c) This Department has not received representation regarding hardship faced by poultry producers due to rise in prices of poultry feed. However, Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association (CLFMA of India) has informed about rise in price of feed ingredients viz. soyabean and maize. Food Corporation of India is disposing, through tender sale, stocks of maize, bajra, jowar and ragi procured by State Governments which are not required for distribution under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) or Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Government periodically considers banning exports of maize for a brief period to increase its domestic availability depending upon prevailing market situation. As a long-term measure, Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize is focusing towards increasing yield and quality of maize and oilseeds.

(d) No, Madam

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation for Grain Banks

4004. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains demanded and allocated for Village Grains Banks during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised under the scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove all the duties on the foodgrains allocated under the scheme; 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) to (d) Food grains are allocated to the States @40 quintals per Village Grain Bank sanctioned. Department of Food and Public Distribution has allocated 60,896 tons of foodgrains to 18 States under Village Grain Bank Scheme during last three years and current year 2009-10 (upto

November, 2009) as per State-wise details given in the enclosed Statement-I. During the said period, Rs. 101.63 crore have been allocated by Government to States. Rs. 55.95 crore have been utilized by them as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The foodgrains under the Village Grain Bank Scheme are allocated free of cost by the Department to the concerned States for establishment of Village Grain Banks. There are no duties imposed by the Central Governments are expected to impose no levy/tax on them.

Statement I

Foodgrains allocated to the States under village grain bank scheme by department of food and public distribution during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to November, 2009)

(Figures in Tons)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Foodgrains allocated by Department of Food & Public Distribution				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,972	-	-	6,512	21,484
2.	Assam	400	-	-	-	400
3.	Bihar	-	1,660	-	-	1,660
4.	Chhattisgarh	6,568	-	-	-	6,568
5.	Gujarat	904	512	-	-	1,416
6.	Himachal Pradesh	220	-	-	-	220
7.	Kerala	-	1,548	-	-	1,548
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1,436	5,996	-	7,432
9.	Maharashtra	5,508	-	-	-	5,508
10.	Manipur	372	396	404	-	1,172
11.	Nagaland	600	600	-	-	1,200
12.	Orissa	-	1,040	-	-	1,040
13.	Rajasthan	-	2,200	-	-	2,200
14.	Sikkim	320	-	-	-	320
15.	Uttarakhand	220	-	-	-	220
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2,000	-	3,124	-	5,124
17.	Tripura	-	-	104	-	104
18.	West Bengal	680	1,000	-	1,600	3,280
	Total	32,764	10,392	9,628	8,112	60,896

Statement II

Funds allocated by department of food and public distribution and utilized by State Governments under village grain bank scheme during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto November, 2009)

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		Funds allocated	Funds utilized								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.60	23.60	-	-	-	-	12.07	*	35.67	23.60
2.	Assam	0.64	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	0.47
3.	Bihar	-	-	2.90	*	-	-	-	-	2.90	*
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.45	10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.45	10.45
5.	Gujarat	1.34	1.34	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	1.34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	*
7.	Kerala	-	-	2.61	*	-	-	-	-	2.61	*
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2.19	2.19	10.58	1.83	-	-	12.77	4.02
9.	Maharashtra	9.35	7.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.38	7.38
10.	Manipur	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.69	0.81	*	-	-	2.09	1.28
11.	Nagaland	0.95	0.95	1.05	1.05	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
12.	Orissa	-	-	1.82	*	-	-	-	-	1.82	*
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	3.53	*	-	-	-	-	3.53	*
14.	Sikkim	0.51	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	*
15.	Uttarakhand	0.35	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	*
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2.58	2.58	-	-	5.21	*	-	-	7.79	2.58
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	0.21	*	-	-	0.21	*
18.	West Bengal	1.08	1.08	1.75	1.75	-	-	3.52	*	6.35	2.83
Total		51.79	48.44	17.44	5.68	16.81	1.83	15.59	-	101.63	55.95

*Certificate of Utilization is yet to be received from concerned State Governments.

Promotion of Small Industries

4005. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes/programmes have been initiated for the development including competitive edge of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas identified for the purpose; and

(d) the achievement of the schemes in promoting MSMEs in the country?

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

implementing various schemes/programmes in the area of credit, technology, skill development & marketing, for the development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and to enhance their competitiveness. The major schemes/programmes include the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme and Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme. These measures have helped the sector achieve an average annual growth rate of 10.8% over the period 2001-02 to 2006-07.

[English]

Depleting Ground Water

4006. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundwater reserves in several parts of the country have been reported to be receding at an alarming rate;

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

(c) the extent to which agriculture productivity is likely to be affected in the country, State-wise and crop-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 Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the Ministry of Water Resources carries out surveys, monitoring and exploration activities to delineate potential aquifer zones and to assess their yield characteristics. The CGWB in association with State Ground Water Organizations also carries out periodic assessment of the availability of ground water in the country.

As per the assessment carried out in the year 2004, total annual replenishable ground water resources of the country have been assessed as 433 Billion Cubic Metres (bcm) and the net annual ground water availability is estimated as 399 bcm. Existing gross ground water draft as on March, 2004 for all uses is 231 bcm. The stage of ground water development is 58%. The state-wise

availability of ground water resources is given in the statement-I enclosed. As per this assessment, out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 226 units as 'Critical' and 550 as 'Semi-critical'. The State-wise details of over-exploited and critical Blocks/Talukas/Mandals are given in the statement-II enclosed. The data generated through these studies is disseminated to the user agencies in the States.

The results of the studies conducted by the CGWB have revealed that ground water level in various parts of the country is decreasing in various parts of the country due to increasing extraction and less recharge of ground water.

There is no structured study report available to provide information on extent to which agriculture productivity is affected by the receding ground water reservoirs. Government has taken various steps to mitigate the impact of depleting ground water level and also for recharging the ground water. This includes;

- Implementation of demonstrative artificial recharge projects by CGWB.
- Implementation of scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies. The objectives of the scheme cover augmentation of ground water recharge.
- Implementation of Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme aimed at creating awareness about water conservation practices.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.
- Setting up of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for the purpose of regulation of ground water management and development in the country.
- Organization of mass awareness programmes on Water Management, Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.

- Circulation of a Master Plan for artificial recharge of ground water to the States/UTs.
- Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars

& National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation and artificial recharge through people's participation.

Statement I

State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development (Assessment Year 2004)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of ground water development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States		BCM/yr						
1.	Delhi	0.30	0.02	0.28	0.20	0.28	0.48	170
2.	Punjab	23.78	2.33	21.44	30.34	0.83	31.16	145
3.	Rajasthan	11.56	1.18	10.38	11.60	1.39	12.99	125
4.	Haryana	9.31	0.68	8.63	9.10	0.35	9.45	109
5.	Tamil Nadu	23.07	2.31	20.76	16.77	0.88	17.65	85
6.	Gujarat	15.81	0.79	15.02	10.49	0.99	11.49	76
7.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35	6.17	70.18	45.36	3.42	48.78	70
8.	Karnataka	15.93	0.63	15.30	9.75	0.97	10.71	70
9.	Uttarakhand	2.27	0.17	2.10	1.34	0.05	1.39	66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.19	1.86	35.33	16.08	1.04	17.12	48
11.	Maharashtra	32.96	1.75	31.21	14.24	0.85	15.09	48
12.	Kerala	6.84	0.61	6.23	1.82	1.10	2.92	47
13.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50	3.55	32.95	13.88	1.02	14.90	45
14.	West Bengal	30.36	2.90	27.46	10.84	0.81	11.65	42
15.	Bihar	29.19	1.77	27.42	9.39	1.37	10.77	39
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.09	0.02	0.12	30
17.	Goa	0.28	0.02	0.27	0.04	0.03	0.07	27
18.	Assam	27.23	2.34	24.89	4.85	0.59	5.44	22
19.	Jharkhand	5.58	0.33	5.25	0.70	0.38	1.09	21
20.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	1.25	13.68	2.31	0.48	2.80	20
21.	Orissa	23.09	2.08	21.01	3.01	0.84	3.85	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Sikkim	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01	16
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	0.27	2.43	0.10	0.24	0.33	14
24.	Tripura	2.19	0.22	1.97	0.08	0.09	0.17	9
25.	Nagaland	0.36	0.04	0.32	0.00	0.009	0.009	3
26.	Mizoram	0.04	0.004	0.04	0.00	0.0004	0.0004	0.90
27.	Manipur	0.38	0.04	0.34	0.002	0.0005	0.002	0.65
28.	Meghalaya	1.15	0.12	1.04	0.00	0.002	0.002	0.18
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56	0.26	2.30	0.0008	0	0.0008	0.04
Total States		432.42	33.73	398.70	212.38	18.04	230.44	58
Union Territories								
1.	Daman and Diu	0.009	0.0004	0.008	0.007	0.002	0.009	107
2.	Puducherry	0.160	0.016	0.144	0.121	0.030	0.151	105
3.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.009	0.004	0.000	0.002	0.002	63
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	0.003	0.060	0.001	0.007	0.009	14
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330	0.005	0.320	0.000	0.010	0.010	
6.	Chandigarh	0.023	0.002	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Total UTs		0.597	0.036	0.556	0.129	0.051	0.181	33
Grand Total		433.02	33.77	399.25	212.51	18.09	230.62	58

Statement II*Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (Assessment-2004)*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited		Critical		Semi-critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18	77	6	175	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	515	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	0	0	8	5
6.	Delhi	9	7	78	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	31	14	12	5	69	31
9.	Haryana	113	55	49	11	10	5	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	175	65	37	3	2	14	8
14.	Kerala	151	5	3	15	10	30	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8	5	2	19	6
16.	Maharashtra	318	7	2	1	0	23	7
17.	Manipur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	137	103	75	5	4	4	3
23.	Rajasthan	237	140	59	50	21	14	6
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37	33	9	57	15
26.	Tripura	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5	13	2	88	11
28.	Uttaranchal	17	2	12	0	0	3	18
29.	West Bengal	269	0	0	1	0	37	14
Total States		5705	837	15	226	4	546	10
Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		18	2	11	0	0	4	22
Grand Total		5723	839	15	226	4	550	10

CRITERIA FOR CATEGORIZATION

Over-Exploited: Stage of Ground water development->100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development->90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

Semi-Critical: Stage of Ground Water Development- > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

Funding to Terrorists

4007. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the militants/terrorists active in the country are being funded by foreign countries;

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

(c) whether such funding poses a threat to the security of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such fundings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per available information, Militants/terrorists active in India are often funded by their parent outfits based abroad, particularly in Pakistan. These funds are usually often routed through third countries. The details of such cases are not centrally maintained. Such funding poses a threat to the security of the country.

(e) The Central intelligence/security agencies work in close cooperation with their counterparts in the States, which has, *inter-alia*, resulted in the arrest of a number of terrorists involved in facilitating funds/financing of terrorism. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended in 2008 to reinforce the punitive provision to combat the terrorism, which includes strengthening of provisions for Combating the Financing of Terrorism. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 has been amended in 2009, to *inter-alia*, expand the schedule of offences. Certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been included as scheduled offences under Prevention of Money Laundering Act. The FIU-IND is also assisting the law enforcement agencies by way of disseminating financial intelligence.

The issue of terror funding has also been taken up with Pakistan at the bilateral fora.

Participation of Developers in Expressway Programme

4008. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to encourage real estate developers to set up Special Economic Zones around the expressways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projected cost and expressways identified for this project;

(c) whether any viability study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the proposed projects including bidding process for the said expressways under the various phases of the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP), including NHDP phase-VI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Government has approved a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country after due consideration of the views/observations received from the State Governments which include development of total Expressway Network of about 18,637 kms. However, there is no proposal for encouraging real estate developers to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZ) along Expressways.

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, the details of proposed expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI for construction of length of 1000 kms of expressways are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Exnressway	Status
1.	Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway (400 kms)	Feasibility study is in progress and expected to be completed by March, 2010
2.	Delhi-Meerut Expressway (66 kms)	Feasibility study is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2010
3.	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway (334 kms)	The feasibility study is targeted to be completed by May, 2010
4.	Kolkata-Dhanbad Expressway (277 kms)	The feasibility study is targeted to be completed by May, 2010

[Translation]

Support Price for Agricultural Produce

4009. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of declaring Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agriculture products;

(b) whether there is a wide gap between the MSP and the prevailing market price of agricultural products in the country but the benefits of rising prices do not reach the farmers;

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

(d) the criteria for fixing MSP alongwith the suggestions received for reviewing the same; and

(e) the steps taken for providing remunerative price to farmers and improving their living condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging higher investment and production, and also to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The prevailing market prices of many of the agricultural commodities for which MSP is fixed are generally ruling above the respective MSPs.

MSP is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the farmers offered by the Government for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. If the market offers higher price than the MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price.

(d) The Government decides on the Minimum Support Prices for various agricultural commodities, *inter-alia*, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for

Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors which are considered important for fixation of Minimum Support Prices.

The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, *inter-alia*, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on the general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/others, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers etc.

(e) In addition to the announcement of Minimum Support Prices, various schemes are being implemented by the Government such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production and in the overall interests of the farmers.

[English]

Delay in Completion of GQP and NSEW Corridor

4010. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the work of construction on the Golden Quadrilateral Project (GQP) and East-West and North-South (NSEW) Corridor has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in its completion, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned/allocated/utilised on the said work, project-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of the total length of roads covered/targeted to be covered under GQP and NSEW Corridor alongwith the present status of the works being carried out in various States, State-wise and project-wise including Bihar;

(e) whether the quality of roads constructed under GQP is sub-standard;

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

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious and timely completion of GQP and NSEW Corridor and to ensure compliance of quality norms in the construction of roads under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (g) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hejamady Fishing Jetty

4011. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for development of Hejamady Fishing jetty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

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.

Grant of Mining Lease

4012. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies granted permission for mining of various mineral including iron ore, chromite, dolomite and manganese in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, mineral-wise and company-wise including private company;

(b) the estimated quantum of mineral resources/deposits available in the country, mineral-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of mineral exported/imported in the country separately, mineral-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State Governments are the owner of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. They grant the mineral concessions [Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML)] under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957. Prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5(1) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of atomic and metallic minerals specified in Parts B & C of the First Schedule to the Act. Information relating to mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the MMDR Act, 1957, including the status of each proposal, State-wise, mineral-wise and company-wise, is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines (www.mines.nic.in).

(b) State-wise information on resources/deposits of minerals is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(c) Mineral-wise and country-wise export/import data is available on the website of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (www.commerce.nic.in) and the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics [DGCI&S] (www.dgciskol.nic.in).

Crime by Juveniles

4013. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crimes committed by juveniles are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check cases of juvenile crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data on crimes in the country, a total of 21,088, 22,865 and 24,528 cases of crimes by juveniles under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and a total of 4729, 4163 and 3156 cases of crimes by juveniles under various Special and Local Laws (SLL) were reported in the country during the period from 2006 to 2008 respectively.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Expenditure on Advertisements by DAVP

4014. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for issuing advertisements of various Government Ministries/Departments during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the efforts made by the DAVP for public services through advertisements of Government policies and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Details of amount spent by DAVP for issuing advertisements of various Ministries/Departments during each of the last three years and the current year are as below:

2006-07	Rs. 24650.02 lakhs
2007-08	Rs. 214000.78 lakhs
2008-09	Rs. 47214.28 lakhs
2009-10	Rs. 36899.11 lakhs (as on 9.12.2009 committed expenditure)

(b) DAVP has been spreading awareness and information about Government programmes and policies by releasing newspaper advertisements, audio visual advertisements, print publicity, outdoor publicity and exhibitions.

Border Out Posts

4015. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Border Out Posts (BOP) along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border;

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

(c) the details of BOP proposed to set up on the said borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) India-Nepal and India-Bhutan border is being guarded by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). SSB has established 579 Border Out Posts (449 on India-Nepal Border and 130 on India-Bhutan Border) against 582 BOPs sanctioned. The establishment of BOPs is a continuous process and is done on need basis.

[Translation]

Involvement of Officers in Corruption

4016. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of indulgence of public servants and senior officers in corrupt practices;

(b) if so, whether action has been taken against erring public servants and senior officers by the CBI;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to intensify such operations in view of increasing corruption in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Livestock Census

4017. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 18th Livestock Census has been conducted in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise including milch/nonmilch animals;

(c) whether livestock population including indigenous cow species is on the decline as per the latest census;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase and improve the breed of livestock 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 State-wise and category-wise details of animals as per Livestock Census 2007 are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The category-wise details as per 2003 & 2007 Livestock Censuses are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) Following steps are taken to increase and improve the breed of livestock in the country:

(i) Government is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October 2000. The project envisages genetic up-gradation of bovine population on priority basis.

(ii) Government is also implementing three Central Sector Schemes, namely, (1) Central Cattle Breeding Farms to produce elite bulls for supplying to the State/breeding agencies for induction in their breeding programmes to upgrade the quality and productivity of the livestock in the country; (2) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute to produce frozen semen doses of indigenous/exotic, crossbred cattle and Murrah bulls for use in Artificial Insemination under breeding programme of the country and (3) Central Herd Registration Scheme for registration of elite cows and buffaloes of national important breeds and for identification and location of superior germ plasm.

(iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking research programmes for the improvement of various breeds of livestock and poultry in different agro climatic regions of the country through institute based projects and All India Coordinated Research/Network Projects.

Statement I

State-wise and Category-wise total number of livestock - 2007

State/UT Code	State/UT	Cattle (Exotic/Crossbred)	Cattle (Indigenous)	Buffaloes	Yaks	Mithun	Sheeps	Goats	Pigs	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,80,724	17,65,426	10,51,490	61,910	0	36,80,232	20,68,653	888	1,66,932	42,387	24,126	1,581
2.	Himachal Pradesh	8,02,505	14,76,040	7,61,584	1,705	14	9,01,223	12,40,793	2,493	13,151	18,985	7,376	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Punjab	12,77,502	4,99,436	50,61,554	0	0	2,08,130	2,90,002	25,664	32,591	6,082	4,935	2,183
4.	Chandigarh	13,600	3,410	51,016	0	0	108	1,582	652	954	199	0	7
5.	Uttarakhand	3,39,427	18,95,689	12,19,527	50	0	2,90,405	13,35,302	19,492	15,397	24,084	1,262	1
6.	Haryana	5,63,237	10,00,202	59,30,555	0	0	8,84,421	5,39,230	1,34,597	25,715	10,370	4,834	38,622
7.	Delhi	44,483	47,462	2,78,304	0	0	5,949	20,836	19,989	651	44	382	3
8.	Rajasthan	8,06,762	1,09,45,365	1,08,82,999	0	0	1,10,64,889	2,10,07,944	2,06,728	24,573	876	1,00,176	4,18,581
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19,39,684	1,67,22,108	2,36,41,701	0	0	11,84,156	1,47,22,368	13,55,706	1,22,740	29,669	84,634	8,994
10.	Bihar	12,74,000	94,55,000	57,43,000	0	0	3,82,000	94,90,000	6,72,000	1,17,000	4,000	23,000	1,000
11.	Sikkim	72,876	61,806	243	5,201	0	2,519	91,912	35,161	3	0	0	12
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	28,784	4,65,647	3,208	14,176	2,18,201	11,938	2,89,700	3,52,719	5,691	12	10	11
13.	Nagaland	2,53,994	2,15,824	35,022	2	33,385	3,649	1,78,072	6,97,791	799	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	65,694	2,76,262	62,167	0	10,024	8,696	50,577	3,13,882	1,218	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	10,878	23,638	5,882	0	1,939	512	10,327	2,66,769	1,344	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	75,518	8,71,244	13,967	0	0	3,685	6,30,527	2,60,891	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	29,643	8,45,979	21,243	2	0	23,462	3,58,340	5,19,126	1,702	0	19	6
18.	Assam	4,40,000	79,99,000	6,78,000	0	0	1,70,000	29,87,000	15,43,000	12,000	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	26,42,065	1,65,46,049	7,63,717	0	0	15,77,193	1,50,62,266	8,14,602	6,222	84	20	261
20.	Jharkhand	1,82,145	78,00,013	13,22,046	0	556	4,75,309	60,78,049	7,11,605	4,922	22	808	0
21.	Orissa	8,48,917	1,10,10,702	14,86,720	153	0	18,55,476	58,61,527	12,91,025	222	141	397	13
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,85,761	93,00,419	1,603,523	0	0	1,39,910	27,66,391	4,12,319	708	0	148	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5,01,130	2,12,45,690	89,87,388	0	0	3,84,353	88,98,129	1,86,689	27,218	2,519	20,012	4,423
24.	Gujarat	11,42,189	68,33,535	87,73,569	0	0	20,01,564	46,40,137	21,785	14,003	22	50,176	38,454
25.	Daman and Diu	108	3,191	1,038	0	0	0	2,566	170	9	0	0	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,376	56,565	4,459	0	0	11	25,665	220	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	29,40,666	1,23,97,424	52,43,308	2	0	25,00,148	97,45,727	2,83,046	29,296	34	27,155	120
28.	Andhra Pradesh	18,97,584	93,25,460	1,32,71,714	0	0	2,55,39,386	96,26,022	4,38,653	25,972	0	49,801	121
29.	Karnataka	21,91,873	83,04,422	43,21,153	0	0	95,32,761	61,43,294	2,77,760	11,087	141	25,021	201
30.	Goa	16,318	54,578	37,194	0	0	123	10,966	57,524	12	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	3,630	3,158	0	0	0	0	75,583	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	11,16,635	6,03,060	65,641	0	0	2,322	16,48,035	57,046	64	216	30	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	51,73,768	32,22,720	11,17,851	86	0	53,65,474	74,26,834	2,13,004	4,855	26	12,920	5,407
34.	Pondicherry	76,418	8,265	2,782	0	0	4,463	67,960	604	14	0	54	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,115	37,095	10,248	0	0	0	64,513	47,634	0	0	3	0
All India		2,86,52,009	16,13,21,884	10,24,53,813	83,287	2,64,119	6,82,04,467	13,34,56,829	1,12,41,234	6,67,065	1,39,913	4,37,299	5,20,046

Note:

(i) For Assam and Bihar, data for 17th Livestock Census (2003) have been used due to non-availability of data for quick results of 18th Livestock Census.

(ii) Figures are updated as on 06.12.2009.

Statement II**LIVESTOCK POPULATION**

(In Thousand)

Sl.No.	Category	2003	2007*	% Increase/Decrease
1.	Cattle (Exotic/Crossbreed)	24686	28652	16.07
2.	Cattle (Indigenous)	160495	161322	0.52
3.	Buffaloes	97922	102454	4.63
4.	Yaks	65	83	28.13
5.	Mithun	278	264	-4.99
6.	Sheeps	61469	68204	10.96
7.	Goats	124358	133457	7.32
8.	Pigs	13519	11241	-16.85
9.	Horses & Ponies	751	667	-11.18
10.	Mules	176	140	-20.50
11.	Donkeys	650	437	-32.72
12.	Camels	632	520	-17.71
Total Livestock		485001	507442	4.63 *

*The figures of 18th Livestock Census are provisional.

Source: 17th and 18th Livestock Censuses, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries.

Performance in Olympic Games

4018. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian sports persons have not been able to improve their performance in successive Olympic Games;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the same and has prepared any long term action plan for improving the performance of Indian sports persons in the Olympics;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints on nepotism and favouritism in the selection of sports persons for the said games; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken to infuse transparency in the selection process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) to (d) While there has been some improvement in performance of Indian sportspersons at the Olympics, which is evident from the individual medals won in the disciplines of Shooting, Boxing and Wrestling at the last Olympics Games, 2008 held in Beijing, it is a fact that the level of performance at Olympics has not been satisfactory. The primary reasons for this are two fold viz. a lack of access to organized sports infrastructure and inadequacy of competitions, particularly in rural areas. These limitations have resulted in a very narrow pool of talented sportspersons, which has, in turn, affected our potential to perform better at international sporting events. The Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which has been recently introduced by the Government,

addresses both these constraints by promoting sports infrastructure and providing organized sports competitions at grassroot level. In addition, the Government has also taken up events specific action plans for preparation of our athletes. Currently, the plans for forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010 and Asian Games, 2010 are under implementation.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Police-Population Ratio

4019. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist a mismatch between the actual strength and the sanctioned strength of the police personnel in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor, State-wise in the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to improve the police-population ratio in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement indicating the sanctioned, actual strength and vacancies thereof of police personnel in various States, including Uttar Pradesh, as on 01.01.2008, compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) 'Police' is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police-population ratio rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums by the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in police forces.

Statement

Sanctioned and Actual Police Strength and Vacancies their of As on 01.01.2008

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Strength of State Police (Civil and and Armed)		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108,075	88,807	19,268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,018	5,723	295
3.	Assam	62,920	51,499	11421
4.	Bihar*	74,188	52,075	22,113
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,236	27,369	14,867
6.	Goa	5,055	4,670	385
7.	Gujarat	74,868	72,838	2,030
8.	Haryana	52,136	49,443	2,693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,369	11,845	2,524
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94,763	58,003	36,760
11.	Jharkhand	54,277	51,828	2,449
12.	Karnataka	88,679	71,226	17,453

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	43,909	39,137	4,772
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,826	69,844	6,982
15.	Maharashtra	201,251	151,999	49,252
16.	Manipur	19,064	15,414	3,650
17.	Meghalaya	11,293	9,248	2,045
18.	Mizoram	9,115	8,328	787
19.	Nagaland	33,487	33,487	-
20.	Orissa	47,216	38,492	8,724
21.	Punjab	71,869	67,645	4,224
22.	Rajasthan.	72,626	66,020	6,606
23.	Sikkim	3,886	3,604	282
24.	Tamil Nadu	102,421	87,973	14,448
25.	Tripura	25,918	21,159	4,759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	166,152	143,885	22,267
27.	Uttarakhand	21,389	17,443	3,946
28.	West Bengal	83,377	70,370	13,007
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,902	2,647	255
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,308	320
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204	179	25
32.	Daman and Diu	246	217	29
33.	Delhi	67,420	79,450	12,030
34.	Lakshadweep	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	3,083	2,418	665
	All India	1,746,215	1,478,888	267,327

*As on 01.01.2007.

Source: BPR&D Report 15.12.2009.

Abuse of Children in TV Programme

4020. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding abuse of children in the reality shows/other programmes telecast by a number of TV Channels;

(b) if so, the details and nature of complaints received by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has examined this aspect; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) There are a total of 4 complaints received by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Ministry of Women and Child Development. These complaints allege emotional trauma, separation, anxiety, stress, lack of rest, leisure, sleep disorder etc. to children, in three reality shows/TV programmes.

(c) and (d) The NCPCR has taken cognizance of these complaints and has initiated action to satisfy whether the allegations made are violating child rights.

In the case of the Reality Show, 'Pati Patni Aur Woh' aired an NDTV Imagine Channel, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued a Show Cause Notice on 06.10.2009 as it appeared that the Reality Show denigrated the children and that there was indecent exploitation of them in the pursuit of entertainment. The reply of the channel has been received which is under examination.

Stock Limiting Orders

4021. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a few States have issued stock limiting orders despite repeated reminders by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the names of the States where such orders have been passed;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to impose some restrictions on certain States, which have not imposed stock limits so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the

provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent mal-practices in essential commodities. To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose 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 for the period upto 30.09.2010. 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 stock-holding/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.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have fixed the stock limits as per their requirement. As per information furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations 23 State Governments/UTs have either issued stock limits for all the six items or for individual items or have issued only licensing requirements/ stock declaration (of these 23, 18 States/UTs have actually issued stock limit Orders; 5 States/UTs have issued licensing requirements/stock declarations). The names of the States/Union Territories which have fixed the stock limits and have issued licensing requirements/ stock declaration orders are as under:

Names of States/UTs which have fixed the stock limits.	Name of States/UTs which have issued licensing requirements/stock declaration orders.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Assam
Chhattisgarh	Chandigarh

1	2
Delhi	Himachal Pradesh
Gujarat	Meghalaya
Jharkhand	Haryana
Karnataka	
Kerala	
Maharashtra	
Madhya Pradesh	
Orissa	
Punjab	
Rajasthan	
Tamil Nadu	
Uttar Pradesh	
West Bengal	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
Uttarakhand	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
18	5

(c) and (d) No, Madam, there is no such proposal.

Forensic Laboratories

4022. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Forensic laboratories functioning in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up private/mobile forensic labs in the private sector and rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the funds likely to be incurred and security related measures being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the quality of Indian Forensic Laboratories are not at par with the International standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of Forensic Science Laboratories at Central Government level are as under:-

- (i) Central Forensic Science Laboratories-4 (At Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Kolkata & Delhi)
- (ii) Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents-3 (At Hyderabad, Kolkata & Shimla)
- (iii) Central Finger Print Bureau-1 (At Delhi)
- (iv) Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD)-1 (At Hyderabad)
- (v) At State Government level there are 26 main Forensic Science Laboratories. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal by the Ministry of Home affairs for setting up of Forensic Science Laboratories in the Private Sector.

(d) and (e) Upgradation of Forensic capabilities in the country is an ongoing process for which constant efforts are being made keeping in view the new research and advancement in technology. In order to upgrade the investigation techniques and bridge the gap in crime investigation methods, under the 11th Five Year Plan Scheme there is an approved composite Plan Scheme *viz.* Modernisation of Forensic Science Applications for Directorate of Forensic Science and its outlying units with an outlay of Rs. 200 crores. The Composite Scheme was approved in October 2008, there are 26 Plan Schemes which *inter-alia* contains the scheme of establishment of New Hi-Tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEsQD), Creation of National DNA database facility, Creation of New Forensic divisions/ Modernization of CFSLs and GEsQD etc. All these efforts would improve Forensic Science capabilities in consonance with international standards.

Statement*Main Forensic Science Laboratories at State level*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Lab
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	1
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Maharashtra	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Orissa	1
20.	Punjab	1
21.	Rajasthan	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	1
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1
25.	Uttarakhand	1
26.	West Bengal	1
Total		26

Doping Cases of Weightlifters

4023. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Weightlifting Federation (IWF) has been banned by the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) as several weightlifters failed the dope test in various international events;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of fine imposed on the IWF for such incidents;

(c) the details of sports persons on whom ban has been imposed during each of the last three years and the current year, discipline-wise and action taken in each case; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents including use of drugs in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) and (b) No communication regarding ban/imposition of penalty on Indian Weightlifting Federation has been received from the International Weightlifting Federation in this regard.

(c) The Anti Doping Rules of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) became operational with effect from 1st January, 2009. Two year's sanction has been imposed on 24 sportspersons (Bodybuilding-16, Athletics-4, Weightlifting & Powerlifting-2 each) by the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel so far. The decisions in respect of 4 sportspersons (Bodybuilding-3 & Athletic-1) have been reserved by the above Panel. Eleven dope positive cases (Bodybuilding-7, Cycling-2, Weightlifting & Boxing-1 each) have been referred to the above Panel for fixing date and time for the hearings after completion of their 'A' & 'B' Sample Analysis. Adverse Analytic Findings in respect of 13 sportspersons (Weightlifting-7, Athletics & Bodybuilding-2 each, Cycling & Judo-1 each) have been reported recently. Decision in respect to imposition of ban on them will be taken after completion of their 'B' Sample Analysis and presenting their cases before the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel by National Anti Doping Agency.

(d) Government has set up a National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), an apex body, to enforce the Anti Doping Code, which is applicable to all sports federations in the country. The penal provisions under the code, which include life ban on participation in sports events, are aimed at seeming as a deterrent. In addition, NADA also organizes workshops, seminars, etc. to educate the target group against the harmful effects of doping.

Tax for Construction of Roads

4024. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax is being collected from the consumers in the form of cess on various products for construction of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of products on which cess is being levied during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total amount collected as tax realisation during the above period and the amount of tax estimated to be collected in the current Plan Period, year-wise and product-wise;

(d) the projects identified in this regard, State-wise and project-wise: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.

SINGH): (a) to (c) At present Rs. 2.00 per litre is collected as additional duty of excise and custom on both petrol and high speed diesel which is initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter, Parliament by appropriation transfer the amount, after adjusting cost of collection, to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The cess so collected under CRF is thereafter distributed by Planning Commission among three Ministries *i.e.* Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the manner prescribed under Section 10(viii) of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. Cess collected on petrol and high speed diesel for the current financial year will be available after closing of the financial year. Details of cess collected for the last three years are given hereunder:-

Year	Amount collected (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	12206.54
2007-08	13264.41
2008-09	15198.23

(d) and (e) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways give administrative approval to CRF works received from States/UTs. The State-wise details of estimates/proposals received and administratively approved under CRF during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 31.10.09) are given in the enclosed Statement. This Ministry's guidelines to the States specify that such CRF works are to be completed within a period of 2 years. State Governments are regularly requested to increase the pace of the progress of CRF works and the progress of utilization of funds from CRF is monitored quarterly.

Statement

State-wise details of estimates/proposals received and administratively approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Number of CRF estimates received				Number of CRF estimates administratively approved			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31.10.09)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31.10.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	104	447	373	22	104	447	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	1	7	11	5	1	6
3.	Assam	5	6	8	0	5	6	8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	5	10	2	0	5	10	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	11	15	11	10	2	10	0
6.	Goa	3	0	13	11	3	0	8	0
7.	Gujarat	27	50	79	25	27	50	79	0
8.	Haryana	2	9	10	14	2	9	10	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	7	4	2	4	7	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7	25	0	2	7	18	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	0	7	1	8	0	7	1
12.	Karnataka	249	4	354	0	249	4	354	0
13.	Kerala	4	8	18	9	4	8	18	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71	30	40	34	27	18	11	24
15.	Maharashtra	64	45	167	195	64	45	139	46
16.	Manipur	2	1	6	9	2	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	3
18.	Mizoram	4	10	0	8	4	10	0	0
19.	Orissa	12	14	20	9	12	14	15	0
21.	Punjab	6	7	15	15	6	7	13	11
22.	Sikkim	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	67	18	73	39	67	18	73	0
25.	Tripura	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17	22	50	60	17	18	20	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1	16	1	0	0	6	0
28.	West Bengal	2	3	9	9	2	0	5	0

[Translation]

EL Nino Effect

4025. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the EL Nino will have an adverse impact on the monsoon and Kharif sowing in the year 2010;

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

(c) if so, likely effect on the agricultural production;

(d) whether the Government is prepared to tackle the situation in view of the possibility of shortage of foodgrains due to the continuous decline in foodgrain production; 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) No, Madam. Analysis of the long term data suggests there is an inverse relationship between the E1 Nino events and Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR). The 132-year historical rainfall record reveals that severe droughts in India have always been accompanied by E1 Nino events. Yet E1 Nino events have not always produced severe droughts. There is no one-to-one relationship. 126 year record (1880-2005) suggests, only less than half of E1 Nino events are associated with deficient rainfall over India and in other E1 Nino years. ISMR was normal or excess. E1 Nino is one of the factor of determining the ISMR variability and not the sole factor in itself.

(d) and (e) The Government has been closely monitoring the situation arising out of deficit rainfall and its impact on food grain production. Presently, the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool are adequate to meet requirement of the existing levels of allocations to the States and UTs under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

[English]

MSP for Crops

4026. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the Minimum Support Prices for various crops during the last three years, year-wise and crop-wise; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A statement indicating the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif and Rabi crops from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) The Government fixes the MSP, *inter-alia*, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) and the views of the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments as well as other important factors such as cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effects on the general price level, international market prices etc. The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interests of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices

(According to Crop Year)
(Rs. Per Quintal)

Sl.No.	Commodity	Variety	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
KHARIF CROPS					
1.	Paddy	Common	645\$/850~	850\$	950&
		Grade 'A'	675\$/800	880\$	980&
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	600	840	840
		Maldandi	620	860	860
3.	Bajra		600	840	840
4.	Maize		620	840	840
5.	Ragi		600	915	915

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Arhar(tur)		1550^^	2000	2300
7.	Moong		1700^^	2520	2760
8.	Urad		1700^^	2520	2520
9.	Cotton	F-414/H-777/J34	1800*	2500 ^a	2500 ^a
		H-4	2030**	3000 ^{aa}	3000 ^{aa}
10.	Groundnut in Shell		1550	2100	2100
11.	Sunflower Seed		1510	2215	2215
12.	Soyabean Black	Black	910	1350	1350
		Yellow	1050	1390	1390
13.	Sesamum		1580	2750	2850
14.	Nigerseed		1240	2405	2405
RABI CROPS					
15.	Wheat		1000	1080	1100
16.	Barley		650	680	750
17.	Gram		1600	1730	1760
18.	Masur (Lentil)		1700	1870	1870
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		1800	1830	1830
20.	Safflower		1650	1650	1680
21.	Toria		1735	1735	
OTHER CROPS					
22.	Copra	Milling	3620	3660	4450
	(Calender Year)	Ball	3870	3910	4700
	De-husked Coconut				
23.	(Calender Year)		~	988	1200
24.	Jute		1055	1250	1375
25.	Sugarcane		81.18	81.18	129.84***

\$\$ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal was payable over the MSP.

\$ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal was payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

* Medium Staple.

** Long Staple.

^^ A bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal was payable over & above the MSP.

~ From 12.06.2008

a Staple length (mm) of 24.5-25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1

aa Staple length (mm) of 29.5-30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5-4.3

& An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal is payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

*** Fair and remunerative price.

*[Translation]***Illicit/Spurious Liquor**

4027. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of large scale production/consumption of spurious/illicit liquor in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who died after consuming spurious/illicit liquor during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of cases registered, accused persons arrested and chargesheeted/ convicted during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether such crimes is running in connivance with the officers of the Excise Department and Police Department;

(e) if so, the method of detection and details of such officers alongwith the action taken against them; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such accidents/death of innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) "Intoxicating liquors" are specifically covered by entry 8 of List II (State List) of Schedule 7 to the Constitution of India and the States have the exclusive power to regulate their production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale.

"Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdiction.

However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on crimes in the country on the basis of reports received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per information compiled by the NCRB, a total of 146973, 143311 and 161685 cases were reported in the country under Excise Act during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively, whereas, a total of 315883, 344356 and 361940 cases were respectively reported under Prohibition Act during the same period. The State/UT-wise details of number of persons who died due to consumption of spurious/Poisonous -Liquor during 2006, 2007 and 2008 are enclosed as Statement-I. The State/UT-wise number of cases registered, accused persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted under the Excise Act during 2006 to 2008 are enclosed as Statement-II, while similar details during the same period under the Prohibition Act are enclosed as Statement-III.

The information regarding the connivance of Excise/Police officers in such crimes, the method of detection and the details regarding action taken against any such officer(s) is not maintained by the NCRB.

Statement I

State/UT-wise number of deaths due to Spurious/Poisonous liquor during 2006 to 2008

Sl.No.	States	2006			2007			2008*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85	19	104	63	22	6	85	38	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	29	23	52	41	27	68	65	21	86
5.	Chhatisgarh	24	14	38	22	17	39	23	5	28
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	35	20	55	70	14	84	73	18	91
8.	Haryana	8	1	9	13	57	61	8	69	44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	17	4	21	27	4	31	14	4	18
12.	Karnataka	13	5	18	81	61	142	132	56	188
13.	Kerala	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	13	42	14	0	14	24	2	26
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	39	51
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	13	1	14	18	4	22	1	0	1
21.	Punjab	66	37	103	127	48	175	167	52	219
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	3	0	0	2	28	0	28
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	100	25	125	107	28	135	94	7	101
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	78	13	91	47	3	50	50	61	56
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	3	1	4	182	143	325	183	152	335
Total (States)		506	177	683	848	385	1233	1000	350	1350
Union Territories										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	12	6	18	3	5	8
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		1	1	2	12	6	18	3	5	8
Total (All India)		507	178	685	860	391	1251	1003	355	1358

*Provisional data

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Statement II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons convicted (PCV) Under Excise Act during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State	2006						2007						2008*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1272	1190	515	1670	1637	623	1958	1586	600	2621	2338	784	1933	1938	675	2152	2373	814
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	33	33	10	37	46	67	43	29	49	46	44	30	62	44	16	54	60	10
4.	Bihar	1645	1423	331	2381	2232	491	1947	1667	153	2931	2522	239	1627	1391	280	1983	1881	380
5.	Chhattisgarh	11670	11701	8629	11749	11792	8087	11595	11563	8049	11685	11632	7767	13267	13253	7891	13363	13145	6436
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	19	19	0
8.	Haryana	10797	10367	5301	11661	11367	5600	7848	8381	6028	8686	9257	6446	11637	11421	12597	14323	14160	15120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3442	3151	445	3523	3241	486	2343	2803	494	2626	3150	442	2587	2597	801	2666	2678	841
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	406	415	281	641	533	318	306	308	175	394	393	207	383	321	154	398	401	169
11.	Jharkhand	275	257	82	399	376	111	263	214	87	473	525	107	220	229	56	349	328	96
12.	Karnataka	1954	1388	380	3006	2583	671	3641	2516	378	4548	4096	566	6581	5983	568	8625	8087	712
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22605	22606	22890	23152	23166	21221	21576	21560	22203	22518	22504	22462	24631	24617	22638	25214	25206	22956
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	1	7	1	6	17	17	9	0	9	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	63	67	41	66	52	41	91	81	64	93	77	64	51	48	42	52	48	42
20.	Orissa	8849	8883	678	10324	10265	657	75	1260	392	7783	7815	526	7225	7180	376	7472	7557	376
21.	Punjab	9636	11203	8698	9960	11590	8415	93	8162	8353	9747	8497	8515	8462	9255	12404	8844	10087	12692
22.	Rajasthan	9329	9320	7883	10140	10135	8418	92	9177	6663	9909	9908	7308	10386	10332	5626	11147	11150	6616
23.	Sikkim	99	99	99	99	99	99	123	123	123	123	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40362	40411	31704	41991	42086	33113	46546	46361	30426	48001	47792	31499	63185	63164	42772	65328	65330	43507
27.	Uttarakhand	3041	3155	1778	3302	3448	2761	3199	3200	1423	3336	3295	1970	2786	2708	2537	2994	2912	4119
28.	West Bengal	344	456	406	441	530	415	218	217	86	327	292	86	282	176	97	327	199	100
	Total State	125823	126125	90151	134444	135178	91594	127752	119209	85747	135854	134261	89147	155332	154681	109539	165310	165630	114995
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5725	5506	4007	5811	5574	4102	4475	5375	2950	4532	5527	2981	3843	3801	2349	3872	3817	2415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
30.	Chandigarh	297	292	289	350	336	345	311	271	295	478	378	385	234	184	206	284	259	234	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	15	1	4	22	1	4	4	0	7	6	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi (UT)	15122	14728	1293	16345	16223	1409	10769	16495	1879	11965	12851	1993	1	2275	3336	5889	2563	4352	7441
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	21150	20541	5590	22510.0	22155	5857	15559	22145	5124	16982.0	18762	5359	6353	7323	8444	6720.0	8430	10090	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	146973	146666	95741	156954	157333	97451	143311	141354	90871	152836	153023	94506	161685	162004	117983	172030	174060	125085	

Source: Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also. *Provisional Data

Statement III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons convicted (PCV) Under Prohibition Act during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State	2006						2007						2008*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	886	689	457	999	928	529	1530	1477	6111	1631	1493	708	1385	1407	466	1490	1504	466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	16	3	1	13	7	0	8	5	0	8	9	6	11	19	12	4	22
4.	Bihar	22	2	0	27	4	0	4	22	4	6	27	4	6	5	12	9	8	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	137022	131853	114764	141119	137809	117971	158444	156612	89018	167460	165653	89857	163310	162690	111752	168394	168002	116599
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	5	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	4826	5779	3854	8935	9774	6947	6460	6875	3620	12504	13320	7643	10176	9861	4704	17975	17982	10790
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1955	1955	1372	5322	5322	6650	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	81364	801779	1246	84247	85524	1304	75904	75500	1276	79780	79638	1347	69412	69401	978	74121	73507	1093
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	221	221	377	252	267	259	169	169	181	190	190	187	116	116	88	211	207	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	28	31	28	55	53	5	27	21	15	44	25	18	31	27	7	68	47	45
20.	Orissa	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	8	4	6	14	7	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	6	4	4	8	7	14
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	89447	61667	41724	88201	62477	41864	101746	73579	49360	99809	84920	54091	117410	97850	64912	113337	98954	64841
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	15	12	0	21	17	0	10	9	0	9	9	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
	Total State	315797	283010	163831	329197	302200	175612	344297	314273	144098	361336	345184	154064	361863	341276	182961	375643	360231	194068
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77	49	2	206	115	5	59	61	4	192	181	9	77	105	46	209	206	103
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	5	3	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	86	54	5	211.0	119	6	59	61	4	192.0	181	9	17	111	46	209	211	103
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	315883	283064	163836	329408	302319	175618	344356	314334	144102	361528	345365	154073	361940	341387	183007	375852	360442	194171

Source: Crime in India * Provisional data

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

*[English]***Accident Involving Diplomatic Vehicles**

4028. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1341 dated 14.7.2009 regarding accidents involving diplomatic vehicles and state:

(a) whether the compensation has been provided to the family of the deceased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in providing suitable compensation to the deceased; and

(d) the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Compensation has not yet been paid to the family of the deceased.

(c) and (d) Action is taken as per Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961, regarding privileged persons driving such vehicles. The Embassy concerned has been advised by Ministry of External Affairs regarding Indian law which makes it incumbent on every individual (including diplomats) possessing/driving/owning a motor vehicle to insure him/her against any liability that may arise from the death or bodily injury to any person caused by the use of a vehicle in a public place.

Report of C&AG on NHAI

4029. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether issues relating to the lack of standardisation of work under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) were raised in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial measures being taken 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. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) of India vide para 4.2 of their Report No.7 of 2005 Union Government (Commercial) Public Sector Undertakings; has pointed out that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) did not standardize the length of stretches for award of contracts to facilitate cost comparison for award and execution of work. Extracts of C&AG Para No. 4.2 and Action Taken Report in respect of 'Recommendation Serial No. 5-Standardization of Stretches' submitted by the Government, duly vetted by C&AG of India, is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Extract of Report of C.&A.G of India, No. 7 of 2005 Union Government (Commercial) PSUs.-para 4.2 Standardization of Stretches.

The contracts for widening and strengthening of highways stretches were awarded in length ranging between 5 km and 126 km. NHAI did not standardize the lengths of the stretches for award of contracts to facilitate cost comparison at the time of preparation of estimates, award and execution of works. An analysis of contracts for nine stretches relating to three sets of contiguous stretches awarded concurrently indicated that the cost per km varied widely from Rs. 1.86 crore to Rs.4.20 crore.

The awarded cost per km varied in respect of these stretches even though these were similar in respect of terrain, number of structures involved etc. The financial impact of such variations amounted to Rs. 10.23 crore (Annexure-IX). NHAI did not analyse the reasons for

variations. In respect of three stretches in Vijayawada-Chilkaluripet, the same contractor executed the contracts but disparity in rates was noticed resulting in extra expenditure of Rs. 26.34 crore.

In the case of tenders for three contiguous stretches the highest rates were accepted for the package where the scope of typically high-rated items of work like bridges (one) and culverts (51) was less whereas the lowest rates were accepted for the stretch with higher number of bridges (two) and culverts (58). Acceptance of the tenders at such varied cost without any justification resulted in extra cost of Rs. 34.46 crore calculated in comparison with the lowest accepted rates.

Wide variations are indicative of deficiencies in the contract system on account of lack of parameters to ensure and control the contract price per unit length for the projects under similar site conditions. Non-standardisation of stretches and cost even after five years of implementation of NHDP was not in line with the Government directive (August 2000) that NHAI should analyse cost of projects along with comparative cost of latest awarded/approved projects on a like-to-like basis and to give specific justification for substantive variations. In absence of possibility of standardization of stretches, the NHAI should have in the alternative devised an effective cost control system so that the kind of variance pointed out in audit could be addressed.

Remedial Measures to establish an alternative Cost Control System:

NHAI to undertake the followings tasks:

- (i) Study of DPRs of National Highways Development Projects sub-projects with a view to find out the possible variation and inconsistencies in the project preparation with regard to prescribed guidelines and design standards and to examine the cost estimation methods adopted and unit rates for various items of works considering the leads and basic rates of materials etc.
- (ii) Study of the work executed in respect of the DPR selected under Task (i) above to analyse the possible reasons for the variation in the provisions of DPRs and actual execution of work.
- (iii) Review of specifications and design standards.
- (iv) Review of analysis of rate and standardization of Bill of Quantities (BOQ).

- (V) Review of construction technology. The detailed cope of work under the above assignment has been elaborated in Terms of Reference International Consulting firm for providing consultancy services for reviewing costs of construction of projects.

As the NHAI Authority has established alternative cost control system, Audit had no further comments.

Stem Rust Fungal Disease

4030. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formed a special team to prevent any occurrence of the stem rust fungal disease in wheat which has rapidly spread in the African countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the special team;

(c) whether the ICAR has taken any action to protect wheat from such disease in future; 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 survey and surveillance against all the rusts, including Stem rust is being regularly done through special teams for this purpose. They monitor the incidence of various rust diseases in wheat growing regions of the country and report their prevalent races for appropriate interventions to prevent the spread of the disease.

(b) The effectiveness of this survey and surveillance has borne fruitful results in the past also, when a new race of yellow rust 78S84 was detected by one of the team from Gurdaspur area in 2001. Effective breeding strategies led to the development of varieties deploying genes that were effective against this new virulence, thereby negating any adverse effect. The recently reported Stem rust race Ug 99 is also under tracking and so far it has not been reported from the country.

(c) There is a constant vigil on all the rusts as well as other diseases and takes preemptive action to thwart any spread of any disease in wheat crop.

(d) Foresighted breeding strategies have led to deployment of resistant genes against all the races of the various diseases in this crop for all growing regions of the country. In the event of the incidence of rust disease in wheat, suitable integrated disease management including application of effective fungicides to contain outbreak of the disease is put in place. Anticipatory research is actively being carried out to tackle the threat of Ug99 race of Stem rust through collaboration with CIMMYT and Borlaug Global Rust Initiative. Till date, more than 800 wheat lines have been screened including 420 lines in 2009, screened in Kenya and Ethiopia amongst which more than 150 resistant accessions have been identified. The most popular and widely grown Lok 1 wheat variety of Central India is also found to be resistant to Stem rust genes like Sr 25, Sr 26, Sr 27, Sr 32, Sr 33, Sr 35, Sr 40, Sr 43, Sr 39/Lr 35 and many more have been found effective against Ug 99 and are being effectively utilized in the breeding programme.

Irregularities in Mining Sector

4031. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports of corruption in allotment of mining rights of different minerals in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against persons found guilty alongwith the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) Reports of this nature have recently come to the notice of the Ministry of Mines. However, specific details thereof have not come to the notice of the Ministry. The State Governments are the owner of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. They grant the mineral concessions [Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML)] under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act,

1957. Prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of the minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act.

The Ministry of Mines is conscious of the need to have a transparent and efficient system for processing the mineral concession cases. In pursuance of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which *inter alia* enunciates adoption of quick and transparent procedures for grant of mineral concessions, the Ministry has taken several steps in this direction, as mentioned below:

- (i) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines to monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions. The Committee consists of the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and the Secretaries in charge of Mining & Geology in the States. The first meeting of the Committee was held in the Ministry on 24.7.2009. The second meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held on 22.12.2009.
- (ii) The State Governments have been advised to similarly constitute Coordination Committees at the State level.
- (iii) The Ministry of Mines is using the internet services to bring about more accessibility and transparency in processing the mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments. The website of the Ministry (www.mines.nic.in) provides all information on the current status of the applications for mineral concessions. These services are being further enhanced to track the process from approval for grant to execution of concession agreement.
- (iv) The Ministry has, in consultation with the State Governments, issued detailed guidelines on 24.6.2009 in order to bring more clarity in processing the mineral concession proposals.
- (v) The Ministry has framed a Model State Mineral Policy and circulated it to all State Governments on 12.10.2009 with the request to finalise and adopt a Mineral Policy as per their priority and requirements.
- (vi) Procedures for revision under Section 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957 are being streamlined to reduce delays in disposal of revision applications.

- (vii) All instances of corruption and illegal mining practices coming to the notice are taken up with State Governments with utmost seriousness and followed up.

[Translation]

Foodgrain Stocks in Drought Prone Areas

4032. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to maintain additional stocks of foodgrains on priority basis in the drought prone States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has issued instructions to the Food Corporation of India to keep a minimum stock for several months in the said States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government allocates foodgrains to States and UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes as per approved allocation norms. Taking into consideration drought situation, allocations of foodgrains under APL category during 2009-10 have been increased to 190.42 lakh tons as compared to 112 lakh tons during 2008-09.

Out of these allocations, 7.63 lakh tons (6.18 lakh tons of wheat and 1.45 lakh tons of rice) have been made specifically to 12 drought affected States from October to December 2009, as per details in Statement enclosed.

In order to ensure timely delivery of allocated foodgrains to States/UTs as per Government instructions, FCI has to maintain stocks of foodgrains in every region of the country equal to allocations to States and UTs of that region for two months. Similarly, FCI is also required to maintain stocks of foodgrains in every state in quantities equal to one month's allocation to that state. Because of this operating practice, additional stocking of foodgrains especially in drought affected states is not necessary.

Statement

Additional adhoc monthly allocation of foodgrains for APL category under TPDS to drought affected states for October 2009 to December 2009

(Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Wheat	Rice	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.785	17.893	53.678
2.	Assam	8.857	4.428	13.285
3.	Bihar	12.215	6.108	18.323
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2.477	1.238	3.715
5.	Jharkhand	6.540	3.270	9.810
6.	Karnataka	14.501	7.251	21.752
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20.639		20.639
8.	Maharashtra	22.389	11.193	33.579
9.	Manipur	0.803	0.402	1.205
10.	Nagaland	0.593	0.297	0.890
11.	Rajasthan	25.354		25.354
12.	Uttar Pradesh	63.159		63.159
Total		213.309	52.080	265.389

High Yielding Varieties of Crops

4033. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *Alias* KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are made available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Agricultural Universities for the research and development works on high yielding varieties of crops;

(b) if so, the funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has explored the potential of promoting public-private partnership in the field of biotechnology to achieve constant growth in the agriculture sector, if so, the steps taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create a special venture fund and develop a proper regulatory system to promote research in bio-technology and high yielding varieties of crops; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The allocation for 2007-08 is Rs. 310.52 crores, 2008-09 is Rs. 383.50 crores and 2009-10 is Rs. 394 crores. The expenditure for 2007-08 is Rs. 317.58 crores, 2008-09 is Rs. 377.24 crores and 2009-10 is 167.64 crores (up to September).

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) had launched public-private partnerships programme namely Small Business Innovation

Research Initiative (SBIRI) since 2007-08 to provide support as grants and loans to small and medium companies, for pre-proof-of-concept research in biotechnology to accelerate the commercialization of biotechnologies in the healthcare, food and nutrition, agriculture and other sectors.

In the year 2007-08, a new scheme Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) has been also approved by DBT for implementation in partnership with Industries for public support on a cost sharing basis. The scheme also considers projects in agriculture biotechnology particularly with reference to path-breaking research in frontier, futuristic technology areas having major economic potential and making Indian industry globally competitive.

The Government of India is in the process of setting up of a regulatory authority for biotechnology, product and processes. The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology is the nodal agency to establish "National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority" (NBRA) through an act of parliament. Accordingly, a consultative group of experts have prepared draft establishment plan of NBRA and the proposed Bill is in process for consideration of the Cabinet and Parliament.

[English]

Open Cast Mining

4034. DR. VIVEKANAND:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed open cast mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of such mining;

(c) whether the local people in some States have opposed open cast mining in their States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per available

information, majority of mineral raising in India is carried out by open cast mining. Open cast mining is a method of mining in which excavation or cut is made at the surface of ground for purpose of extracting ore and which is open to the surface for the duration of mine's life.

(c) to (e) Some instances of opposition by local people to mining has come to the notice of Government, which includes Andhra Pradesh also. The local people have mainly opposed mining on the grounds of damage to environment and infrastructure and displacement of local population. The Central Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country.

[Translation]

Market Forecast

4035. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the facility of market forecast in the agricultural sector to the farmers; 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) At present there is no proposal to provide facility of market forecast in agriculture sector to the farmers. However, with a view to provide market information relating to arrival and prices of major agricultural commodities in the important wholesale market in the country, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Marketing Research and Information Network 'AGMARKNET' in association with National Informatics Centre, Directorate of Marketing in the State/State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees and Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. As on date, price information in respect of more than 300 commodities and 2000 varieties are reported on the site. More than 1800 markets are reporting arrival and price: information at AGMARKNET portal.

*[English]***Police Stations in NCT of Delhi**

4036. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Police Stations in the NCT of Delhi as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more Police Stations in the NCT of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such stations are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on date, 155 Police Stations are functioning in 11 Districts of Delhi Police and 14 non-territorial Police Stations are functioning in other units like Crime & Railways, IGI Airport, Crime Against Women Cell, Special Cell etc. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal for creation of more Police Stations under consideration.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of District	Sl.No.	Name of Police Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	SOUTH	1.	Defence Colony
		2.	Lodhi Colony
		3.	Kotla Mubarak Pur
		4.	Hauz Khas
		5.	Malviya Nagar
		6.	Saket
		7.	Mehrauli
		8.	Fatehpur Beri
		9.	Neb Sarai
		10.	Vasant Vihar
		11.	Vasant Kunj North

1	2	3	4
		12.	Vasant Kunj South
		13.	Safdarjung Enclave
		14.	R.K. Puram
		15.	Sarojini Nagar
2.	SOUTH-EAST	16.	New Friends Colony
		17.	Jamia Nagar
		18.	Hazrat Nizamuddin
		19.	Sunlight Colony
		20.	Lajpat Nagar
		21.	Amar Colony
		22.	Greater Kailash
		23.	Kalkaji
		24.	Govind Puri
		25.	Okhla Ind. Area
		26.	Sarita Vihar
		27.	Badarpur
		28.	Jaitpur
		29.	Ambedkar Nagar
		30.	Sangam Vihar
		31.	Chitranjan Park
		32.	Pul Prahlad Pur
3.	SOUTH-WEST	33.	Delhi Cantt.
		34.	Dhauila Kuan
		35.	Inder Puri
		36.	Naraina
		37.	Sector 23 Dwarka
		38.	Dwarka North
		39.	Kapashera
		40.	Dabri
		41.	Palam Village
		42.	Binda Pur
		43.	Najafgarh

1	2	3	4
		44.	Jaffarpur Kalan
		45.	Chhawla
4.	WEST	46.	Tilak Nagar
		47.	Hari Nagar
		48.	Maya Puri
		49.	Vikas Puri
		50.	Janak Puri
		51.	Uttam Nagar
		52.	Rajouri Garden
		53.	Kirti Nagar
		54.	Khyala
		55.	Moti Nagar
		56.	Punjabi Bagh
		57.	Paschim Vihar
		58.	Mianwali Nagar
		59.	Nangloi
		60.	Nihal Vihar
		61.	Ranhola
5.	NEW DELHI	62.	Parliament Street
		63.	Mandir Marg
		64.	Connaught Place
		65.	Barakhamba Road
		66.	Tilak Marg
		67.	Chankaya Puri
		68.	Tuglak Road
6.	EAST	69.	Gandhi Nagar
		70.	Geeta Colony
		71.	Krishna Nagar
		72.	Vivek Vihar
		73.	Anand Vihar
		74.	Farash Bazar

1	2	3	4
		75.	Preet Vihar
		76.	Jagat Puri
		77.	Shakar Pur
		78.	Madhu Vihar
		79.	Mandawali
		80.	Pandav Nagar
		81.	Kalyan Puri
		82.	Ashok Nagar
		83.	Mayur Vihar
7.	NORTH-EAST	84.	Seelam Pur
		85.	Zafraabad
		86.	New Usman Pur
		87.	Khajuri Khas
		88.	Sonia Vihar
		89.	Karawal Nagar
		90.	Gokul Puri
		91.	Bhajan Pura
		92.	Jyoti Nagar
		93.	Shahadra
		94.	Mansarover Park
		95.	Welcome
		96.	Seema Puri
		97.	Nandnagri
		98.	Harsh Vihar
8.	NORTH	99.	Civil lines
		100.	Maurice Nagar
		101.	Timar Pur
		102.	Burari
		103.	Sarai Rohilla
		104.	Gulabi Bagh
		105.	Roop Nagar

1	2	3	4
		106.	Sadar Bazar
		107.	Bara Hindu Rao
		108.	Subzi Mandi
		109.	Kotwali
		110.	Lahori Gate
		111.	Kashmere Gate
9.	CENTRAL	112.	Darya Ganj
		113.	Chandni Mahal
		114.	Jama Masjid
		115.	Kamla Market
		116.	Hauz Qazi
		117.	I.P. Estate
		118.	Pahar Ganj
		119.	Nabi Karim
		120.	Desh Bandhu Gupta Road
		121.	Karol Bagh
		122.	Prasad Nagar
		123.	Rajinder Nagar
		124.	Patel Nagar
		125.	Ranjit Nagar
		126.	Anand Parbat
10.	NORTH WEST	127.	Ashok Vihar
		128.	Bharat Nagar
		129.	Keshav Puram
		130.	Saraswati Vihar
		131.	Maurya Enclave
		132.	Rani Bagh
		133.	Model Town
		134.	Adarsh Nagar
		135.	Mukherji Nagar
		136.	Shalimar Bagh
		137.	Mahendra Park
		138.	Jahangir Puri
		139.	Swarup Nagar
		140.	Bhalswa Dairy

1	2	3	4
11.	OUTER DISTT.	141.	Alipur
		142.	Narela
		143.	Vijay Vihar
		144.	South Rohini
		145.	Mangol Puri
		146.	Sultan Puri
		147.	Aman Vihar
		148.	Begum Pur
		149.	Bawana
		150.	Kanjhawala
		151.	Shahbad Dairy
		152.	Samaipur Badli
		153.	K.N. Katju Marg
		154.	Prashant Vihar
		155.	North Rohini

Non-territorial Police Stations

Sl.No.	Name of Units	Sl.No.	Name of Police Stations in Units
1.	CRIME AND RLYS	1.	Delhi Main Railway Station
		2.	New Delhi Railway Station
		3.	Sarai Rohilla Railway Station
		4.	Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station
2.	METRO POLICE STATIONS	5.	Shastri Park
		6.	Rithala
		7.	Kashmeri Gate
		8.	Raja Garden
3.	AIRPORT POLICE STATIONS	9.	Domestic Airport
		10.	IGI Airport
4.	SPECIALIZED UNITS	11.	Special Cell
		12.	Economic Offences Wing
		13.	Crime Against Women Cell
		14.	Crime Branch

Soil Testing Laboratories

4037. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish soil testing laboratories/mobile soil testing laboratories in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified in the country, State-wise including Orissa;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred so far in establishing such laboratories; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed for the 11th Plan 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) and (b) Government of India has introduced a new scheme, namely, "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) from 2008-09. The components of new scheme include setting up of 500 new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and setting up of 250 mobile STLs during 11th Five Year Plan. The locations of STLs are identified by the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The details of funds released upto 10.12.2009 for setting up of static and mobile STLs are given in the statement enclosed. Proposals are invited from States every year to achieve the target fixed for the 11th Plan period.

Statement*Details of Funds released under the Scheme NPMSF*

Sl.No.	Name of States	2008-09			2009-10 (upto 10.12.2009)		
		New Static STLs (Nos)	New Mobile STLs (Nos)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	New STLs (Nos.)	New MSTLs (Nos.)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	120.00	-	-	-
2.	Karnataka	7	1	120.00	10	-	150
3.	Kerala	3	7	150.00	-	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	14	12	390.00	-	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	90.00	-	-	-
6.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	3	45.00
7.	West Bengal	1	7	120.00	-	-	-
8.	Orissa	6	5	165.00	-	-	-
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	75.00	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	30.00
11.	Mizoram	1	3	60.00	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand		8	3			165.00
13.	Bihar		15	15			450.00
14.	Meghalaya				8	3	45.00
15.	Tamil Nadu				-	13	195.00
16.	Tripura				2	1	45.00
	Total	42	44	1290.00	35	40	1125.00

*[Translation]***Package to Rose Growers**

4038. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package to rose farmers in the country; and

(b) 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) No, Madam. No special package has been provided to rose farmers in the country. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing two centrally sponsored schemes (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining states of the country for overall development of horticulture sector including flowers wherein an end-to-end holistic approach has been adopted covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing with the active participation of all stakeholders.

*[English]***Sowing Area**

4039. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area under cultivation of wheat, rice, coarse grains, including vegetables and fruits in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the sown area of Kharif and Rabi crops;

(c) if so, the details of increase in respect of Kharif and Rabi crops separately during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether agricultural production has also increased in proportion to the increase in sown area during the said period;

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

(f) whether farmers in some States have shown interest in production of other crops instead of rice; and

(g) 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) The State-wise details of estimated area coverage under wheat, rice, coarse cereals, vegetables and fruits in the country for the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The State-wise production and area under Kharif and Rabi Crops during the last three years have followed a fluctuating trend. The State-wise details of increase/decrease in area and production of Kharif and Rabi Crops during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) In some States like the Punjab and Haryana in the North Western part of the country where the ground water depletion is very high due to over exploitation for irrigation, these State Governments have passed legislation not to allow sowing/transplanting of rice crop before 10th of June every year. The farmers of these States are showing interest in cultivating pulses crop during summer season after harvesting of wheat. The Government of India has been providing assistance under National Food Security Mission (Pulse) to these States for promotion of summer pulses.

Statement I

State-wise estimates of Area of Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals, Vegetables and Fruits during 2006-07 to 2009-10

States	Rice				Wheat			Coarse Cereals			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10#	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	3978.0	3984.0	4375.0	2047.5	10.0	9.0	13.0	1302.0	1281.0	1270.0	600.0
Arunachal Pradesh	122.3	124.0	\$	\$	4.0	3.6	\$	68.0	65.0	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assam	2189.0	2324.0	2195.0	1992.0	60.0	56.0	65.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	23.0
Bihar	3357.1	3572.6	3521.1	2346.3	2049.7	2162.5	2144.2	688.6	685.9	673.1	304.7
Chhattisgarh	3723.6	3752.4	3733.9	3470.8	91.5	93.3	88.9	332.2	322.7	281.4	253.3
Goa	53.0	52.2	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown	0.4	0.3	\$	\$
Gujarat	734.0	759.0	754.0	662.0	1201.0	1274.0	1207.0	1633.0	1567.0	1394.0	1031.4
Haryana	1041.0	1075.0	1210.0	1144.5	2376.0	2462.0	2482.0	764.0	770.0	744.0	654.0
Himachal Pradesh	79.2	78.6	78.1	70.3	362.2	366.6	365.9	334.0	333.3	332.4	277.6
Jammu and Kashmir	252.5	263.2	257.6	256.6	260.0	278.3	261.5	366.9	346.8	356.8	344.4
Jharkhand	1623.6	1653.7	1697.6	922.0	84.3	86.3	94.1	294.8	286.4	261.9	153.8
Karnataka	1395.0	1416.0	1516.0	1000.0	269.0	276.0	267.0	3413.0	3796.0	3571.0	2365.0
Kerala	264.0	228.8	234.3	184.2	Not Grown	Not Grown	0.0	1.0	4.4	3.4	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	1661.3	1558.9	1682.3	1313.0	3992.8	3742.3	3785.2	2015.0	1961.5	1871.3	1559.2
Maharashtra	1529.0	1574.0	1535.0	1430.0	1231.0	1253.0	1014.0	6864.0	6324.0	5867.0	2916.0
Manipur	166.3	166.1	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown	2.9	3.0	\$	\$
Meghalaya	104.5	106.4	\$	\$	0.6	0.6	\$	19.6	19.7	\$	\$
Mizoram	52.8	54.6	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown	10.7	7.4	\$	\$
Nagaland	164.7	172.5	\$	\$	1.5	1.5	\$	90.7	93.0	\$	\$
Orissa	4450.3	4451.8	4449.0	4229.4	3.9	5.6	5.3	158.5	172.6	162.5	149.2
Punjab	2621.0	2610.0	2735.0	2715.0	3467.0	3488.0	3540.0	182.0	176.1	176.0	167.7
Rajasthan	107.7	127.8	133.4	149.7	2564.8	2591.8	2296.8	6817.9	7017.9	7105.6	6917.6
Sikkim	15.0	14.0	\$	\$	6.5	4.5	\$	45.8	50.0	\$	\$
Tamil Nadu	1931.4	1789.2	2072.5	1862.2	Not Grown	Not Grown	0.1	698.2	698.5	924.4	524.0
Tripura	251.0	237.2	\$	\$	1.0	1.0	\$	2.5	2.1	\$	\$
Uttar Pradesh	5920.6	5709.0	6022.0	4150.0	9197.6	9115.0	9513.0	2197.1	2104.0	1962.0	1743.0
UttaraKhand	281.0	289.0	294.0	269.0	391.0	397.0	398.0	261.0	257.0	271.0	232.0
West Bengal	5687.0	5719.7	5879.0	4150.0	350.6	352.6	307.0	106.1	97.4	108.6	50.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.6	7.3	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown	0.1	0.2	\$	\$
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	13.6	\$	\$	0.6	0.6	\$	2.2	2.2	\$	\$
Delhi	7.4	7.4	\$	\$	17.9	17.5	\$	10.6	10.6	\$	\$
Daman and Diu	1.8	2.0	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown		0.3	\$	\$
Puducherry	24.3	20.4	\$	\$	Not Grown	Not Grown	Not Grown	0.4	0.2	\$	\$
Others	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	977.0	897.0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	29.0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	254.0	249.0
All India	43813.6	43914.4	45351.7	35261.5	27994.5	28038.6	27877.0	28708.2	28481.5	27617.3	20515.6

*4th Advance Estimates released on 21.07.2009.

#1st Advance Estimates released on 03.12.2009, \$included in others.

Note: Figures are not available for Wheat for the year 2009-10 because Wheat is a Rabi Crop.

*State-wise estimates of Area of Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals, Vegetables
and Fruits during 2006-07 to 2009-10*

States	Vegetables			Fruits		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	265.0	298.9	324.6	818.0	889.4	935.9
Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	23.8	23.8	54.6	57.6	57.6
Assam	331.4	328.9	240.1	118.5	122.7	105.2
Bihar	824.3	823.8	843.1	279.5	286.3	291.5
Chhattisgarh	277.1	292.6	302.6	90.7	107.7	111.7
Goa	8.2	8.5	8.5	10.8	11.0	11.9
Gujarat	366.1	411.7	394.8	288.3	306.9	316.8
Haryana	280.8	274.5	298.4	30.3	33.5	39.1
Himachal Pradesh	63.8	63.8	66.8	197.4	202.4	200.6
Jammu and Kashmir	56.8	58.6	57.4	171.5	194.9	203.7
Jharkhand	223.7	238.8	242.1	33.0	37.6	72.0
Karnataka	412.0	427.4	448.0	278.3	299.9	315.4
Kerala	161.0	166.9	163.6	316.9	323.3	320.8
Madhya Pradesh	201.6	209.4	291.7	47.7	46.6	92.4
Maharashtra	434.0	455.3	448.3	1394.9	1432.3	1422.3
Manipur	10.3	12.1	16.6	33.9	39.1	42.4
Meghalaya	42.0	42.5	44.3	28.5	28.5	33.0
Mizoram	1.7	1.2	28.7	20.5	22.3	27.0
Nagaland	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.8	18.2
Orissa	660.1	660.8	672.5	255.7	265.2	285.8
Punjab	166.8	171.6	175.5	57.3	61.6	66.6
Rajasthan	126.6	143.2	158.4	27.5	41.6	41.9
Sikkim	17.8	20.1	21.5	9.0	9.3	10.5
Tamil Nadu	252.9	262.7	286.3	278.4	292.5	318.6
Tripura	31.8	33.7	25.6	33.2	33.9	36.5
Uttar Pradesh	897.6	960.8	979.7	308.5	315.8	346.6
Uttarakhand	77.1	80.5	81.8	167.8	171.3	171.7
West Bengal	1311.7	1313.1	1323.7	187.1	194.4	203.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.8
Delhi	39.7	42.7	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman and Diu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	2.7	2.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.3
Others	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	7584.3	7846.6	8024.7	5553.7	5846.3	6105.5

Note: For 2009-10, figures for vegetables and fruits are not available.

Statement II

Increase/Decrease in Area and Production in respect of Kharif and Rabi crops during 2006-07 to 2008-09

State	Foodgrains						Oilseeds						Sugarcane			Cotton		
	Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in the areas over previous year												Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in the area over previous year					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	-99.7	206.0	24.0	89.0	24.0	19.0	-653.0	-34.0	361.0	61.0	-49.0	546.0	34.0	-17.0	-51.0	-61.0	162.0	265.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-188.6	-11.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-4.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	-229.8	12.3	123.0	15.0	-213.0	133.0	1.8	25.3	-1.5	-3.0	7.0	297.0	3.6	-1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Bihar	94.6	59.4	218.8	107.4	-85.4	-12.6	-0.9	4.8	1.5	-3.6	-0.8	136.4	28.3	-21.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	-44.4	-45.5	12.1	15.9	-36.1	-17.4	22.4	-3.4	55.1	-14.4	-48.3	114.6	0.8	3.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Goa	0.7	1.0	-18.8	17.3	-35.1	-28.8	0.1	-0.8	0.1	1.0	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	151.0	450.0	-43.0	-44.0	-312.0	68.0	-242.0	38.0	88.0	4.0	185.0	433.0	17.0	-3.0	-20.0	484.0	32.0	-68.0
Haryana	22.0	60.2	38.0	87.0	105.0	42.0	-1.2	-112.0	-2.7	-89.0	5.7	685.0	13.0	0.0	-50.0	-53.0	-47.0	-28.0
Himachal Pradesh	2.6	5.7	0.4	5.6	-3.8	1.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	10.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Jammu and Kashmir	10.0	15.6	-10.4	21.5	19.1	-31.1	4.4	58.7	-0.8	-5.6	-0.8	63.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	331.4	121.1	64.3	-7.0	-42.5	35.8	6.2	85.0	11.9	-6.0	2.3	99.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	-334.0	184.0	568.0	-143.0	-636.0	198.0	-345.0	-158.0	24.0	-102.0	-157.0	894.0	107.0	-20.0	-29.0	-37.0	27.0	5.0
Kerala	-27.9	15.1	-40.2	8.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-1.8	-3.0	1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	-13.8	112.9	-117.8	-370.5	3.0	586.8	550.5	-132.1	302.3	-130.9	77.2	969.6	8.8	10.9	-4.7	18.5	-8.5	-5.6
Maharashtra	158.0	548.0	45.0	-290.0	-1569.0	-139.0	185.0	30.0	102.0	-140.0	271.0	594.0	548.0	44.0	-323.0	232.0	88.0	-53.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.1	-178.5	-5.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	-0.9	-1.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	2.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	-115.8	-14.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-2.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mizoram	-6.8	1.3	1.8	-3.2	-65.7	-1.4	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-3.4	0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Nagaland	33.5	-2.2	10.6	-3.0	-285.5	-16.5	-0.8	2.5	4.6	1.9	-36.8	-1.9	0.4	0.2	-5.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.2
Orissa	-48.1	-4.9	30.3	55.0	-39.2	-28.0	-8.1	-5.8	-10.5	15.6	-13.0	86.9	3.8	-0.3	-9.0	-6.0	-0.5	7.8
Punjab	-14.1	-1.6	-15.6	16.4	138.7	50.6	-0.8	-10.5	-2.6	-8.4	-0.3	57.4	15.0	11.0	-29.0	50.0	-3.0	-77.0
Rajasthan	-154.8	404.2	660.0	249.4	-165.1	-239.6	-294.8	-454.2	203.5	-716.1	310.1	3556.0	3.0	-0.5	-1.5	-122.0	19.6	-66.7
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	9.4	-2.5	-69.4	-11.6	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	-133.1	-17.7	-122.8	54.2	285.5	274.5	3.4	-120.9	21.7	45.2	-13.6	232.6	55.8	-37.0	-40.2	-40.2	-1.0	9.6
Tripura	-0.9	6.6	-14.7	-0.8	-179.2	-67.9	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-2.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.1
Uttar Pradesh	394.2	4.5	-445.3	-510.3	152.3	394.7	124.5	36.2	15.5	90.4	-59.3	610.6	90.7	-67.5	-95.0	0.6	-0.7	-0.3
Uttarakhand	-33.0	-11.0	9.0	11.0	14.0	7.0	-5.0	-2.0	4.0	-2.0	-4.0	16.0	20.0	3.0	-19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	-107.7	28.3	-91.9	84.9	178.9	-25.4	55.1	7.2	3.6	0.1	7.6	508.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	3.7	2.5	3.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	-0.2	-3.2	1.5	-7.6	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-18.9	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-18.3	-17.6	0.0	-3.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	-2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-0.5	-16.6	-8.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	-2.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1206.4	181.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
All India	-44.5	2152.9	889.1	-529.6	-2157.8	1306.6	-598.4	-751.7	1179.3	-999.4	518.4	9987.7	949.1	-95.6	-659.7	467.4	269.2	-7.4

Increase/Decrease in Area and Production in respect of Kharif and Rabi crops during 2006-07 to 2008-09

State	Foodgrains						Oilseeds						Sugarcane			Cotton		
	Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in the areas over previous year												Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in the area over previous year					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	613.0	-109.0	2424.0	650.0	-35.0	1475.9	-2.0	-17.0	1781.0	247.0	-1047.8	582.0	4036.0	-1396.0	-4974.0	73.0	1310.0	81.0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.1	0.7	4.4	-1.6	-233.0	-15.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	-5.0	-2.2	0.0	5.0	-21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	-705.6	87.8	299.0	111.0	381.0	119.0	1.9	18.9	-2.0	7.0	-3.0	147.0	183.8	-75.0	-83.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bihar	1454.9	1056.9	-724.7	490.2	1346.3	-44.8	-1.0	11.9	1.5	-11.0	-0.7	140.6	1817.6	2100.6	928.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	47.5	42.7	438.9	48.0	-1089.7	-47.8	31.4	3.5	32.3	-1.1	-16.8	34.1	2.3	8.8	-2.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Goa	-17.1	4.7	-52.4	38.6	-79.1	-54.5	0.4	-3.7	0.2	2.2	-1.0	-2.2	2.1	-2.0	-56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	-405.0	750.0	952.0	755.0	-81.0	-18.0	-2168.0	55.0	2093.0	83.0	-483.0	508.0	1050.0	-440.0	90.0	2015.0	-511.0	-660.0
Haryana	508.9	1256.0	397.0	147.8	-397.0	451.2	-0.6	10.0	-0.8	-191.0	4.4	1232.0	1400.0	-720.0	-3197.0	315.0	71.0	-27.0
Himachal Pradesh	165.3	-164.5	166.4	9.5	-188.9	111.8	-0.1	2.0	0.3	-0.9	0.0	6.1	33.9	-0.6	-5.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir	39.0	51.7	-5.7	5.1	65.5	-24.2	1.8	37.8	-0.4	11.4	-0.3	24.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	1456.0	1663.2	488.7	-11.0	-111.0	23.9	0.5	41.0	14.3	4.5	2.2	45.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	-2831.0	-1059.0	1892.0	695.0	-999.0	-108.0	-388.0	-202.0	375.0	49.0	-250.6	402.0	10402.7	-2429.7	-3083.0	56.0	168.0	134.0
Kerala	-35.1	37.3	-113.1	12.3	21.9	33.7	0.6	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-476.5	-222.0	37.5	-1.5	-0.3	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	-779.5	1331.5	388.4	-2064.9	127.1	1697.4	253.5	-161.2	711.1	-173.3	410.0	9511.1	381.0	374.0	-205.0	83.5	36.2	-8.7
Maharashtra	-162.0	720.1	1833.0	713.6	-3130.0	-602.7	338.0	10.0	1202.0	-49.0	-1339.5	3n.0	39715.0	9869.0	-37824.0	1458.0	2397.0	-2072.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	20.7	2.6	-419.2	-2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-6.2	-16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	30.1	18.3	-8.1	8.4	-180.2	-51.6	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2	-6.5
Mizoram	-74.4	0.9	-31.7	-5.5	-17.3	-1.8	-0.9	-0.7	-2.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-3.8	-0.8	0.1	-4.6	-0.6
Nagaland	23.7	-12.3	40.3	-3.3	-453.6	-19.6	-1.1	0.9	2.9	2.6	-38.3	-2.6	23.0	13.4	-247.3	5.0	0.1	-0.3
Orissa	-34.1	19.1	686.2	112.4	-746.6	-53.4	1.3	-13.9	-0.3	21.8	-2.9	65.7	201.4	-178.2	-450.0	-38.9	16.8	21.9
Punjab	24.7	104.2	385.6	1116.4	517.5	38.4	0.2	-11.6	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4	71.1	1180.0	670.0	-2020.0	283.0	-323.0	-70.0
Rajasthan	1083.0	1680.8	2163.8	-313.9	-286.1	403.2	-185.4	-611.8	474.6	-1443.8	-162.4	5186.3	147.1	-35.9	-179.8	-133.7	115.4	-136.5
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	16.5	-5.2	-100.7	-10.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-3.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1653.1	482.7	-1418.0	-262.7	288.8	621.9	-34.1	-35.3	32.6	30.6	48.3	544.0	6017.5	-3053.0	-5850.9	7.6	-20.2	4.7
Tripura	49.2	17.2	-14.9	18.2	-456.8	-176.5	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	0.2	-10.2	4.3	-46.7	0.0	-0.1	-1.5
Uttar Pradesh	61.5	742.8	583.4	296.9	1296.1	3216.1	-1.2	-32.0	-17.9	131.4	6.6	642.6	8479.5	-9284.1	-15617.3	1.8	-0.2	-5.8
Uttarakhand	-21.0	162.0	29.0	32.0	-7.0	32.0	-6.0	-3.0	8.0	0.0	-4.0	10.0	-34.0	1586.0	-2154.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	-228.2	593.8	-445.7	521.4	916.4	-119.2	63.9	-28.9	0.4	59.3	9.1	473.3	19.0	5.3	132.6	8.7	-1.5	10.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	-0.1	-8.1	0.9	-22.9	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.3	0.9	-3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-29.2	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	7.6	-1.8	-2.2	-1.5	-43.4	-76.5	0.0	-2.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-4.0	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	-4.0	-3.8	-41.3	-12.8	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	0.0	0.0	71.1	-228.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2131.0	388.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	622.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
All India	702.8	7977.7	10381.0	3111.9	-3260.3	6383.8	-2754.9	-933.6	6701.3	-1235.4	-2831.3	11510.7	74347.9	-7331.8	-74256.5	4132.8	3252.3	-2727.7

[Translation]

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

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

4040. SHRI SHAILDENDRA KUMAR:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains like wheat, rice and pulses, etc.;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in other foodgrains items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION: (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the projections made by the Working Group of Planning Commission for the 11th Five Year Plan and

taking into account the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the projected demand and projected/estimated production of rice, wheat, pulses and foodgrains in the country during 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in given enclosed Statement. During the last two years i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09, the production of foodgrains except pulses has been in excess of the projected demand.

(c) In order to increase production of coarse cereals i.e. the foodgrains other than wheat, rice and pulses, a Centrally Sponsord Scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based

Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is being implemented. The scheme provides more flexibility to States based on local needs. In addition, the Centrally Sponsord Scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) being implemented, *inter-alia*, aims to increase production and productivity of maize in the country. Further, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented with the objective to incentivise the States to increase investment in agriculture for raising productivity and production in agriculture.

Statement

Projected Demand and Projected/Estimated Production of Foodgrains during 11th Plan

(Million Tonnes)

Crops		2007-08*	2008-09**	209-10	2010-11	2011-12
Rice	Projected Demand	90.91	92.87	94.83	96.81	98.79
	Projected Production	96.69	99.15	98.30	101.26	104.21
Wheat	Projected Demand	71.19	72.72	74.26	75.80	77.36
	Projected Production	78.57	80.58	78.638	81.15	83.61
Coarse Cereals	Projected Demand	35.14	35.90	36.65	34.42	38.19
	Projected Production	40.76	39.48	34.96	35.35	35.75
Pulses	Projected Demand	16.77	17.51	18.29	19.08	19.91
	Projected Production	14.76	14.66	14.86	15.29	15.73
Foodgrains	Projected Demand	214.02	219.01	224.04	229.12	234.26
	Projected Production	230.78	233.88	226.80	233.05	239.30

*Estimated production (Final Estimates)

**Estimated production (4th Advance Estimates)

[English]

Increase in CIP

4041. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the Central Issue Price (CIP) of foodgrains supplied to Above

Poverty Line (APL) families through Public Distribution System;

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

(c) the date on which the CIP was last revised alongwith the changes made 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) Central Issue Prices (CIP) of wheat and rice supplied

to Above Poverty Line (APL) families through Public Distribution System (PDS) have not been revised since 2002. During this period, Government have increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in order to provide more remunerative prices to farmers. Costs on account of other incidentals of procurement have also increased. This has led to an escalation in food subsidy and created a large gap between CIP for APL families and open market prices. The Department is examining a proposal to revise the CIPs of wheat and rice for APL category with a view to reducing the difference between the CIPs for APL and market price of wheat and rice.

Difference in Prices

4042. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the difference between the wholesale prices and retail prices of the essential commodities in the metro cities at present;

(b) the mechanism in place to monitor the wholesale prices and retail prices of the essential commodities in the market;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States about the huge gap in wholesale prices and retail prices of essential commodities prevailing in the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) The difference between the existing wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities as monitored by this Department is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) in the Department of Consumer Affairs is entrusted with the task of monitoring of the prices of select essential commodities in the country based on the information received from the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments. Information on Retail Prices is received on daily basis from 27 centres of the country. Similarly, information on Wholesale Prices is received from 37 centres of the country on weekly basis.

(c) and (d) There are no guidelines issued to the States about the huge gap in wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities. Any abnormal variation between the wholesale/retail level, is taken up with the state government concerned.

Statement

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Department of Consumer Affairs (Price Monitoring Cell) Variation in wholesale and retail prices of Essential Commodities in Metros (as on 25.11.09)

Commodity/ Centre	Retail Prices (Rs./Kg.)	Wholesale Prices (Rs./Kg.)	Variation
1	2	3	4
Rice			
Chennai	22	19	3
Delhi	23	19.50	3.50
Kolkata	15	12	3
Mumbai	19	17.25	1.75
Wheat			
Chennai	21	19	2
Delhi	15	14	1
Kolkata	NT	NT	NT
Mumbai	19	17.50	1.50
Atta			
Chennai	21	19.60	1.40
Delhi	18	16	2
Kolkata	16	14.50	1.50
Mumbai	20	18	2
Gram			
Chennai	36	34	2
Delhi	40	29.75	10.25
Kolkata	35	28	7

1	2	3	4
Mumbai	38	34	4
Tur			
Chennai	92	87	5
Delhi	91	78	13
Kolkata	85	78	7
Mumbai	94.50	88	16.50
Sugar			
Chennai	34	33	1
Delhi	38	35.25	2.75
Kolkata	36	34	2
Mumbai	39	36.85	2.15
Groundnut Oil			
Chennai	72	69.50	2.50
Delhi	111	98.16	12.84
Kolkata	95	79	16
Mumbai	100	87.33	12.67

*Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and
Public Distribution*

*Department of Consumer Affairs
(Price Monitoring Cell)*

*Weekly Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in
Metros*

*Variation in wholesale and retail prices of essential
commodities at four metropolitan cities
(as on 25.11.2009)*

Commodity/ Centre	Retail Prices (Rs./Kg.)	Wholesale Prices (Rs./Kg.)	Variation
1	2	3	4
Mustard Oil			
Chennai	68	NT	NT
Delhi	66	64.84	1.16
Kolkata	64	59	5
Mumbai	78	73.33	4.67

1	2	3	4
Vanaspati			
Chennai	52	51.00	1
Delhi	55	48.35	6.65
Kolkata	40	41	1
Mumbai	56	45.33	10.67
Tea (Loose)			
Chennai	NR	NR	NR
Delhi	155	130	20
Kolkata	100	NR	NR
Mumbai	160	130.40	29.60
Milk@			
Chennai	21	NR	NR
Delhi	22	NR	NR
Kolkata	20	NR	NR
Mumbai	22	NR	NR
Potato			
Chennai	18	14	4
Delhi	20	9.12	10.88
Kolkata	18	17.50	0.50
Mumbai	22	15.50	6.50
Onion			
Chennai	26	20	6
Delhi	24.50	10.37	14.13
Kolkata	24.00	18	6
Mumbai	24.00	20.50	3.5

Source: State Civil Supplies Department.

NR: Not Reported, NT-Not Traded.

Bomb Hoax Calls

4043. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bomb hoax calls received by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of inquiry conducted in this regard;

(c) the total number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the nature and terms of punishment given to such persons; and

(e) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to curb the hoax bomb calls without loss of time?

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

[*Translation*]

Procurement from Middlemen

4044. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding large scale procurement by the Food Corporation of India from middlemen instead of farmers at its procurement centres in the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) undertakes the procurement operations either by itself or through State Government agencies directly from the farmers on production of relevant documents/certificate as specified by the respective State Governments to avoid any intervention by middlemen. Moreover, payment is also released to the farmers only through cheque.

In Kharif Marketing Season 2008-09, the Secretary (Food), Government of Bihar has instructed all the State agencies as well as FCI to implement 'farmers identity card' to ensure purchase from genuine farmers only.

The FCI in Bihar has also conveyed instructions to the field staff to ensure that purchases are made strictly from the genuine farmers without any involvement of middlemen/traders.

(c) A complaint from Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal dated 3.10.2009 has been received and has been sent to State Government and FCI for enquiry. Complaints received in this regard are forwarded to State Government/FCI for enquiry and immediate action.

[*English*]

Mega City Policing Project

4045. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has submitted any report to the Supreme Court on the progress made in implementing the mega city policing project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has filed a counter affidavit in the Supreme Court in a writ petition, *inter alia*, indicating that the Mega City Policing Scheme is dedicated to enabling the State Governments to meet the unique policing needs of 7 mega cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

Seminar on Communal Harmony

4046. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted seminars to promote communal harmony in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the details of points discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per available information, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs, conducted

seminars to promote communal harmony in the country. The year wise and state wise details of seminars conducted along with points discussed therein and outcome of seminar is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

*Year-wise and State-wise Details of Seminar Organised on Communal Harmony
alongwith Points Discussed Therein and Outcome of the Seminar*

Sl.No.	State	Details of points discussed	Outcome
1	2	3	4
2006-07			
1.	Delhi	Role of Indian Museums in promoting national integration and communal harmony	It assisted in creating an atmosphere to respect each other's cultural and religious heritage.
2007-08			
1.	Haryana	Role of Police in promoting communal harmony and national integration	The police personnel were sensitized to play an effective role in dealing with the problem of communal disharmony by conveying the accurate information to the public about impending communal discord or potential communal flare up.
2.	Maharashtra	-do-	-do-
3.	Delhi	Children, communal harmony and museum	It helped the children in understanding about the national history and culture of our country.
2008-09			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Role of women in promotion of communal harmony and national integration	Wherever, there is communal clash, women organizations should come forward and set up crisis counseling centers for the victims, especially women and children, to help the victims to get the economic and other assistance from the Government and the National Foundation for Communal Harmony.
2.	Delhi	-do-	-do-
3.	Gujarat	-do-	-do-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-do-	-do-
5.	Karnataka	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-do-	-do-
7.	Orissa	-do-	-do-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-do-	-do-

2009-10

1.	Kerala	Role of Police in promotion of communal harmony and national integration.	Vigilant and inspiring policing may help to restore mutual faith and trust. The police need to be prepared to win the confidence of the people/communities fighting with each other.
2.	Haryana	Promotion of belief in the principles of non-violence in resolving disputes between different religious and other groups in the society	The non-violence and communal harmony, the hallmarks of Indian civilization, need to be inculcated among the people/communities fighting with each other.
3.	Orissa	Role of Police in promotion of communal harmony and national integration	Vigilant and inspiring policing may help to restore mutual faith and trust. The police need to be prepared to win the confidence of the people/communities fighting with each other.
4.	Karnataka	Promotion of belief in the principles of non-violence in resolving disputes between different religious and other groups in society	The non-violence and communal harmony, the hallmarks of Indian civilization, need to be inculcated among the people/communities fighting with each other.
5.	Assam	Ensuring harmony: the role of police and civil society	Assam Police's initiative of project 'AASWAS', the nodal agency for identifying and rehabilitating the victims of communal violence, militancy and ethnic violence, through various agencies including NFCH, may be a role model for other State Police and administration to follow.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of violence	The Victims of violence need immediate relief and effective physical, economic and psychological rehabilitation so as to restore their confidence and capacity to lead a normal life with human dignity and to win over their feelings of bitterness and anger caused by the loss of their near and dear ones and wealth and property.

Mining of Chromite

4047. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of chromite deposit areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the estimated quantum of chromite extracted/ exported/consumed in the country;

(c) the number of private operators exploiting chrome ore in the country including Orissa;

(d) the number of applications received from the State Governments including Orissa for seeking prior approval of allotment of mining rights of chromite during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the status of such applications; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K.HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) State-wise information on reserves, production, export and consumption of chromite is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) As per available information, eight private sector operators are exploiting chromite ore in the country including Orissa during 2008-09.

(d) to (f) The status of applications received from the State Governments for prior approvals of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions are given on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

[*Translation*]

Price of Levy Sugar

4048. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the limit and price of levy sugar;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to have varying levy prices and subsidy provisions to offset the geographical disadvantage faced by some sugar mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The levy obligation on sugar factories has been increased from 10% to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season vide notification dated 07.10.2009. Further, following a 'Supreme Court Ruling on Revision of Levy Price', the Central Government has issued an Ordinance under the title 'The Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 (No.9 of 2009)' on 21.10.2009 to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith. The said Ordinance provides for determination of levy sugar prices up to 2008-09 sugar season by taking into account Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane. The Ordinance also provides that for sugar season 2009-10 which has started on 01.10.2009 and in future, levy sugar price will be determined taking into account, *inter-alia*, the 'Fair and Remunerative Price' of sugarcane. Further, the Central Government has introduced a Bill on 4.12.2009 in the Lok Sabha under the title 'The Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009' to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

(c) to (e) The levy sugar prices are fixed on zonal basis and all the sugar producing States have been divided in 19 zones, based on the agro-climatic and geographical conditions. As such, question of giving subsidy to the sugar mills on account of varying levy sugar prices does not arise.

Mining Rights for Iron Ore

4049. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Governments seeking prior approval for allotment of mining rights of iron ore during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the status of such proposals including the number of proposals pending with the Government alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan for exploration/ exploitation of iron ore available in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Information relating to mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957, including the status of each proposal and reasons for pendency is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines (www.mines.nic.in).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The National Mineral Policy 2008 provides that a thrust will be given to exploitation of mineral resources in which the country is well endowed. It also states that exploration of lower grade hematite, magnetite etc. will be put on fast track. The Policy further provides that the Geological Survey of India (GSI) shall be the principal agency for regional mineral resources assessment and detailed exploration is to be done by the Directorate of Mining and Geology of the State Governments. Iron being a mineral included in Part C of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, exploitation is done through the grant of concession to applicants in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The iron ore exploration (investigations) during X and XI Plan period, investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI), State-wise, during the last three years, and exploitation of iron ore in terms of allotment of mining lease and area, State-wise, are enclosed as Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I

Items of mineral investigations in GSI from X Plan period onwards

Plan Period	Year	Iron Ore	Total
1	2	3	4
2002-2007 (X Plan)	2002-03	2	} 23
	2003-04	2	

1	2	3	4
	2004-05	1	} 23
	2005-06	6	
	2006-07	12	
2007 onwards (XI Plan)	2007-08	5	} 14
	2008-09	2	
	2009-10	7*	

*Ongoing.

Statement II

Iron ore investigations carried out by GSI in the last three years, State-wise

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Bihar	1	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
Jharkhand	2	-	-
Karnataka and Goa	3	1	-
Orissa	3	1	-
Tamil Nadu	1	1	-
West Bengal	1	-	-
Rajasthan	-	1	-
Total (All India)	12	5	2

Statement III

State-wise number of Mining Leases for Iron ore

State	As on 31.03.2008	
	No. of Leases	Area in hectrs.
Andhra Pradesh	31	1389.68
Chhattisgarh	13	5432.00
Goa	187	14002.79
Jharkhand	48	12379.23
Karnataka	158	17477.12
Madhya Pradesh	11	184.35
Maharashtra	24	873.13
Orissa	90	27702.40
Rajasthan	15	1521.30
Total	577	80962.00

*[English]***FDI in DTH Services**

4050. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Direct to Home (DTH) television services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in FDI in DTH television services could pose security threat to the nation;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any representation in this regard; and

(e) if so the present status of the proposal to increase FDI in DTH television services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) On a reference made by the Government on 11.12.2007, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 26.04.2008 submitted the recommendations on foreign investment limits for broadcasting sector. While recommending raising of FDI levels TRAI considered that (i) instead of having differing limits for various sub-sectors of broadcasting, a uniformity of approach is required depending on it being a carriage service or a content service (ii) convergence of technologies in the Telecom and Broadcasting services has made it necessary for a level playing field with respect to FDI in the two sectors and (iii) Foreign investment in Carriage services like DTH requiring higher level of investments should be 74%. The details of the recommendations of TRAI are available on their website (www.trai.gov.in).

(c) and (d) Representations from M/s Dish TV India Ltd., a licensee of DTH service, were received alleging a possible security threat by way of select messaging and the like and opposing the increase in FDI in DTH service. The concerns expressed in relation to national security will also be kept in view as and when a final view is taken.

(e) In view of the Press Note No. 2 and 4 (2009 Series) issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in February 2009 rationalizing

calculation of indirect foreign investment in sectors attracting FDI caps including the broadcasting sector, the Ministry has on 30.9.2009 requested the TRAI to revisit the recommendations in the light of these press notes.

Resolution of Jammu and Kashmir Problem

4051. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 28 dated 26.02.08 and state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any fresh initiative for resolving the Kashmir problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the recommendations made by the working groups in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to initiate dialogue process with militants/terrorist outfits and separatists active in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) The Hon'ble MPs are presumably referring to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 38 dated 26.2.2008. The required information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(a), (b), (e) and (f) The Central Government is holding talks with every shade of opinion in Jammu and Kashmir. In a speech on October 28, 2009, Prime Minister stated that talks could be held with anyone who had any meaningful ideas for promoting peace and development in Kashmir. He was also willing to carry all sections of the people in resolving the political and economic problems of Jammu and Kashmir. Some groups have indicated an interest in holding talks.

(c) and (d) The present status of action taken on the recommendation of various Working Groups is as under:

Working Group-I: Confidence building measures across segment of society in the State.

PM announced a package on 25.4.2008 the package is at various stages of implementation.

Working Group-II: Strengthening relations across the Line of Control.

Action has been taken by Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs. The movement of goods and people across LoC has started.

Working Group-III: Economic Development

Action has been taken by the Planning Commission. The projects are at various stages of implementation by Centre/State Government.

Working Group-IV: Ensuring Good Governance

The recommendations are essentially concerned with issues relating to improvement in governance in the State. State Government has been asked to take action on the same.

Working Group-V: Strengthening relations between the State and the Centre

The Working Group has not completed its deliberations.

Crops under Brackish Groundwater

4052. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops area under brackish groundwater in the country alongwith its effect on crops, State-wise, crop-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to contain the effect of brackish water in agriculture?

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 are many area in a number of districts of the country where various crops are adversely affected due

to brackish water. The details of such cropped area suffering from such ground water, is given in the statement enclosed.

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has devised several ways and means to utilize brackish water. The integrated package is based on crop management, soil management, irrigation water management amendment application for alkali waters and rainwater management and popularized amongst the farmers by the states under various schemes.

A number of crop varieties tolerant to salinity and sodicity have been developed and are being cultivated by the farmers in the affected area under various Crops Development Schemes. The technologies are being popularized through field demonstrations, training of farmers as well as through supply of tolerant varieties of seeds.

Statement

State-wise details of areas affected by the problem of salinity in ground water

Sl.No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 *s/cm)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Kadapa, Neliore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam
2.	Delhi	North West, West, South West
3.	Gujarat	Ahmdabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Dohad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Surat, Vadodara,
4.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Mahendergarh. Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar

1	2	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
6.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaun, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangiri, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hasan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi
7.	Kerala	Palakkad
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain
9.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani, Raigarh, Satara, Solapur, Wardha
10.	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur
11.	Punjab	Bhathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Dhaulpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karoli, Nagaur, Neemuch, Pali, Raja Samand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhanagar
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotibaphulenagar, Mathura
15.	West Bengal	Bankura, Haora, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas

Guidelines of Arms Licencing

4053. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the 1995 guidelines regarding area validity of arms licence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints of noncompliance of central guidelines on arms licence under the Arms Act 1962 have been received from various States including Delhi;

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

(e) the details of applications from people representatives for extension of area validity of their arms licences received during the current year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The guidelines regarding area validity of arms licenses are under review and necessary changes will be made, as necessary.

(c) and (d) some complaints alleging non compliance of the guidelines on area validity of arms licences by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi were received. The matter was examined and it was found that vide letter No. N-11026/106/94-Arms, dated 11.10.1995 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, powers have been delegated to the State Governments to consider requests for extension of area validity of arms licences. State Governments 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 non-compliance was done by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in the matter.

(e) (i) Applications for extension of area validity in respect of Non-Prohibited Bore (NPB) weapons are considered by the State Government concerned based on the recommendations of the DM concerned. Data in respect of NPB licences is not maintained at central level.

(ii) Applications for extension of area validity in respect of Prohibited Bore (PB) weapons are considered at central level by Ministry of Home Affairs. No application for extension of area validity of arms licences from Hon'ble MPs in respect of PB weapons has been received during the current year upto 30.11.2009

Rearing of Sheep

4054. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sheep rearing is an important occupation in several States in the country;

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

(c) the details of various schemes being run by the Union Government for development of sheep rearing alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any special project has been prepared/proposed to be prepared for development of sheep rearing in the country including Rajasthan;

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

(f) the extent to which these schemes/projects have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Sheep rearing is an important economic activity in several States in the country.

2. The following schemes are being run by the Union Government for development of sheep rearing:

(i) Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar has been established with the objective of supply' of acclimatize rams for breeding purposes, training of shepherd in mechanical sheep shearing, and model sheep husbandry practices. The funds allocated during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 were Rs. 176.00 lakh, Rs. 140.00 lakh, Rs. 200.00 lakh and Rs. 221.00 lakh respectively.

(ii) Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant to provide assistance to State Governments for conservation of indigenous livestock breeds where population has reached to threatened status. Conservation of Garole (West Bengal), Bonpala (West Bengal), Madgyal (Maharashtra) and Bandur (Karnataka) breeds of sheep has been supported under the scheme. Plan

allocation for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 were Rs. 600.00 lakh, Rs. 221.00 lakh, Rs. 190.00 lakh and Rs. 400.00 lakh respectively. Funds were released under the scheme to West Bengal was Rs.28.54 lakhs during 2006-07. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs were released to Maharashtra during 2009-10 under this scheme.

(iii) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits is a new Central Sector Scheme launched during the current financial year with an allocation of Rs. 1833 lakh for 2009-10. The funds under the scheme are yet to be released.

3. The above schemes are not State specific.

(f) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock was evaluated by the NABCONS, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 10th Plan and it was found a reasonably successful scheme.

[Translation]

Export of Carpets

4055. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of carpets exported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether exports of carpets have registered a decline in the country;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to assist the carpet industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The details of exports of handmade carpets and other floor coverings during last three years obtained from the Ministry of Textiles were as under:

Year	Value of Export
2006-07	Rs. 3674.86 (US \$ 807.94 Million)
2007-08	Rs. 3524.73 (US \$ 875.71 Million)
2008-09	Rs. 2708.73 (US \$ 600.06 Million)

The State-wise details of exports of carpets are not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As regards Handmade Carpet Industry is concerned, there is downward trend of exports by (-)23.75 per cent in Rupee terms during 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08 and of (-)4.09 per cent in Rupee terms during 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07. The shortfall of exports is due to slowdown of demand of handmade carpets and other floor coverings in the world market due to recession in the world markets.

(d) Government (in the Ministry of Textiles) has taken steps to assist the carpet industry to improve the exports, which include:

- (i) participation in Fairs/Exhibitions abroad;
- (ii) organising Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair twice a year;
- (iii) organizing Thematic Exhibition, organizing programmes for packaging and export procedures;
- (iv) organization of buyer-seller meets (BSMs), workshops/seminars and Stand Alone Shows for brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad;
- (v) organizing seminars/workshops in important weaving centres by the Handloom Export Promotion Council; and
- (vi) inclusion of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings under Focus Product Scheme by allowing Duty Credit Scrip of 5 per cent on FOB value of exports.

[English]

Notification of Fuel Efficiency Norms

4056. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to notify the fuel efficiency norms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the standard on which the above norms are likely to be notified;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the general public as a result of notification of these norms; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which these norms are likely to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (e) The Government has felt it appropriate to lay down fuel efficiency norms for various categories of motor vehicles in order to save fossil fuel as well as to enable the consumers to select a fuel efficient vehicle of their choice. However, finalisation of such norms involves in-depth examination and consultation with various stakeholders including concerned line Ministries/Departments. As such the Government has not fixed any target date for notifying the fuel efficiency norms.

Potential of Bamboo

4057. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India ranks second in the world in bamboo diversity;
- (b) whether bamboo forests in the country needs to be harnessed for remunerative returns and has adequate potential to generate employment in the sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. India, with nearly 136 bamboo species, ranks second in the world in bamboo diversity.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. With diverse, extensive and large bamboo resources, India has immense, yet substantially untapped, potential to create employment and economic activities. This crop can be harnessed for its various uses such as construction material, pulp, handicrafts and for substitute of wood and other uses.

(d) Government of India has launched many initiatives for developing bamboo sector in the country. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled 'National Bamboo Mission' under Ministry of Agriculture is being implemented in 27 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government is also implementing another Scheme entitled 'National Mission on Bamboo Applications' under Ministry of Science & Technology aimed at promoting entrepreneurs for development of products involving applications of bamboo.

Intensification of Forest Management under Ministry of Environment & Forests is another scheme which supports State Forest Departments in management and plantation of bamboo and also supports special management efforts at the time of bamboo flowering. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) under Ministry of Environment & Forests is yet another scheme which supports afforestation of species including bamboo.

Security Cover for Agra

4058. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance security cover in Agra during the ensuing Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide security to the tourists during the Commonwealth Games period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Uttar Pradesh Police has been sensitized regarding the need to augment security arrangements around the Taj Mahal. Further Govt. of Haryana has also been advised to make adequate security arrangements along the National Highways, in their jurisdiction, to ensure the safety and security of Games family members and tourists during their visits to Agra during the Commonwealth Games-2010.

The Union Govt. has advised Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Govts. to assess and augment security arrangements to ensure safe & secure Commonwealth Games, Delhi-2010. A mechanism is in place to review the security arrangements in the NC Region as a whole. The security arrangements and requirements are being reviewed on a regular basis.

Displaced Families in Riverine Areas

4059. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any relief to families displaced due to floods and soil erosion in Assam including Char/riverine areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The State Governments are primarily responsible for execution of relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support.

According to the information received from the Govt. of Assam that large number of families displaced due to flood and erosion are still living on road-side and on the river embankments in different districts awaiting rehabilitation with Government land. Many charges in river Brahmaputra are un surveyed and the State Government has taken steps for surveying such permanent nature of chars to provide land rights to eligible occupants.

State Government is also providing relief assistance to the eligible affected families as per the provision of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF).

Delhi-Mumbai Rail Freight Corridor

4060. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to integrate Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) rail freight corridor with the road network;

(b) if so, the details of completed and pending works, State-wise;

(c) the proposals submitted by various State Governments for development of various infrastructure linkage for overall development of DMIC, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government on these proposals and the present status of each proposal, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for timely completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), including the NHs connecting the proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) rail freight corridor. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and 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. However, this Ministry has no separate plans or schemes at present for integrating the DMIC rail freight corridor with the road network.

This Ministry has received proposals for upgradation of various NH stretches from the Government of Gujarat as a part of development of road linkage for the DMIC. The Government of Gujarat has requested for consideration of 6-laning of Ahmedabad-Bagodara-Bamanbore-Samakhiali- Gandhidham-Mandvi stretch of NH-SA, Kandla-Gandhidham stretch of NH-SA and Jambusar-Amod stretch of NH-22S as a part of development of road linkage for the DMIC. The sections of NH-SA from Ahmedabad to Bamanbore, Samakhiali to Gandhidham and from Kandla to Gandhidham are already 4-laned. The work of 4-laning between Bamanbore to Samakhiali section of NH-8A is in advanced stage of progress and this is targeted for completion in June 2010. The improvement to 4-lane between Gandhidham and Mundra is included under National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase-III. Also the Government has approved 6-laning of Gandhidham-Samakhiali stretch of NH-SA under NHDP-Phase-V. Proposals for 6-laning from km 0 to km 7.2 and from km 14.5 to km 32.2 of Ahmedabad-Bagodara section of NH-SA have been included in the Annual Plan for 2009-10. The estimates for 6-laning from km 0 to km 7.2 and from km 14 to km 22.6 submitted by the

State Government of Gujarat are under consideration of the Ministry. At present, there is no proposal for 6-laning of the remaining stretches of NH-SA. The Jambusar-Amod Stretch of NH-22S is a part of "Dandi-Heritage Route" and there is no proposal to widen it to 6-lanes.

The Government of Gujarat also requested for consideration of 4-laning of Porbandar-Rajkot-Bamanbore stretch of NH-8B and Bharuch-Amod-Jambusar stretch of NH-228. The Porbandar- Rajkot-Bamanbore stretch of NH-8B falls on the East-West Corridor and it has already been upgraded to 4-lane standards. The Bharuch-Amod-Jambusar stretch of NH-228 is a part of "Dandi-Heritage Route" and there is no proposal at present to widen it to 4-lanes.

AEZ for Floriculture

4061. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agri Export Zones (AEZ) for floriculture set up in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to promote floriculture 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) Six Agri-Export Zones (AEZ) have been setup to promote the floriculture industry in key producing regions in various parts of the country, namely Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Uttarakhand.

(c) Besides setting up Agri Export Zones (AEZ), the Government has also implemented a number of schemes to promote floriculture in the country which are as follows:

- (i) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (a) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and (b) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the remaining states for the overall development of horticultural crops including flowers in the country.

(ii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has set up Special Floriculture Rehabilitation Fund (SFF) in the XIth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 26.59 crore to provide financial assistance to sick floriculture units so as to nurse them back to health thereby enabling them to produce exportable quality produce. Besides, the following projects have also been implemented:

(a) For processing and mechanized handling of bulbous material using latest equipments with Dutch technology and expertise at Chhaffi, Nainital (Uttarakhand). The capacity of the project, set up with assistance from ASIDE scheme of the Department of Commerce, is 30 million flower bulbs per annum and the product range is Liliium, Tulip, Gladiolus, Iris, Zantedeschia.

(b) For production of Cymbidium Orchids projects are being setup at a cost of Rs. 1.22 crore and a pack house for anthurium at a cost of Rs. 3.09 crore at Rango and Melli in Sikkim with assistance from ASIDE scheme.

(iii) APEDA has setup cold storage and cargo handling facilities at the key airports of New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Trivandrum and Kolkata.

(iv) To develop a market locally (a supply base for exports), APEDA has also setup Flower Auction cum Market Facilitation Centre (FAMFC) at Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Noida, etc.

Training to Police Personnel

4062. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up specialised institutes/police organisations to train personnel of State Police Forces to deal with naxel/

terrorist challenges, counter chemical and biological warfare and problems of internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such institutes are likely to be set up in different States and the extent to which it is likely to improve the capabilities of the police forces to prepare them for any law and order situation;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up commando training centres, Central Police Training College and National Police university in different States to deal with such menace;

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

(e) the extent to which it is likely to benefit the Police Forces, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam, The Govt. has decided to set up Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), two more Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) and twenty temporary Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools in different states to improve capability of the State Police Forces in various aspects of policing including facing of challenges of Naxalism/Terrorism. These are to be set up in the 11th Plan Period (2007-12).

(d) CAPT is to be set up at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, two CDTSs would be set up in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat and four each temporary CIATs are proposed to be set up in five States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa.

(e) It is proposed to provide training to the newly recruited Deputy Superintendent of Police of all States, police trainers in CAPT & investigating officers of all States in two CDTSs. Police Personnel of five states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa would get training in Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorism in twenty temporary CIAT Schools.

Reform in ECA

4063. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited views of the State Governments/UTs regarding lacunae in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the lacunae reported by the States alongwith the steps taken to check such lacunae;

(c) whether the number of persons convicted under the Essential Commodities Act is very dismal;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to plug these shortcomings including proposed amendments in the penal provisions of the Act to ensure that the offenders do not escape for want of the requisite provision in the law;

(f) the number of raids conducted under the Act during the last three years and the current year; and

(g) the steps taken to strengthen the enforcement machinery to conduct regular raids to arrest hoarders

and black marketeers who create artificial scarcity in the market leading to 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) 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. A view was taken that there is no lacuna in Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and that the available provisions are adequate, if properly implemented, to achieve the desired objectives.

(c) to (g) The number of raids conducted, number of persons prosecuted, number of persons convicted during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in Lakhs)
2006	135025	5421	3244	498	977.21
2007	235405	6944	4872	1022	4003.96
2008	268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22
2009 (upto 30.11.2009)	131875	6436	3351	46	15518.47

It is evident from the above statement that the number of raids, number of persons prosecuted, number of persons convicted and value of goods seized have gone up steadily during the period 2006-2008. Only the number of convictions have come down during 2008. The States/Union Territories had been requested sometime back to furnish reasons for low prosecution/conviction vis-a-vis number of arrests. Specific reasons had been received only from a few States. The main reasons given by the States are as under:

(i) Cases under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are time consuming and laborious in view of the procedural requirement under the Essential Commodities Act.

(ii) Due to heavy pendency of cases disposal is slow.

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. State Governments/UT Administrations have time and again been requested to implement the provisions of Essential Commodities Act stringently and monitor the same. State Governments/UT Administrations are also required to submit Action Taken Reports under the Essential Commodities Act every month to the Central Government.

The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to furnish the reports to the Central Government of the detentions made under the Act by them. 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 30.11.2009 are given below:-

Name of the State	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto 30.11.2009)
Gujarat	85	50	16	26
Tamil Nadu	74	65	141	107
Orissa	01	-	01	02
Maharashtra	01	01	-	02
Madhya Pradesh	-	03	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	04	-
Total	161	119	162	137

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

4064. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken being taken by the Government to increase the production of fruits and vegetables 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) Statements-I and II showing the details of the production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years and current year, State-wise are enclosed.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing two centrally sponsored schemes (i) Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining states of the country for enhancing horticulture production, wherein end to end approach has been adopted covering production, integrated nutrient and water management, integrated pest management, post harvest management, processing & marketing to assure appropriate returns to farmers.

Statement I

Production of Vegetables (Prod. in 000 MT)

States/UTs	2005-06 P	2006-07 P	2007-08 P	2008-09 P
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	32.6	30.8	30.8
Andhra Pradesh	4535.5	4355.8	4946.3	5267.5
Arunachal Pradesh	78.8	110.0	110.0	110.0
Assam	1882.7	4449.5	4474.2	4474.2
Bihar	13356.7	13612.9	14067.8	14808.8
Chandigarh	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Chhattishgarh	2432.3	2801.9	2934.2	2934.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.5	13.5	4.5	4.5

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delhi	672	672.0	595.6	595.6
Goa	165.2	84.3	85.0	85.0
Gujarat	6308.3	6062.5	7403.0	7403.0
Haryana	2984.7	3366.9	3277.1	3798.5
Himachal Pradesh	902.2	1150.7	1150.7	1211.5
Jammu and Kashmir	843	1247.7	1238.3	1238.3
Jharkhand	3401.3	3394.9	3639.7	3637.0
Karnataka	4578.7	5478.5	7367.1	7724.9
Kerala	3302.9	3234.2	3479.0	3479.0
Lakshdweep	0.2	14.0	14.1	14.1
Madhya Pradesh	2986.1	2814.0	2919.7	2919.7
Maharashtra	4809.7	6148.0	6454.9	6368.0
Manipur	86	91.8	113.7	113.7
Meghalaya	340.2	345.4	352.5	352.5
Mizoram	31.4	31.3	37.3	37.3
Nagaland	88.1	44.6	63.5	63.5
Orrisa	8051.7	8180.3	8214.8	8467.4
Puducherry	74.7	54.7	54.7	54.7
Punjab	2434.9	2518.2	2772.1	3333.1
Rajasthan	755.3	806.5	1678.6	1795.6
Sikkim	79.1	80.8	95.9	95.9
Tamil Nadu	6546.7	7070.4	7975.7	8693.5
Tripura	373.7	415.9	423.6	423.6
Uttar Pradesh	17337.3	18190.4	19790.3	20352.4
Uttaranchal	911.6	995.5	1036.2	1077.6
West Bengal	18663.3	17140.0	22456.8	22704.3
Total	109049.7	115011.5	129259.5	133671.4

Wherever 2008-09 data not available, 2007-08 data has been repeated.

Statement II*Production of Fruits (Prod. in 000 MT)*

State/UTs	2005-06 P	2006-07 P	2007-08 P	2008-09 P
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.5	20.8	22.5	22.5
Andhra Pradesh	8696.4	10496.0	12214.4	13165.2
Arunachal Pradesh	105.1	107.9	108.0	108.0
Assam	1352.2	1392.3	1410.7	1410.7
Bihar	3192.1	3426.5	3252.4	3853.9
Chandigarh	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chhattisgarh	646.7	609.6	915.1	915.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.1	7.1	19.7	19.7
Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Goa	183.7	87.5	97.8	97.8
Gujarat	4677.6	5344.4	5849.7	5849.7
Haryana	256.2	241.9	240.4	257.1
Himachal Pradesh	702.4	369.1	713.0	628.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1289.2	1321.5	1435.8	1519.5
Jharkhand	397.6	382.0	382.0	382.0
Karnataka	4241.8	4735.7	5000.6	5269.8
Kerala	2693.1	2526.7	2579.8	2579.8
Lakshdweep	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	1174	1225.7	1237.1	1237.1
Maharashtra	10225.5	10324.5	11047.6	10861.6
Manipur	189.2	229.1	273.7	273.7
Meghalaya	231.5	234.3	235.3	235.3
Mizoram	34.6	179.8	219.6	219.6
Nagaland	19.3	31.9	53.0	53.0
Orrisa	1383.3	1424.9	1275.1	1532.8
Puducherry	52.2	52.0	52.0	52.0

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	746.4	830.6	1055.5	1171.0
Rajasthan	418.2	401.9	421.8	495.0
Sikkim	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.9
Tamil Nadu	5778.8	6240.9	7530.1	8207.7
Tripura	525.1	525.5	525.7	525.7
Uttar Pradesh	313.7	3439.9	3932.6	4063.0
Uttaranchal	676.2	695.9	717.8	725.3
West Bengal	2306.8	2640.7	2766.6	2854.6
Total	55374.2	59563.3	65602.9	68603.1

Wherever 08-09 data Not Available, 07-08 data has been repeated.

Agricultural Research

4065. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the stagnation in production and inadequate allocation for Research and Development in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation made for agricultural research during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the steps taken to enhance allocation under Research and Development and improve agriculture production in the country;

(d) whether Government proposes to form a consortium consisting of scientists/stakeholders from the fields of agriculture and industries, to promote collaborative research; 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) ICAR has made significant contributions towards enhancing production and productivity in all segments of agriculture viz. field crops, horticultural crops, livestock, fisheries, Natural Resource Management etc. This is evidenced by the fact that record production of 105

million tones of milk (2007-08), 233 million tones of foodgrains and 7.6 million tones of fish was achieved during the year 2008-09. Productivity spurts have also been recently realized in crops mainly maize, sugarcane, cotton, castor, etc. The newly developed varieties and hybrids have clearly indicated the superiority/increase in yield ranging from 12 to 45% in the frontline demonstration of various crops conducted in different regions of the country. Hence, there has been no stagnation in production.

The budgetary allocation for DARE/ICAR has increased from Rs.5368 crore in the X Plan to Rs. 12023 crore in the XI Plan.

(b) The budgetary allocation made for agriculture research during last three years and current year are as follows:

Year	Allocation (RE) Rs. in Crore
2006-07	1430
2007-08	1434
2008-09	1760
2009-10	1760 (BE)

(c) The XI Plan Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education constituted by the Planning Commission had recommended Rs. 31,672 crores and another Expert Group under the Chairmanship of

Director-General, ICAR had recommended Rs.36000 crore. However, the Planning Commission communicated Rs.12023 crore for the XI Plan. Even during the current financial year 2009-10, the Department had requested the Planning Commission for Rs.4000 crores through its Annual Plan 2009-10 and Midterm appraisal of XI Plan. However, the outlay has not been enhanced beyond Rs.1760 crore for 2009-10, which is same as that provided during 2008-09. Now the Department has proposed Rs.2250 crore at RE 2009-10 stage to Ministry of Finance, which is the minimum requirement to carry out the envisaged activities.

(d) and (e) A consortium consisting of scientists, academia and farmer's representatives are associated with ICAR's General Body and Governing body and in addition industry representatives are associated with Institutes' Research Advisory Committees. Thus, there exists Institutional mechanism for getting inputs on research issues on continuous basis and also for developing collaborative research. The ICAR has already embarked upon functional Public-Private Partnership for extending the benefit of technology to the target beneficiaries, i.e. farmers on a large scale.

Anti Sikh Riots

4066. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Commission of inquiry which probed the anti-sikh riots in the country has submitted a report recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Commission had assessed the number of persons killed in the said riots;

(d) if so, the number of persons killed in the said riots in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government on 8.5.2000 appointed a Commission of Inquiry to look into various aspects of 1984 riots headed by Mr. Justice G.T. Nanavati (a retired Judge of Supreme Court of India). The Commission submitted its report to the Government on 9.2.2005.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) On the recommendations of Nanavati Commission of Inquiry the Government (i) announced the 'Rehabilitation Package' on 16.1.2006 with a financial outlay of Rs. 714.76 crore to provide additional relief to the victims of 1984 riots. The said Package has been extended to States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and UT of Chandigarh on 30.9.2009. According to the information received from the State Governments, they have settled 36,336 claims of death, injury, damaged residential, uninsured commercial/industrial properties including those of Rehabilitation Grant payable to migrant families. As provided in the said Package, the Government has reimbursed a sum of Rs. 462.41 crore to the concerned State Governments for the amount disbursed; (ii) The Government has initiated all steps within the ambit of law in consultation with Ministry of Law to bring the guilty to book, wherever Nanavati Commission has named any specific individual (s) for further examination or specific cases for reopening and reexamination; and (iii) The CBI has completed investigation/reinvestigation of seven cases registered against by them. In four cases the cal has sought permission of the Competent Authority to issue prosecution sanction u/s 196 CrPC. In one case closure report has been filed and this has been accepted by the Court. In one case which was chargesheeted and the final report u/s 173CrPC has been filed in the Court on 28.3.2009.

[Translation]

Low Rate Agricultural Loans

4067. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide loans at low interest rates to the farmers whose lands are affected by floods, soil erosion and drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present rate of interest on agricultural loans; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to provide loans at low interest rates to the farmers whose lands are affected by floods, soil erosion and drought. However, Crop loans upto a principal amount of Rs. 3 lakh are presently being made available to the farmers at 7% rate of interest. This rate is applicable for all farmers including those whose lands are affected by floods, soil erosion and drought. In order to incentivise the prompt repayers as well as lending institutions so that line of credit remain declogged, Government of India has in the Union Budget 2009-10 announced an additional interest subvention of 1% to those prompt farmers who repay their short term crop loans on schedule. Thus, farmers who are prompt in repaying crop loans would be getting crop loans at 6% p.a. during the year 2009-10.

Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive guidelines to the banks for providing debt relief to farmers affected by natural calamities including floods, droughts etc. These relief measures include, *inter alia*, restructuring of loans by way of conversion/rescheduling of loans, provision of fresh crop loans for affected farmers, non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled, treatment of converted/rescheduled agriculture loans as 'current dues', moratorium period of at lease on year, while restructuring, relaxed security and margin norms etc.

[*English*]

Olive Cultivation

4068. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area covered under olive plantation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme to promote the cultivation of Olive in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided to increase the area for Olive cultivation?

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) Area covered under olive cultivation in the country, State-wise is as under:-

Jammu and Kashmir	—	481 ha
Rajasthan	—	210 ha
Himachal Pradesh	—	51 ha
Uttarakhand	—	10 ha
Total	—	752 ha

(b) and (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been implementing two Centrally Spondored Schemes Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the remaining States for holistic development of horticultural crops including olive.

Under TMNE, assistance of Rs. 22,500/- per hectare is being provided to farmers for bringing an additional area under olive cultivation. Half of the assistance *i.e.* 50% amounting to Rs. 11,250/- is provided in the first year of plantation and balance 50% is provided in the 2nd and 3rd year of plantation @ Rs. 4500/- and Rs. 6750/- per hectare respectively, subject to the survival of 75% and 90% plants in 2nd and 3rd year.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Schemes

4069. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes aimed at promotion of agriculture in hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch any effective schemes for mechanisation of agriculture, development of modern sophisticated technology and all round development of farmers in the hilly States in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Most schemes for promotion of agriculture are implemented in hilly States of the country also such as Uttarakhand. Details of the Scheme-Technology Mission for Integrated

Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand-which is the only scheme exclusively for hilly States are enclosed as Statement.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for launching any other scheme specifically for hilly States.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and other Schemes of agriculture promotion are considered adequate.

Statement

Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand#

1.	Name of Scheme	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
2.	Type	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)
3.	Year of Commencement .	2001-02 North Eastern States and Sikkim 2003-04 Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
4.	Objectives	To harness the potential of horticulture in North Eastern States and other hilly States
5.	Salient features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing governmental programmes in the field of horticulture development to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes; • Ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post-harvest management and consumption chain; • Maximize economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investments and infrastructure created for horticulture development; • Promote ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment to generate value addition; • Promote the development and dissemination of eco-technologies based on the blending of traditional wisdom and technology with frontier knowledge such as bio, information and space technology; and • Provide the missing links in ongoing horticulture development projects.
6.	Structure of Scheme	<p>Implemented in a Mission mode with an end-to-end approach with four Missions:</p> <p>Mini Mission I: Research-coordinated and implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)</p> <p>Mini Mission II: Production and Productivity—coordinated by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) and implemented by State Governments.</p> <p>Mini Mission III: Post Harvest Management and Marketing coordinated by DAC and implemented by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) and National Horticulture Board (NHB).</p> <p>Mini Mission IV: Processing-coordinated and implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.</p>

7. Funding Pattern	100% grant by Government of India
8. Eligibility	All farmers entrepreneurs public and private institutes/organization of North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
9. Area of Operation	11 States: Arunachal Pradesh; Assam; Manipur; Meghalaya; Mizoram; Nagaland; Sikkim; Tripura; Jammu & Kashmir; Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
10. Procedure to apply	Project proposals to be submitted by the State Governments to implementing agencies concerned of different Mini Missions.
11. BE Outlay Year wise, during Tenth Five Year Plan (Rs. crore)	2002-03 - 120.00 2003-04 - 134.12 2004-05 - 200.00 2005-06 - 185.00 2006-07 - 205.40
12. Person to be contacted	Horticulture Commissioner, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-II0114.

#Scheme under revision.

Utilisation of Godowns

4070. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is not making optimum utilisation of its godowns; and

(b) if so, the total number of godowns of FCI in the country alongwith their capacities and capacity-utilisation 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) No, Madam. The FCI is making maximum possible utilization of its godowns. The utilization of godowns of FCI as on 01.11.09 is 80% whereas the optimum utilization as per the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices (BICP) norms is 75%.

(b) Information on the total number of godowns available with FCI in the country alongwith their capacities and capacity-utilisation State-wise during the last three years (as on 31st March, 2007, 2008 and 2009) is given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively. Information as on 15.11.2009 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	Covered			Total Hired	Total Covered	CAP Owned	(Open) Hired	Grand Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utili-sation (%age)	
				State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.									Private Parties
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	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
	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

Statement II*The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I.*

As on 31.03.2008

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	F.C.I. Owned	Covered			Total Hired	Total Covered	CAP Owned	(Open) Hired	Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)		
				State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C. Private Parties									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	9.79	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.Zone)	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	0.15	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
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.2	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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.	Andman 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	4.30	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

Statement III*The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I.*

As on 31.03.2009

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	F.C.I. Owned	Covered				Total Hired	Total Covered	CAP Owned	(Open) Hired	Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliz. (%)
			State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	79
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. Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.57	3.90	1.44	8.17	24.11	0	0	0	24.11	19.20	80
6.	Assam	2.07	0	0.17	0.10	0.39	0.66	2.73	0	0	0	2.73	1.48	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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
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
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	4.27	8.31	36.70	7.39	56.84	113.96	15.73	0.15	15.88	129.84	91.53	70
22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	4.44	3.10	15.09	0.45	18.64	31.30	2.85	0.00	2.85	34.15	30.14	88
23.	Anadman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.07	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
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.	Lakshyadweep	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	0.1	0.999	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

Statement IV*The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 15.11.2009*

(Fig. in Lac Toones)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization %age
			FCI Owned	Hired					Total	Owned	Hired	Total			
				State Govt.	CWC	CWC	Private Parties	Total Hired							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.66	0.89	0.48	2.06	5.72	0.43	0.00	0.43	6.15	3.82	62
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.50	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.05	91
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0.00	0.76	2.90	0.15	3.81	6.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.74	4.04	60
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.11	7.90	71
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91
		Total (E.Zone)	15.94	0.25	2.49	3.95	1.70	8.39	24.33	0.94	0.00	0.94	25.27	16.91	88
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.10	0.37	0.65	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	1.88	69
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.12	55
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.21	81
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.20	87
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.4	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.38	76
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.19	95
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.10	45
		Total (N.E.Z.)	3.30	0.09	0.44	0.15	0.37	1.05	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	3.08	57
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.56	70
	14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	2.16	4.04	2.18	12.22	19.90	3.33	0.00	3.33	23.23	15.96	69
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.18	72
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.26	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.08	84
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.23	3.57	31.61	4.12	39.53	61.37	6.44	3.42	9.86	71.23	46.62	65
	18.	Chandigarh	0.40	0.00	0.46	0.20	0.00	0.66	1.06	0.08	0.17	0.25	1.31	0.92	70
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.56	3.18	1.76	6.50	13.56	1.73	0.19	1.92	15.48	15.21	98
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.24	4.06	0.23	6.60	21.55	4.69	0.10	4.79	26.34	16.84	64
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.09	0.20	0.29	2.36	2.05	87
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	4.65	10.54	43.65	8.45	67.29	124.41	16.67	4.08	20.75	145.16	101.42	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	4.29	16.02	0.96	21.32	33.98	2.62	0.00	2.62	36.60	27.58	75
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.13	77
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.67	1.54	0.25	3.46	7.24	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.40	7.98	95
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.29	0.51	0.57	3.37	9.17	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.73	9.06	93
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.51	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.56	0.62	111
		Total (S.Z.)	27.92	0.05	8.30	18.09	1.78	28.22	56.14	4.59	0.00	4.59	60.73	49.40	81
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.25	6.25	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.52	7.53	115
	29.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.22	2.12	1.17	5.64	17.41	1.02	0.00	1.02	18.43	13.50	73
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.14	93
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.58	1.65	2.61	2.90	7.74	11.11	0.35	0.00	0.35	11.46	10.74	94
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.34	1.79	0.10	2.41	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.53	6.46	86
		Total (W.Z.)	25.41	1.03	5.32	6.52	4.17	17.04	42.45	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.09	38.37	87
		Grand Total	129.69	6.07	27.09	72.36	16.47	121.99	251.68	23.84	4.08	27.92	279.60	209.18	75

[English]

Production of Rice and Wheat

4071. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat and rice in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the top ten rice producing countries in the world and India's position therein;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to further improve the production of rice in the country; and

(d) the details of incentives provided by the Government to the farmers to increase production of wheat and rice?

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 details of estimated production of wheat and rice in the country during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given in the table below:

Crop	Estimated Production (Million Tonnes)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10\$
Rice	93.36	96.69	99.15	69.45
Wheat	75.81	78.57	80.58	Rabi Crop

*4th advance estimates released on 21.07.2009

\$1st advance estimates released on 03.11.2009 (Kharif only)

(b) As per the reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2007, the top ten rice producing countries in the world are China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Brazil and Japan. India is placed at 2nd position among the rice producing countries in the world.

(c) In order to further increase the production of rice in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes/programmes through State

Governments. Major schemes/programmes are National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and the Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice) subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture.

(d) To incentivise farmers to increase production of wheat and rice, quality seeds are being promoted through incentives in the form of subsidies to the extent of Rs. 500/- per quintal. Farm machinery is being promoted by incentivising quick adoption of zero till seed machines, rotovators and package of conoweeders & other implements with subsidies at the rate of Rs. 15000/-, Rs. 30000/- and Rs. 3000/- respectively. Extension services are being given to farmers by organizing field demonstrations at the cost of Rs. 2000/- per wheat demonstration & Rs. 2500/ to Rs. 3000/- per rice demonstration. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) services are also being promoted through subsidies. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10 has been increased to Rs. 950/- and Rs. 980/- per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. With a view to ensure remunerative price to agricultural produce and for encouraging higher investment and production, over and above the MSP, an incentive bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on procurement of paddy is also being given during KMS 2009-10. The Minimum Support Price for wheat for the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2009-10 has been increased to Rs. 1080/- per quintal.

Rebate for Coir Products

4072. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give 20% rebate for coir products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to give 20% rebate on sale of coir products as a Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 2000-01 in lieu of Rebate Scheme. Under MDA, financial Assistance is provided to the Apex co-operative Societies, Manufacturing and Primary Societies, Public Sector Undertakings and sales depots

of Coir Board @ 10% of their Annual Sales Turnover of Coir and Coir Products. The Assistance is shared by the Central and the concerned State/Union Territory Government on 1:1 basis. The assistance provided under the MDA scheme can be utilized for varied purposes such as Publicity, Opening New Showroom/Sales Outlets, Renovation of existing Sales Outlets, Market Study, Setting up of Market Intelligence Net Work/Upgradation of design facilities like installation of Computer etc. This scheme, therefore, allows more flexibility than the Rebate Scheme for promotion of coir products.

Uniform Marketing Practice

4073. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government for formulation of uniform marketing practices all over the country to ensure better price realisation by farmers;

(b) whether the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and National Institute of Agricultural Marketing are giving technical and other advices to States on matters relating to agricultural marketing; 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 agricultural marketing is a State subject, the Ministry of Agriculture has framed a Model Act "the State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003" and circulated to all the States/Union Territories in the country and pursuing with them for its adoption for formulation of uniform marketing practices all over the country to ensure better price realization by farmers.

The Model Legislation provides for establishment of Private Markets/Yards and promotion of direct marketing, contract farming and Public Private Partnership in the management and development of Agriculture Produce Market in the country. Provision has also been made in the Model Act for constitution of State Agricultural Produce Marketing Standards Bureau and setting up of Training/Extension Cell in the State Agricultural Marketing Boards. The status and progress of reform in the States is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection renders technical and other advice to different States/Union Territories on bringing market reforms to the present State Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts on the lines of Model Act/Rules.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has been administering and coordinating the implementation of Central Sector Schemes on Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization, scheme on Construction of Rural Godown and scheme on Marketing Research and Information Network in various States.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection is conducting a number of training programmes for different levels of market functionaries in the States.

National Institute of Agricultural Marketing has been giving technical advice to different States on matters relating to agricultural marketing regarding preparation of State Master Plans, Terminal Market Complex Projects, development of marketing infrastructure, Marketing information, issues relating to marketing of different region specific agricultural produce etc.

Statement

Progress of Reforms in Agricultural Markets (APMC Act) as on 31.10.2009

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing; Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Coop Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	(a) <i>Direct Marketing:</i> NCT of Delhi. (b) <i>Contract Farming:</i> Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. (c) <i>Private markets</i> Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Mizoram, Meghalaya, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

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

[*Translation*]

Cooperative Sector

4074. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether elections to various rural and urban units of the cooperative sector are not held on time and the tenure of Administrators has not been stipulated;

(b) if so, the details of States which hold elections on time in the said units;

(c) whether the Government intend to make any legal provision to make time bound elections compulsory in the cooperative sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) "Cooperative Societies" is a State Subject under Entry 32 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The States, therefore, have enacted their own Cooperative Societies Acts to regulate the functioning, *inter-alia*, holding the elections, of cooperative societies coming within their territorial jurisdiction. The Central Government has no legislative or executive jurisdiction over the cooperative societies registered under the States Acts. However, in many of the States, elections to the cooperative societies are not held in time and the Administrators continue to manage the affairs of such cooperative societies.

(b) The specific details regarding holding of elections on time by the States are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure the democratic, autonomous and professional functioning of cooperatives, the Government has introduced the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 in Lok Sabha on 30.11.2009. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for conduct of elections before expiry of the term of the board. The Bill also provides for supersession of board for a limited period, on reasonable and tangible grounds, in the cases where the Government have share holding or have provided loan or financial assistance or any guarantee, for a period not exceeding one year for the cooperative societies doing the business of banking and six months for other cooperative societies.

Rented Godowns

4075. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and storage capacity of private godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other public agencies during each of the last three

years and the current year alongwith the rent paid therefor, State-wise;

(b) whether any action was taken to ensure reduction in rent at the time of hiring of these godowns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the storage capacity likely to be hired during 2009-10 alongwith the rent to be paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The storage capacity hired by Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly from private parties during the last three years and current year along-with rent paid is as under:-

Year as on 31st March	No. of Depots	Capacity in '000' MT	Rent paid (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	121	830.4	817.70
2007-08	121	675.90	1287.974
2008-09	219	949.29	4720.818
2009-10 (upto July 09)	186	1081.357	1611.88

Details of year-wise/Regions-wise number of godowns/capacity/hired/rent paid are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Action is taken at the time of hiring of godowns to ensure hiring at minimum rate. General Manager (Regions) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of godowns. The General Managers are required to hire the godowns, considering the storage requirement and market rates.

(e) Storage capacity hired by FCI till October 2009 is 125.72 lakh MT. Hiring of additional storage capacity in 2009-10, depends on trend of rice procurement in KMS 2009-10.

Statement

The number of private godowns hired along with capacity and rent paid during the last three years inclusive of current year

Name of Region	2006-07 Audited			2007-08 Prov.			2008-09 Provisional			2009-10 Prov. (July, 09)		
	Number of Godwn	Capacity in, 000 MT	Rent Paid in Lakhs	Number of Godown	Capacity in, 000 MT	Rent Paid in Lakhs	Number of Godown	Capacity in, 000 MT	Rent Paid in Lakhs	Number of Godown	Capacity in, 000 MT	Rent Paid in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	11	50.82	64.62	11	50.82	38.31	11	50.82	49.02	11	50.82	Not yet paid

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	6	25.5	35.01	17	25.57	39.94	33	27.11	58	8	23	32.24
Orissa	1	15	22.91	1	15	18.77	1	15	27.43	1	15	Not yet paid
West Bengal	8	58.9	79.78	8	59.3	62.02	8	62.4	76.2	8	62.4	23.39
Assam	10	37.46	87.35	10	37.46	52.65	10	37.46	41.12	10	37.46	Not yet paid
NEF	Nil	Nil	2.82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	12	125.62	61.87	8	75.83	833.1	7	45	3722.4	7	45	1064.36
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	6	9.13	Not rent paid	7	11.78	1.704	6	9.52	3.408	6	10.99	0.85
Punjab	44	359	254.81	33	262.5	96.41	26	202.5	78.53	29	215.5	23.52
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rajasthan	2	16.00	13.85	2	12.5	6.03	9	78.18	33.2	19	174.34	65.41
Uttar Pradesh	5	20	32.56	4	17.5	11.52	4	17.5	11.52	5	22.5	2.02
Uttarakhand	1	5	8.95	1	5	6.93	1	5	7.49	1	5	2.49
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	45	To be paid yet	10	41	69.58
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	57	109	3	57	277
Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	16.97	16.96	10	26.9	27.57	6	16.97	8.48
Maharashtra	6	51.7	82.96	7	47.7	80.52	7	59.2	91.29	9	88.3	Not yet paid
Madhya Pradesh	7	41.77	51.05	5	29.87	15.79	78	205.7	376.83	52	209.32	33.08
Chhattisgarh	2	14.5	18.98	1	5	7.32	1	5	7.86	2	9.757	9.46
Total	121	830.4	817.7	121	675.9	1287.974	219	949.29	4720.818	186	1081.357	1611.88

[English]

Norms for Employees of PB

4076. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate fresh norms for the employees of Prasar Bharati (PB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan would come under these new norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

CHOUHDURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The Government is in the process of amending section 11 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 and Rule 37A of the CCS Pension Rules to give effect to the recommendations of the Group of Ministers relating to the status of the employees of Prasar Bharati. The GOM has desired to extend the benefit of government employees on 'deemed deputation' status till retirement alongwith all the facilities at par with Central Government employees in respect of all the regular employees borne on the cadre of Prasar Bharati which includes its two constituents namely All India Radio and Doordarshan and who were in service of Prasar Bharati on 5.10.2007.

Assistance to NCCT

4077. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to discontinue the assistance provided to the National Council for Cooperative Training under the Central Sector Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government, while considering continuation of the Central Sector Scheme of Cooperative Education and Training for 11th Five Year Plan *inter-alia* decided that except Centre for International Cooperation and Training in Agriculture Banking (CICTAB), all other components of the scheme will be provided financial support, as per existing pattern, for first 3 years of 11th Five Year Plan. During 3rd year of 11th Plan, the scheme will be evaluated to assess impact of scheme on beneficiary cooperatives. On the basis of evaluation, further financial support to scheme, if required for remaining two years of 11th Five Year Plan will be considered. The Government also proposes to discontinue assistance under the aforesaid Scheme from 12th Five Year Plan onwards and allow National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) to run training activities from interest earnings of the Corpus Fund available with them and income generated by the Institutes from paid programmes.

Development of Animal Husbandry

4078. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for providing financial assistance to Orissa for development of the animal husbandry and horticulture sector is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

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) Question does not arise.

Loan for Purchase of Boats

4079. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several proposals from the Government of Maharashtra regarding sanction of loan for purchase of new boats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

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. The Union Government has not received any such proposal from the Government of Maharashtra.

However, it is learnt that some proposals have been submitted by the State Government to the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Preservation of Foodgrains in Warehouses and Godowns

4080. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains destroyed in warehouses and godowns managed by the Union Government and the State Governments due to various factors/reasons including infestation by pests and rats during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether insecticides are used to prevent infestation of the foodgrains;

(c) if so, the quantum of insecticides used during each of the last three years and the cost incurred thereon; and

(d) the reasons for substantial loss of foodgrains due to infestation by rats and insects despite the use of insecticides?

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) Due to the use of effective rodenticides and insecticides for the control of rats and insects, the quantum of foodgrains destroyed in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns during last three years and current year is negligible. However, some quantities of foodgrains with FCI were damaged due to various reasons, such as, cyclones and floods, acceptance of below specifications stocks and movement to other regions. The details are given below:

Year	Total quantity of damaged foodgrains Year (In lakh tons)
2006-07	0.25
2007-08	0.34
2008-09	0.20
2009-10 (Upto Sept., 09)	0.03
Total	0.82

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The quantum of insecticides used in each year in the last three years in FCI godowns and the cost incurred thereon are given below:

Year	Quantum of insecticides used		Cost incurred (Fig. In lakh Rs.)
	Solid/powder insecticides (Tons)	Liquid insecticides (Litres)	
2006-07	346.3	23330	576.38
2007-08	407.1	24029	624.59
2008-09	514.0	33769	799.04

(d) Due to the use of rodenticides/insecticides for the control of rats, insects and steps taken by FCI for proper upkeep of foodgrains in its godowns, losses of foodgrains by rats and insects in FCI godowns are reported to be negligible.

Border Roads in Gujarat

4081. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a road is proposed/being constructed in the border areas of Banaskantha and Kutch;

(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) A proposal for the construction/improvement of the Gadhuli-Santalpur road in border areas of Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat has been received. The technical scrutiny of the proposal has been roads.

Broadcasting Regional Head Offices

4082. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Broadcasting Regional Head Offices all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the North-Eastern States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up such offices in the North- Eastern States;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which such offices are likely to be set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Doordarshan has no Regional Head Offices. However, All India Radio (AIR) has set up 12 offices of Deputy Director General

(Regional) all over the country to look after programming & ministerial (Administration) staff matters. Apart from this, there are 5 Zonal Chief Engineer Offices for AIR & Doordarshan to look after the Technical Maintenance & Engineering personnel matters and Project activities in the assigned States.

The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) to (f) AIR has already two Regional offices in North-East region apart from office at each State Capital stations. However, at present AIR has no proposal to set up additional Regional offices in North-Eastern States.

Statement

Regional (DDG) Offices of All India Radio

Sl.No.	Region	States/UT	Headquarter
1.	Northern-I	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh
2.	Northern-II	Delhi	Delhi
3.	Central-I	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Lucknow
4.	Central-II	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Bhopal
5.	Eastern-I	Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand	Bhubaneswar
6.	Eastern-II	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Kolkata
7.	North Eastern-I	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim	Guwahati
8.	North Eastern-II	Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland	Aizwal
9.	Southern-I	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry	Chennai
10.	Southern-II	Kerala, Karnataka and Laskhadweep	Banglore
11.	Western-I	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Ahmedabad
12.	Western-II	Maharashtra and Goa	Mumbai

Zonal offices (Technical) of All India Radio and Doordarshan

Sl.No.	Zone	States/UT	Headquarter
1.	North	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh	Delhi
2.	East	Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal	Kolkata
3.	South	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Pudducherry, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Chennai
4.	West	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Mumbai
5.	North-Eastern	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	Guwahati

Media Coverage of Dalai Lama's Visit

4083. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had denied foreign media persons to cover the visit of Dalai Lama in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Impact of Excessive Rain on Onion Crop

4084. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incessant rains in Maharashtra has damaged the onion crops; and

(b) the extreme loss of onion crops and its likely impact on onion prices?

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. Approximately 15-20% of the kharif onion crop in Solapur, Satara and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra got partly damaged due to heavy and continuous rains in last week of September.

(b) Only 10% of the total crop area of these districts was affected therefore not much impact has been seen on onion prices.

Subsidy to Farmers

4085. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide more subsidy to the farmers affected due to floods and drought in various parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (c) The Government provides agriculture/horticulture input subsidy to the farmers affected due to floods and drought with crop loss of 50% and above under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The norms of assistance include for:-

- (i) **Small & Marginal Farmers**@ Rs. 2000/- per hectare for crop loss in rainfed areas and @ Rs. 4000/- per hectare for crop loss in areas under assured irrigation, subject to assistance to any small farmer with tiny holding not to be less than Rs. 250/- and @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops, subject to assistance to any small farmer with tiny holding not to be less than Rs. 500/-
- (ii) **Farmers other than small & marginal farmers** subject to a ceiling of 1 hectare per farmer and upto 2 hectare per farmer in case of successive calamities, irrespective of the size of his holding being large, @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas; @ 4,000 per hectare for areas under assured irrigation; and @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops.
- (iii) **Small & Marginal sericulture Farmers** @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry and Tussar; and Rs. 2500 per hectare for Muga.

Besides this, for effective management of drought during 2009, the Government also announced:-

1. Diesel Subsidy to the farmers for providing supplementary protective irrigation to the standing crops. 50% of the cost of subsidy given by the States will be borne by the Central Government subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7.50/litre; and
2. Enhanced upper ceiling of distribution subsidy on certified seed (for Rabi 2009-10 and Summer 2010) under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM) and Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA).

Release of Funds

4086. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for release of funds with regard to payment of transportation charges for custom mill rice and gunny bags;

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

(c) 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) to (c) As intimated by Food Corporation of India (FCI), procurement incidentals including Transportation charges and gunny bags for procurement of foodgrains including Custom Milled Rice in respect of all the States are released on the basis of provisional cost sheet issued at the beginning of each Marketing Season.

Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supply Corporation (APSCSC) Ltd. submits the claims for the expenditure incurred on account of transportation charges (on actual basis) to the FCI and the same is reimbursed by the Corporation as per the existing guidelines. However, APSCSC Ltd. has been requesting that FCI rates are lesser than the actual transportation charges being incurred by it. To fix the normative transportation charges, Government has referred the matter to Tariff Commission. At present, on receipt of the bills from APSCSC Ltd., FCI reimburses the transportation charges as per the slab rates fixed by it.

Actual expenditure incurred including transportation charges for each year is allowed on finalization of incidentals on the basis of annual audited accounts/annual reports submitted by the State Government/State agencies.

Allocation under RKVY

4087. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal for considering production parameters instead of baseline expenditure in the allocation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) funds;

(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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Funds for Youth and Sports Activities

4088. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether adequate funds are available for promoting schemes for the benefit/welfare of youth and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any strategy to improve and develop the welfare of youth and sports activities in the country;

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

(e) the funds allocated/released for the construction of new stadium, sports hostels and for various schemes in the States including Gujarat and Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(f) whether there is any special scheme for promoting the talented sports persons in rural areas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Revised Estimate for the

financial year 2008-09 of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was Rs. 1311 crore (Plan). The Budget Allocation of the Ministry for the year 2009-10 is Rs.2699 crore (Plan).

(c) to (g) In so far as increase in youth activities are concerned, the strategy of the Ministry is to help bring about social transformation in rural areas by promoting and developing among the youth, awareness and commitment to values of national integration, discipline, secularism and citizenship. The Ministry also strives to imbibe a spirit of voluntarism and community service in the young minds of students. In order to achieve the above, the Ministry has already initiated action to expand the programmes of the schemes namely, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Scouting and Guiding and the National Service Scheme.

Till 31st March, 2005, the Ministry was supplementing the efforts of the State Government for creation of Sports facilities including construction of Stadia, Sports Hostels and other sports infrastructure. However, with effect from 01.4.2005, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Creation of Sports Infrastructure was transferred to the State Sector and only committed liabilities were being considered upto 31.3.2007 as per the relaxation given by the Planning Commission. As such, no fresh case could be considered for Central financial assistance for construction of new Stadia and Sports Hostels in five years under the erstwhile Sports Infrastructure scheme.

In order to increase sports activities, the Government of India has launched a nationwide scheme for the promotion of rural sports infrastructure. Under the scheme, which has been named as Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), all village and block Panchayats and their equivalent administrative units will be provided with basic sports infrastructure in phased manner over a period of 10 years by covering 10% each year. The scheme also provides for organizing rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. The scheme is expected to promote mass participation in sports among youth leading to a healthy and socially inclusive society and participation of youth in community development.

The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09 was 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 administrations.

Proposal complete in all respects received from 28 States/UTs. in 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been given approval/sanction to cover 24,088 village Panchayats and 654 block panchayats in these States/UTs under PYKKA. The State-wise details of fund allocated and fund sanctioned released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Village Panchayat approved	No. of Block Panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99*	12.99**
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81		3.85*
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22*	
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11		5.05*
5.	Goa	19	4	0.35		0.18*
6.	Gujarat	1369	22	14.20		7.10*
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26*	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	8	4.02	2.01*	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*	4.86*
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*	3.67**
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27*	6.28**
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71*	1.01*
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54*	0.14**
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00*	1.91*
21.	Tripura	104	4	1.36	1.09*	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	153.91	10.00*	16.96*
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00*	1.45*
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63		2.32*
Total		22854	601	250.77	83.85	69.78

* First Installment

** Second Installment

2009-10

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total amount sanctioned
1.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	1	0.23
2.	Jharkhand	430	21	4.79
3.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22
4.	Meghalaya	83	8	1.32
5.	Mizoram	164	5	2.08
Total		1261	53	14.64

Inconvenience Due to VIP Security

4089. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a report of the death of a patient due to high security arrangements in connection with a VIP visit to the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the security arrangements provided to VIPs so as to allow unhindered emergency services and least inconvenience to the common man; and

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

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

[Translation]

Commonwealth Games Programmes

4090. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has shelved several key infrastructure related programmes planned for the Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the details of the funds involved in the shelved programmes;

(d) whether the non-implementation of such key projects would affect the proper execution of the Commonwealth Games; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Cheating by Automobile Company

4091. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automobile manufacturer M/s. Pal Peugeot Ltd. had duped a large number of customers by collecting advance amount for booking of new car and then abandoning the car production venture without honouring its commitments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for the recovery of the said amount;

(c) whether the said company has reentered the Indian market and set up its offices in some places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of the customers?

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 Corporate Affairs through its Office of Registrar of Companies (ROC), Mumbai and Office of Regional Director, (Western Region), Mumbai had received several complaints against M/s. Pal Peugeot Ltd., for non refund of car booking amount, non payment of interest on the booking amount etc., accordingly an inspection was ordered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 31.5.99 based on the complaints referred by ROC, Mumbai which was carried out and a report u/s 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 was submitted and as per the Inspection Report:-

(i) The Joint Venture (JV) Agreement was between PAL (Premier Automobiles Ltd.) and Automobiles Peugeot of France for manufacture of Peugeot model cars in India, vide JV Agreement dated 19.10.94 and a Supplemental Agreement on 26.6.1995.

(ii) The Company's manufacturing activities were closed since July 1998.

(iii) The Company collected an amount of Rs. 270 crores through Peugeot 309 car bookings from 29.9.95 to 31.10.95. The Company failed to

refund the booking amount of Rs. 25,000/- each to the customers who chose to cancel their booking inspite of orders passed by the consumer courts. The Directors also failed to furnish a status report to the Inspecting Officer on the bookings cancelled and refunds made during the course of inspection.

Consequent to the Inspection, 16 criminal cases were filed under different sections viz. section 269(1), section 383A, section 209A(2) read with 209A(5), section 63, section 211(7) 3 courts, section 628, section 420, section 285, section 162-2 courts and section 220-2 courts, section 217 and section 209(5) of the Companies Act during the years 2003-04 and 2003-04 which are pending as on date.

Further, one more inspection was ordered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on the basis of complaints received from investors, which could not be taken up since the Company was ordered winding up in C.P.No. 110 of 2000 vide Order dated 26.9.05 pursuant to which the Official Liquidator, Mumbai was appointed Liquidator of the Company. Further, one more winding up Order was passed in C.P. 925 of 99 vide Order dated 27.9.05.

(c) The Government has no information whether the same Company is reportedly re-entering India.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Aquaculture

4092. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote aquaculture technologies that integrate with the rice based farming 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) A new component titled Integrated Fish Farming which includes' rice based farming system has been introduced in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture. In addition, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) guidelines also contain a provision to provide input subsidy at a rate of 20% of the unit cost for undertaking aquaculture in paddy fields.

[Translation]

Malkhamb Game

4093. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Malkhamb game in the sports discipline selected for the national games;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Decisions on matters relating to inclusion of specific sports disciplines in the National Games are taken by Indian Olympic Association (IOA). IOA was consulted regarding inclusion of Malkhamb game in the National Games. IOA has informed that as of now there is no proposal from Malkhamb Federation of India to include Malkhamb in the National Games.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Infrastructure to States for Research

4094. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure and facilities provided to the States for agricultural research and education;

(b) whether requests have been received from various States seeking financial assistance for augmenting their agriculture research and educational facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide the required 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) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Agricultural Universities are established, funded and governed by the respective State Governments for Research and Education in the State. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

(ICAR) provides professional and partial financial support for strengthening and development of Agricultural Education that includes support for specific infrastructure and facilities such as modernization of university farms, international hostels, boys and girls hostels, agricultural museum, sports and games complex, modernization of laboratories and class room etc. In addition, some facilities are provided by the ICAR to the SAUs in project mode such as All India Coordinated Research Projects, Mega Seed Projects etc.

(b) and (c) The State Agricultural Universities often seek additional financial assistance for augmenting their on going research and educational facilities, for which need based financial support is provided depending upon the priority and availability of funds.

[English]

Funds for Strengthening of NHs

4095. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for strengthening of planned works selected under the National Highway Development Programme during the period prescribed by the National Highways Authority of India is not being sanctioned by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the authority responsible for the maintenance of roads during the said period and otherwise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance works on National Highways (NHs) are implemented by the Ministry on the agency basis through the various agencies, such as the State Governments (through State Public Works Departments (PWDs)), Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Accordingly, the stretches of the NHs are entrusted to these three agencies for their development and maintenance.

As per the Ministry's policy, actions are initiated for entrustment of the NH stretches included under the

National Highways Development Project (NHDP) to NHAI at the time of issue of Request For Proposal (RFP) by NHAI. Till that time, these NHs are maintained by the State PWDs/BRO in such a manner that there is no difficulty in movement of traffic. During this period, the works such as renewal of wearing course, improvement of riding quality meeting the requirement of prescribed cycle as well as condition of the road, and other improvement works like construction of culverts, drains, strengthening of pavements, etc. (which are required for safe movement of traffic and which can be completed before handing over the stretches of NHs to NHAI) can also be sanctioned.

For the stretches of NHs where 4/6laning works are under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by the Contractor/ Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections entrusted to NHAI where 4/6 laning have not yet started, the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by NHAI directly or through State PWDs with funds provided directly by NHAI. Completed sections of NHAI funded projects are being maintained through Operation and Maintenance contracts and the sections being developed under Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis are being maintained by the concessionaire. After the entrustment of the stretches of NHs to NHAI, NHAI or the appointed Concessionaire takes necessary measures for the maintenance of the NHs to keep it in the traffic-worthy condition.

Food Security in Orissa

4096. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas of Orissa including Kandhmal district rank very low in the matter of food security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to provide adequate and nutritious food to the inhabitants of the area to improve their nutritional status?

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) World Food Programme (India) released Food Security Atlas for rural Orissa in October 2008, in which

it has been inferred that Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Gajapati, Rayagada and Nuapada districts were extremely food insecure. Out of these, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Nuapada are included in KBK districts.

The Government of India makes allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for all the 32.98 lakh Below Poverty Line families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in Orissa @35 kg. per family per month on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000.

In addition, considering the backward status of KBK districts, allocations of foodgrains to all the 7.42 lakh APL families in KBK districts are made @35 kg per family at BPL price. Also, presently the allocations of foodgrains for all the accepted APL families (outside KBK districts) in the State are @ 12.7 kg per family per month. The Government has made the following annual allocations (rice and wheat) under the TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) for Orissa during the current year:

(In thousand tons)

BPL	APL	OWS	Total
1696.69	417.16	269.10	2384.95

Further, under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) implemented through the State Government of Orissa in eight KBK districts, rice at BPL price is allocated for approximately 2 lakh beneficiaries in these districts. 18,000 tons of rice have been allocated under this scheme during 2009-10.

To provide safeguard against starvation during natural calamity and lean season, under the Village Grain Bank Scheme implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution through the State Governments, foodgrains are allocated free of cost by Government to States. In each village where a VGB has been set up, foodgrains @ one quintal per VGB member for a maximum of 40 families are allocated. So far 500 Village Grain Banks have been sanctioned in Orissa.

In addition, the Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes for improving food security in Orissa, details of which are given below:

1. Under Annapurna scheme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development through State/UT

Governments, indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who are not getting old age pension, are provided 10 Kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost. 7680 tons of food grains have been allocated to Orissa under this scheme during 2009-10.

2. The Government also makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs through the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development under Midday Meal scheme for providing food to school children studying in primary and upper primary levels. 139750 tons of foodgrains have been allocated to Orissa under this scheme during 2009-10.
3. Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (Integrated Child Development Scheme) implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development through State/UT Governments aimed at improving nutritional status of children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women, 90270 tons of food grains have been allocated to Orissa during 2009-10.
4. Under the Scheme for Welfare Institutions, Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for meeting requirements of food grains of welfare institutions. During current year, 13410 tons of food grains have been allocated to Orissa under this scheme.

Criminal Cases in NCT of Delhi

4097. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of murder, robbery, eve-teasing, chain snatching and car-jacking have been reported In the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/registered/solved/unsolved during each of the last three years alongwith the areas most affected by such crimes; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such crimes, improve policing in the NCT of Delhi and create awareness among the masses to tackle such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) While cases of molestation of women have come down during the year 2008 as compared to 2006, the cases of car-jacking and robbery have remained static

and cases of snatching have increased during the year 2008 as compared to year 2006. The details of murder, robbery, molestation of women, snatching and carjacking cases registered during the last three years *i.e.* 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 15.11.2009) are as under:-

Crime head	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Rep	w/o	Rep	w/o	Rep	w/o	Rep	w/o
Murder	476	405	495	386	554	431	478	361
Robbery	541	508	557	489	541	480	440	387
Molestation of Women	718	689	868	816	611	570	492	443
Car Jacking	27	23	48	35	29	14	30	25
Snatching	1283	1065	1243	935	1377	893	1199	858

Rep—Reported

w/o—worked out

Crimes are committed due to various Crimogenic factors and no particular area can be categorized as affected most.

(c) Delhi Police has an in-built mechanism for undertaking periodic analysis of crime trends under various heads of crime in Delhi, and on the basis of such analysis, suitable remedial steps for prevention and detection of crime are initiated. The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb the crime in Delhi include introduction of 'eye and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, identification of vulnerable areas on the basis of regular analysis of crime trends, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public, setting up of Area Security Committee in North Campus of Delhi University; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; organisation of special patrolling during dark nights in order to check any strike of criminals; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; introduction of special helpline 1291 to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens; initiation of various Community Policing programmes for taking care of Senior Citizens; sensitization of the policemen towards the problems of senior citizens; periodic organisation of security melas to create awareness among senior citizens regarding various aspects of safety, security and use of modern gadgets; creating awareness among senior citizens through print

media and distribution of pamphlets regarding Do's and Don'ts for their safety; introduction of 'Parivartan Scheme' for involving and educating parents, teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; deployment of women police officials for beat duties; imparting special training to those women police officials to control crimes against women; conduct of gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; installation of dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; deployment of one lady constable in every PCR Van patrolling to cover prominent colleges etc.

Levy of Fee for Use of Iron Ore

4098. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to levy a fee for use of iron ore from captive mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steel makers have sought lower royalty charges on iron used for domestic consumption;

(d) if so, the present rate of royalty and the reduction sought by the steel makers;

(e) the total amount realised from steel makers on account of royalty during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) whether the Government has considered the said request; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (g) Some representations were received from Steel Makers for levy of lower royalty charges on iron ore used for domestic consumption. At present royalty for iron ore is levied at the rate of 10% on ad valorem basis on sale price. Some of the steel makers have sought rate of royalty on iron ore to continue to be charged at a fixed rate with effecting an increase in the tonnage rate only or the proposed 10% ad valorem royalty should be charged only for iron ore which is exported, while iron ore used for domestic consumption could be charged at fixed rate. Royalty is collected by State Governments and accrues to the State Governments, and therefore data is not centrally maintained. The royalty rates were notified in terms of recommendations of a Study Group after considering various issues and in consultation with stakeholders, including State Governments.

[Translation]

Assistance and Relief to Families of Missing Fishermen

4099. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fishermen are reported to be missing each time cyclones hit the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to trace such fishermen alongwith the measures taken to provide relief and assistance to the next of kin of such fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for execution of relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support.

According to the information received, 67 fishermen from the State of Goa and 34 fishermen from the State of Maharashtra are reported to be missing due to recent cyclone 'Phyan'.

The State Government of Maharashtra requested for deployment of Helicopters, which were provided by the Govt. of India for tracing the missing fishermen.

The extant norms of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) *inter-alia* provide assistance as *ex-gratia* payment @Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased to the families of deceased persons.

Concerned State Government is required to take appropriate steps to provide assistance to the families of missing personnel in accordance with the existing provisions and legal stipulations.

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing Act

4100. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has adopted the recommendations of the Murari Committee to involve fishermen cooperatives in deep sea fishing by improving the capacity of fishermen groups in deep sea fishing and handling bigger vessels; 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) Yes, Madam. One of the recommendations of the Murari Committee suggested that the Government should take active steps for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanized boats and the Indian deep-sea fishing fleet.

In accordance with the above, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations' for motorization of traditional craft, safety of fishermen at sea, fishermen development rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil, introduction of intermediate craft of improved design, promoting fuel efficient and environment friendly fishing practices and Management of Marine Fisheries.

In addition, the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is also providing financial assistance under their scheme for conversion of trawlers into tuna fishing vessels enabling fishing by these vessels in deep-sea areas. The Central Institute for Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training (CIFNET), Cochin, is also imparting training and education to produce trained manpower for fisheries sector.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Coal under ECA

4101. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal has been excluded under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any request to include coal under the Essential Commodities Act in view of its importance as a fuel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of 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) and (b) Coal was earlier classified as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With the enactment of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006, coal stands omitted from the list of essential commodities. The said Amendment Act came into force with effect from 12.02.2007. In order to regulate colliery operations, coal transportation etc., the Colliery Control Rules, 2004 have been framed under the Mines & Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and were notified in the Gazette of India on 25.08.2004.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Films on Great Personalities

4102. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made/ produced films based on the lives of great personalities;

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

(c) the total amount spent on the production of such films during the said period, film-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The details of the films produced and the amount spent in the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of Films Completed on the lives of great personalities for the year 2006-2007

Sl.No.	Title	Cost
1.	Rebel with a cause Ram Manohar Lohia	Rs. 9,40,100/-
2.	Stapathy—A multitalented sculptor architect.	Rs. 9,75,800/-
3.	B.R. Chopra—Kal ki rahe Aaj Ki Manjil	Rs. 10,28,500/-
4.	Salil Chowdhury	Rs. 23,25,600/-
5.	Pandit Ram Narayan— Tryst with Sarangi	Rs. 23,13,700/-
6.	Dagar—The great Dhruvad exponent	Rs. 23,50,000/-
7.	Sankaradeva—A multifarious genius	Rs. 4,50,000/-

List of Films Completed on the lives of great personalities for the year 2007-2008

Sl.No.	Title	Cost
1.	Mubarak Begaum	Rs. 9,04,400/-
2.	Ustad Bismilla Khan	Rs. 8,87,400/-
3.	Gopal Swaroop Pathak	Rs. 9,19,700/-
4.	K.R. Narayanan	Rs. 18,46,200/-
5.	Naushad Ali—The Melody continues	Rs. 18,25,000/-
6.	Antardhwani—Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma	Rs. 30,98,659/-
7.	Sanchaika Album—A biological film on the life and contribution towards music of First Music duo of Husanlal Bhagatram	Rs. 12,75,000/-

List of Films Completed on the lives of great personalities for the year 2008-2009

Sl.No.	Title	Cost
1.	Louis Braille	Rs. 9,75,800/-

List of Films Completed on the lives of great personalities for the year 2009-2010 (as on 10.12.2009)

Sl.No.	Title	Cost
1	2	3
1.	Rafi—We Remember You	Rs. 32,19,800/-
2.	Rememberence Khusrau	Rs. 9,16,300/-
3.	Trial of Sri Aurobindo (A) Freedom Fighter Turned into Spiritual Leader)	Rs. 15,00,000/-

1	2	3
4.	Maharani Lakshmi Bai	Rs. 26,00,000/-
5.	Shaheed Udham Singh	Rs. 16,00,000/-
6.	The Immortal Matyr Jatin Das	Rs. 10,00,000/-

[English]

Funds for Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme

4103. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been released to various Zilla Parishads under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of funds released during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of funds utilised and work undertaken during the said period?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) the funds released to Zilla Parishads and utilised by them during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Released amount	Amount utilised
2006-07	9.49	9.49
2007-08	1.74	1.74
2008-09	4.34	4.32
2009-10	1.53	1.51

Year-wise details of works undertaken during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of works under ACA(Road) and Expenditure incurred during 2006-2007 by Zilla Parishad, South Andaman

Sl.No.	Name of work	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Improvement of existing rural and Pema junction to Teylerabad main road for a length of 950 mtrs. under Sippighat Gram Panchayat.	16,86,665.00

1	2	3
2.	C/o rural road from ATR to Kharanallah village L-4.00 Km. SW:-C/o Rural road rahil Dhanwan houses to Ladho Kanania for a length of 1.80 km under Sundergarh (Phase- II).	4,15,512.00
3.	Improvement of rural road from Bhakta Pally road to Police Tirkey at R.K. Gram, Diglipur (L-1650 mtrs) SW:-Improvement of rural road from Bhakta's house to Zilla Parishad Vivekananda Kendra Vidhyalaya (L-700 mtrs.)	11,96,890.00
4.	Improvement of rural road from Nimbutala to Ullapara, Rangat (Length- 1.84 km)	1,51,909.00
5.	C/o Rural road from main road to John Bose house at Kodyaghat (Rangachang) (L-150.00 mtrs)	5,82,530.00
6.	Improvement of rural road from Humfrygunj to Kali Mandir under Humfrygunj Gram Panchayuat. SW:-Improvement of rural road for a length of 500.00 mtrs.	7,01,148.00
7.	Improvement of Tushnabad main road to Ranchi Basthi by Zilla Parishad.	10,54,619.00
8.	Improvement of existing road from Teylerabad road to Shri Choyal's plantation at Teylerabad, Sippighat.	11,09,343.00
9.	Improvement of Rural road from Indira Nagar junction to Indira Nagar village for a length of 2.00 km under Zilla Parishad.	27,26,410.00
10.	Improvement of Kitchad Nallah rural road for a length of 800 mtrs under ZP, L/Andaman.	11,68,542.00
11.	Improvement of rural road from Parangara junction to Parangara jetty at Kishori Nagar (L-3.00 km), SW:- Improvement of rural road for a length of 2.00 km from Ch.O to 2000.00 mtrs.	39,44,867.00
12.	Improvement of rural road from ATR to Lal Pahad at Chouldari under Zilla for a length of 2.50 km (0 to 2.50 km)	16,19,235.00
13.	Improvement of Collinpur village road under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-2020 mtrs)	24,70,843.00
14.	Re-construction of Collin pur bridge damaged due to tsunami under Zilla Parishad.	11,94,097.00
15.	Improvement of rural road from Police out post baratang to Baludera village. SW:- C/o Culvert (Ch-6.10 km) and toe wall for a length of 400 mtrs. (Ch 6.00 km to 6.40 km).	24,404.00
16.	C/o Rural road from Abdulla house to main road Lambapahad at ward No. 5 under Gram Panchayat Wimberlygunj.	2,00,000.00
17.	C/o Village road from Shri Selvaraj house to Shri Sedhu house at Valluvar Nagar, ward No. 1 (approx 200 mtrs.) under shore Point.	3,47,882.00
18.	C/o Earthem Bund at Roglachang village Baratang under Rangat Samiti by Zilla Parishad.	17,20,710.00
19.	C/o Saline water protection bund from Cattle pond at ATR at Kaushalaya Nagar Rangat (L-800.00 mtrs.)	25,79,960.00
20.	Improvement of rural road from Garacharma School junction to Teylerabad. SW:- Earthwork for a length of 490 mtrs. (ch-880 to 1370 mtrs.)	22,12,063.00

1	2	3
21.	C/o Rural road from main road near crusher site wimberlygunj Azad Nagar. SW:- Construction of rural road for a length of 950 mtrs (Balance work).	9,14,607.00
22.	C/o rural road from CARI to New Filter Bed road with culvert ward No. 10 & 11 at Garachima-II.	16,66,869.00
23.	C/o Sea bund near Kali Mandir at Jodakhilan to MES boundary at Teylerebad.	10,94,413.00
24.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from PHC Choulderi to Badmaas PahadiKarakabed under Zilla Parishad (L-2310.00 mtr.) SW: Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 580 mtrs. (ch-1000 to 1680 mtrs.)	5,31,443.00
25.	C/o Earthen bund behind Agriculture labour Barrack at Sippighat	6,54,701.00
26.	C/o Earthen bund at Dollygunj near Sea Fish Culture	23,94,594.00
27.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather. SW:-C/o Toe wall for a length of 800 mtrs, (ch-845 to 1445 mtrs.) and dry stone pitching.	8,65,752.00
28.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather. SW:-C/o Toe wall for a length of 700 mtrs. (ch-1445 to 2145 mtrs) and dry stone pitching.	6,44,962.00
29.	Raising of Mithakhari road from Mithakhari junction to Mithakhari jetty by Zilla Parishad L-1500 mtrs.	17,55,089.00
30.	Restoration and strengthening and raising of bund damaged by tsunami at Lal Pahad Nallah side bund No. II under Zilla Parishad (L-890.00 mtr) SW:-Earthwork in formation of bund.	43,87,603.00
31.	Restoration and strengthening and raising of bund damaged by tsunami at Lal Pahad Nalla side bund No. 1 under Zilla Parishad (L-910.00 mtr) SW:- Earthwork in formation of bund.	36,43,626.00
32.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather (L-2145 mtrs) SW:- C/o CC toe wall and dry stone pitching (Ch 0 to 645 mtrs.)	27,56,686.00
33.	C/o Earthen sea bund at Beda Balu near Raja Sukumaran Kaaruppuswamy's house for a length of 630 mtrs.	19,05,052.00
34.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami at Mewadera under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-1500.00 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 500 mtrs. (ch-500 to 1000 mtr.)	36,66,781.00
35.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami at Mewadera under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-1500.00 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 500 mtrs. (ch-0 to 500 mtr.)	32,02,116.00
36.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami at Mewadera under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-1500.00 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 500 mtrs. (ch-1000 to 1500 mtr.)	36,72,403.00

1	2	3
37.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund near Attam Pehad hill length of 660 mtr (ch-340 660 mtrs) SW:Earthwork i/c carriage.	37,15,014.00
38.	Restoration strengthening and raising of bund damaged by tsunami at Lohabarrick Chouldari by Zilla Parishad (L-220.00 mtrs.) SW: Earthwork in formation of bund.	19,78,780.00
39.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from ATR near water sports complex to Jodkhllen hill (L480.00 mtrs.) SW:- C/o Toe wall for a length of 480.00 mtr and dry stone pitching.	13,23,000.00
40.	C/o Earthen bund for a length of 250 mtr from Monindra Beparl's paddy field to Nirodh Mistry's paddy field at Herbertabad under Zilla Parishad.	16,71,469.00
41.	Restoration and strengthening and raising of earthen bund damaged by tsunami near port Mout under Zilla Parishad SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 330 mtrs. (ch-550 to 880 mtr.)	5,28,261.00
42.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from ATR to water sports complex to Jodkhllen hill (L-480.00 mtrs) Ch-0 to 480 mtrs.	5,36,261.00
43.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from ATR road near Jodkhllen hill near captain Benerjee house (L-760.00 mtrs) (Ch-340 to 760 mtrs.).	5,63,657.00
44.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from ATR road near Jodkhllen hill near captain Benerjee house (L-760.00 mtrs) (Ch-0 to 340 mtrs.).	5,13,250.00
45.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged by tsunami from ATR road near Jodkhllen hill to Caracharma Graveyard length 1.22 km Ch 0 to 400 mtrs.	7,57,431.00
46.	Restoration and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami in Ograbraj Nallah under Zilla Parishad SW: Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 450 mtrs (ch-450 to 900 mtrs.)	5,28,261.00
47.	Improvement of rural road from main road near Shri Vincent's house to Shri S.S. Nair's house at Bimbiltan under Sippighat Panchayat, SW:- Earthwork for a length of 390 mtrs ch-390 to 780.00 mtrs.	1,58,500.00
48.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami at Hathitapu jetty under Zilla Parishad. SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 530 mtrs (ch-0 to 530 mtr.)	5,28,261.00
49.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged due to tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather Length 2145 mtrs ch-810 to 1200 mtrs.)	3,79,536.00
50.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from PHC Chouldari to Badmae Pahar Karakebad (L-2310 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 520 mtrs. (ch 1580 to 2100 mtrs.)	3,78,550.00
51.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from PHC Chouldari to Badmae Pahar Karakebad (L-2310 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 500 mtrs (ch 0-500 mtrs.)	4,54,841.00

1	2	3
52.	Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund damaged by tsunami from PHC Chouldari to Badmae Pahar (Karakebad (L-2310 mtrs) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 500 mtrs (ch 500 mtrs.-1000 mtr.)	7,82,658.00
53.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund at Garacharama opposite to PHC Garacharma (Phase-II) Ch-260 to 480 mtrs.	7,46,690.00
54.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged due to tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather Length 2145 mtrs ch-1575 to 1800 mtrs.)	8,83,116.00
55.	Restoration and strengthening and raising of sea bund damaged due to tsunami at Dundus point jetty under Zilla Parishad SW: Restoration, raising and strengthening of existing bund for a length of 330 mtrs (ch-450 to 780 mtrs.)	5,28,261.00
56.	Improvement of rural road from main road near Shri Vincent's house to Shri S.S.Nair's house at Bimbiltan under Sippighat Panchayat. SW:- Earthwork for a length of 390 mtrs ch-0 to 390.00 mtrs.)	17,47,525.00
57.	Restoration, strengthening and raising of earthen bund damaged by tsunami in Ograbraj Nallah II under Zilla Parishad (L-1329.00 mtr) SW:- Restoration, raising and strengthening of earthen bund for a length of 530 mtrs (ch 420 to 950 mtrs.)	5,32,896.00
58.	Construction of Coaltar road from existing Zilla Parishad road from 5 km at LATR damaged completely due to tsunami at Netaji Nagar towards paddy land l/c upto the box culvert for 1000.00 mtrs. in length to provide a motorable road for Rachi Basthi at Netaji Nagar under Zilla Parishad, Little Andaman.	52,15,683.00
59.	Construction of Black top road in between the existing Katcha road of the Panchayat Samiti construction during tsunami to provide a diversion rural road for a length of 1.00 km in jungle for the people of Netaji Nagar under Zilla parishad, Little Andaman.	62,611,88.00
60.	Construction of Rural road for a length of 1.00 km from 6.9 km on LATR (washed away by tsunami toward jungle to provide black top road for the people of R.K. Pur for making a motorable road under Zilla Parishad, Little Andaman.	62,94,917.00
Total		9,88,503,22.0

*List of works under ACA (Road) and Expenditure incurred during 2007-08
by Zilla Parishad, South Andaman*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Total Expenditure (In Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	C/o Pucca road (Coaltaring with seal coat) from main road towards the house of Shri Bishnu Das at R.K. Pur. W. No. 01 (L-680 mtrs.)	14,72,196.00

1	2	3
2.	C/o village road from Naline Das house to Shri Paritos Halder at W.No. 11, Pucca road at R.K. Pur Little Andaman (L-755.00 mtrs.)	43,680.00
3.	C/o Pucca road from the house of Mahadev Sardar to Ramesh Biswas at W.No. 02, R.K. Pur Little Andaman (L-475.00 mtrs.)	15,70,791.00
4.	C/o Rural road for a length of 1.00 km from 5.90 km on LATR (washed away by Tsunami) towards jungle to provide a back top road for the people of R.K. Pur & V.K. Pur thus making it a motorable road under ZP/L/Andaman.	47,320.00
5.	C/o Black top road in between the existing Katcha road of the Panchayat Samiti constructed during Tsunami to provide a diversion rural road for a length of 1.00 km in jungle for the people of Netaji Nagar under ZP, L/Andaman.	76,180.00
6.	Improvement of rural road from Garacharma School Junction to Teylerabad. SW: Earthwork i/c Carriage.	44,91,917.00
7.	Construction of village road from Shyam Lall crusher to existing road near Sohan Sarkar house at Brookshabad.	17,94,400.00
8.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged due to Tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex to Kalapather (L-2145.00 metres.) SW:- C/o CC toe wall for a length of 800.00 mtrs. (Ch-645.00 to Ch-1145 mtrs.) and dtry stone pitching.	11,27,638.00
9.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged due to Tsunami from opposite bank of water sports complex of Kalapather (L-2145.00 mtrs). Ch-1200.00 to 1575.00 mtrs.	16,18,085.00
10.	C/o village road from Charwa Mahll house to Rinjus Bara house with culverts (L-1.20 Km) at Rajatgarh, Baratang. SW.: C/o Rural road for a length of 585 mtrs. i/c 3 nos. RSS box type culvert of size 1x1 mtrs.	1,60,550.00
11.	C/o rural road from Shri B.N. Roy's house (Nayasaher road) to Shri S.N. Lall Plantation at Sippighat W.No. 3 under Sippighat Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-500.00 mtrs.)	27,65,797.00
12.	C/o Rural road for a length of 1.5 km at Habdipur under Tushnabad SW: Earthwork formation i/c 4 Nos. culver (L-1.00 km.)	32,15,440.00
13.	C/o CC road from Subhash Mondal's house to Mangal Sen's house/connected with main road (Lamba Khatri) of length of 395.00 mtrs. at Manpur W. No. II under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat	6,27,680.00
14.	Improvement of existing rural and Pema junction to Teylerabad main road for a length of 950 mtrs under Sippighat Gram Panchayat	33,800.00
Total		1,74,30,474.00

*List of works under ACA (Road) and Expenditure incurred during 2008-09
by Zilla Parishad, South Andaman*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Total Expenditure (In Rupees)
1.	Improvement of Collinpur village road under Tushnabad Gram Panchayat by Zilla Parishad (L-2020 mtrs.)	20,43,234.00
2.	Restoration and strengthening of sea bund damaged due to tsunami from ATR near water sports complex to Jodakhalin hill (L-480.00 mtrs) SW: C/o CC toe wall for a length of 480.00 mtrs. and dry stone pitching.	11,01,898.00
3.	Improvement of existing rural and Petna junction to Teylerabad main road for a length of 950 mtrs. under Sippighat Gram Panchayat.	34,995.00
4.	C/o Sluice gate on strengthened earthen bund of various places under Ferrargunj Sub-Division by Zilla Parishad.	4,68,906.00
Total:		36,49,033.00

Note: as the works are still in progress under some of the schemes Utilization Certificate for the entire amount of Rs. 4.32 crores is not available.

*Details of works under taken and expenditure incurred thereon by Zilla Parishad,
North and Middle Andaman District during 2009-2010*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Total Expenditure (In Rupees)
1.	Construction of Rural Road from ATR Kahranallah village (L-4.00 Kms) Sw. Construction of Rural Road Rahil Danwar house to Lodho Kahania for a length of 1.80 Km under Sundergarh (Ph-I)	94,91,262
2.	Improvement of Rural Road from Sabri main road to Barathpur at Rangat.	23,46,443
3.	Construction of Rural Road from Jarawa creek to Rajat Garh village (L-400.0 Km). Sw. Improvement of Rural Road for a length of 680.00 Km. Jarawa creeks to Shri Patras Lakra's house.	33,11,729
Total expenditure		1,51,49,434

[Translation]

Setting up of Agro, Rural and Village Industries

4104. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the total number of agro, rural and village industrial units set up through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including backward and rural areas;

(b) the details of employment generated during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments with regard to setting up of more such industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the total number of such proposals cleared/pending, State-wise including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State-wise number of units assisted for establishment through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the newly introduced Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during last three years and the current year (upto November 2009) is given in the enclosed Statement-I Guidelines of PMEGP are available in the website of Ministry, i.e., www.msme.gov.in.

(b) State-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Proposals for setting up of units under PMEGP are received by the Implementing Agencies namely, KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs). These applications are screened by a Task Force headed by the District Magistrate/Collector concerned and recommended to banks. Time to time, requests are being received from the State Governments for enhancing/reducing the targets under this scheme set for a particular year. The proposals for enhancing the targets are considered keeping in view the past performance, the extent of rural population, backwardness and urban unemployment.

Statement I

State-wise number of units assisted under REGP and PMEGP during last three years and current year

(Number of projects)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Under REGP		Under PMEGP	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	2	9	16	0
2.	Delhi	13	12	01	7
3.	Haryana	869	1346	484	48
4.	Himachal Pradesh	803	1167	309	316
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716	2999	680	642
6.	Punjab	1022	1625	266	25
7.	Rajasthan	1340	3157	540	140
8.	Adaman and Nicobar Islands	127	97	40	0
9.	Bihar	849	927	5873	555
10.	Jharkhand	221	239	498	295
11.	Orissa	857	1105	1654	11
12.	West Bengal	2290	7334	4002	115
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	186	114	35
14.	Assam	1599	2560	1226	37
15.	Manipur	139	77	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	165	409	0	84

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Mizoram	990	1290	0	12
18.	Nagaland	156	462	5	41
19.	Tripura	212	608	25	01
20.	Sikkim	89	143	10	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2113	3105	865	259
22.	Karnataka	1689	2228	1220	12
23.	Kerala	912	1398	365	436
24.	Lakshadweep	0	6	0	0
25.	Pondicherry	164	380	48	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1075	2110	1197	301
27.	Goa	104	128	01	45
28.	Gujarat	412	536	268	114
29.	Maharashtra	2296	2502	1692	693
30.	Chattisgarh	691	1282	584	115
31.	Madhya Pradesh	934	1333	416	514
32.	Uttaranchal	641	901	384	118
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1509	2624	2724	756
Grand Total		26087	44285	25507	5727

*Upto November 2009.

Note: Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been included in the figures of Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively.

Statement II

State-wise number of estimated employment opportunities generated under REGP and PMEGP during last three years and current year

(No. of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Under REGP		Under PMEGP	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	50	199	160	0
2.	Delhi	267	215	10	70
3.	Haryana	28339	45185	4840	480

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17102	26848	3090	3160
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	23274	43865	6800	6424
6.	Punjab	35604	37412	2660	575
7.	Rajasthan	44168	94468	5400	1400
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	323	273	400	0
9.	Bihar	12334	20057	58730	4293
10.	Jharkhand	7289	9064	4980	2950
11.	Orissa	16311	21857	16540	110
12.	West Bengal	42834	120126	40020	1150
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1783	1140	350
14.	Assam	30912	48303	12260	370
15.	Manipur	1881	1105	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	2174	3509	0	644
17.	Mizoram	16455	17299	0	120
18.	Nagaland	3358	6910	50	410
19.	Tripura	5851	14178	250	10
20.	Sikkim	2208	2260	100	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	59750	98449	8650	3558
22.	Karnataka	42420	58855	12200	120
23.	Kerala	30144	48668	3650	4360
24.	Lakshadweep	0	36	0	0
25.	Puducherry	854	2099	480	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	25216	54634	11960	3051
27.	Goa	1389	809	10	450
28.	Gujarat	13520	19271	2680	1140
29.	Maharashtra	27182	33266	16920	6930
30.	Chhattishgarh	17719	25933	5840	1150
31.	Madhya Pradesh	22332	42793	4160	5140
32.	Uttarakhand	10962	19270	3840	1475
33.	Uttar Pradesh	51123	56652	27240	7544
Total		595451	975651	255060	57434

*Upto November 2009

Note: Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been included in the figures of Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively.

Faulty Investigation

4105. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been several reports of faulty investigation by the Delhi Police leading to the prosecution cases falling in the course of trial in several criminal cases;

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

(c) whether any strictures have been passed on the faulty investigations by the Delhi Police in various Courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the conviction rate achieved in criminal cases during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any directive to the Delhi Police for taking corrective measures and to revamp its investigation process; and

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

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

[English]

Legislation on Pesticides Management

4106. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a legislation on pesticides management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some stakeholders/sections are likely to be affected adversely by some provisions of the proposed

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 21.10.2008 for regulation of the import, manufacture, export, sale, transport, distribution, quality and use of pesticides with a view to control pests, ensure the availability of quality pesticides, allow its use only after assessing its efficiency and safety, minimize the contamination of agricultural commodities by pesticide residues and create awareness among users regarding safe and judicious use of pesticides.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The Government has taken a balanced view so that no stakeholder is adversely affected.

Central Road Fund

4107. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for the allotment and review of funds granted to States from the Central Road Fund (CRF);

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to reconsider the said criteria for entrusting the responsibility of the selection of proposals for grant of funds under the CRF with State-level Committees;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the composition and functions to be performed by the said Committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.SINGH): (a) Allocation of funds from the Central Road Fund to each State is made on the basis of 30% weightage for consumption of petrol & diesel and 70% weightage for geographical area of the respective State. Expenditure is to be reviewed and discussed with the executive agency on quarterly basis by the Central

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Modernisation of Prisons

4108. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for which Modernisation of Prisons scheme was initiated;

(b) whether the objectives have been met, the details thereof alongwith the modernisation work undertaken in various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated under the scheme and utilised during the above period, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff, the Central Government 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 in respect of following four components:

- (i) construction of new prisons/additional barracks to reduce overcrowding
- (ii) repair and renovation of existing prisons
- (iii) Providing of living accommodation for prison personnel
- (iv) improvement in sanitation and water supply and

The above mentioned scheme has closed on 31.3.2009.

The Government of India regularly monitors implementation of the scheme by way of review meetings with the State Governments at senior level, paying field visits etc.

In order to assess the objectives of the scheme of modernisation of prisons, the Government of India has got the evaluation of the scheme done by a Consulting agency viz. Ernst & Young India Private Limited. The evaluation report since been submitted by the Consultant has indicated that the objective of the scheme has been achieved considerably.

Statement-I showing the work to be undertaken by the State Governments under the scheme alongwith work completed state-wise is enclosed.

(c) Statment-II showing release of funds along with the utilization done by the State Government under the scheme during the last three years State-wise is enclosed.

Statement I

Funds for Modernisation of Prisons

Sl.No.	Name of the States	No. of Jails to be constructed during the scheme	No. of Jails constructed so far	No. of additional barracks to be constructed during the scheme	No. of addl. barracks constructed so far	No. of staff quarters to be constructed during the scheme	No. of staff quarters constructed so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	141	132	605	603
2.	Assam	2	1	7	4	235	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	11	4	154	85	248	248
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	4	23	23	309	309
5.	Goa	1	0	0	0	10	10
6.	Gujarat	10	6	81	81	61	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	3	3	18	18
8.	Haryana	5	3	2	2	177	85
9.	Jharkhand	4	1	12	12	65	65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4	60	58	23	179
11.	Karnataka	11	11	66	66	456	456
12.	Kerala	4	4	18	5	163	112
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2	411	244	1249	1241
14.	Maharashtra	9	1	49	45	414	341
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	25	6
16.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	20	16
17.	Mizoram	4	4	40	40	62	62
18.	Nagaland	6	4	11	11	13	13
19.	Orissa	21	18	59	33	680	653
20.	Punjab	2	0	24	19	589	212
21.	Rajasthan	10	9	18	18	361	305
22.	Sikkim	2	1	5	2	2	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	9	5	12	12	1001	806
24.	Tripura	5	1	6	6	101	101
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	400	378	1540	1490
26.	Uttarakhand	4	4	11	11	130	130
27.	West Bengal	4	3	36	36	270	270

Statement II*Modernisation of Prisons*

(Figure Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Releases	Utilisation	Releases	Utilisation	Releases	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	10.36	15.94	10.34	0.00	4.45
2.	Assam	0.00	9.55	16.91	0.35	0.00	20.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	20.55	31.90	59.61	0.00	0.00	106.89
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.16	0.96	0.00	5.65	0.00	8.01
5.	Goa	8.15	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65
6.	Gujarat	16.67	12.29	9.91	6.76	3.06	16.02
7.	Haryana	23.13	25.71	0.00	6.02	0.00	18.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.52	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	3.91	6.47	6.18	0.00	2.58
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	2.48	0.00	5.46	19.00	24.07
11.	Karnataka	8.31	8.57	0.00	1.55	0.00	5.47
12.	Kerala	0.00	4.18	14.73	0.00	0.00	3.12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16.59	16.63	19.05	11.67	0.00	33.91
14.	Maharashtra	3.94	33.12	19.37	12.21	0.00	11.97
15.	Manipur	7.06	5.73	1.23	2.47	0.96	4.00
16.	Meghalaya	4.90	6.54	1.83	0.00	0.62	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	3.55	2.66	1.95	0.00	1.60
18.	Nagaland	0.79	3.16	2.37	3.16	0.00	0.00
19.	Orissa	16.14	21.65	0.00	18.71	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	11.16	7.58	22.33	0.00	0.00	48.39
21.	Rajasthan	2.16	8.87	11.88	4.34	0.00	12.63
22.	Sikkim	0.00	7.28	5.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	20.74	13.70	0.00	18.80	2.19	14.31
24.	Tripura	0.00	6.25	5.31	0.33	1.99	12.25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	42.32	71.64	6.58	16.78	0.00	24.62
26.	Uttarakhand	4.54	6.06	0.00	6.06	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	6.80	8.30	11.71	4.08	12.26

[English]

Industries in NALCO Area

4109. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage the setting up of up-stream and down-stream

industries in the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) industrial area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose and the benefits likely to accrue to NALCO alongwith the revenue generation potential of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) has informed that they do not have any identified area for up-stream and down-stream industries within its premises. However, the Company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IOCO), a State Government of Orissa Public Sector Enterprise, to set up an aluminium park in the district of Angul, Orissa on a 50:50 joint venture partnership. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked by NALCO in 2009-10 towards establishment of the park. The proposed aluminium park at Angul is expected to promote down-stream and ancillary industries that would encourage value addition within the periphery of the plant.

Criteria for Subsidy

4110. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been fixed by the Government for providing subsidy to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of subsidy provided to various crop growers/farmers including wheat and rice producers in the country, State-wise and crop-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) Government provides subsidies/assistance to farmers under various Schemes such as Agricultural Credit, Seed, Micro Irrigation, National Horticulture Mission etc. The provision of subsidy to farmers differs from Scheme to Scheme.

(d) Crop specific subsidy/assistance is provided to paddy, wheat and pulses producing farmers under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) which is in operation since 2007-08 in identified districts for raising production and productivity of wheat, paddy etc. The assistance under the Scheme is provided for specific components like seed minikit programme of rice and wheat, distribution of hybrid paddy seed, promotion of micronutrient in paddy and wheat, farm implements and purchase of diesel pump sets etc.

The amount released under the three components of NFSM Paddy, Wheat and Pulses for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-010, state-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Release of funds under NFSM during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

	PADDY			WHEAT			PULSES		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	15.75	24.15	28.99	0.00	0.00		28.11	59.00	64.92
Assam	11.24	26.86	18.56	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bihar	2.63	37.00		28.92	24.02	10.00	3.38	20.03	18.34
Chhattisgarh	4.41	29.00	20.66	0.00	0.00		9.63	42.65	
Gujarat	0.00	2.76		4.80	2.43	1.22	2.26	3.04	
Haryana	0.00	0.00		18.38	10.30	16.90	2.15	0.75	7.38
Jharkhand	0.00	9.50	4.68	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	2.42	17.73	1.34	0.00	0.00		5.11	11.92	28.85
Kerala	0.00	1.89	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	14.16		26.12	26.18	10.00	16.94	24.05	27.33
Maharashtra	0.87	14.53	15.71	3.97	18.82	5.83	8.58	37.57	43.79
Orissa	6.46	35.64	22.73	0.00	0.00		4.57	25.90	11.93
Punjab	0.00	0.00		31.08	33.91	40.29	0.66	1.78	
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00		15.01	10.96	19.14	8.53	7.12	8.33
Tamil Nadu	9.10	30.99	5.88	0.00	0.00		3.46	2.02	9.64
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	44.89	9.80	70.79	89.61	90.00	8.41	20.70	49.19
West Bengal	6.09	47.53	34.78	4.27	2.20	2.50	1.86	13.63	
Total	58.97	336.63	165.91	203.34	218.43	195.88	103.70	270.15	269.70
IIPR, Kanpur							1.06	3.15	
ICRISAT							0.88	1.61	
NSC-seed Minikit	0.00 ^a	0.60		3.27	6.83		0.00	0.00	
SFCI-Seed Minikit	0.00	1.27		1.60	6.83		0.00	10.00	
S.S.Cs-Seed Minikit	0.00	0.14		0.00	0.14		0.00	0.00	
Grand Total	58.97	338.64		208.21	232.23		105.60	287.29	269.70

*As on 1.12.2009.

Upgradation of National/State Highways

4111. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI GORAKAH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has approved/proposes to approve some projects for upgradation of National Highways under the different phases of the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the estimated cost, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for upgradation of State Highways to National Highways during the above period, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved National Highways Development Project which envisages development of roads under various phases, the details of which are enclosed as statement-I. The details of projects awarded during the last three years and current year are enclosed as statement-II.

(c) and (d) Consolidated details of the proposals state-wise received during the last three years and during the current year is at statement-III enclosed as the details are not maintained year-wise and project-wise. Expansion of National Highways (NH) network is a continuous process and declaration of a new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement-I*Status of NHDP*

Phases	Total Length in km	Date of Approval	Approved Cost (Expenditure till (31.10.2009) in Rs. Crore	Likely date of Completion
I GQ,EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity and others	7,498	12.12.2000	30,300 (36009.16)	99% of GQ will be completed by Mar-10
II 4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339 (34080.83)	Dec-2010
III	12,109	05.03.2005, 27.10.2006 and 12.4.2007	80,626 (11051.97)	Dec. 2013
IV 2-laning with paved shoulders*	20,000	July, 2008 for 5000 km	27,800 (NIL) •	Dec. 2015 (as per financing plan)
V 6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	05.10.2006	41,210 (1725.86)	Dec-2012
VI Expressways	1000	02.11.2006	16,680 (NIL)	Dec-2015
VII Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 km of ring roads/ bypass+ flyovers	06.12.2007	16,680 (NIL)	Dec-2014

Statement II**2006-2007**

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No. Km	Length in Km	Completed Length in Km	State Name	Total Project Cost Rs. in Crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kurali-Kiratpur	21	42.9	28	Punjab	309
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	30.28	Andhra Pradesh	239.19
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	29.75	Andhra Pradesh	243.38
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	38.75	Andhra Pradesh	205.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Dalkola Bypass	34	5.5	0	West Bengal	67
6.	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (Six lane)	8	83.3	83.3	Gujarat	660
7.	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT- II (Six lane) 48.3 2(Six lane completed) 16.68 (Four lane completed)	8	65	65	Gujarat	492
8.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-I/BOT/MP-I)	75.3	42	10	Madhya Pradesh	300.93
9.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	45.6	36.5	Andhra Pradesh	243.64
10.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	39.754	Andhra Pradesh	360.42
11.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	31	Andhra Pradesh	271.73
12.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	9	0	Tamil Nadu	45.29
13.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10	0	Bihar	418.04
14.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	0	Uttar Pradesh	600.24
15.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	0	Assam	217.61
16.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	54	26	0	Assam	212
17.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	0	Assam	196
18.	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48	39.505	Andhra Pradesh	546.83
19.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB 11/C-10)	7	40	33.9	Andhra Pradesh	194.8
20.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB 11/C-II)	7	42.4	35.8	Andhra Pradesh	208.46
21.	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	1	20	20	Haryana	109
22.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	0	Jammu and Kashmir	62.96
23.	AP/Karnatka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	59.5	Karnataka	402.8
24.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	80	0	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/Uttar Pradesh	604
25.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	26.22	Madhya Pradesh	407.6
26.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	0	Rajasthan	281.31
27.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	36	Uttar Pradesh	276.09
28.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	0	Chhattisgarh	464
29.	Puducherry-Trivandrum	66	38.61	9.15	Tamil Nadu	285

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Trichy-Karur	67	79.7	0	Tamil Nadu	516
31.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	22	28.69	8	Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh[6.69]/P	295
32.	Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.724	27.72	Karnataka	565
33.	Banglore-Neelamangala	4	19.5	3.025	Karnataka	445
34.	ChhattisgarhMaharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6	80.055	29	Maharashtra	424
35.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	88.273	24	Tamil Nadu	576
36.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-11TN-06)	68	136.357	37.55	Tamil Nadu	941
37.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1BOT/UP-2)	25,26	49.7	30.5	Uttar Pradesh	355.06
38.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40	Madhya Pradesh	263.17
2007-2008						
1.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	26	Madhya Pradesh	549
2.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	0	Haryana[116]/ Punjab[175.1]	2288
3.	Chennai-Tada (Six lane)	5	43.4	0	Tamil Nadu	353.37
4.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	0	Haryana[64.3]/ Rajasthan [161.3]	1673.7
5.	Sural-Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	0	Gujarat[118.2]/ Maharashtra[120.77]	1693.75
6.	Chilkaluript-Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.5	0	Andhra Pradesh	572.3
7.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	0	Kerala	557
8.	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1RJ-MP/1	3	10	0	Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan	232.45
9.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	2,3	32.8	0	Uttar Pradesh	348.16
10.	Amritsar-Wagha border	1	36.22	17.11	Punjab	205.88
11.	Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	7	14.38	11	Karnataka	110
12.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	0	Haryana	486
13.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	3.78	Karnataka	441
14.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	15	0	Tamil Nadu	76.76
2008-2009						
1.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	19	0	Tamil Nadu	1655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	0	Delhi/Haryana	340
3.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	0	Maharashtra	940
4.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98	0	Maharashtra	835
5.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	0	Gujarat	1509.1
6.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km)	9	110.05	0	Maharashtra	1110
7	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	0	Andhra Pradesh	1585
8	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	30	0	Kerala	617
2009-2010						
1.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	0	Kerala	1366
2.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	0	Kerala	1312
3.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Lenzth 60.25)	7	59	0	Andhra Pradesh	390.56
4.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	0	Maharashtra	1170.52
5.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	0	Jharkhand	625.07
6.	Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	15	106	0	Punjab	705
7.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km)	6	67.8	0	Maharashtra	567
8.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	0	Rajasthan	795
9.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	0	Andhra Pradesh	1740
10.	Jaipur-Reengust (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	11	54	0	Rajasthan	267.81
11.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	12	150	0	Rajasthan	792.06
12.	Kundapur-Surathkal and Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border (Approved Length 90 Km)	17	89	0	Karnataka	671
13.	Patna- Muzzaffarpurt (Approved Length 63 Km)	19& 77	60	0	Bihar	671.3
14.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I I(Approved Length I&II 70Km)	9	105	0	Maharashtra	835

Statement III

Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after 25-2-2004 (As on 31.10.2009)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	Total Length in Kms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35
2.	Assam	01	250
3.	Bihar	01	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	240
5.	Gujarat	19	3806.00
6.	Haryana	04	63.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1793.50
8.	Jharkhand	02	450.55
9.	Karnataka	28	7020
10.	Kerala	01	164
11.	Madhya Pradesh	02	371.96
12.	Maharashtra	17	6968.870
13.	Meghalaya	02	442
14.	Manipur	01	163
15.	Mizoram	01	179
16.	Nagaland	03	725
17.	Orissa	13	1584.87
18.	Puducherry	05	—
19.	Punjab	03	2480
20.	Rajasthan	25	4673
21.	Sikkim	04	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	07	753.20
23.	Tripura	01	310
24.	Uttar Pradesh	08	1291.065
25.	Uttarakhand	03	773
26.	West Bengal	01	102

*[Translation]***Reservoirs Dependent Agriculture**

4112. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and percentage of farmers in the country who are dependent on water reservoirs for irrigating their agricultural land;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to such farmers; 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 Agriculture Census 2000-01, out of 108.14 million operational holdings in the country, the number of operational holdings which received irrigation from different sources like canals, tanks, wells, tubewells etc was 52.58 million. The number of holdings irrigated by canals was 13.66 million *i.e.* 13%. The above mentioned figures do not include information relating to Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya where Census could not be conducted.

(b) and (c) Central assistance is provided to the State Governments by the Ministry of Water Resources under Accelerated Irrigation-Benefit Programme and Command Area Development and Water Management programme.

Funds to NGOs

4113. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) the name of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other Organisations receiving funds from the Government for various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, organisation-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the name of the schemes being run by the Government through such NGOs/other organisations for promotion and development of sports in the country

alongwith the financial assistance provided to the States during the said period including rural areas, State-wise and scheme-wise?

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

(a) The names of the NGOs and other organizations receiving funds from the Government for various schemes during each of the last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and current year organization-wise and scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Till 31st March, 2005, the Ministry was supplementing the efforts of the State Government for creation of Sports facilities including construction of Stadia, Sports Hostels and other sports infrastructure. However, with effect from 01.4.2005, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Creation of Sports Infrastructure was transferred to the State Sector and only committed liabilities were being considered upto 31.3.2007 as per the relaxation given by the Planning Commission. As such, no fresh case could be considered for Central financial assistance for construction of new Stadia and Sports

Hostels in five years under the erstwhile Sports Infrastructure scheme. The Government has for the first time introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) with national coverage for promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competition 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 was 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. administrations.

Proposal complete in all respects received from 28 States/UTs. in 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been given approval/sanction to cover 24,088 village Panchayats and 654 block panchayats in these States/UTs under PYKKA. The State-wise details of fund allocated and fund sanctioned/released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount approved	Funds Released during 2008-09	Funds Released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99#	12.99##
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81		3.85
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22#	
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11		5.05#
5.	Goa	19	4	0.35		0.18#
6.	Gujarat	1369	22	14.20		7.10#
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26#	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	8	4.02	2.01#	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#	4.86#
13.	Manipur	79	4	1.08	0.87#	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Mizoram	82	3	1.07	0.85#	
15.	Nagaland	110	5	1.48	1.18#	
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67#	3.67##
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27#	6.28##
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71#	1.01#
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54#	0.14##
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00#	1.91#
21.	Tripura	104	4	1.36	1.09#	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00#	16.96#
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00#	1.45#
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63		2.32#
	Total	22,854	601	250.77	83.85	69.78

#First Installment.

##Second Installment.

2009-2010

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	1	0.23
2.	Jharkhand	430	21	4.79
3.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22
4.	Meghalaya	83	8	1.32
5.	Mizoram	164	5	2.08
	Total	1261	53	14.64

Statement

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during Scheme of Promotion of National Integration 2006-07 under Scheme of Promotion of National Integration

Sl.No. Name of NGO/Organisations

1	2
2.	Orchha Samaj Kalyan Avam Shiksha Prasar Samiti, M.P.
3.	Rashtriya Budha Shiksha Avam Samajik Sansthan, U.P
4.	Kshetriya Utthan Shiksha Samiti, Kaushambi, U.P.
5.	Mahila Mangal Dal, Distt. Unnao
6.	Nandikar, Kolkata
7.	Shohan, West Bengal
8.	Aneek, West Bengal
9.	Sankalap, Kurukshetra
10.	Harish Minority Education Society, Bangalore
11.	Deseeya Bala Tharangam, Punnen Road, Trivendrum
12.	Lok Shakti Jan Seva Sansthan, Alwar

1	2
15.	Dwarka Dass Guverdhan Duo Vaishnor College, Tamil Nadu.
16.	D.K.M. College for Women, Sainathapuram, Vellore
17.	Bharathidasan University, NSS, Tiruchirappali
18.	Anjani Kalyan Darpan, Jharkhand
19.	Janhit Sanskritik Kala Kendra, Daltonganj

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during Scheme of Promotion of Adventure 2006-07 under Scheme of Promotion of Adventure

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh
2.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF), New Delhi
3.	New India Khadi Gramodyog Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad
4.	Sadhana Kelavani Mandal, Sabarkantha
5.	Aashi International Welfare Society, Rohtak
6.	Adarsh Yuva Club, Rohtak
7.	JIM&WS, Pahalgam, J&K
8.	Matrabhoomi Manav Vikas Sansthan, Sehore, M.P.
9.	B.P. Rural Development Society, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya
10.	Anangpara Sports Association, West Garo, Hills, Meghalaya
11.	Secretary General, Sea Explorer Institute, Kolkata

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds under the scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training during the year 2006-2007

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1	2
1.	Mother Indira Charitable & Rural Organisation, East Godavari, AP

1	2
2.	Navajyothi Haryana Yuvajana Sangham, West Godavari, AP
3.	Vijaya Socio-Economic Development Society, Kadapa (AP)
4.	Vidya Bharthi Educational Society, Kurnool, AP
5.	Sri Harsha Educational Society, East Godavari, AP.
6.	Yashoda Mahila Samkshema Sanngam, East Godavari, AP.
7.	Society for Health and Education Development, Kadapa, AP.
8.	Utkarsh Health Case Foundation, Vasana, Ahamadabad
9.	D.N.Plytechnic Educational Trust, Rajpur Gate, Ahamadabad
10.	Samaj Jagrat Sewa Samiti, Bhiwani
11.	Centre for Education and Social Work, Rohtak
12.	Yuva Sambhrant Sewa Samiti, Mahendergarh
13.	Theresa Rural Development Society, Hassan
14.	Madhushree Mahila Samaja, Hassan
15.	Narayana Vaishnavi Mahila Wa Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Ayodhyanagar
16.	Shri Vaishnavi Mahila Wa Adiwasi Vikas Sanstha, Walgaon, MS
17.	Gramin Vividh Kalyankari Shaikshanik Sanstha, Nagpur
18.	Shivam Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, MS
19.	Mayur Educational and Welfare Society, Bunswara, Raj.
20.	Sadhak Sewa Sansthan, Bhilwara
21.	Rashtriya Ekta Sansthan, Bharatpur, Raj.
22.	UNECSS Research & Development Society, Bageshwar, Uttaranchal.
23.	Garulia Society for Development of Humanity, Garulia,
24.	Parganas, WB 24 Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Sewa Mission, Barasat, WB

1	2
25.	Secretary Dipalaya, Kolkata, WB
26.	Sargam Youth Club, Ghoghla, Diu.
27.	Youth Service & Sports, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
28.	Department of Youth Resources & Sports, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds under the Scheme of Development and Empowerment of Adolescents during the year 2006-07

SI.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1	2
1.	Shriram Bahuuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha, Distt. Latur
2.	Gramin Vividh Kalyan Kari Saikshrik Sanstha, Nagpur
3.	Padmawati Bhuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Aurangabad
4.	Snehdeep Education Society, Aurangabad
5.	Gram Vikas Samajik Arthik Sanskratik Yuvak Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nanded
6.	Narayana Vyayamshala & Krida Mandal, Aurangabad
7.	Rashtriya Bhavana Social Organisation, Nagpur
8.	Shram Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Latur
9.	Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Dhule Mahila Bhuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
10.	Swargwasi Dada Patil Bahuuddesiya Sanstha, Aurangabad
11.	Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha (MGVS), Aurangabad
12.	Aishwarya Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Nagpur
13.	Vikalp Society for Sustainable Development, Nagpur
14.	Shiv Shakti Mahila Mandal, Distt. Solapur
15.	Lokvikas Seva Sanstha, Distt. Solapur

1	2
16.	Society for Action in Multipurpose Activities and Tribal Awareness, Gadchirali
17.	Laxmi Mahila Mandal, Distt. Jalna
18.	Gram Vikas Sanstha, Aurangabad
19.	Shri Dattaprabhu Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aurangabad
20.	Nehru Yuvak Krida Mandal, Latur
21.	Vidyawardhini Yuva and Mahila Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Bhadgaon
22.	Sri Sant Dhyaneshwar Gramin Bahudeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
23.	Swargiya Annasaheb Tatha Sudhir Baburao Pethakar Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Malegaon
24.	Siddhi Vinayak Bahudeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Latur
25.	Ekta Yuva Mandal, Latur
26.	Jan Sewa Pratisthan, Sangli
27.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Osmanabad
28.	Aai Deomogra Mahila Mandal, Dhule
29.	Madhumati Mahila Mandal, Latur
30.	Manav Jivan Vika Pratisthan, Latur
31.	Sukhshanti Mahila Vikas Mandal, Aurangabad
32.	Rushikesh Mahila Vikas Bahudeshiya Sansthan, Aurangabad
33.	Tuljabhavani Sevabhavi Sansthan, Yavatmal
34.	Neelkamal Edn. Society & Research Centre, Solapur
35.	Bhagyodaya Bahudeshiya, Solapur
36.	Late Abdulla Qadri Memorial Medical & Research Centre
37.	Agrovet Sheti Gram Vikas Mandal
38.	Suryodaya Bahudeshiya, Osmanabad
39.	Jijau bahudeshiya, Dhule
40.	Shri Chandrika Gram Vikas Mandal, Dhule
41.	Youth Welfare Association, Buldana

1	2
42.	Indira Shikshan Krida Wa Gram Vikas Mandal, Parbhani
43.	AADHAR, Hudco Corner, Aurangabad
44.	Prabodhan Sanstha, Jalgaon
45.	Sri Sai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Latur
46.	Late Ramarao Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Latur
47.	Shri Ram Krida and Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Solapur
48.	Vidya Vikas Shaikshanik and Sanskritik Sanstha, Latur
49.	Liberal Friends Association, Amravati
50.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Sarvajanik Saikshik Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Dhule
51.	Sanli Zilla Nehru Yuva Fed., Sangli
52.	Rugna Seva Prkalp, Sangli
53.	Govindraj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
54.	Jaikali Sanskritik Mandal, Aurangabad
55.	Lok Adarsh Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Dhule
56.	Sanket khadi Gramodyog Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Akola
57.	Sant Kabir Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aurangabad
58.	Astha Krida Vyam & Sanskrutik Yuvak Mandal, Sangli
59.	Sanjeevani Edn. Society, Dhule
60.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Dhule
61.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Dhule
62.	Matoshi Gojartai Bhamare Savajanik Vachanalaya, Dhule
63.	Suyog bahuudeshiya Shaikshanik Samajik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhule
64.	Adivasi Kalyan Sewa Sanstha, Dhule
65.	Kai Sou Parvatibai Thor Magas Mahila Sarvajanik Wachanalaya, Solapur
66.	Mandansign Mohite Patil Bahudeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Solapur

1	2
67.	Kashibai Magawargiya Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Solapur
68.	Prabodhan Sarvanigin Vikas Sanstha, Dhule
69.	Kranti Social Cultural Club, Dhule
70.	Azad Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Dhule
71.	Chiraidevi Bahuudeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhule
72.	Tirupati Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Dhule
73.	Late Viralrao Dak Health School & Krida Mandal, Nanded
74.	Teh Miraj Edn. Society, Sangli
75.	Gurav Lokhit Wardhak Mandai, Ratnagiri
76.	National Health & Law Research Institute, Thane
77.	Sonali Magasvargiya mahila Mandal, Nanded
78.	Sonali Shikshan Sansthan, Gadchiroli
79.	Avish Bahuudeshiya Yuvak Mandal, Bhandra
80.	Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded
81.	Girija Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani
82.	Paradigru Instt. Of Social Service, Pune
83.	Mahushyabal Vikas VA Srishodahn Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Gondia
84.	Lokmanya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
85.	Raje Lakhujirao Dadhev Shikshan Sanstha, Buldana
86.	Laxmibai Vachnalaya & Bahuudeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jalna
87.	Laxmibai Sevabhavi Gram Vikas Mandal, Jalna
88.	Jai Kisan Sevabhavi Gram Vikas Mandal, Jalna
89.	Kishor Kumar Jan Kalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandai, Jalna
90.	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan and Apang Punarvassan Vikas Mandal, Dhule
91.	Gram Vikas Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2006-07 under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) and Rashtriya Sadbhavna Yojna

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2006-07 under National Service Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	R.K. Mission, Narendrapur, West Bengal
2.	Institute of Development & Communication, Chandigarh

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2006-07 under the Scheme Scouting & guiding

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	Bharat Scouts & Guides, Delhi

Names of NGOs and other Organizations receiving funds during scheme 2007-08 under scheme of Promotion of National Integration

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1	2
1.	Jan Seva, Sheikhpura, Bihar.
2.	Sravangin Vikash Samiti, Sheikhpura, Bihar
3.	Jan Shiksha Vikas Parishad, Madhubani, Bihar.
4.	Janakanksha, Madhubani, Bihar
5.	Gramin Vikash, Sheikhpura, Bihar
6.	Gyan Bharti Shiksha & Prashikshan Sansthan, Patna, Bihar
7.	Ma Janki Silai Katai Prashikshan Sansthan, Sitamarhi, Bihar
8.	Nav Jan Jagran Vihar, Maruti Nagar, Distt. Bhojpur, Bihar
9.	Gramin Vikas Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhojpur, Bihar

1	2
10.	Akshar Jyoti, Vill. & PO. Kamtaul, Darbhanga, Bihar.
11.	Shree Narayan Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Sasaram, Bihar.
12.	Urmila Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Sitamarhi, Bihar.
13.	Gramin Chetna Samiti, Nawada, Bihar.
14.	Rapid Action for Human Advancement Tradition (RAHAT), Kishanganj, Bihar
15.	Youth Federation, MuzaHarpur, Bihar.
16.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Samajik Unnyan Sansthan Avam Apda Seva Mandal, Samastipur, Bihar.
17.	PUSPAM, Bhojpur, Bihar.
18.	Antyaj Seva Samiti, Patna, Bihar
19.	I.P. Arts Society, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
20.	Vinamr Educational & Charitable Society, Khichari Pur, Delhi
21.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.
22.	Community Welfare Organisation, Gokul Puri, Delhi.
23.	Shivas Education Society, Shahadara, Delhi.
24.	New Indian Educational & Cultural Society, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, N. Delhi.
25.	Nari Utthan Samiti, Maujpur, Delhi.
26.	Gram Sudhar Samiti, Khurd Road, Delhi
27.	Organisation for Social Development, Rohini, Delhi.
28.	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali, Prem Nagar, Delhi
29.	Jan Jagriti Educational Society, Mangolpuri, Delhi
30.	Nishulk Mahila Prashikshan Samiti, Delhi
31.	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi
32.	Groupious Social Welfare Society, Janpath, New Delhi
33.	Prabhat Organisation, Jehangirpuri, Delhi.

1	2
34.	Vishal Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Shiksha Sanstha, Madangiri, Delhi
35.	Anagat Educational Development Society, Rohini, Delhi
36.	Smt. Tulsa Devi Memorial Society, Nihal, Nagar, Delhi
37.	Nav Yuvak Mandal Avam Gram Sudhar Samiti, Majra Dabas, Delhi
38.	Delhi Swagat Shiksha Samiti, Rohini, Delhi
39.	Virjanand Blinds Welfare Mission, Rohini, Delhi.
40.	People's Association for Total Help & Youth Applause, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
41.	Arya Yuva Kendra, Khera-Kalan, Delhi.
42.	North Delhi Youth Club, Vill. Kushak No. 1, Delhi
43.	Together Educational & Social Development Society, Khasra-61, Delhi
44.	National Youth Project, D. D. Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi
45.	Amine Shariat Education Trust, Jamnagar, Gujarat.
46.	Shri Rachana Development Centre, Rajkot, Gujarat.
47.	Sangli Distt. Neharu Yuva Federation Astha, Sangli, Maharashtra.
48.	Society for Nationalism Education and Health (SNEH) Society, Aurangabad
49.	Ashta Krida Vyayam & Sanskrutik Yuvak Mandal, Sangli, Maharashtra.
50.	Mahatma Basweshwar Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Solapur, Maharashtra.
51.	Sonali Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra.
52.	Society for Promotion of Rural Technology & Education (SOPORTE), Bhadrak, Orissa.
53.	SEVA, Cuttack, Orissa
54.	Eco-Care and Aware, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
55.	Raghunath Pathager, Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa

1	2
56.	Nari Mangal Mahila Samity (NMMS), Puri, Orissa
57.	Ratna Prava Devi Mahila Bikas Social Organisation, Angul, Orissa.
58.	National Peace Union, Bolangir, Orissa
59.	Health & Development Initiatives (HDI), Deogarh, Orissa.
60.	Society for Training Amelioration & Research (STAR), Dhenkanal, Orissa
61.	Women's Welfare Institute, Keonjhar, Orissa
62.	National Rural Development Co-operation (NRDC), Sundarpur, Orissa
63.	Sundargarh Zilla Mahilla, Sundargarh, Orissa
64.	Adibasi Mahila Samiti, Ganjam, Orissa
65.	The Secretary, Peoples Association of Social Organisation and Rural Awareness (PASORA), Kendrapara, Orissa
66.	Bhubaneswar Gandhi Pitha Social Organisation Khurda, Orissa
67.	Social Awareness Institution (SAI), Cuttack, Orissa
68.	Brajabudhu Mahila Samiti, Kendrapara, Orissa
69.	VASARA, Khurda, Orissa
70.	Voluntary Organisation for Rural & Social Welfare (VORSW), Kendrapada, Orissa
71.	Khandual Shelter, Khurda, Orissa
72.	Gramya Vikas Sangathan Koraput, Orissa
73.	MUKTI, Deogarh, Orissa
74.	SURAA VI, Dhenkanal, Orissa
75.	Women's Organisation for Social Welfare (WOSW), Kevajhar, Orissa
76.	Social Welfare Association for Rural Reconstruction (SWARR), Angul, Orissa
77.	Sola-Pua Moa United Cultural Association (SOPUTRA), Cuttack, Orissa
78.	Ratnakar Rural and Urban Bikash Institute (RRUBI), Dhenkanal, Orissa

1	2
79.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, Khurda, Orissa
80.	Khandeswar Sahitya Sanskritik Parishad, Cuttack, Orissa
81.	Young India, Puri; Orissa
82.	PRA YAS, Bhadrak, Orissa
83.	Adarsh Siksha Kendra, Cuttack, Distt.-Royagoda, Orissa.
84.	All Orissa Research Institute for Development of Women Mornmento (ARIDOWM), Dhenkenal, Orissa
85.	The Secretary, Rural Development and Social Services, Cuttack, Orissa
86.	MISSION, Dhenkenal, Orissa
87.	Perpetual Reconstructive Institute for Youth Activity (PRIYA), Bhubaneswar, Orissa
88.	Centre for Rural Development (CRD), Kendrapara, Orissa
89.	Welfare and Community Enrichment (WELCOME), Puri, Orissa
90.	Action for Women Help-Age and Awareness (AWHAN), Dhenkenal, Orissa
91.	Thanapalli Millita Jubak Sangha, Khurda, Orissa
92.	SA MPARK, Puri, Orissa
93.	Viswa Yuva Kendra, Angul, Orissa
94.	Centre for Catalyzing Community (CCC), Khurda, Orissa
95.	Satyabhama Youth Club, Khurda, Orissa
96.	Gangotree Social Organisation, Khurda, Orissa
97.	ASWASANA, Khordha, Orissa
98.	Yuva Gram Vikas Sans than, Pratapgarh, UP.
99.	Balaji Gramodyog Seva Sans than, Kannauj, UP.
100.	Adarsh Gramin Sansthan, Hardoi, UP.
101.	Shiv Ram Gramodyog Seva Shiksha Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Kaushambi, UP.
102.	Navoday Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Rae Bareli, UP.

1	2
103.	Hari Om Gramodhyog Seva Sans than, Kannauj, UP.
104.	Gramin Audyogik Sansthan, Gorakhpur, U.P.
105.	Social Development Alternate, Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh
106.	Bhartiya Mahila Sansthan, Gorakhpur, U.P.
107.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, N.C. Hills, Assam.
108.	Karimganj Saptha Barna Welfare Organisation, Karimganj, Assam.
109.	Rupahi Kohinoor Club, Nagaon, Assam.
110.	Gram Bikash Samity, Nagaon, Assam.
111.	CHINAKL, Bongaigaon, Assam.
112.	Peoples Foundation, Imphal East Distt., Manipur.
113.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Imphal West, Manipur.
114.	The Integrated Rural Areas Development Association, Imphal West, Manipur.
115.	Environment & Economics Management Association, Imphal, Manipur.
116.	Oriented Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Imphal.
117.	Hayen Langlon Thang- Ta Association, Imphal West, Manipur
118.	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL), Imphal West-II, Manipur
119.	The People Improvement Organisation in Rural Area, Thoubal, Manipur
120.	Kanglei Enat Thang Ta Shindam Sanglen (KETTSS), Imphal West Distt., Manipur
121.	Social Development Organisation, Imphal East Distt., Manipur
122.	Women's Social Upliftment Organisation, Imphal, Manipur
123.	Social Environment & Educational Enhancement Organisation (SEEEEO), Thoubal, Manipur
124.	The Women Welfare and Development Organisation, Imphal West, Manipur

1	2
125.	Yumnam Leikai Lairembi Maning Women's Welfare Association, Imphal East, Manipur
126.	Organisation for Sports & Socio-Economic Development Trust, Imphal East Distt. Manipur
127.	Wangkhei Ayangpalli Women Development Association, Imphal East, Manipur.
128.	The Social Community Women Welfare Association, Imphal East, Manipur.
129.	Green Trust, Imphal, Manipur
130.	Action for Social Justice Organisation, Imphal East Distt., Manipur
131.	Women in Action for Rural Development Organisation, Thoubal, Manipur
132.	Centre for Alternative Research & Economic Development, Thoubal, Manipur
133.	Hayen Langlon Thang-Ta Association, Imphal West, Manipur
134.	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL), Imphal West-II, Manipur
135.	The People Improvement Organisation in Rural Area, Thoubal, Manipur
136.	B.P. Rural Development Society, Shillong, Meghalaya.
137.	Atsunchanger Culture Welfare Society, Distt. Mokokchung, Nagaland
138.	Association for Development of Society, Kohima, Nagaland.
139.	Juniru Multipurpose Society, Kiphire Distt, Nagaland
140.	Nationalist Multi Reformatory Front, Mokokchung Distt. Nagaland.
141.	Women Welfare Society, Phek Distt, Nagaland.
142.	Shri Balaji Welfare Society, Tirupati, A.P.
143.	Narayamavaram Youth Association for Rural Development (NYARD), Chittor, A.P.
144.	Yuva Chaitanya Yuvajana Seva Sangam, Kadapa, A.P.

1	2
145.	Rajiv Youth Organisation, Secunderabad, A.P.
146.	Nehru Youth Club, Karim Nagar, Andhra Pradesh
147.	Sargam Youth Club, Gholghale, Diu.
148.	Akhil Bhartiya Dehat Vikas Society, Jhajjar, Haryana
149.	Mata Sita Rani Sewa Sansthan, Panipat, Haryana
150.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Distt. Kaithal, Haryana
151.	Adarsh Sarswati Shiksha Samiti, Sonipat, Haryana
152.	Kriti Yuva Club, Sonipat, Haryana
153.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Kurukshetra, Haryana
154.	The Adarsh Nasha Mukti Samiti, Distt. Jind, Haryana
155.	Ekta Yuva Vikas Manch, Kaithal, Haryana.
156.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Sonapat, Haryana
157.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal Ratgal, Kurukshetra, Haryana
158.	Parivartan, Jind, Haryana
159.	Samaj Uthan Sewa Samiti, Bhiwani, Haryana
160.	Gramin Seva Samiti, Bhiwani, Haryana
161.	Haryana Berojgar Yuva Sangathan, Panipat,
162.	Tulsi Bhagat Gramodyog Samiti, Karnal, Haryana
163.	Kapisthal Yuva Samiti, Kaithal, Haryana
164.	Yuva Sports Samiti, Julana, Distt. Jind, Haryana
165.	Neel Kanth Khadi Gramodyog, Panipat, Haryana
166.	International Shiksha Samiti, Sonapat, Haryana
167.	Adarsh Khel Club, Sonapat, Haryana
168.	Nehru Yuva Club, Hisar, Haryana.
169.	Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Kurukshetra, Haryana
170.	Shanti Samiti, Rohtak, Haryana.
171.	Saraswati Education Society, Rohtak, Haryana.

1	2
172.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Rohtak, Haryana
173.	Nalanda Education Society, Rohtak, Haryana
174.	Saraswati Shiksha Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
175.	Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Kanchipuram, T.N.-64.
176.	MDV Jeev Sewa Sansthan, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
177.	Bhartiya Mahila Kala Samiti, Haridwar, Uttarakhand

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2007-08 under the scheme of Promotion of Adventure

SI.No.	Name of Grantee
1	2
1.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh
2.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi
3.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation(IMF), New Delhi
4.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi
5.	Community Welfare Organisation, Gokulpuri, Delhi
6.	New Indian Educational & Cultural Society, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi
7.	Adarsh Yuva Club, Rohtak
8.	Sea Explorer Instt., Kolkata
9.	Giri-doot (Mountain Lover's Mountaineers Association), Hooghly, W.B.
10.	Anangpara Sports Association, Anangpara, Garo Hills, Meghalaya
11.	Jharkhand Adventure Foundation, Ranchi, Jharkhand
12.	Harihara Graminbhivrudhi Sanga, Kolar Karnataka
13.	Sharavathi First Grade College, Shimoga, Karnataka
14.	Sai Ram Mahila Samaja, Hassan, Karnataka.

1	2
15.	Yash Seva Sansthan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan
16.	Bhartiya Shiksha Shod Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
17.	Youth Service, Govt. of Punjab, Yuva Bhawan, Chandigarh
18.	Magarwara Yuvak Mangal Dal, Unnao, U.P.
19.	Information Development & Resource Agency (IDARA), Dindigul, Tamil Nadu
20.	Arun Instt. of Rural Affairs, Dhenkanal (Orissa)
21.	AHINSA (Adibasi Harijan Institute & National Social Action), Dhenkanal (Orissa).
22.	Veer Surendra Sai (VSS), Deogarh, Orissa.
23.	Gramya Vikas Sangathan, Koraput, Orissa.
24.	Gandhiji Seva Parishad, Boipariguda, Orissa.
25.	Holy Home, Nuapada, Orissa
26.	New Life Club, Bargarh, Orissa
27.	Arun Jubak Sangha, Orissa.
28.	Khandeswar Sahita Sanskrutik Parishad, Jagatsinghpur, Orissa
29.	Shree Girigobardhan Yobak Sangha, Kendrapara, Orissa
30.	Khandual Shelter, Khurda, Orissa
31.	The Secretary, Utkal Chetna Samiti, Kendrapara, Orissa
32.	New India, Dhenkannal, Orissa
33.	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA), Sambalpur, Orissa
34.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, Assam
35.	Voluntary Organisation for Social and Environmental Development Imphal East Distt. Manipur
36.	Village Development Team, Tripura

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds under the scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training during the year 2007-2008

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1	2
1.	Society for Health and Education Dev. Kadapa, AP
2.	Best Village Development Sangam, Chittoor (AP)
3.	Vidya Bharthi Educational Society, Kurnool, AP
4.	Yadhoda Mahila Samakshema Sanga, E.G. Distt., AP
5.	Vijaya Socio Economic Dev. Society, Kadapa, AP
6.	Mother Indira Charitable and Rural Organisation, E.G. Distt., AP
7.	Sri Harsha Educational Society, E.G. Distt., AP
8.	Navjyothi Harijana Yuvajana Sangham, W.G. Distt., AP
9.	Bhojpur Mahila Kala Kendra, Bhojpur, Bihar
10.	Yuva Vikash Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar
11.	Nav Jan Jagran Vihar Bhojpur, Bihar
12.	Maa Janki Silai Kadai Prashikshan Sansthan, Talkhapur, Bari Bazar, Dumara, Sitamarhi, Bihar
13.	Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Bihar
14.	Parihar Sewa Sansthan, Jehanabad
15.	Sarvangin Vikas Samiti, Sheikhpura, Bihar
16.	Shri Narayana Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Rohtas, Bihar
17.	Gramin Chetna Samiti, Nawada, Bihar
18.	Jan Jiwan Vikas Sans than, Distt. Rohtas, Bihar
19.	Rapid Action for Human Advancement Traditions, Kishanganj, Bihar
20.	Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra, Sahu Road, Muzaffarpur, Bihar
21.	Maa Ambika Seva Evam Paryavaran Sanstha, Saran, Bihar

1	2
22.	Akhil Bhartiya Sarvangin Vikas Sans than, Saran, Bihar
23.	Baba Vikas Sansthan, Saran, Bihar
24.	Swami Vivekanand Manav Kalyan Ashram, Distt. Saran, Bihar
25.	Antyaj Sewa Samiti, Saran, Bihar
26.	Sanskar Gyanpeeth Shikshan Samiti, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
27.	Utkarsh Health Care Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
28.	Janseva Kelvani Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
29.	Manidhar Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
30.	Gayatri Seva Sangh, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
31.	Amine Shariat Education Trust, Jamnagar, Gujarat
32.	Youth Organisation, Wankaner, Gujarat
33.	SMART, Mewat, Haryana
34.	Social Development & Rural Welfare Society, Chandigarh
35.	Maa Vaishno Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Kurukshetra
36.	Ankur Gram Udyog Sangh, Haryana
37.	Lok Kalyan Foundation, Panipat, Haryana
38.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Distt. Meham, Haryana
39.	Gramin Seva Samiti, Bhiwani, Haryana
40.	The shiv Welfare Society, Jind, Haryana
41.	Mahila Chetna Samiti, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana
42.	Prerna, Sonapat, Haryana
43.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Jind, Haryana
44.	Gramin Vikas Samiti, Panipat, Haryana
45.	Yuva Vikas Mandai, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
46.	Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangham Bhiwani, Haryana
47.	Yuva Netretva Jyoti, Sonapat, Haryana
48.	Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Suraksha Samiti, Jhajjar, Haryana

1	2	1	2
49.	Adarsh Yuva Club, Rohtak, Rohtak, Haryana	73.	Society for Action in Multi Purpose Activities and Tribal Awareness, Godchiroli
50.	Haryana Gramin Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Rohtak, Haryana	74.	Swargwasi Dada Patil Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Aurangabad, MS
51.	Manav Seva Sansthan, Jind, Haryana	75.	Rushikesh Mahila Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Aurangabad
52.	Yuva Sangharsh Samiti, Jind, Haryana	76.	Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Fule Mahila Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Distt. Jalgaon, MS
53.	Gram Swarajya Sansthan, Hissar, Haryana	77.	Vidya Vardhini Yuva & Mahila Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon, MS
54.	Adarsh Yuva Mandai, Karnal, Haryana	78.	Sagar Mahila Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Yavatmal, MS
55.	Naya Sawera, Jind, Haryana	79.	Manasi Mahila Sanskrutik Kala Krida Wa Shikshan Prasarak Mandai, Nasik, Mah.
56.	Ram Chander Education Society Bhiwani, Haryana	80.	Shri Dattaprabhu Shikshan Prasarak Mandai, Aurangabad, MS
57.	Rural Social Welfare Society, Bhiwani, Haryana	81.	Panchasakha Club, Balasore, Orissa
58.	Sri Talacarveny Women's Education Trust, Mysore	82.	New Light, Bhadra, Orissa
59.	Gandhigram Social Welfare & Study Centre, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	83.	SOPUTRA, Cuttack, Orissa
60.	Socio Economic Development Society, Kasaragod, Kerala	84.	Simanta Sahitya Sansad, Jagatsingpur, Orissa
61.	Santhigiri Ashram, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	85.	Centre of Women Development & Research, Jajpur, Orissa
62.	Centre for Youth Development, Wayanad, Kerala	86.	Laxminarayan Shanti Sangha, Kendrapara, Orissa
63.	Mithra Rural Information & Development Centre, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	87.	Vasudha Institute for Development Work Training & Rehabilitation, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
64.	Rahi Mahila Samajam, Punnakkad, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	88.	SEVAK, Nayagarh, Orissa
65.	Gramodhara Vanitha Samajam, Trivandrum, Kerala	89.	Chandua Mahila Samiti, Puri, Orissa
66.	Subha Mahila Samajam, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	90.	Association for Social Work & Social Research in Orissa, PS- Bandh, Orissa
67.	Shri Gopal Shiksha Evam Samaj Sewa Samiti, Morena, MP	91.	Adibasi Mahila Samiti, Ganjam, Orissa
68.	Brij Samaj Sewa Samiti, Gwalior, MP	92.	Peoples Action in Realization of International Brotherhood & Eco-Sustainability, Ganjam, Orissa
69.	Yug Shakti mahila Mandai, Guna, MP	93.	Udaynath Pathagara, Korapur, Orissa.
70.	Reenu Silai Katai Bunai Shkari Samiti, Vidisha, MP	94.	Mayur Education and Welfare Society, Banswara, Rajasthan
71.	Shree Vaishnavi Mahila Wa Adowasi Vikas Sanstha, Amravati, MS		
72.	Shivam Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandai, Jalna, MS		

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95.	Rashtriya Ekta Sansthan, Kaptan Colony, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
96.	Sadhak Sewa Sansthan, Bhilwara, Raj.
97.	Amar Jyoto Sansthan, Dholpur, Raj.
98.	Yuva Vikas Sans than, Bharatpur, Raj.
99.	Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Sri Ganganagar, Raj.
100.	Kamalnishtha Sansthan, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
101.	Kasthuriba Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust, Trichirapally
102.	MTS Academy, Sree Karpagavalli Vidhyalaya Mangollai, Mylapore, Chennai
103.	SMART (Society for Motivation Awareness Rehabilitation and Training), Tiruchirapali (TN)
104.	SEVAA Trust (Social Educational Vocational and Awareness Association), Pudukkottai, TN
105.	Youth Development Centre, Dharmapuri, TN
106.	WASA, Dindugul, TN
107.	Council for Health Education and Rural Uplifitment, Dindugul, TN
108.	Women & Child Dev. Society, Tirunelveli
109.	Organization for Rural Development, Madurai
110.	Rajeev Gandhi Youth Club, Virudhunagar, TN.
111.	Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Haripuram, Muzaffarnagar, UP
112.	Navnirman Samajik Samiti, Aligarh, UP
113.	Venus Vikas Sansthan, Aliganj, UP
114.	Shri Raj Kishore Memorial Jan Kalyan Samiti, Farukhabad,UP
115.	Nand Khadi Gramudyog Samiti, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar, UP
116.	Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sewa Ashram, Sonebhadra, UP
117.	Rama Technical Prashikshan Institute, Aligarh, UP
118.	Purwanchal Audyogik Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj, UP

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119.	Shikhar Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, UP
120.	Jagat Jagdish Jan Kalyan Samiti, Pratapgarh, UP
121.	Mahila Sewa Sansthan Evam Shikshan Sansthan, Pratapgarh, UP
122.	Society for Managerial Assistant Research & Techynical Education (SMART), Lucknow, UP
123.	Shri Ram Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh, UP
124.	Bantala Mahila Mangal Dal, Basti, UP
125.	Bantala Yuvak Mangal Dal, Basti, UP
126.	V.M. Samarak Kalyan Shiksha Niketan, Raibareli, UP
127.	Zabeena Welfare Society, Distt. Hardoi, UP
128.	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti, Farukkabad, UP
129.	Balaji Gramodyog Sewa Sans than, Distt. Kannauj, UP
130.	Purwanchal Vikas Sansthan, Siddharth Nagar, UP
131.	Nehru Yuva Mandai, Akarra Rasulpur Samiti, Shahjahan-UP
132.	Samajik Vikas Kalyan Society, Maharajganj, UP
133.	Foundation for Education and Economic Development, Lucknow, UP
134.	UNECSS Research & Development Society, Bageshwar, Uttaranchal
135.	Pt. Ram Sumer Shukla Sewa Sans than, Udhamasingh Nagar, Uttaranchal
136.	Dum Dum Park Unnayani Samannay, Kolkata
137.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Sewa Mission, Distt. 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal
138.	SABAR ANUBHAB, (N) 24 Parganas, WB
139.	Dipalaya, Kolkata
140.	Dehati Evergreen Club, Distt. Purba Medinapur, WB
141.	Ranjapur Mitali Sangha, Vill: Ranjapur, Hooghly, WB

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142.	Ichapur Anubhav, Distt, 24 Parganas, WB
143.	Garden Reach Bangia Basti Academic Development Society, Kolkata, WB
144.	Rama Krishna Mission Janashiksha Mandira, Howrah, WB
145.	Lokmata Rani Rashmani Mission, Distt. 24 Parganas, WB
146.	Kashba Youth, Midnapore, WB
147.	R.K. Mission Lok Shiksha Parishad, Narendrapur, WB
148.	Dakshin Charaikheya United Club, Midnapur, WB
149.	Mohammedpur Dev. Mahila Samity, Midnapur, WB
150.	Midnapur Distt. Council for Solcial Welfare, Distt. Purba Midnapur, WB
151.	Sayak, Caltutta, WB
152.	Community Welfare Orgn., Gokulpuri, Delhi
153.	Lumbini Educational & Social Advancement Society, Johripur, Delhi
154.	New Indian Educational & Cultural Society, Dr.Ambedkar Nagar, Delhi
155.	Shivas Education Society, Harsh Vihar, Delhi
156.	URIVI Vikram Charitable Trust, MCD Community Centre, Tagore Garden Extn., New Delhi
157.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Ashram Marg, New Delhi-16
158.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi
159.	Together Educational & Social Development Society, Friends Colony, New Delhi
160.	Satat, Srinivasपुरi, New Delhi
161.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development, Gole Market, New Delhi
162.	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi
163.	Delhi Competitive & Vocational Society, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi.

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164.	People Association for Total Help and Youth Applause, Uttam Ngr, Delhi
165.	Navjyoti Delhi Police Foundation, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi
166.	Association for Development Initiative, South Extn. Part-I, New Delhi
167.	Santoshi Mahila Avam Balam Kalyan Samiti, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Delhi.
168.	Bharat Ratan Dr. Bheemrao Ambedkar Dalit Uthan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Charoli Extn., Delhi
169.	Delhi Swagat Shiksha Samiti, Rohini, Delhi
170.	Bhartiya Poojniya Sumitra Mataji Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Rohini, Delhi
171.	Sarvangeen Vikas Kendra, West Vinod Ngr, Delhi
172.	Aakash Aakaanksha Educational Society, Kabir Nagar, Delhi
173.	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Jahangirpuri, Delhi.
174.	Pracheta Shiksha Samiti, Shakarpur, Delhi.
175.	Jaago Shiksha Aur Samaj Sewa Samiti, New Ashok Ngr,
176.	New Millennium Information Technology Centre, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.
177.	Ram Sarup Samaj Sewa Mission, Naharpur, Delhi
178.	Smt. Tulsa Devi Memorial Society, Rohini, Delhi.
179.	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandai, Nangloi, Delhi
180.	Virjanand Blinds Welfare Mission, Rohini, Delhi.
181.	Anagat Educational Development Society, Rohini Delhi.
182.	Viklang Sahara Samiti, Mangolpuri, Delhi
183.	Swargiya Shanti Devi Foundation, Mangolpuri, Delhi
184.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, NC Hills, Assam.
185.	Rupahi Kohinoor Club, Nagaon, Assam
186.	Nalbari Rural Dev. Association, Nagaon, Assam

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187.	Rural Women Upliftment Association, Guwahati-Assam
188.	Baniapara Nehru Popular Club, Dhubri, Assam
189.	Karimganj Saptha Barua Welfare Orgn., Karimganj, Assam.
190.	Institute of Handicraft Development, Golaghat, Assam.
191.	Gram Unnayan Samity, Distt. Nalbari, Assam.
192.	Al-Hilal Development Society, Nalbari, Assam.
193.	Pragatisheel Jan Kalyan Samity, Distt. Nalbari, Assam.
194.	Assam School of Education, Swahid Path, Guwahati, Assam.
195.	Rural Educational & Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Bishnupur, Manipur
196.	Youth Progressive Orgn., Thoubal, Manipur
197.	Rural and Urban Integrated Development Assn., Imphal East, Manipur
198.	All Kangleipak Peace Centre, Imphal East, Manipur
199.	People Development Society, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
200.	The Allied Sciences & Social Development Organization, Imphal East, Manipur
201.	Human Resource Rural Development Association, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
202.	School of Human Resource Development, Imphal West, Manipur
203.	Manipur Resource Development Association, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
204.	Urban and Rural Development Agency, Imphal West, Manipur,
205.	Organization for Unemployed Women Welfare, Imphal West, Manipur
206.	Integrated Rural and Voluntary Organization, Thoubal Distt, Manipur
207.	The Women Economic Development Association, Thoubal Distt., Manipur

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208.	United Rural Development Service, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
209.	Weaker Section Empowerment & Vocational Education Society, Imphal West, Manipur
210.	Society for Change & Development, Santhel, Thoubal, Manipur
211.	Foundation of Rural Development, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
212.	Centre for Rural Upliftment Service, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
213.	People Welfare Agency, Khurai Ningthoubung, Imphal East, Manipur
214.	Upliftment of Human Resource & Vocational Training Institute, Manipur
215.	The Rural Social and Educational Development Association, Thoubal, Manipur
216.	All Backward Classes and Economic Development Organization, Thoubal, Manipur
217.	The Integrated Rural Upliftment Service, Thoubal, Manipur
218.	Heirolk Sanatorium Seva Ashram, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
219.	Development of Rural Educational & Sporting Organization, Khangabok, Thoubal Distt, Manipur
220.	Eastern Social Welfare Association, Wangjing, Thoubal Distt., Manipur
221.	Brightways, Terakhong, Bishnupur, Manipur
222.	Havito Angami Multipurpose Society, Kohima
223.	Ashotokumi Welfare Society, Zunhoboto, Distt. Nagaland
224.	Dunyis Multipurpose Society, Distt. Phek, Nagaland
225.	Charity Welfare Organization, Phek, Nagaland
226.	Sunrise Mission Home, Wokha Distt., Nagaland
227.	Enyathung Women Society, Wokha Distt., Nagaland
228.	Helping Hands, City Town, Circular Road, Dimapur, Nagaland

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229.	Koza Boys Club, Distt. Phek, Nagaland
230.	B.P. Rural Development Society, Shillong, Meghalaya
231.	Sikkim Paryavaran Sangrakshan Sangh, Namchi, Sikkim.
232.	Nari Kalyan Sanstha, Lower Perbing, South Sikkim
233.	Ganadoot Social Welfare Centre, Agartala, Tripura
234.	Society for Social Service, Dhaleswar, Dhaleswar, Agartala

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds under the scheme of Development & Empowerment of Adolescents during 2007-08

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1	2
1.	Rajiv Youth Organisation (RYO), Secunderabad, Hyderabad
2.	Sri Ramabhadra Rural Development Society, W.G. Dist., A.P.
3.	Chaitanya Yuvajana Sangha (YDC), Bhimadolu, A.P.
4.	Navjyoti Harijana Yuvajana Sangham, W.G. Distt., A.P.
5.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali, West Godavari Distt., A.P.
6.	Edari Nivarana Organization Development Society, Anantpul Distt., Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sri Ramanjanaya Mahila Mandali, Chitamethini, Anantpur,
8.	Uma Educational & technical Society, Kaki Nada, A.P.
9.	Sri Harsha Educational Society, East Godavari Distt., A.P.
10.	Charity Action for Rural Transformation Social Welfare Society, Kakinada East Godavari Distt., A.P.

1	2
11.	Humane Voluntary Welfare Association, E.G. Distt., A.P.
12.	Prasanth's Educational Cultural and Welfare Association (PECWA), E.G. Distt., A.P.
13.	MDV Jeev Sewa Sansthan, Dhiarighat, Solan, H.P
14.	Samana Art & Culture Group, Mohindergarh, Haryana
15.	Parivartan, Jind, Haryana
16.	Surbhi Jan Klyan Samiti, Jhajjar Distt., Haryana
17.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Jind Distt., Haryana.
18.	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Sonapat, Haryana
19.	Harijan Backward Mahila Mandal, Rewari Dist., Haryana
20.	Akhil Bharatiya Samaj Suraksha Saiti, Rohtak Distt., Haryana
21.	Sarvhit Sewa Samiti, Jhajjar Distt., Haryana
22.	Tippu Eduction Society, Bangalore, Karnataka
23.	Luck Way Educational and Welfare Association, Bangalore
24.	Shri Gajana Vidyavardhak Sangh, Bijapur, Karnataka
25.	Kuruhina Shetty Vidyavardhaka Sanga, Bellary, Karnataka
26.	Shri Hanuman Seva Samiti, Bijapur, Karnataka
27.	Shri Basaveshwar Sarvojanika Seva Sanstha, Dharwad, Karnataka
28.	Shrishail Malikarjun Siksha Sansthe, Gulbarga, Karnataka
29.	Kasturba Mahila & Makkala Mantapa, West Renga, Karnataka
30.	Shree Jagajyothi Basaveshware Vidya Sansthe, Davangere Distt., Karnataka.
31.	Mukti, Dhenkanal, Orissa

1	2
32.	Rural Association for Development of Harijan & Adivasi (RADHA), Dhenkanal Dist., Orissa
33.	Progressive Youth Forum, Patiala, Punjab
34.	Foundation of Education and Evelopment (Doosra Dashak), Jaipur, Raj.
35.	Navodaya Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Kota, Raj.
36.	Divya Jyoti Vidhya Mandir School Samiti, Kota, Raj.
37.	All India global Society, Jaipur, Raj.
38.	Jyoti Vikas Shikshan Sans than, Jalore, Raj.
39.	Uma Bal Kalyan Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan
40.	Kheti Avom Gram Vikas Sansthan, Jaipur, Raj.
41.	Ambedkar Vikas Saiti, Jodhpur, Raj.
42.	Aravali Istt. of Development Research, Jaipur, Raj.
43.	Adarsh Shikshan Samiti, Tonk, Raj.
44.	Manavi Kalyan Sanstha, Jodhpur, Raj.
45.	Dimond Shikshan and Prasikshan Sodh Sansthan, Nagore, Raj.
46.	Lok Shakti Sansthan, Jailpur, Raj.
47.	Jagruti Jan Seva Sansthan, Nagore Dist. Rajasthan
48.	Deepshikha Mahila Bal Utthan Samiti, Jaipur, Raj.
49.	Shri Gurunanak Silai Buai Kadhai Prashikshan Samiti, Sriganganagar, Raj.
50.	Manav Sewa Gramudyog Sansthan, Raebaraeli, U.P.
51.	Chandra Shekhar Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur, U.p.
52.	Grameen Krishak Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur, U.P.
53.	Shanti Shaishik Evam Samajik Kalyan Sansthan, Lucknow, U.P.
54.	Tarai Bahudeshya Gramudyog Vikas Sasnthan, Lucknow, U.P.
55.	Purvanchal Vikas Sewa Sans than, Lucknow, U.P.

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56.	Ayush Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
57.	Swargiya Bhagwati Shikshan Sansthan Sans than, Deoria, U.P.
58.	The Ayodhya Prasad Tripathi Eductional Society, Gorakhpur, U.P.
59.	Manav Sansadhan Smvardhan Evam Samaj Utthan Samiti, Gorakhpur, U.P.
60.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sans than, Deoria, U.P.
61.	Adiwasi Mahila Bal Vikas Kalyan Saiti, Allahabad, U.P.
62.	Bhagwan Budh Sarwangir Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur, U.P.
63.	Om Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Khushi Nagar, U.P.
64.	Saraswati Sewa Ashram Munna colony, Kushinagar, U.P.
65.	Anusuchit Jati Mahila Uttan Samiti, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
66.	Viveknagar Initiative for Development and Emancipation, Kolkatta
67.	Udayrampur Nivedita Mahila Samiti, South 24 Parganas, WB
68.	Bagnan Human Rural Development Society, Beral Chitnan, Howrah, W.B.
69.	Kalpataru, Nutanbazar, Midnapore, Paschim Medinipur, W.B
70.	Bhavishya Edn. & charitable Society, North 24 Pargana, W.B.
71.	Srishty for Human Society, North 24 Paraganas, W.B.
72.	Dunlop Women Association for Social Action, Kolkata, W.B.
73.	The Almighty God Cares Mission & Rehabilitation Centre, Kolkata
74.	Community for Social Work, 24 Paraganas, W.B.
75.	Udayrampur Azad United Club, South 24 Parganas, W.B.

1	2
76.	Barbasudevapur Deshapran Pragati Sangha, Purba Midnapore, W.B.
77.	Bondel Humanity Foundation, Kolkata, W.B.
78.	Ahmedabad jilla Mahila & Bal Vikas Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
79.	Kheda Jilla Mahila & Bal Vikas Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
80.	Social Women Education Economic Trust (SWEET), Ahmedabad
81.	Naya Bihar Samiti Raigarh, Chhattisgarh
82.	Mahila Munch, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
83.	Benudhar Sao Memorial Education Committee, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh
84.	Endeavors Organisation, Maugan, North Sikkim
85.	Pathari Vocatioal Institute, Nagaon, Assam
86.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon, Assam
87.	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon, Assam
88.	Kolong Kala Kendra, Nagaon, Assam
89.	Devjani, Sonitpur, Assam
90.	Manglunia Charitable Trust, Nagaon, Assam
91.	Navroop Foundation, Nagaon, Assam
92.	Perona, Nagaon, Assam
93.	Sunviw Trust, Guwhati, Assam
94.	All Assam Library Foundation, Nagaon, Assam
95.	Seventh Heaven, Karimganj, Assam
96.	Solmari Hindi Vidyapeeth & Welfare Society, Nagaon, Assam
97.	Dorothy Voluntary Association, Fauzdaripatty, Nagaon, Assam
98.	Agape Moral Reformation Organization (AMRa), Aizwal, Mizoram
99.	Hrawva School, Manajing Board, Aizwal, Mizoram
100.	Backward Area Women Welfare Society, Paren, Nagaland
101.	Kekhrie Society, Kohima, Nagaland
102.	Tenak Society, Tanhai, Mon Distt., Nagaland

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103.	Tanhai Women Society, Mon Distt., Nagaland
104.	Women & Child Care Unit, Mukukchung Town, Nagaland
105.	Aram Social Welfare Society, Jalukie Town, Nagaland
106.	Ahon Welfare Society, Mon Distt., Nagaland
107.	Grace Welfare Society, Kohima, Nagaland
108.	Juniru Multipurpose Society, Kiphire, Nagaland
109.	Living Bible College, Dimapur, Nagaland

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2007-08 under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) and Rashtriya Sadbhavna Yojana

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi
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Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2007-08 under National Service Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1.	R.K. Mission, Narendrapur, West Bengal
2.	Institute of Development & Communication, Chandigarh
3.	Literacy House, Lucknow

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2007-08 under the Scheme Scouting & guiding

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1.	Bharat Scouts & Guides, Delhi
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Names of NGO and other organizations receiving funds during 2008-09 under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1	2
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi

1	2
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi
6.	TERI, New Delhi
7.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi
8.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi
9.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi
10.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi
11.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh
12.	Deptt. of Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Manali
13.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, J&K
14.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal
15.	Helping Hand Kutir Gramodhyog Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
16.	Pratik Vikas Mandal, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
17.	Kheda Jilla Mahila & Bal Vikas Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
18.	Ahmedabad Jilla Mahila & Bal Vikas Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
19.	Jan Seva Ke/avani Trust, Dholka, Gujarat
20.	New India Khadi Gramodhyog Cheritable Trust, Ahmedabad
21.	Shri Chamunda Khadi Gramodyog Trust, Kheda, Gujarat.
22.	Shri Viidhlakshi Education Turst, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
23.	Shree Gurudev Khadi Seva Sangh, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
24.	V.N. Patel Gramvikas Trust, Patan, Gujarat
25.	Naisargik Turst, Banaskantha, Gujarat
26.	Shree Pragati Sarvjanik Trust, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

1	2
27.	Saptarangi Group Trust, Ahmedaad, Gujarat.
28.	Pujya Mahatma Gandhi Ravat Seva Trust, Gujarat, Mahesana
29.	Sarvajanik Vikas Parishad, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
30.	Shree Somnath Khadi Gramodhyog Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
31.	Ravikiran Education & Mahila Vikas Trust, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
32.	Vanraj Education & Cheritable Trust, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
33.	Village Workers Welfare Charitable Trust. Amraiwadi, Gujarat
34.	Saraswati Education Trust, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
35.	Ashwini Mahila Seva Sangh, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.
36.	Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar, Gujarat
37.	Kheda Jilla Mahila & Bal Vikas Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
38.	Success Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
39.	Vasundhara Trust, Rajkot, Gujarat.
40.	Ravikiran Education & Mahila Vikas Trust, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2008-09 under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) and Rashtriya Sadbhavna Yojna

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi
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Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2008-09 under National Service Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
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1.	R.K. Mission, Narendrapur, West Bengal
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2.	Institute of Development & Communication, Chandigarh
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Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2008-09 under Scheme Scouting & guiding

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	Bharat Scouts & Guides, Delhi

Names of NGOs and other organizations receiving funds during 2009-10 under NPYAD scheme

Sl.No.	Name of NGO/Organisations
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi
6.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF), New Delhi
7.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal
8.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi
9.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh
10.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, J&K
11.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi
12.	Deptt. of Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Manali
13.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi

[English]

Fish Landing Centre

4114. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received new proposals for the construction of a groyne fish landing centre grains wall in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith such other centre/harbour operating in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the centre is likely to benefit the project affected/displaced fishermen families;

(d) the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the construction of such fish landing centre is likely to be completed?

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 proposal has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Eggs

4115. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the prices of eggs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Government to contain the increasing prices to meet the growing demand of eggs 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) As per reports of National Egg Coordination Committee (NECC), there has been rise in the price of eggs in the country.

(b) The details of the average monthly prices of the eggs at various Production and Consumption Centers (CC) as reported by NECC are enclosed as statement. Fluctuation in price of egg is a normal phenomenon, which is governed by prevailing market forces as well as seasonal demand and supply. Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Poultry Development" to facilitate enhanced availability of egg in the domestic market.

Statement*National Egg Co-ordination Committee-2009**Average Monthly Egg Prices Declared by NECC and Prevailing Prices at Various Production Centres and Consumption Centre (CC)*

(As on 09.12.2009)

Rs./100 eggs

Name of Zone/Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Ahmedabad	280.29	201.64	211.61	194.50	227.35	245.30	240.55	213.52	241.07	246.29	292.33	274.75	233.10
Ajmer	206.84	193.32	190.97	176.60	203.77	224.03	216.06	206.00	225.87	240.71	288.97	267.38	220.04
Allahabad (CC)	-	208.68	217.16	199.80	223.23	243.93	236.39	220.87	242.67	255.68	299.63	283.25	239.20
Banglore (CC)	190.84	193.89	199.58	191.23	224.06	242.33	237.10	205.58	234.47	235.87	278.93	261.00	224.57
Barwala	-	183.61	190.00	176.73	201.71	220.20	208.58	204.26	223.27	236.52	280.87	260.38	216.92
Bhopal	0.00	198.18	203.00	187.73	221.42	242.43	235.71	212.71	236.03	247.65	295.87	273.00	212.81
Chennai (CC)	191.84	201.18	205.81	201.13	235.81	250.53	246.10	217.65	243.00	240.71	284.23	266.88	232.07
Chittoor	184.52	194.18	198.81	194.57	229.13	243.53	238.97	210.52	236.00	234.29	277.13	259.88	225.12
Delhi (CC)	213.35	202.07	200.71	186.50	212.35	231.83	220.68	215.13	235.23	248.71	296.07	275.88	228.20
E.Godavari	-	-	194.68	178.97	207.19	224.53	220.90	200.77	228.37	227.03	270.77	254.88	220.80
Hospet	-	182.36	184.84	172.53	213.65	225.07	214.03	187.94	217.80	220.13	262.37	229.57	210.02
Hyderabad	189.19	183.68	193.61	176.57	209.58	227.43	222.94	197.61	223.50	228.35	272.43	255.75	215.05
Indore	210.06	194.75	198.52	185.80	218.32	240.40	233.58	204.35	233.40	244.13	293.63	260.75	226.47
Jabalpur	206.90	198.04	205.00	184.93	219.68	239.50	231.29	210.29	231.63	245.65	289.87	266.88	227.47
Kanpur (CC)	-	209.79	221.65	205.13	224.94	244.73	237.32	226.06	246.20	256.32	302.70	292.25	242.46
Kolkata (CC)	221.52	207.82	224.52	208.37	237.58	250.57	255.13	233.94	259.90	258.90	296.93	276.13	244.27
Luknow (CC)	216.45	210.86	216.97	197.73	227.68	246.37	237.65	226.26	248.00	257.68	304.63	292.00	240.18
Miraj	-	-	2515.61	198.50	231.58	249.47	244.394	217.52	245.10	250.10	296.33	278.75	242.79
Mumbai (CC)	211.23	205.89	215.61	198.50	231.58	249.47	244.94	217.52	245.10	250.10	296.33	278.75	237.08
Mysore	188.06	197.39	201.03	192.67	226.00	242.90	239.61	207.32	235.23	236.03	273.50	246.00	223.81
Nagpur	199.10	193.68	199.81	182.93	220.83	238.23	227.26	202.77	231.30	241.06	283.93	260.25	223.42
Namakkal	188.06	197.39	201.26	197.50	226.00	244.07	243.65	212.87	237.63	238.48	275.83	259.88	226.88
Pune	0.00	190.00	217.61	200.87	233.84	251.67	247.74	219.52	246.80	251.58	297.47	278.75	219.65
Punjab	-	190.00	-	170.97	193.78	214.90	207.47	198.65	220.33	231.03	280.70	271.50	217.93
Raipur	-	198.25	203.16	182.53	222.26	246.07	232.16	209.71	236.00	243.52	286.87	265.13	229.60
Varanasi (CC)	216.45	216.79	224.23	206.30	230.68	247.97	239.23	229.58	250.90	262.32	306.00	290.75	243.43
Vijayawada	187.58	181.57	194.68	178.97	207.61	224.53	220.90	200.77	228.37	227.00	270.77	254.88	214.80
Vizag	200.42	196.64	207.87	193.27	220.90	237.37	240.06	217.81	241.73	232.03	275.77	260.00	227.15
W. Godavari	187.58	181.57	194.68	178.97	207.19	224.40	220.65	200.74	228.37	227.03	270.77	254.43	214.69
Warangal	190.19	185.32	194.61	177.53	210.58	228.43	223.94	198.55	224.50	229.23	273.43	256.50	216.06

Arrest for Espionage

4116. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrest of a Pakistani national, from the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, for alleged espionage has been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. One Pakistani national, on the basis of an Look-Out Corner notice, was arrested on 12.11.2009 at IGI Airport while he was trying to travel on an Indian passport which he procured through an agent in Lucknow (U.P). An FIR u/s 419/420/467/471 IPC and 12 Foreigner Act and 3/9 Official Secrets Act has been registered at PS Special Cell, New Delhi.

Implementation of PYKKA

4117. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan(PYKKA)" is under implementation for promotion of sports in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds/grants-in-aid sanctioned against proposals received, State-wise during the last one year and the current year; and

(d) the achievement of the scheme, since its launch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of India introduced a centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" in 2008-09 for creation and maintenance of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats and for conducting annual competitions at blocks, districts, states and national level across the country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1500 crore. The scheme envisage 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% (and the coverage will be 20% in the case of Border districts in special category states and North Eastern (States). The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. administrations.

The following pattern of assistance has been adopted under the Scheme:

Sl.No.	Component	Village panchayat	Block Panchayat
1	2	3	4
1.	One-time Capital Grant (75:25 basis between centre and State Governments; 90:10 basis in the case of special category States/ North Eastern States 100% central grant	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs. 24,000/-
4.	Annual Competition Grant		

1	2	3	4
a	Block Level Competition	Rs. 50,000/-	
b	District Level Competition	Rs. 3 lakh (It include Rs. 1 lakh for inter-school competition)	
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.	

Allocation of funds under PYKKA for 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 92 crore and Rs. 160 crore respectively. State-wise sanction/release of funds under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given under

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved		No. of Block Panchayat approved		Total Amount approved		Funds released Funds	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190		113		25.98		12.99*	12.99**
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		19		01		0.23		
3.	Assam	333		22		4.81			3.85*
4.	Bihar	847		53		10.44		5.22*	
5.	Chhattisgarh	982		14		10.11			5.05*
6.	Goa	19		4		0.35			0.18
7.	Gujarat	1369		22		14.20			7.10*
8.	Haryana	619		12		6.51		3.26*	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	324		8		4.02		2.01*	2.01**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413		14		5.32		2.66*	
11.	Jharkhand		403		21		4.79		
12.	Kerala	100		15		1.60		0.80*	
13.	Karnataka		565		18		6.22		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2304		31		23.65		11.82*	
15.	Meghalaya		83		8		2.08		
16.	Maharashtra	2689		35		27.55		8.91*	4.86*
17.	Manipur	79		4		1.08		0.87*	
18.	Mizoram	82	164	3	5	1.07	2.08	0.85*	
19.	Nagaland	110		5		1.48		1.18*	
20.	Orissa	623		31		7.34		3.67*	3.67**
21.	Punjab	1233		14		12.55		6.27*	6.28**
22.	Rajasthan	869		24		9.43		3.71*	1.01*
23.	Sikkim	16		10		0.67		0.54*	0.14**
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261		38		13.82		5.00*	1.91*
25.	Tripura	104		4		1.36		1.09*	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5203		82		53.91		10.00*	16.96*
27.	Uttarkhand	750		10		8.89		3.00*	1.45*
28.	West Bengal	335		33		4.63			2.32*
	Total	22,854	1234	601	53	250.77	14.64	83.85	69.78
29.	Grants released to SAI to conduct Annual competitions							8.15	30
	Grand Total					250.77		92.00	99.78

*First installment.

**Second Installment.

Loss of Foodgrains

4118. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether a large quantity of foodgrains procured by the Government agencies was destroyed due to storage in open and unhygienic condition;

(b) if so, whether there are any guidelines/norms regarding the maximum period for which foodgrains can be stored under such conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cases of violation of the said norms have been reported recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken in this regard? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. However, some quantities of foodgrains with FCI were damaged due to various reasons, such as, cyclones and floods, acceptance of below specifications stocks and movement to other regions. The details are given below:

Year	Total quantity of damaged foodgrains (In lakh tons.)
2006-07	0.25
2007-08	0.34
2008-09	0.20
2009-10 (Upto Sept., '09)	0.03
Total	0.82

(b) and (c) There are no guidelines/norms about the maximum period for which foodgrains can be stored safely in the open. However, foodgrains can be stored for longer period by following the scientific code of practices for their storage.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The following effective steps are being taken for safe and proper storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in open complexes:

- (i) Godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of practices for storage.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect

pests are provided in all the godowns and Cover and Plinth (CAP) complexes.

- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in the godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are taken.
- (vii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by the technical staff.
- (viii) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns and open complexes.

Availability of Seeds

4119. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of seeds including hybrid seeds are made available to the farmers well before the sowing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the demand and availability of seeds of various crops, State-wise;

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure sufficient and timely availability of seeds to the farmers;

(f) whether the Government proposes private participation in providing seeds; 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. As reported by States the availability of certified/quality seeds in the country is 279,72,187

quintals against the requirement of 249,12,019 quintals for the current year 2009-10. The crop wise detail is agiven in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) State wise requirement and availability of various crop seed is given in the statement-II enclosed.

(e) Assistance is provided under various Schemes of Government of India viz. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), Technology Mission on

Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJ&M), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), etc. Such assistance covers components related to seed production, distribution, infrastructure, quality, dissemination, demonstration, etc.

(f) and (g) Private sector is contributing significantly to seed production. The certified/quality seeds likely to be made available by private sector in 2009-10 is 108.92 lakh quintals (38.94%) against the total availability of 279.72 lakh quintals.

Statement I

All India Requirement and Availability of Certified/Quality Seed-2009-10

CROP	Quantity in Quintals								
	KHARIF			RABI			TOTAL		
	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status	Requirement	Availability	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat			0	8732512	9305628	573116	8732512	9305628	573116
Paddy	4892892	5273268	380376	1671766	2067293	395527	6564658	7340561	775903
Maize	661072	666463	5391	169500	210682	41182	830572	877145	46573
Jowar	183636	206096	22460	116710	135060	18350	300346	341156	40810
Bajra	255910	280149	24239	5320	39443	34123	261230	319592	58362
Ragi	33665	33952	287	2666	3276	610	36331	37228	897
Barley			0	210234	275221	64987	210234	275221	64987
Others	200	512	312	0	200			512	312
Cereals Total	6027375	6460440	433065	10908708	12036603	1127895	16936083	18497043	1560960
Gram			0	1091455	1265809	174354	1091455	1265809	174354
Lentil			0	82176	79657	-2519	82176	79657	-2519
Peas	350	350	0	170376	170421	45	170726	170771	45
Urd	113301	151911	38610	88431	94275	5844	201732	246186	44454
Moong	137467	166337	28870	39444	62308	22864	176911	228645	51734
Arhar	139757	162593	22836	2110	2110	0	141867	164703	22836
Cowpea	16570	16687	117	3402	4232	830	19972	20919	947
Moth	16300	15828	-472	29436	29436	0	45736	45264	-472

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajmash	2140	850	-1290	700	700	0	2840	1550	-1290
Others	10618	10618	0	4885	4885	0	15503	15503	0
Pulses Total	436503	525174	88671	1512415	1713833	201418	1948918	2239007	290089
Groundnut	1879010	1954445	75435	522387	580469	58082	2401397	2534914	133517
Rape/must			0	202925	222379	19454	202925	222379	19454
Toria			0	17837	25223	7386	17837	25223	7386
Til	22968	19873	-3095	5287	5292	5	28255	25165	-3090
Sunflower	38627	55890	17263	65565	70575	5010	104192	126465	22273
Soyabean	2289715	3179144	889429	840	840	0	2290555	3179984	889429
Linseed			0	6013	3772	-2241	6013	3772	-2241
Castor	48500	55379	6879	187	187	0	48687	55566	6879
Safflower			0	12469	12699	230	12469	12699	230
Niger	2465	2552	87	658	658	0	3123	3210	87
Others	13	13	0			0	13	13	0
Oilseed Total	4281298	5267296	985998	834168	922094	87926	5115466	6189390	1073924
Cotton	187732	235246	47514	7205	7320	115	194937	242566	47629
Jute	34270	34780	510			0	34270	34780	510
Mesta/oth	27030	22849	-4181			0	27030	22849	-4181
Fibre Total	249032	292875	43843	7205	7320	115	256237	300195	43958
Potato			0	502670	502670	0	502670	502670	0
Others/fodders	102521	105093	2572	50125	138691	88566	152646	243784	91138
Grand Total	11096728	12650976	1554248	13815291	15321211	1565920	24912019	27972187	3060168

Statement II*Requirement and Availability of Certified/
Quality Seed During 2009-10*

Qty, in Lakh Qtls.

Name of State	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	39.27	44.00
Aruanchal Pradesh	0.12	0.12

1	2	3
Assam	4.82	4.82
Bihar	11.83	12.66
Chhattisgarh	4.28	4.28
Goa	0.03	0.03
Gujarat	7.90	9.23
Haryana	8.53	13.45
Himachal Pradesh	1.38	1.38
Jharkhand	2.49	2.09

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	0.70	0.71
Karnataka	10.36	11.92
Kerala	1.20	1.24
Madhya Pradesh	17.63	25.55
Meghalaya	0.13	0.13
Maharashtra	25.31	26.81
Manipur	0.45	0.45
Mizoram	0.02	0.02
Nagaland	0.09	0.09
Orissa	6.48	6.64
Puducherry	0.11	0.12
Punjab	14.28	15.29
Rajasthan	19.36	20.45
Sikkim	0.08	0.08
Tamil Nadu	11.15	14.54
Tripura	0.22	0.27
Uttaranchal	1.69	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	42.70	45.11
West Bengal	16.49	16.60
Total	249.12	279.72

*[Translation]***Under-Utilisation of Funds**

4120. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have not utilised the funds allocated under various schemes relating to agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the agricultural production has declined during the said period due to under-utilisation of funds by the States, 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) No, Madam. States have utilized most of the funds allocated under various schemes related to agriculture. A statement indicating the scheme-wise and state-wise details of funds utilized by the States in respect of major schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is enclosed.

(c) Production of foodgrain has shown an increasing trend since 2006-07 reaching an all time record level of 233.88 MT in 2008-09.

Statement*Macro Management of Agriculture*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4210.00	5866.23	5200.00	3884.12	6535.00	6575.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2200.00	2146.86	2650.00	2527.00	2050.00	765.83
3.	Assam	2000.00	2467.06	2050.00	1629.64	1625.00	812.50
4.	Bihar	2170.00	2083.55	2400.00	2184.62	3900.00	4514.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	2300.00	2797.03	2350.00	2461.09	2170.00	2170.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	260.00	418.97	300.00	304.75	100.00	317.01
7.	Gujarat	2810.00	5571.82	4350.00	5382.86	3645.00	1707.92
8.	Haryana	2040.00	2643.52	2250.00	2323.11	1690.00	746.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2040.00	2644.37	2300.00	2259.09	2000.00	2766.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4000.00	2505.96	4240.00	2790.13	3660.00	3637.80
11.	Karnataka	5990.00	6402.65	7010.00	7165.66	5025.00	5550.34
12.	Kerala	3060.00	3428.38	3450.00	2041.01	1275.00	2301.61
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4980.00	3878.78	6500.00	5194.85	6285.00	6822.08
14.	Jharkhand	1660.00	920.71	1700.00	479.80	1065.00	944.76
15.	Maharashtra	8730.00	11626.63	12450.00	11661.85	9275.00	3860.29
16.	Manipur	2200.00	2354.91	2650.00	3309.25	2050.00	2050.00
17.	Mizoram	2500.00	2227.00	3000.00	2764.28	2325.00	2380.00
18.	Meghalaya	1800.00	991.96	1850.00	1062.23	1425.00	1062.67
19.	Nagaland	2500.00	2221.04	3000.00	2384.00	2325.00	2325.00
20.	Orissa	2550.00	3704.93	3300.00	3748.25	1750.00	1278.23
21.	Punjab	0.00	1482.04	1300.00	1575.54	5750.00	521.42
22.	Rajasthan	7390.00	9572.25	8600.00	5356.56	3280.00	6421.42
23.	Sikkim	1900.00	1823.57	2400.00	2365.40	1750.00	1785.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	4590.00	6491.77	5450.00	6298.60	5750.00	3746.16
25.	Tripura	2000.00	1853.25	2400.00	2539.07	1850.00	1095.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7400.00	6950.17	8100.00	7525.24	11375.00	11723.06
27.	Uttarakhand	2170.00	2646.17	265000	2661.95	2300.00	2211.39
28.	West Bengal	3190.00	2765.21	3500.00	2985.30	4425.00	2055.33
Total		88640.00	100486.79	107400.00	96865.25	94465.00	83566.88

Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4542.00	4173.04	5325.00	5420.90	3000.00	4362.44
2.	Assam	30.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	385.00	528.37	1100.00	813.77	800.00	1218.54
4.	Chhattisgarh	675.00	426.00	500.00	752.38	884.06	883.70
5.	Goa	3.00	2.12	0.00	2.55	0.00	1.26
6.	Gujarat	975.00	1648.42	1000.00	1663.83	1600.00	2243.35
7.	Haryana	411.00	549.74	800.00	779.91	700.00	720.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	68.91	100.00	58.84	10.00	63.77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	75.00	73.85	0.00	110.95
10.	Karnataka	2700.00	1923.56	2500.00	2949.56	2700.00	2319.36
11.	Kerala	15.00	40.16	0.00	28.49	60.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3750.00	3378.34	2500.00	3204.41	3500.00	3597.50
13.	Maharashtra	925.00	2715.58	2000.00	2879.97	2900.00	2821.52
14.	Mizoram	180.00	170.00	300.00	150.00	390.00	406.62
15.	Orissa	525.00	574.85	900.00	832.78	575.00	719.37
16.	Punjab	0.00	34.37	0.00	148.31	30.94	65.52
17.	Rajasthan	2934.50	2828.77	3600.00	3906.99	3140.00	3287.76
18.	Tamil Nadu	1345.00	1586.153	1200.00	1722.20	1900.00	1248.64
19.	Tripura	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1115.00	1260.33	1600.00	1691.60	1450.00	1744.48
21.	West Bengal	674.50	489.24	800.00	750.13	400.00	587.87
	Total	21300.00	22397.95	24300.00	27830.47	24040.00	26403.36

National Horticulture Mission

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08 (GOI)	Funds Utilized 2007-08 (GOI)	Allocation 2008-09 (GOI)	Funds Utilized 2008-09 (GOI)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10029.90	6950.52	14372.44	9558.25	19694.49	12184.44
2.	Bihar	11531.20	2403.91	10771.57	2342.56	14235.47	3310.67
3.	Chhattisgarh	11192.08	4733.26	13100.81	3357.33	10748.72	8479.26
4.	Goa	335.00	182.27	127.37	160.75	274.60	164.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	8796.00	2784.71	6917.86	3638.28	8500.00	3119.23
6.	Haryana	4018.43	3072.52	9137.50	4669.53	17929.15	5512.18
7.	Jharkhand	8324.93	1948.42	9018.21	2351.33	9872.70	3000.00
8.	Karnataka	13358.80	7798.02	12980.27	13739.30	20944.85	9302.00,
9.	Kerala	20230.05	2359.40	17368.14	6416.97	14807.12	5000.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7427.10	4795.89	11790.11	4424.39	10400.43	5823.50
11.	Maharashtra	24444.93	8837.12	22267.35	12677.89	24177.82	16623.09
12.	Orissa	9620.02	1711.61	8967.50	3016.75	8111.55	5910.71
13.	Punjab	5974.00	2299.08	6853.69	1791.51	7802.28	3573.92
14.	Rajasthan	7626.67	3306.96	7575.49	4602.29	12180.62	4428.86
15.	Tamil Nadu	9304.72	3353.15	22227.17	10396.60	15376.45	7466.52
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12398.10	3341.49	18062.41	6672.26	14420.94	8764.90
17.	West Bengal	9377.00	1013.19	3114.51	2500.65	4765.10	2817.36
Total		173988.93	60891.52	194652.40	92316.64	214242.29	105481.39

Micro Irrigation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Alocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	27529.00	11277.00	14865.67	14559.42	14931.68	14353.56
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.14	0.00	48.20
Chhattisgarh	6065.80	256.21	3686.44	1750.98	2201.89	2165.80
Goa	0	1.00	15.44	6.25	15.76	6.57
Gujarat	8825.74	3930.95	16510.69	4927.41	1507.31	7395.85
Haryana	587.78	231.79	959.41	508.11	1719.82	1277.71
Jharkhand	459.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	4085.93	4451.69	8309.6	7597.97	11431.42	6185.81
Kerala	636.30	80.67	0.00	263.55	0.00	154.73
Madhya Pradesh	981.62	401.00	1296.65	839.32	9056.92	4113.42
Maharashtra	13974.73	13466.37	14781.64	12792.07	18969.87	13439.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	708.52	143.19	835.85	101.27	358.67	292.78
Punjab	751.86	183.72	509.47	613.02	1037.1	530.46
Rajasthan	7553.09	2687.46	3087.3	2908.00	7628.1	3009.15
Tamil Nadu	7948.07	0.00	13372.09	1559.91	0.00	3469.68
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	145.67	0.00	562.71	2567.03	306.15
West Bengal	1490.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.67
Grand Total	81958.60	37256.72	78230.25	49025.13	84995.57	56780.53

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.82	26.07	106.03	83.78
2.	Assam	11.67	8.90	32.63	24.27
3.	Bihar	36.30	13.31	109.61	36.89
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	1.98	87.52	54.89
5.	Gujarat	7.37	0.79	21.55	6.86
6.	Haryana	21.51	3.62	27.21	23.08
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	13.07	3.49
8.	Karnataka	7.87	2.21	35.81	18.34
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	8.97	114.58	57.63
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	7.42	78.88	66.77
12.	Orissa	11.34	3.81	69.26	63.33
13.	Punjab	32.88	24.29	45.19	43.70
14.	Rajasthan	24.62	4.08	41.70	27.08
15.	Tamil Nadu	13.87	1.67	47.82	29.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	49.64	192.25	127.88
17.	West Bengal	16.00	9.23	70.39	37.93
	Total	387.20	165.99	1095.39	707.39

Scheme started from 2007-08.

National Bamboo Mission

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1510.35	1510.35	1115.05	873.60	838.17	196.00
2.	Assam	1080.31	987.49	601.36	557.78	906.17	755.08
3.	Manipur	647.17	647.17	472.71	371.21	497.77	496.10
4.	Meghalaya	508.31	508.31	361.63	332.54	619.11	349.89
5.	Mizoram	865.45	865.45	1001.97	1001.97	901.11	825.27
6.	Nagaland	1616.72	1315.96	1565.86	1484.17	1508.44	1370.44
7.	Sikkim	429.32	429.32	600.89	450.44	375.36	193.84
8.	Tripura	122.16	122.16	664.90	546.05	550.67	137.67
9.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	112.80	51.98	170.62	42.65
10.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	608.95	162.35	0.00	0.00
11.	Chhattisgarh	715.28	275.34	1411.98	786.95	729.49	540.27
12.	Goa	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	204.98	179.20	608.92	438.84
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	282.58	108.73	272.34	60.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	357.78	0.00	200.78	23.08
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	387.97	99.79	310.23	178.18
17.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	900.00	212.17	697.01	271.36
18.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	151.00	151.00	194.38	48.59
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	601.59	319.23	0.00	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	219.56	109.78	702.36	465.48
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	375.71	191.23	317.92	21.62
22.	Rajasthan	139.25	92.85	220.45	0.00	310.85	260.00
23.	Orissa	1202.10	327.47	870.73	711.82	263.77	130.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	262.89	186.60	198.39	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	410.19	319.86	355.50	59.38
26.	Uttarakhand	554.68	261.87	502.26	387.00	389.90	282.53
27.	West Bengal	82.32	24.31	108.62	0.00	216.60	38.04
	Total	9473.42	7368.05	14434.41	9595.45	12135.86	7185.83

Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1320.00	1049.97	1640.00	1062.12	1700.00	1122.40
2.	Gujarat	1200.00	1072.18	1500.00	1249.12	1650.00	1290.44
3.	Haryana	300.00	192.26	425.00	362.19	450.00	446.34
4.	Karnataka	560.00	461.03	610.00	408.09	500.00	423.90
5.	Madhya Pradesh	450.00	364.37	660.00	310.60	450.00	357.36
6.	Maharashtra	1000.00	834.82	2000.00	908.89	1750.00	1294.84
7.	Orissa	125.00	95.74	170.00	124.39	150.00	144.64
8.	Punjab	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.0000	10.00	234.06
9.	Rajasthan	580.00	284.69	500.00	200.48	330.00	160.18
10.	Tamil Nadu	245.00	344.59	360.00	380.60	400.00	391.48
11.	Tripura	200.00	32.00	40.00	0.00	100.00	16.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	80.00	39.29	50.00	28.29	60.00	48.09
13.	West Bengal	80.00	66.07	350.00	108.61	250.00	93.73
Total		6150.00	4837.01	8315.00	5143.38	7800.00	6023.46

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extensions Reforms

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396.00	355.32	2079.00	1095.50	1436.30	2080.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.00	70.07	261.00	48.02	450.50	204.00
3.	Assam	288.00	141.38	894.00	0.00	508.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	798.00	181.03	2359.00	55.96	2771.90	1791.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	168.00	100.91	522.00	0.00	773.80	263.55
6.	Goa	33.00	12.85	102.00	0.00	58.30	2.75
7.	Gujarat	225.00	71.36	699.00	239.75	1192.50	357.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	117.00	105.26	363.00	206.66	630.70	294.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	156.00	218.05	484.00	384.78	397.50	307.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.00	3.98	634.00	72.56	641.30	0.00
11.	Karnataka	183.00	144.84	811.00	127.09	932.80	369.16
12.	Kerala	141.00	5.83	522.00	30.18	810.90	325.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	360.00	112.86	1119.00	461.83	1658.90	1466.23
14.	Jharkhand	264.00	147.91	756.00	315.09	1081.20	195.15j
15.	Maharashtra	477.00	489.23	1818.00	965.96	1870.90	973.47'
16.	Manipur	39.00	0.00	112.00	93.58	196.10	0.00
17.	Mizoram	42.00	33.60	140.00	136.75	132.50	67.00
18.	Meghalaya	42.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	174.90	0.00
19.	Nagaland	51.00	50.00	130.00	0.00	275.60	270.36
20.	Orissa	510.00	258.37	1584.00	1033.89	2082.90	1784.24
21.	Punjab	249.00	100.55	671.00	282.49	699.60	460.46
22.	Rajasthan	291.00	181.73	1659.00	789.40	1256.10	790.98
23.	Sikkim	57.00	64.79	102.00	47.42	111.30	150.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	399.00	327.21	1249.00	509.00	2019.30	1181.46
25.	Tripura	33.00	17.83	177.00	1.61	212.00	229.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1125.00	488.05	3496.00	1731.63	4340.70	2562.32
27.	Uttarakhand	198.00	80.49	616.00	134.95	503.50	306.73
28.	West Bengal	324.00	225.54	1007.00	595.54	2459.20	1752.59
Total		7230.00	3989.04	24496.00	9359.64	29680.00	18187.96

Technology Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture in NE states, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand (Mini-Mission II)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2006-07	Funds Utilized 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Funds Utilized 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Funds Utilized 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1612.90	1612.90	2830.00	2830.00	2600.00	1665.00
2.	Assam	1400.00	1400.00	2680.00	2680.00	3952.00	3543.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Manipur	1700.00	1700.00	2228.00	2228.00	2500.00	2500.00
4.	Meghalaya	2000.00	2000.00	2700.00	2700.00	3248.00	2862.50
5.	Mizoram	3200.00	3200.00	3095.00	3095.00	3325.00	3050.00
6.	Nagaland	2356.00	2356.00	2500.00	2500.00	3300.00	2450.00
7.	Sikkim	2331.00	2331.00	3110.00	3110.00	3315.00	1997.62
8.	Tripura	1400.00	1400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2200.00	1700.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3500.00	3500.00	2000.00	2000.00	2800.00	1713.58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4000.00	4000.00	2400.00	2400.00	3220.00	2100.00
11.	Uttarakhand	4000.00	4000.00	2839.94	2839.94	2800.00	2000.00
Total		27499.90	27499.90	28782.94	28782.94	33260.00	25581.70

*National Project on Management of Soil
Health & Fertility*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation/ Release 2008-09	Funds Utilized 208-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.00	
2.	Karnataka	125.40	
3.	Kerala	150.00	
4.	Rajasthan	415.00	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86.00	
7.	Punjab	35.00	
8.	West Bengal	163.00	
9.	Uttarakhand	5.00	
10.	Nagaland	15.00	
11.	Orissa	217.50	
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	

1	2	3	4
15.	Mizoram	60.00	
16.	Goa	5.00	
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	
18.	Bihar	0.00	
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	
Total		1662.65	0.00

The Scheme has been approved in 2008-09.

Releases are made as per proposals of the State. No State-wise allocation are made.

[English]

Decline in PDS Sales

4121. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the Public Distribution System (PDS) sales over the last five years;

(b) if so, whether there has been any decline in the off take of rice and wheat from the Above Poverty Line quota over the same period;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted a review of the Targeted Public Distribution System in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating the recommendations made in the review report?

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) Details of offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) by State/UT Governments under TPDS for last 5 years are given in the enclosed statement. As can be seen from them, there has been consistent increase in the total offtake of foodgrains under TPDS, though there has been some variation in the offtake under different categories of ration card holders and commodities, Reasons that may contribute to gaps between allocation and offtake of foodgrains in various States/UTs include local production and availability of foodgrains, local food preferences, convenience in purchases, income level of population, variation in demand on account of difference between TPDS issue prices and market prices, and availability of funds with the States/UT Governments, etc.

(d) and (e) The Government, from time to time, carries out evaluation of the functioning of TPDS. The latest evaluation was done by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 12 States *i.e.* Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

Reports of the above evaluation have indicated effectiveness of delivery mechanism of TPDS and satisfaction of households regarding quality of foodgrains received. the reports also mention mistargeting of beneficiaries and diversion of foodgrains under TPDS in some of the State from BPL to APL categories. These evaluation reports have been sent to concerned State Governments for taking necessary action to streamline functioning of TPDS.

The NCAER in its study reports has observed that it would not be possible to improve the TPDS system unless the consumers especially the poorest ones, are made aware of their rights and has made the following main recommendations:-

(i) Mandatory display of main criteria followed for issuing BPL or AAY rationcards,

- (ii) Educating of people about their entitlement of foodgrains and issue prices of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops,
- (iii) Printing of criteria as well as entitlement and price information on the back of the ration cards,
- (iv) Cross checking of identification of BPL and AAY families by multiple authorities,
- (v) Setting up a grievance Cell for the poor in every village or in a group of villages to lodge complaints related to TPDS,
- (vi) Incentivising honest and efficient village Panchayats as well as Fair Price Shops, and
- (vii) Better margin/commission to FPS licensees.

Statement

Offtake of Rice And Wheat Under TPDS By State/UT Governments From 2004-2005 To 2008-2009

(in lakh tons)

YEAR		OFFTAKE		
		BPL+AAY	APL	TOTAL
2004-05	RICE	132.36	32.29	164.65
	WHEAT	96.88	32.03	128.90
	TOTAL	229.23	64.32	293.55
2005-06	RICE	143.97	46.64	190.61
	WHEAT	86.88	33.56	120.44
	TOTAL	230.85	80.20	311.05
2006-07	RICE	153.02	58.15	211.17
	WHEAT	75.99	26.53	102.52
	TOTAL	229.01	84.68	313.69
2007-08	RICE	166.63	57.89	224.52
	WHEAT	79.05	29.33	108.38
	TOTAL	245.68	87.22	332.90
2008-09	RICE	163.57	57.10	220.68
	WHEAT	88.23	37.10	125.33
	TOTAL	251.80	94.20	346.01

*[Translation]***Organic Farming**

4122. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh regarding the development of organic farming;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of amount sanctioned and amount released including the State of Madhya Pradesh under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) since the inception are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise details of amount sanctioned and amount released under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) since its inception (October 2004 to March, 2009)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.43	101.18
2.	Assam	179.57	149.07
3.	Manipur	100.31	95.31
4.	Meghalaya	29.36	29.36
5.	Mizoram	545.55	406.57
6.	Nagaland	480.59	355.45

1	2	3	4
7.	Sikkim	100.81	92.03
8.	Tripura	164.89	164.89
9.	Andhra Pradesh	83.12	69.12
10.	Bihar	64.50	64.50
11.	Chhattisgarh	399.06	296.56
12.	Goa	8.52	8.52
13.	Gujarat	60.20	58.20
14.	Haryana	153.50	70.25
15.	Himachal Pradesh	137.54	92.49
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	212.60	106.30
17.	Jharkhand	93.00	93.00
18.	Karnataka	257.10	177.10
19.	Kerala	97.47	97.47
20.	Lakshadweep	13.00	2.30
21.	Madhya Pradesh	326.16	247.16
22.	Orissa	442.55	277.325
23.	Puducherry	11.92	7.92
24.	Punjab	30.20	30.20
25.	Rajasthan	17.56	17.56
26.	Tamil Nadu	293.27	253.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32.76	32.76
28.	Uttarakhand	425.48	425.48
29.	West Bengal	113.00	113.00
Total		5000.02	3934.345

*[English]***Proposals for Development of Road/
National Highways**

4123. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI P. BALRAM:
 SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received from various States for development of roads/National Highways including bridges, expressways, by-passes and ring roads during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action on these proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the projects alongwith the funds sanctioned/allocated/ utilised, State-wise and project-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons for rejecting the proposals, State-wise and project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early disposal of pending projects and the time by which the work on these projects is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) only. All other roads fall under the purview of the respective State Government/Union Territory. The State-wise and project-wise details of the proposals received from various States and sanctioned along with their present status for development of NHs during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Allocation of funds for development of NHs is done State-wise and not project-wise. Development of NHs is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned based on Annual Plan provisions, fulfilling the technical requirements, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. State-wise details of the funds allocated and utilized for development of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise and project-wise details of the proposals received from various States and sanctioned along with their present status for development of National Highways during the last three years and the current year, i.e. 2006-07 onwards & upto 30.11.2009

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Proposals received		Proposals sanctioned		On-going projects	
		No	Amount (Rs in crore)	No	Amount (Rs in crore)	No	Amount (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	856.95	133	856.95	93	772.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.78	1	4.78	1	4.78
3.	Assam	61	753.90	58	621.90	35	350.68
4.	Bihar	141	957.71	99	588.69	63	288.87
5.	Chandigarh	4	19.99	4	19.99	2	13.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	117	659.53	67	257.45	33	185.67
7.	Delhi	7	98.86	3	34.66	2	18.75
8.	Goa	53	141.38	34	91.20	10	22.31
9.	Gujarat	180	888.75	160	576.37	45	381.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	92	559.60	82	511.98	32	297.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	103	398.36	91	360.02	63	271.00
12.	Jharkhand	171	703.17	124	516.20	98	479.49
13.	Karnataka	167	1073.11	133	777.92	70	610.35
14.	Kerala	181	696.04	57	277.91	23	152.10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	104	517.29	86	351.88	37	183.24
16.	Maharashtra	250	1293.00	185	771.45	80	580.00
17.	Manipur	17	157.93	17	157.93	13	147.62
18.	Meghalaya	31	297.67	28	269.31	15	123.27
19.	Mizoram	24	134.03	22	119.66	13	74.76
20.	Nagaland	22	104.98	22	104.98	19	99.46
21.	Orissa	198	1120.64	172	1039.84	115	643.26
22.	Puducherry	7	22.19	7	22.19	7	22.19
23.	Punjab	123	622.52	110	588.45	52	357.00
24.	Rajasthan	118	1063.92	94	602.66	24	173.47
25.	Tamil Nadu	146	477.40	146	477.40	19	53.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	341	1925.17	232	1171.40	66	461.37
27.	Uttarakhand	179	567.98	143	468.10	86	334.46
28.	West Bengal	86	640.71	69	368.22	37	300.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	30.19	3	15.93	0	0.00

Statement II

State-wise details of the funds allocated and utilized for development of National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-2010	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Proposed allocation	Expenditure (up to 30.11.2009)
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	169.13	154.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	8.29	6.00	5.65	1.10	1.10	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	79.11	77.10	87.96	86.00	88.25	87.65	122.04	107.00
4.	Bihar	107.99	106.17	96.82	90.28	104.02	95.02	162.93	135.75
5.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.96	2.00	2.00	3.39	3.39	4.00	0.88
6.	Chhattisgarh	39.45	36.19	42.19	40.15	67.42	65.74	78.76	50.43
7.	Delhi	3.00	1.47	9.00	8.30	15.80	15.80	15.00	11.06
8.	Goa	2.95	2.64	15.00	15.00	34.39	34.39	33.00	6.34
9.	Gujarat	69.00	68.92	67.70	65.16	102.33	101.06	129.59	74.18
10.	Haryana	64.00	64.00	81.25	81.24	103.23	103.23	105.00	76.51
11.	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	39.44	57.00	57.00	76.21	76.21	78.00	41.55
12.	Jharkhand	34.86	35.00	57.25	57.24	96.41	96.41	120.00	45.90
13.	Karnataka	88.91	86.75	104.21	106.51	215.30	214.91	199.82	131.54
14.	Kerala	58.02	54.44	58.48	50.10	72.53	73.20	88.53	95.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	93.73	91.71	80.88	76.40	110.14	98.35	130.09	85.88
16.	Maharashtra	160.81	159.32	142.55	144.79	195.18	196.87	215.95	163.89
17.	Manipur	14.74	14.65	12.14	10.34	23.77	23.65	40.13	5.07
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	24.31	22.88	22.33	51.60	50.77	60.80	10.12
19.	Mizoram	15.53	15.53	15.00	15.00	13.55	13.55	28.00	4.49
20.	Nagaland	11.82	11.81	12.00	10.20	30.60	30.60	40.00	12.36
21.	Orissa	73.37	72.22	139.31	138.87	209.55	208.84	202.07	140.99
22.	Puducherry	5.00	4.99	7.55	7.49	2.95	2.95	7.00	5.95
23.	Punjab	75.34	74.69	85.95	85.47	156.77	156.77	156.12	124.28
24.	Rajasthan	81.87	80.78	103.18	102.81	214.35	216.54	187.77	90.07
25.	Tamil Nadu	84.69	79.40	94.03	94.48	133.77	131.96	130.85	121.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	104.20	101.36	135.87	132.50	223.51	222.20	258.74	246.25
27.	Uttarakhand	54.61	52.86	41.30	38.98	112.40	112.29	92.67	89.49
28.	West Bengal	47.00	46.77	58.00	57.99	95.30	95.30	142.00	79.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00

*[Translation]***Requirement of Wheat**

4124. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of wheat for consumption for the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this requirement is likely to be met by the domestic production;

(d) if so, the quantity of wheat produced in the country during the year 2008-2009; and

(e) the quantity of wheat stored in godowns till March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The working group of Planning Commission on "Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, demand and supply projection and Agricultural Statistics" assessed the demand of foodgrains, Oilseeds and Sugarcane for 11th five year plan. The projected demand for wheat by end of 11th five year plan is estimated about 77.36 million tonnes and availability is 80.58 million tonnes during 2008-09 (as per 4th Advance estimates) which would be sufficient to meet the demand of growing population in the country including seed and other industrial uses and wastages. Wheat balance in Central pool as on 1.3.2009 and 1.4.2009 was 152.76 lakh tonnes and 134.29 lakh tonnes, respectively.

Wheat balance in Central pool as on 01.03.2009 and 01.04.2009 was 152.76 lakh tonnes and 134.29 lakh tonnes, respectively.

*[English]***Restriction on use of Sugarcane by Gur Industry**

4125. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Rule 7 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order regulating the use of sugarcane by Gur industry;

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

(c) whether the Gur making units pay higher prices than the fair and remunerative price paid by the sugar mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Gur making agro processing village units would be forced to close down due to use of sugarcane exclusively for sugar production; and

(f) if so, 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) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per trade sources, the Gur making units may sometimes pay higher prices than the fair and remunerative price paid by the sugar mills but only in years of shortage in availability of sugarcane.

(e) and (f) No Madam. Sugarcane is not used exclusively for sugar production alone. Gur has been omitted from the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 w.e.f. 21st July, 2007 and therefore, no control is being exercised on gur production.

Impact of VISA Norms

4126. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the norms for issuing visa recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new visa norms are likely to affect various ongoing projects including in the power sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations received from various sectors; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has come to the notice of the Government that a number of foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed by the government and it has been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and that such visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professional appointed at a senior level, skilled position such as technical expert, senior executive or in a managerial position etc. and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms.

(c) to (e) Certain difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government and appropriate steps have been initiated to address the issues.

[Translation]

Agricultural Research

4127. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research undertaken in the field of agriculture during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken to improve such research in agriculture;

(c) whether there is scarcity of agriculture scientists in the field of research work;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) DARE/ICAR has undertaken its research programmes to meet the emerging challenges in its 97 institutes located in different parts of the country. Major areas of research covered during the last 3 years and current year are bio-prospecting and allele mining, biodiversity, transgenics, water, nutrient and energy management, post-harvest management, resource conservation technologies, organic farming, agricultural diversification, molecular vaccines & diagnostics, etc. During the fag end of Xth Plan, ICAR launched a major national programme viz., Mega Seed Project in agricultural crops and fisheries that gave a major impetus for supply of quality seed/planting material across the country. During 2008-09 ICAR has established an institute of Abiotic Stress Management to assess and quantify the effects of major abiotic stress on agriculture to address the issues of impact of climate change.

(b) The DARE/ICAR has completed the process of clearing 74 schemes during the XI Plan including several new initiatives to meet the emerging challenges in agriculture. Department has reoriented the functioning of 13 National Research Centres to work in Directorate mode of operation to address researchable issues to have single control and command. New tools of science such as market assisted selection, gene prospecting and allele mining, gene knock down technology, bioremediation etc have been incorporated in the on-going research programmes, with due capacity building of scientists through national and international training programmes and establishment of infrastructure. Besides, two new institutes are in pipeline viz., National Institute of Biotech Stress Management and Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, to serve as national centres of excellence for undertaking cutting edge research and excellence in education and training.

(c) to (e) No, Madam, Research work has been managed by judicious redeployment of available scientific manpower. Steps have been initiated to get the vacancies in the scientific cadre filled up on top priority basis.

[English]

Sport Facilities for Disabled Persons

4128. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for the promotion and development of sports among the disabled persons in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated/released/utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide sports facilities including holding tournaments for the disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The Ministry has recently formulated in 2009-10 a scheme for promotion of sports and games among disabled. The objective of the Scheme is broad-basing participative sports among the disabled. The Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled has the following

components:-

- (i) Grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables and non-consumable sports equipment for Schools;
- (ii) Grant for Training of Coaches; and
- (iii) Grant for holding District, State & National level competitions for the disabled.

Apart from this, Ministry provides assistance to three National Sports Federations (NSFs) dealing with promotion of sports among disabled viz. Paralympics Committee of India (PCI), Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council for Deaf (AISCD) under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs towards conduct of National Championships, international tournaments in India, participation in international sports competitions abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches etc. Details of financial assistance released to these Federations during last three years and current year are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of NSFs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 till 30.11.2009
Paralympics Committee of India	33.34	219.19	40.10	24.41
Special Olympic Bharat	04.50	87.22	53.30	03.00
All India Sports Council for Deaf	19.15	17.24	42.38	23.98

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

4129. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) set up in the country especially in backward areas, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released to KVKs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the criteria fixed for setting up of KVKs;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up KVKs in the backward and hilly areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the achievements made by these KVKs 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) The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) set up so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is 569. The State-wise details of number of KVKs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, the Council allocated and released an amount of Rs. 97549.45 lakh for the KVKs. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The criteria for opening Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country is that the host Institute will provide about 20 ha good quality cultivable land preferably at central part of the district, easily accessible, contiguous, encumbrance free and mortgagable land with all other reasonable civic facilities having permanent source of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes. Based on the proposals from a district, an expert team visits different sites and based on the relative merits makes recommendation to the Council for establishment of the KVK in a district.

(d) and (e) The Council has a proposal to set up KVKs in 98 rural districts in the country which include five districts of Uttar Pradesh and one district of Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise list of the rural districts, where KVKs are proposed to be setup is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) During the said period, the KVKs conducted 3.67 lakh on-farm trials and front line demonstrations; trained 50.16 lakh farmers and extension personnel; created awareness on improved technology through large number of extension programmes benefiting 285.32 lakh farmers and other stakeholders, and produced 5.55 lakh q seed and 475.61 lakh planting materials for its availability to farmers. The State-wise achievements of these KVKs are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

State/Union Territory-wise details of Number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of KVKs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4.	Assam	20
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	16
7.	Delhi	1

1	2	3
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	25
10.	Haryana	18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
13.	Jharkhand	21
14.	Karnataka	27
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47
18.	Maharashtra	33
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	5
21.	Mizoram	8
22.	Nagaland	8
23.	Orissa	30
24.	Puducherry	2
25.	Punjab	17
26.	Rajasthan	32
27.	Sikkim	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	30
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	66
31.	Uttaranchal	13
32.	West Bengal	17
	Total	569

Statement II

State/Union Territory-wise funds released for KVKs during last three years (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) and current year till November, 2009

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released during				Total
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Release till Nov. 2009 as per B.E.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.35	39.00	87.75	55.55	223.65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	888.04	917.66	1272.30	1110.50	4188.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.05	324.00	425.40	221.42	1120.87
4.	Assam	898.20	1048.45	950.02	429.20	3325.87
5.	Bihar	1262.04	1425.14	1418.95	800.82	4906.95
6.	Chhattisgarh	369.84	423.84	658.16	224.35	1676.19
7.	Delhi	37.10	39.00	50.45	77.68	204.23
8.	Goa	54.90	72.75	100.47	87.15	315.27
9.	Gujarat	1080.35	1519.37	1392.19	808.85	4800.76
10.	Haryana	708.42	717.58	863.00	1100.17	3389.17
11.	Himachal Pradesh	594.60	609.58	670.40	821.41	2695.99
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.95	556.97	658.90	886.79	2626.61
13.	Jharkhand	1704.33	1236.98	1006.93	555.15	4503.39
14.	Karnataka	1415.83	1575.03	1320.97	737.64	5049.47
15.	Kerala	533.67	593.58	819.89	423.95	2371.09
16.	Lakshadweep UT	23.35	20.75	21.65	12.40	78.15
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1453.84	2057.60	1734.26	953.89	6199.59
18.	Maharashtra	1442.63	1204.45	1919.39	1665.65	6232.12
19.	Manipur	334.60	391.38	387.52	208.43	1321.93
20.	Meghalaya	85.35	155.75	144.75	66.15	452.00
21.	Mizoram	641.09	267.10	312.00	172.80	1392.99
22.	Nagaland	334.15	510.32	447.50	186.80	1478.77
23.	Orissa	1180.26	1210.98	1652.42	806.37	4850.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Pondicherry UT	74.55	75.95	76.80	42.78	270.08
25.	Punjab	689.10	781.78	838.45	937.70	3247.03
26.	Rajasthan	1498.74	1401.04	1654.90	1253.89	5808.57
27.	Sikkim	43.85	135.00	155.00	102.20	436.05
28.	Tamil Nadu	1681.32	1379.39	1387.83	769.42	5217.96
29.	Tripura	67.60	111.00	113.31	64.96	356.87
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3611.54	3313.47	3520.00	1677.18	12122.19
31.	Uttarakhand	706.25	1021.91	686.68	387.90	2802.74
32.	West Bengal	1241.31	1042.01	1072.79	528.26	3884.37
	Total	25372.2	26178.81	27821.03	18177.41	97549.45

Statement III

State-wise list of 98 districts, where KVKs are proposed to be set up during XI plan

Sl.No.	Name of State	KVK to be established in recently created District	Additional KVK to be established in the district	KVK in the Districts approved in X Plan & to be established during XI Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman (Mayabunder) (1)		Nicobar (1)
2.	Andhra Pradesh		Ananthapur, Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam, Mahaboobnagar, East Godavari, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Warangal, West Godavari, Krishna, Karimnagar (12)	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw (1)		Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey, Chaglang (3)
4.	Assam	Baska, Chirang, Udalguri (3)		North Cachar, Hailakandi, Morigaon (3)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanapur, Biiapur (2)	Raipur, Sarguja (2)	
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			Silvasa (1)

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Daman and Diu			Daman, Diu (2)
8.	Gujarat	Tapi (1)	Kachchh, Banaskantha, Raikot (3)	
9.	Haryana	Mewat, (1)		Panchkula (1)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar, Gandarbal, Kulgam, Bandipora, Shopian (8)	Leh (1)	
11.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh, Kuti (2)		Saraikela (1)
12.	Karnataka	Rananagara, Chikkaballapur (2)	Gulbarga, Belgaum (2)	
13.	Madhaya Pradesh			Anuppur(1)
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Solapur, Pune, Jalgaon, Nashik, Yavatmal, Nanded, Amravati, Satara, Beed, Buldhana, Aurangabad (12)		
15.	Meghalaya			South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills (2)
16.	Nagaland	Pareen, Kaiphire, Laongleng (3)		
17.	Orissa		Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Sundergarh (3)	
18.	Puducherry			Mahe, Yanam (2)
19.	Punjab	Tarantaran, Bamala, Mohali (3)		
20.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh (1)	Barmer, Nagpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Hanumangarh (9)	
21.	Uttar Pradesh		Allahabad, Sitapur (2)	Ambedkamagar, Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar (3)
22.	West Bengal		South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Bardhaman (3)	East Midnapor (1)
Total		28	49	21

Statement IV*State/Union Territory-wise Achievements of KVKs during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and the current year*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	State/Union Territory-wise Achievements of KVKs				
		On-farm trials and frontline demon- strations (Number)	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	Participants in extension programmes (Number)	Seed Produced (quintal)	Planting material produced (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	221	3184	13790	0.14	21440
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17978	221100	798973	61080.00	2763736
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	955	21801	26925	113.40	69092
4.	Assam	3924	67795	65644	2399.24	129931
5.	Bihar	17707	390959	716421	182255.75	1807510
6.	Chhattisgarh	8724	109242	460231	3233.80	1061355
7.	Delhi	385	4304	4178	647.72	0
8.	Goa	973	9413	33567	178.70	48591
9.	Gujarat	15469	215295	1016945	13981.48	7271092
10.	Haryana	8715	208305	304290	11002.12	50513
11.	Himachal Pradesh	8678	109829	181632	1065.59	1531005
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7025	60570	186284	2269.17	142089
13.	Jharkhand	21068	175182	522558	15650.30	8749991
14.	Karnataka	21515	388638	8823292	11230.12	727123
15.	Kerala	5112	129505	1219357	650.82	571756
16.	Lakshadweep	441	8772	14202	0.00	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25914	349082	1843456	29573.61	3880679
18.	Maharashtra	26486	321577	920161	12061.30	3653359
19.	Manipur	1461	31021	42634	1294.74	243756
20.	Meghalaya	295	7911	21997	43.37	45394
21.	Mizoram	500	19360	15324	172.46	61465
22.	Nagaland	739	31094	21110	381.42	29600
23.	Orissa	23658	167016	1181540	12554.39	4268775
24.	Puducherry	1848	25706	98014	1447.47	596255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Punjab	6871	79614	1107497	17843.12	245234
26.	Rajasthan	23680	395647	931518	20712.80	1160013
27.	Sikkim	1036	17814	30011	187.54	168285
28.	Tamil Nadu	24849	617809	2699448	8998.95	5680343
29.	Tripura	231	9626	18188	147.30	32117
30.	Uttar Pradesh	48719	564684	2284190	65732.63	5019467
31.	Uttarakhand	22777	73200	984142	23417.61	1934100
32.	West Bengal	19046	181557	1945198	55515.30	3471889
	Total	367000	5016612	28532717	555842.36	47560963

[English]

National Fund for Unorganised Sector

4130. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Enterprises has recommended for creation of a National Fund and Development Bank for the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which separate fund for the unorganised sector is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) in its report on 'Financing of Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector' had proposed the creation of a National Fund for the Unorganised Sector (NAFUS). In this regard the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a Special Cell for providing re-finance to banks for further on-lending to micro/unorganised sector. Up to 1st December 2009, SIDBI has disbursed Rs. 1500 crore to 10 banks for on-lending to micro/unorganised enterprises. Further, it has been decided that the

operations of Special Cell may be monitored by an Advisory Group comprising members from Ministry of MSME, Department of Financial Services and other concerned departments/agencies. An evaluation of this arrangement may be done after a year to review its effectiveness and a separate body for this purpose may be considered if this mechanism is not found appropriate.

Betting on Cricket

4131. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of betting on Cricket have been unearthed in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested and cash seized during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the involvement of underworld in such cases have been reported;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cases related to betting on cricket have been registered in Delhi. The details of cases for each of the last three

years and the current year *i.e.* 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 15.11.2009) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No such involvement has come to notice in the cases registered.

(e) Strict watch is kept on all such suspected persons and local intelligence regarding such illegal activities is collected and necessary legal action under appropriate sections of law is taken against the culprits. The "Eyes and Ear" Scheme of Delhi Police is also activated to collect information in this regard.

Statement

Sl.No.	Details—FIR No., Section & Police Station	Person(S) Arrested	Cash seized
1	2	3	4
2005			
1.	368/05 u/s 3/4/5 Gambling Act, PS. Dwarka	4	Rs. 500/-
2.	486/2005 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 Gambling Act, PS. Sangam Vihar	2	Rs. 5800/-
3.	200/05 u/s 3/4/9/12/55 G. Act, PS. Janak Puri	4	Rs. 6700/-
4.	1057 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 Gambling Act, PS. Pashchim Vihar	3	Rs. 57,000/
5.	432/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Lahori Gate	1	Rs. 2500/-
6.	110/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Subzi Mandi	2	-
7.	219/05 u/s 3/4/9/55 G.Act PS. Model Town	1	-
8.	982/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G.Act, PS. Shalimar Bagh	2	-
9.	395/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G.Act, PS. Keshav Puram	4	-
10.	340/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G.Act, PS. Saraswati Vihar	3	Rs. 500/-
11.	531/05 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 Gambling Act, PS. Shahdra	3	-
12.	217/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Anand Vihar	1	-
13.	274/05 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Krishna Nagar	2	-
14.	366/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS.Krishna Nagar	3	-
15.	52/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Preet Vihar	2	-
16.	274/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS.Preet Vihar	5	-
17.	807/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS Shakarpur	6	Rs. 21,600/
18.	117/05 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Spl. Cell	5	-
19.	547/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Shahdra	3	-
20.	724/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Mandawali	8	-
21.	473/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Alipur	3	Rs. 3,000/-
22.	9/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Shalimar Bagh	5	-
23.	680/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	3	Rs. 4750/-

1	2	3	4
24.	892/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Rohini	3	-
25.	492/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Moti Nagar	10	Rs. 57,990/-
26.	775/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Mangol Puri	5	-
27.	864/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS S.P. Badli	2	-
28.	1072/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Uttam Nagar	2	-
29.	541105 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Preet Vihar	5	Rs. 70,000/-
30.	285/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Hauz Khas	3	-
31.	331105 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Shahdra	3	-
32.	278/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Punjabi Bagh	3	-
33.	554/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Seema Puri	3	-
34.	468/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Jahangir Puri	2	Rs. 7500/-
35.	602/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS H.N. Din	1	Rs. 2900/-
36.	107/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Sarai Rohilla	3	-
37.	735/05 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Jahangir Puri	2	-

2006

Sl.No.	FIR No., U/S & P.S.	Person Arrested	Cash seized
1	2	3	4
1.	85/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Janak Puri	2	Rs. 500/-
2.	106/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Rajouri Garden	1	Rs. 2500/-
3.	514/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Kirti Nagar	2	-
4.	1113/06 u/s 3/4/9 Gambling Act, PS. Sultan Puri	3	Rs. 3800/-
5.	58/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Lahori Gate	1	Rs. 500/-
6.	455/06, u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Subzi Mandi	3	-
7.	75/06 dt. 29.1.2006 U/S 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Darya Ganj	3	-
8.	328106 dt. 18.9.06 U/S 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Prasad Nagar	1	Rs. 1750/-
9.	85/06 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Adarsh Nagar	2	Rs. 3790/-
10.	803/06 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Adarsh Nagar	3	Rs. 6400/-
11.	755/06 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Shalimar Bagh	2	-
12.	47/06 u/s 3/4 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Keshav Puram	2	-
13.	137/06 u/s 3/4/5 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Saraswati Vihar	2	Rs. 1000/-

1	2	3	4
14.	825106 u/s 3/4/5 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Saraswati Vihar	4	Rs. 5,000/-
15.	1169/06 u/s 3/4/5 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Saraswati Vihar	2	Rs. 100/-
16.	144/06 u/s 3/4/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Mandir Marg	3	Rs. 500/-
17.	66/06 u/s 3/4/5 Gambling Act, PS. M.S. Park	2	-
18.	297/06 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G. Act, PS. Vivek Vihar	3	-
19.	274/06 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G. Act, PS. Anand Vihar	2	Rs. 1750/-
20.	487106 u/s 3/4/5/ 9/55 G. Act, PS.Farsh Bazar	2	-
21.	133/06 u/s 12/9/55 G. Act, PS.Geeta Colony	1	Rs. 500/-
22.	39/06 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Preet Vihar	2	
23.	787/06 u/s 12/9/55 G. Act, PS Preet Vihar	1	-
24.	253/06 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G. Act, PS Shakarpur	2	Rs. 1500/-
25.	48/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Parshant Vihar	2	Rs. 2800/-
26.	106/08 u/s u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Rajouri Garden	1	Rs. 2500/-
27.	296106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Vikas Puri	3	-
28.	316106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Patel Nagar	2	Rs. 3000/-
29.	638/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Patel Nagar	3	-
30.	185/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Keshav Puram	2	Rs. 2100/-
31.	167/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Defence Colony	4	-
32.	455/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Bawana	3	-
33.	515/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS C.R. Park	3	-
34.	106106 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Mangol Puri	3	-
35.	134/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Rajouri Garden	5	-
36.	65/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Vikas Puri	2	Rs. 3240/-
37.	69/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Rajinder Nagar	1	Rs. 3250/-
38.	173/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Shalimar Bagh	2	Rs. 4250/-
39.	107/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Hari Nagar	2	RS. 2820/-
40.	274/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Farash Bazar	2	Rs. 1750/-
41.	328/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prasad Nagar	1	Rs. 1750/-
42.	476106 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	2	Rs. 1250/-
43.	557106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Patel Nagar	3	Rs. 1200/-
44.	753106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	2	Rs. 3500/-

1	2	3	4
45.	113106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Sultan Puri	3	Rs. 3800/-
46.	47/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	2	-
47.	137/06 u/s 314115 DPG Act, PS Saraswati Vihar	2	-
48.	81/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Janak Puri	2	-
49.	113/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Paschim Vihar	3	-
50.	162/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Narela	3	-
51.	126106 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Sarai Rohilla	2	-
52.	96106 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Roop Nagar	2	-
53.	514/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Kirti Nagar	2	-
54.	1 H)9/06 u/s 314115 DPG Act, PS Rohini	2	-
55.	1104/06 u/s 314/5 DPG Act, PS Uttam Nagar	1	-
56.	970/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Mangol Puri	2	-
57.	2045/06 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Sultan Puri	2	-

2007

Sl.No.	FIR NO., U/S & P.S.	Person Arrested	Cash seized
1	2	3	4
1.	363/07 u/s 3/4/5 Gambling Act, PS. Dabri	2	-
2.	343/07 u/s 3/4/7 Gambling Act, PS. Dwarka	3	Rs. 2,000/-
3.	416/07 u/s 3/4 Gambling Act, PS. Dwarka	2	Rs. 500/-
4.	7/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 DPG Act, PS. Rajouri Garden	3	Rs. 1000/-
5.	682/07 u/s 3/4 Gambling Act, PS. Rajouri Garden	1	Rs. 500/-
6.	618/07 u/s 3/4 Gambling Act, PS.Moti Nagar	2	-
7.	475/07 dt. 31.7.07 U/S 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Pahar Ganj	3	-
8.	204/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Kashmere Gate	2	-
9.	345/07, u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS. Ch.Ch. (Now Kotwali)	1	-
10.	496/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act PS. Subzi Mandi	1	-
11.	502/07 u/s 3/4/5 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Model Town	4	-
12.	203/07 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Shalimar Bagh	2	Rs. 3500/-
13.	190/07 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Shalimar Bagh	2	Rs. 500/-
14.	242/07 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Shalimar Bagh	2	Rs. 1800/-

1	2	3	4
15.	230/07 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Keshav Puram	2	Rs. 4600/-
16.	618/07 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Ashok Vihar	2	-
17.	330/07 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 DPG Act, PS. Saraswati Vihar	2	Rs. 2500/-
18.	35/07 u/s 3/4/5 Gambling Act, PS. Sultan Puri	2	Rs. 750/-
19.	575/07 u/s 3/4/5/9 Gambling Act, PS. Sultan Puri	3	Rs. 2000/-
20.	613/07 u/s 3/4/5/9 Gambling Act, PS. Sultan Puri	3	Rs. 100/-
21.	6/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Vivek Vihar	2	-
22.	41107 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Vivek Vihar	5	-
23.	56/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Vivek Vihar	5	-
24.	76/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Vivek Vihar	4	Rs. 4250/-
25.	125/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Vivek Vihar	1	-
26.	141107 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Farsh Bazar	2	-
27.	54/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Krishna Nagar	2	-
28.	330/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Krishna Nagar	2	-
29.	462107 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Krishna Nagar	4	Rs. 25750/
30.	628/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Preet Vihar	2	-
31.	625/07 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Shakar Pur	2	-
32.	207/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Preet Vihar	2	-
33.	140/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Karol Bagh	2	-
34.	190/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Hari Nagar	2	-
35.	254/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Patel Nagar	1	-
36.	267/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Alipur	4	-
37.	234/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Karol Bagh	2	Rs. 3250/-
38.	559/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS H.N. Din	2	Rs. 4350/-
39.	7107 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Rajouri Garden	3	-
40.	35/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Sultan Puri	2	-
41.	103107 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Shalimar Bagh	2	-
42.	575/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Rohini	3	-
43.	205/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Mandawali	2	-
44.	416/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Dwarka	2	-
45.	76/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Rajender Nagar	4	-
46.	618/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Ashok Vihar	2	-
47.	347/07 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Dwarka	3	-

1	2	3	4
2008			
1.	191108 u/s 3/4/9 & 55 Gambling Act, PS. Friends Colony	2	Rs. 6000/-
2.	183/08 u/s 3/4/17 Gambling Act, PS. Dwarka	2	Rs. 500/-
3.	182/08 u/s 3/4/5/9 & 55 G.Act, PS. Paschim Vihar	4	Rs. 4,000/-
4.	14/08 dt. 21.1.08 U/S 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Prasad Nagar	2	-
5.	48/08 dt. 3.2.08 U/S 3/4/5/9/55 Gambling Act, PS. Patel Nagar	3	Rs. 1000/-
6.	85/08 u/s 3/4/5 Gambling Act, PS. Shahdra	1	-
7.	19/08 u/s U/S 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Pandav Nagar	2	-
8.	172/08 u/s 3/4/5/91 55 G. Act, PS Krishna Nagar	2	-
9.	200/08 u/s 3/4/5/9/ 55 G. Act, PS Krishna Nagar	2	-
10.	253/08 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	3	-
11.	410/08 u/s 3/4/5 DPG Act, PS Prashant Vihar	3	-
2009			
1.	326/09 u/s 3/4/91 55 G. Act, PS Shahdara	02	-
2.	101109 u/s 3/4/5/9/55 G. Act, PS Paschim Vihar	01	Rs. 1800/-
3.	102/09 u/s 3/4/5/91 55 G. Act, PS Paschim Vihar	01	Rs. 1500/-
4.	631109 u/s 3/4 G. Act, PS Shakar Pur	03	-
5.	243/09 u/s 3/4/9/55 G. Act, PS Geeta Colony	03	-

[Translation]

Floriculture

4132. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to exploit the potential of floriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has implemented a number of schemes to promote floriculture in the country which are as follows:

- (i) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (a) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) and (b) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the remaining states for the overall development of horticultural crops including flowers in the country.
- (ii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has set up Special Floriculture Rehabilitation Fund (SFF) in the XIth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 26.59 crore to provide financial assistance to sick floriculture

units so as to nurse them back to health thereby enabling them to produce exportable quality produce. Besides, the following projects have also been implemented:

- (a) For processing and mechanized handling of bulbous material, using latest equipments with Dutch technology and expertise at Chhaffi, Nainital (Uttarakhand). The capacity of the project, set up with assistance from ASIDE scheme of the Department of Commerce, is 30 million flower bulbs per annum and the product range is Liliium, Tulip, Gladiolus, Iris, Zantedeschia.
- (b) For production of Cymbidium Orchids, projects are being setup at a cost of Rs. 1.22 crore and a pack house for anthurium at a cost of Rs. 3.09 crore at Rango and Melli in Sikkim with assistance from ASIDE scheme.
- (iii) Six agri-export zones have been set-up to promote the floriculture industry in key producing regions in various part of the country namely Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Uttarakhand.
- (iv) New floriculture units are now coming up in these AEZs and new products are also being introduced. Besides fresh cut flowers, there are investment also taking place in the production of bulbs, potted plants and other new products for the international markets.
- (v) APEDA has setup cold storage and cargo handling facilities at the key airports of New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Trivandrum and Kolkata.
- (vi) To develop a market locally (a supply base for exports), APEDA has also setup Flower Auction cum Market Facilitation Centre (FAMFC) at Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Noida, etc.

[English]

CISF Protection to Private Firms

4133. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private firms have requested the Government for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) protection;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide CISF cover to private firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) So far 98 Private firms have requested for CISF protection considering the threat perception to their establishments. List of these firms is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 169 CISF personnel have been sanctioned for deployment at two private firms viz. Infosys Technologies Limited, Bangalore (101 personnel) and Electronics City, Bangalore (68 personnel) on cost reimbursement basis. Proposals received are axamined as per the policy decided for providing CISF security to Private/Joint Sector Establishments.

(d) The requests received from the Private/Joint Sector companies seeking CISF security cover are considered according to the priority decided in the deployment policy for the security of important and critical installlations in Private/Joint Sector as follows:-

Priority-I-Industrial units whose products or services are vital to the country's economic security and growth and whose loss or serious damage would affect India's international image adversely. They may include Petroleum and Natural Gas installations, IT and Communication institutions with major linkages with other economies, Power sector installations, Sea-Ports etc.

Priority-II-Industrial units extremely important for the Indian economy and located in Naxal, Militancy affected or vulnerable areas.

Priority-III-Industrial units substantially important for the economy and which would require huge investments and large time lags to replace in case of damage. These may include Ship Building, Research Institutions, Heritage Hotels etc.

Statement*List of Requests Received from Private Sector*

Sl.No.	Name of PSU/Organizations	1	2
1.	Shree Durga Cotton & Spinning Mills Ltd.	24.	Mumbai Stock Exchange, Mumbai
2.	NGEF Ltd. Bangalore	25.	IDBI Bank, Mumbai
3.	Samakhiali (Kutch) Factory	26.	DLF Services Ltd., Gurgaon
4.	BIECCO Lowire Ltd., Kolkata	27.	Premier Explosives, Secunderabad
5.	Pragati Papers Industries Ltd. (Punjab)	28.	Reliance Industries, Jamnagar Gujarat
6.	Hometek India Agro Foods, Guwahati	29.	Reliance Industries, upstream Oil & Gas Complex, Gadimoga, Kakinada (A.P.)
7.	Malvika Steel Ltd. Jagdishpur (UP)	30.	Marrioff Hotels in India
8.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd. Jangpura, New Delhi	31.	The Leela, Mumbai (Palaces, Hotels, Resorts)
9.	Torrent Power Ltd. Ahmedabad	32.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi
10.	PNC Construction Co. Ltd., Agra	33.	Jai Prakash Associates Ltd., ND. (1) Jaypee Siddharth, New Delhi. (2) Jaypee Vasant Continental, New Delhi (3) Jaypee Residency Manor, Mussorie (4) Jaypee Palace, Agra (5) Jaypee Garden, Noida (6) Vital Industry, Rewa.
11.	Infosys Technologies Ltd., Bangalore	34.	Larsen & Toubro, Mumbai (For their works and offices at various locations in India)-
12.	M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., (for their all establishments)	35.	Ambuja Cements, Darlaghat, Himachal Pradesh
13.	04 Cement Plants and Eastern Operation Office of Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	36.	Delhi Public School-RK Puram, East of Kailash & Vasant Vihar
14.	M/s Gujarat Glass(P) Ltd., Kosamba (Near Surat)	37.	Trident Hotels (8 locations)
15.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. UP SIDC Industrial Area, Naina	38.	HDFC Bank-For their currency chest at Janakpuri, New Delhi. (Requirement is 1 HC & 4 Const)
16.	Sabhar Salt Ltd., Rajasthan	39.	Oberoi Hotel (5 locations)
17.	Mind Tree Ltd., Bangalore	40.	I.B.M (2 locations)
18.	IT Park, Bangalore	41.	Shree Maheshwar Hyder Power Corpn. Ltd., Mandleshwar, MP.
19.	Ambuja Cements (Himachal Unit)	42.	JCB India Ltd., Ballabgarh, Haryana
20.	Electronics City, Bangalore		
21.	BIOCON Ltd., Bangalore		
22.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Mumbai		
23.	Indian Machine Tool Manufactures Association, Bangalore		

1	2
43.	Krishak Barat Cooperative Ltd., Amonia-Urea Complex Hazira, Surat, Gujarat
44.	Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. Sagar (M.P.)
45.	QRT to Essar Company, Kirandul
46.	Raddison Hotel, Delhi
47.	Cluster South Asia Siemens Ltd., Mumbai for their Factory at Navi Mumbai
48.	OCL India Ltd., Rajgangpur, Orissa
49.	Mahindra Special Services Group, New Delhi (for their clients)
50.	The Madras Aluminium Co Ltd., Mettur Dam, Salem. TN
51.	Moserbaer, Noida
52.	Raheja Developers (P) Ltd., Saket, New Delhi (SEZ Project of 255 acres, 7 other Residential, Hoel and Commercial Projects in Gurgaon)
53.	Jeevan Bharati Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
54.	Cement Plant of Lafarage India Pvt Ltd., Mejia, WB
55.	Telecom Installations of Shyam (Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Gurgaon)
56.	WIPRO Bangalore
57.	Hillwoods Academy, Preet Vihar, Delhi-110092
58.	Noida Power Company Ltd., Noida
59.	iGate Global Solutions Ltd., Bangalore
60.	IFFCO Phulpur
61.	IFFCO Anola
62.	IFFCO, Paradip, Orissa
63.	Essar Refinery, Jamnagar, Gujarat
64.	ITC Welcome group Hotels (80 properties spread across various locations)

1	2
65.	Premises of Tata Consultancy Services in various locations
66.	WIPRO Campuses Across India
67.	Mayar Infrastructure Development (P) Ltd., New Delhi (Special Economic Zone of Biotechnology, Rahaka, Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana)
68.	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd., Asansol
69.	Gaytech Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara
70.	Ganpact facilities at Gurgaon, Hyd. and Jaipur
71.	ACC Wadi Plant, Distt. Gulbarga, Karnataka
72.	Chemfab Alkalis Ltd. Kalapet, Pudducherry
73.	ICICI Bank Ltd. Mumbai
74.	Chemplast Sanmar Limited Chennai
75.	RKM Powergen Private Ltd. Janjgir Chhattisgarh
76.	Le Meridien, New Delhi
77.	Vedanta Aluminum Ltd., Lanjiganj, Dist-Kalahandi, Orissa
78.	Chanderiya Smelter Complex, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan (Hindustan Zinc Ltd)
79.	Ratnagiri Gas & Power (P) Ltd., Maharashtra
80.	Essar Steel-Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline, Kirandul Chhattisgarh
81.	HSIL Ltd., Haryana (Formerly-Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries Ltd) Mfg Units-Bahadurgarh(Haryana) and Hyderabad (AP)
82.	Dynamic Technologies Ltd., Bangalore
83.	Guru Govind Singh Refinery Project, Bhatinda
84.	Times of India Group, New Delhi
85.	GenEnpro Petroleum Ltd., Kharsang Oil Field, Arunachal Pradesh
86.	Ispat Dolvi Plant, Raigad Dist, Maharashtra

1	2
87.	Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab
88.	Golflinks Embassy Business Park Management Service Pvt.Ltd.,Bangalore.
89.	Infosys Technologies Ltd., Mysore
90.	Mahindra Towers, Worli, Mumbai (Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd)
91.	Cadbury India Ltd., Baddi, HP
92.	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd., Kuchidih, Jharkhand (MHA reference)
93.	Utkal Alumina International Ltd., Alumina Refinery of capacity 3 MTPA, Co-generation Power Plant, Doraguda, Rayagada District. Orissa
94.	MMTC-PAMP India (P) Ltd., Mewat, Haryana
95.	Electrosteel Integrated Ltd., Steel Project Site, Bokaro
96.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Jharkhand
97.	Jindal Iron and Ore Mines, Orissa
98.	MKU Factory Premises at Rooma Distt.-Kanpur

[Translation]

Mineral Water

4134. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) the criteria followed to determine the sale price of packaged water;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a campaign against the companies which do not comply with the laid down criteria in regard to production and packing of mineral water; 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) There is no prescribed criteria under the provisions of Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 or the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and rules framed there under to determine the sale price of packaged water. However, as per Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, all Packaged Drinking Water must have a label on which there is declaration of various items specified in the rules which include the Maximum Retail Price.

(b) and (c) Government has launched a publicity campaign "Jago Grahak Jago" through which consumers are made aware of various issues concerning them, like those relating to display of ISI mark, Maximum Retail Price of the product, its expiry date, weight of the package etc.

Coverage of PDS

4135. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) the number of families provided the Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards, Statewise;

(b) whether a large number of poor people including agricultural labourers, Schedule Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs) have not been issued the BPL cards;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Delhi, indicating the number and percentage of poor people including SCs, STs and agriculture labourers who have not been issued BPL cards so far;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue ration cards to all the poor families;

(e) if so, the details thereof and action including changes in income and other criteria, taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the mechanism in place to monitor PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor, is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the States/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision over & monitoring of functioning of fair price shops, rest with the concerned State & UT Governments.

As provided under Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, the State and UT Governments have to identify BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission accepted by the Central Government. Guidelines for identification of BPL families are to be issued by Ministries of Rural Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for Rural and Urban Areas. For taking up next round of BPL census in rural and urban areas, these ministries are yet to issue the guidelines.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is meant for poorest of BPL families. Guidelines issued for identification of the AAY families, provide for identification of landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, potters, tanners, weavers, blacksmiths and cobblers, etc.

Foodgrains are allocated to State & UTs under TPDS for BPL (including AAY) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000, or number of such ration cards actually issued by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. The accepted number of BPL families for TPDS allocations is 6.52 crore, which include 2.43 crore AAY families. However, as reported by end of November, 2009, State and UT Governments have issued 10.97 crore BPL ration cards including 2.43 crore AAY cards and 13.28 crore APL ration cards. The details of these ration cards are given in the Statement enclosed.

As provided in the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, the State/UT Governments are mandated to ensure that no eligible applicant is denied a ration card under the TPDS and also to ensure that the families so identified are really the poor. However, the details of SC, ST and agricultural labourers to whom BPL ration cards have not been issued are not available.

(f) Mechanism for monitoring TPDS has been provided under the PDS (Control) Order, 2001. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has directed State & UT Governments to take up the following measures:

A. to strengthen monitoring and vigilance by-

- (i) implementation of the Nine Point Action Plan;
- (ii) taking action against those with Bogus Ration Cards; and
- (iii) ensuring greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies in functioning of Fair Price Shops.

B. to ensure increased transparency in functioning of TPDS by-

- (i) adoption and implementation of revised Model Citizens' Charter;
- (ii) introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops and their distribution to ration card holders;
- (iii) taking up publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS; and
- (iv) display of allocation of foodgrains - district and FPS wise on websites for public scrutiny.

C. to use ICT tools such as-

- (i) computerisation of TPDS Operations;
- (ii) pilot scheme on Smart Card based Operations in Haryana and Chandigarh;
- (iii) piloting of new technologies for tracking movement of vehicles transporting TPDS Commodities, and

D. to improve efficiency of FPS operations through-

- (i) doorstep delivery of foodgrains;
- (ii) ensuring timely availability of foodgrains;
- (iii) distribution of wheat flour/fortified wheat flour under TPDS;
- (iv) allotment of Fair Price Shops to Institutions and Groups;
- (v) sale of non-PDS items by FPS licensees; and
- (vi) revision of commission to FPS licensees.

Statement*State-wise total no. of BPL, AAY and APL Households & Ration Cards issued to BPL, AAY and APL Households*

As reported by 30.11.2009

(Fig. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of estimated BPL families based on 1.3.2000 population estimates and 1993-94 poverty estimates	Ration cards issued by State/UT Governments			
			BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	175.54	15.58	39.18	230.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.61	0.38	2.19	3.18
3.	Assam	18.36	12.02	7.04	38.59	57.65
4.	Bihar	65.23	39.94	24.29	15.53	79.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	11.56	7.19	26.42	45.17
6.	Delhi	4.09	2.14	1.50	22.77	26.41
7.	Goa	0.48	0.13	0.14	3.18	3.45
8.	Gujarat	21.20	25.71	8.10	88.86	122.67
9.	Haryana	7.89	9.02	2.92	42.28	54.22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	3.17	1.97	10.36	15.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	4.80	2.56	10.92	18.28
12.	Jharkand	23.94	14.76	9.18	5.15	29.09
13.	Karnataka	31.29	90.25	12.00	54.73	156.98
14.	Kerala	15.54	14.83	5.96	49.56	70.35
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	52.65	15.82	82.10	150.57
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	45.55	24.64	138.08	208.27
17.	Manipur	1.66	1.02	0.64	2.41	4.07
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.13	0.70	2.66	4.49
19.	Mizoram	0.68	0.42	0.26	1.98	2.66
20.	Nagaland	1.24	0.77	0.47	1.15	2.39
21.	Orissa	32.98	37.63	12.65	36.02	86.30
22.	Punjab	4.68	2.89	1.79	55.62	60.30
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	16.53	9.32	111.60	137.45
24.	Sikkim	0.43	0.27	0.16	4.06	4.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu*	48.63	180.75	18.65	0.00	199.40
26.	Tripura	2.95	1.82	1.13	4.31	7.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	65.84	40.95	331.00	437.79
28.	Uttaranchal	4.98	3.46	1.51	17.77	22.74
29.	West Bengal	51.79	38.12	14.80	123.39	176.31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.91	1.08
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.09	0.02	2.31	2.42
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.12	0.05	0.37	0.54
33.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.36
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.02	0.012	0.13	0.16
35.	Puducherry	0.84	1.15	0.32	1.77	3.24
Total		652.03	854.87	242.75	1327.68	2425.30

*Separate figures of APL/BPL cards has not been made available by the State Government of Tamil Nadu as there is no categorization of APL/BPL households.

Agricultural Technology Management Agencies

4136. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in the country where Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) have been set up;

(b) whether these agencies have their own buildings, infrastructure and other resources;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Kisan Salahkar Samitis have been constituted at block and district level;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether all the facilities/resources have been provided to these samitis;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set up in 588 rural Districts in the entire country except in Meghalaya and 4 UTs namely Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh. State-wise number of ATMAs established in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Scheme was launched in May, 2005 with an outlay of Rs. 226.07 crore and coverage of 252 districts in the country for 10th plan period. No provision for staff salary infrastructure and civil works, vehicles or subsidy was made under the scheme. The District head of State Department of Agriculture is performing duties of Project Director, A TMA in the respective District in addition to his/her regular duties.

(d) Kisan Salahkar Samitis (Farmer Advisory Committees) popularly known as FACs have been constituted at Block level in the project districts.

(e) The Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC), a group exclusively of farmers consists of 11-15 members covering different categories of farmers under the given block with

due representation to women farmers and weaker sections of the society. Composition and Key functions of FACs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) These Samitis (FACs) are provided resources only for implementing programmes and activities like demonstrations, trainings, exposure visits, Kisan Melas etc. These funds are provided as per the approved State Extension Work Plan (SEWP) for the state. Financial assistance under the scheme is provided to the States in the ratio of 90:10 (90 being the central share and 10 being the state share). The State Extension Work Plans (SEWPs) are prepared through a bottom-up planning process starting at Block level involving Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC) & Block Technology Team (BTT) and in consonance with training & extension needs emerging from Strategic Research & Extension Plans (SREPs). BTT and FAC are involved in implementation of approved extension activities under the scheme at Block level and below.

(h) Not applicable.

Statement I

State-wise number of ATMAS established in the country

Sl.No.	State	No. of ATMAS established
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	14
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	18
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Haryana	21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
12.	Jharkhand	22
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	14

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Orissa	30
21.	Puducherry	2
22.	Punjab	20
23.	Rajasthan	32
24.	Sikkim	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	28
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	71
28.	Uttarakhand	13
29.	West Bengal	19
30.	Meghalaya	0
31.	Goa	1
Total		588

Statement II

Composition and key functions of FACs

Composition:

Sl.No.	Member	Occupation
1.	Farmer	Agriculture
2.	Farm Women	Agriculture (SC)
3.	Farmer	Horticulture
4.	Farm Women	Horticulture
5.	Farmer	Live Stock Producer
6.	Farm Women	Live Stock Producer (SC)
7.	Farm Women	Mahila Mandal
8.	Farmer	Yuvak Mandal
9.	Farmer	Input Dealer
10.	Farmer	Farmer Group
11.	Farmer	BDCMember (Block Development Council)

Chairman shall be elected out of the above members on rotation basis. BTT Convener also acts as Member Secretary to FAC.

Key functions of FACs

- Act as an agency for providing farmer feedback mechanism.
- Help set block extension priorities and recommend resource allocation across programme areas.
- Recommend Block Action Plan for approval of A TMA GB.
- Review and provide advise to each implementation unit at block level.
- FAC shall meet once in a month during the season and quarterly in lean season.
- Help in formation of Farmer Interest Groups at block level and below.

[English]

Contracts for NSEW Projects

4137. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether construction work on the North-South and East-West corridor is underway;

(b) if so, the status of awarding of contracts for the said projects alongwith the details of agencies entrusted and mode of financing, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether there has been cost overrun in the said projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of construction per kilometre and the revised costs, State-wise and project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to avoid cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Total length of North-South and East- West (NS-EW) Corridor is 7142 km out of which a length of 4439 km (including partially completed stretches) has been 4-laned. A length of 2066 km (115 projects) is under implementation and 637 km is yet to be awarded. The details of projects under implementation are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provisions. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. The cost overrun as well as cost of construction per km can only be ascertained after completion of the entire NS-EW Corridor.

(e) In order to expedite implementation of projects regional offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers to monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. 72 Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) have also been set up in various states to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries as Nodal officers for NHDP projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarters as well as field units.

Statement

List of NSEW corridor projects Under Implementation: Status as on 30.11.09

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Date of Start	Date of Completion/ as per Contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Funded By	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	30.28	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	239.19	ADB	Continental Engg. Corporation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	29.75	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	243.38	ADB	Continental Engg. Corporation
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	38.75	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	205.92	ADB	CGGC-SOMA(JV)
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	36.5	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	243.64	ADB	CGGC-SOMA(JV)
5.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-B)	7	55	39.754	May-2007	Nov-2009	Mar-2010	360.42	Annuity	SOMA-Ayinchash Consortium
6.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shiyampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	7	23.1	16.2	Dec-2005	Dec-2006	Mar-2010	71.57	NHAI	M B PATIL & COMPANY
7.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOTIAP-7)	7	48	39.505	Mar-2007	Mar-2010	Jul-2010	546.83	Annuity	Patel-KNR (JV)
8.	Annur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-21AP-1) (Approved length 60.25)	7	59	0	Agreement signed in August, 2009			390.56	BOT	M/s Navyouga KPCI
9.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11C-10)	7	40	33.9	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	194.8	ADB	CGGC-SOMA(JV)
10.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	35.8	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Apr-2010	208.46	ADB	CGGC-SOMA(JV)
	Total		437.7	300.439				2704.77		
Assam										
11.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	25	0	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Dec-2010	225	NHAI	Dinesh Chandra R. Agarwal
12.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	27.3	0	Oct-2005	Apr-2005	Dec-2010	208	NHAI	KMC Construction Ltd.
13.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	31	30	7.5	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jul-2010	200	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
14.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	31	21.5	7.5	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	142	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
15.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	16	0	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Dec-2010	280	NHAI	HCC Ltd.
16.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	54	21	0	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2010	200	NHAI	Gayatri-ECI (JV)
17.	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	54	24	15.8	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Aug-2010	225	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
18.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	54	23	0	May-2006	Nov-2008	Dec-2010	167.64	NHAI	Gammon India Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	54	28	0	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2010	199.81	NHAI	Valecha TBI
20.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	54	15	0	May-2006	Nov-2008	Dec-2010	155.04	NHAI	Gammon India Ltd.
21.	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	54	18.5	1	Feb-2008	Aug-2010	Sep-2010	130	NHAI	Patel-KNR (JV)
22.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	36	30.5	12.5	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	225	NHAI	Maytas Infrastructure Ltd.
23.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	37	25	4.2	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	200	NHAI	Maytas Infrastructure Ltd.
24.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	37	22	0	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2010	160	NHAI	KMC Construction Ltd.
25.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	37	19	1	Sep-2005	Jun-2009	Dec-2010	245	NHAI	Maheshwari Brothers Ltd. Telecommun
26.	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	37	23	13.82	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Mar-2010	230	NHAI	Patel-KNR (JV)
27.	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	37	25	0	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	264.72	NHAI	Madhucon Projects Ltd.
28.	Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	0	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Dec-2010	217.61	NHAI	Gammon India Ltd.
29.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	31C	33	0	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	237.8	NHAI	GPL-ECI (JV)
30.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	31C	30	0	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	195	NHAI	GPL-ECI (JV)
31.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	31C	30	0	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2010	230	NHAI	Progressive Construction Ltd.
32.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	31	28	0	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2010	175.96	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
33.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	31	28	0	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2010	198.16	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
34.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	54	32	10	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Jun-2010	154.57	NHAI	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
35.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	54	26	0	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Dec-2010	212	NHAI	Continental Eng. Corporation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	0	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Dec-2010	196	NHAI	Continental Eng. Corporation
	Total		629.8	73.32				5274.31		
Bihar										
37.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	31	28	25.68	Sep-2001	Sep-2004	Mar-2010	205.73	NHAI	Lanco Construction Ltd-Rani
38.	Farbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	57	40	2	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2010	332.94	NHAI	Gammon India Ltd.
39.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38	1.86	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Mar-2011	240	WB	Progressive Construction Ltd.-MVR
40.	Dewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	28	41.085	0	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Dec-2009	300	WB	Progressive Construction Ltd.
41.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15	11.5	Apr-2006	Apr-2008	Dec-2009	100.5	NHAI	Simplex Infrastructure Ltd.
42.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10	0	Apr-2007	Apr-2010	Jun-2010	418.04	Annuity	Gammon India Ltd. GIPL
43.	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	57	45	20.01	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Jun-2010	340	NHAI	BSCPL-C&C (JV)
44.	Jhanjharpur to Darbanga (BR-7)	57	40	3	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Mar-2011	340	NHAI	Madhuco Projects Ltd.
45.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	57	40	17	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Jun-2010	305	NHAI	B. Seenaiah & Co. (Projects)
46.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	57	30	30	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Jun-2010	291.8	NHAI	B. Seenaiah & Co. (Prajects)
47.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	28	40	9	Sep-2005	Sap-2005	Mar-2011	275	WB	Progressive Construction Ltd.-MVR
48.	Mehsi to Kalwa (IMNHP-11)	28	40	19.86	Sep-2005	Sep-2008	Mar-2011	239	WB	Madhucon Projects Ltd.
49.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	57	41	40	Nov-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2009	276	NHAI	Progressive Construction Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	57	38	33	Nov-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2009	310	NHAI	Progressive Construction Ltd.
	Total		486.085	212.91				3974.01		
Delhi										
51.	Eight laning of Haryana/Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	1	12.9	5	Jun-2009	Sep-2010	Sep-2010	87.89	NHAI	M/s Kundu-MG (JV)
	Total		12.9	5				87.89		
Gujarat										
52.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15 8A	90.3	84.8	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Jun-2010	479.54	ADB	Daelim Industrial Corp. Ltd.
	Total		90.3	84.8				479.54		
Haryana										
53.	Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	1	21.7	21.7	Jan-2006	Jul-2007	Oct-2010	83.67	NHAI	Valecha Engineering Ltd.
54.	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89IHR)	1	20	20	Oct-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2009	109	NHAI	IRCON International Ltd.
	Total		41.7	41.7				192.67		
Kashmir										
55.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	1A	17.2	16	Jan-2002	Dec-2004	Dec-2010	110	NHAI	Border Road Organization
56.	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)(NS-30)	1A	17.8	11	Oct-2003	Sep-2008	Apr-2010	60.66	NHAI	Prakash Builders Associates
57.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	0	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	62.96	NHAI	Valecha Engineering Ltd.
58.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	1A	15	0	Nov-2005	May-2008	May-2010	85.34	NHAI	M. Venkata Rao Engineering
59.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	1A	33.65	0	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	May-2010	193.09	NHAI	ITD Cementation (I) Ltd.
60.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	1A	30	0	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Apr-2010	166.27	NHAI	ITD Cementation (I) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	1A	19.65	0.6	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2010	97.73	NHAI	M. Venkata Rao Engineering
	Total		134.53	27.6				776.05		
Karnataka										
62.	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli 10 Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	59.5	Mar-2007	Mar-2009	Dec-2009	402.8	Annuity	Patel-KNR Infrastruture Pvt. Ltd. (JV)
	Total		61.38	59.5				402.8		
Kerala										
63.	Thrissur 10 Angamali (KL-1)	47	40	25	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Jun-2010	312.5	BOT	KMC-SREI (JV) [Guruvayoor
64.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissure Section	47	30	0				617	BOT	M/s KMC- CR16G Consortium
	Total		70	25				929.5		
Madhya Pradesh										
65.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOTIMP-1)	75.3	42	10	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Oct-2010	300.93	Annuity	Ramky-Era Shriram Consortium
66.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-8)	26	44	3.96	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2010	203.43	ADB	Ssangyong Engineering Const co.
67.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	24.6	Apr-2006	Oct-2006	Dec-2010	251.03	ADB	Ssangyong Engineering Const co.
68.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	26.22	Oct-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	407.6	Annuity	Sadbhav- SREI (JV)
69.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	21.52	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	May-2010	225	ADB	IJM Corporation
70.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	14.7	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2010	151.3	ADB	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.
71.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADS-II/C-9)	26	54.7	21.5	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2010	229.91	ADB	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.
72.	Sagar Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	26	42	42	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2009	206.96	ADB	B.Seenaih & Co. (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
73.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2010	263.17	Annuity	Navabharat-Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Malaxmi)
	Total		423.525	204.5				2239.33		
Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan[9]										
74.	Dholpur-Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ MP/1	3	10	0	Sep-2007	Sep-2010	Mar-2011	232.45	NHAI	PNC-TRG (JV)
	Total		10	0				232.45		
Madhya Pradesh(68.5)/Uttar Pradesh(11.5)										
75.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	80	0	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2010	604	Annuity	DSC-Apollo consortium
	Total		80	0				604		
Maharashtra										
76.	Borkhedi-Jam(NS-22/MH)	7	27.4	25.7	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Mar-2010	110	NHAI	JSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	0	Agreement signed in October, 2009			1170.52	BOT	Oriental Structural Engineers
78.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	7	30	28.605	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2010	145	NHAI	Ideal Road Builders Pvt. Ltd.
79.	Butibori ROB(NS-29/MH)	7	1.8	0	Jun-2005	Dec-2006	Mar-2010	26	NHAI	JSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	7	29	0	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Jun-2009	145	NHAI	HSCL-SIPL (JV)
81.	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	7	30	28.27	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2010	144	NHAI	Ideal Road Builders Pvt. Ltd.
82.	Ketapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	7	22	6	May-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2011	117.4	NHAI	Devi Enterprises Ltd.
	Total		235.2	88.575				1857.92		
Punjab										
83.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	1A	44	0.15	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2009	229	NHAI	Bridge & Roof
	Total		44	0.15				229		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab[29]/Himachal Pradesh[11]										
84.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	40	29.45	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2010	284	NHAI	ITD Cementation (I) Ltd.
	Total		40	29.45				284		
Rajasthan										
85.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	25	15	May-2006	Nov-2005	Jun-2010	250.39	NHAI	ITD- Cemindia (JV)
86.	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	76	31	30.62	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2009	288.06	NHAI	Ranjit- Tarmal (JV)
87.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	0	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2010	281.31	NHAI	Hyundai eng. Cons. Co. Ltd.-M/s
	Total		57.4	45.62				819.76		
Tamil Nadu										
88.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	7	16.6	16.1	May-2005	Nov-2007	Dec-2009	92.54	NHAI	JSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	7	19.2	18.9	Sep-2001	Aug-2003	Dec-2009	82.49	NHAI	Bhageeratha Engg. Ltd.
90.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section(NS-41/TN)	7	39.51	39.23	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Jan-2010	323.38	NHAI	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects
91.	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	47	53.525	44.4	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Jan-2010	469.8	BOT	IVRCL Infrastructure Projects
92.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	7	427	35.31	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Feb-2010	507.49	NHAI	Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti
93.	Kanniakumari-Panagudi(NS-32)	7	30.6	6	Apr-2008	Apr-2010	Apr-2010	120	NHAI	Patel-KNR (JV)
	Total		202.135	159.94				1595.68		
Uttar Pradesh										
94.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	25	5.6	0	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Jun-2011	201.66	NHAI	Gammon India Ltd.
95.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	56A &B	22.85	14.87	Mar-2009	Aug-2010	Sep-2010	111.78	NHAI	NKG Infrastructure Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
96.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47	39	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	217	WB	Hindustan Construction Company
97.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36	25.5	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	193	WB	Hindustan Construction Company
98.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	0	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2010	600.24	Annuity	Gammon India Ltd. GIPL-ATSL
99.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	28	43.7	32	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	239	WB	B. Seenaiah (Projects)
100.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	11	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Dec-2010	227	WB	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.
101.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29	11	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Jun-2010	205	WB	Hindustan Construction Company
102.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.925	32.5	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Jun-2010	212	WB	Hindustan Construction Company
103.	Bara to Orai	2.25	62.8	51	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2009	465	Annuity	NCC-KMC Consortium
104.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	2.3	32.8	0	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Feb-2011	348.18	NHAI	JMC Projects Sadbhav
105.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	38	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2010	276.09	Annuity	Gaytri-IDFC Consortium
106.	Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3A)	25	16	15.3	Dec-2003	May-2005	Oct-2009	51.28	NHAI	Villayati Ram Mittal
107.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66	323	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Jun-2010	451.97	ADB	Sunway Construction Ltd.
108.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	23.6	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Dec-2010	340.68	ADB	IRCON International Ltd.
109.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15	13.61	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2010	158.06	ADB	Oriental Structural Engineers
110.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	28	41.115	26.6	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	227	WB	Simplex
111.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	20	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	242	WB	NCC-VEE (JV)
112.	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38	13.655	May-2006	Nov-2008	Sep-2010	198	ADB	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
113.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25.26	49.7	30.5	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2010	355.06	Annuity	Gayatri-IDFC Consortium
	Total		763.39	428.435				5319.98		
West Bengal										
114.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	9.564	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2010	221.82	NHAI	Italian Thai Dev Projects Co.
115.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	31	26	16.015	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Jun-2010	225	NHAI	IRCON International Ltd
	Total		58	25.579				446.82		
Grand Total			3878.045	1812.518	0	0	0	28450.48		

Tripartite Meeting

4138. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite meeting was held between the Union Government, State Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janshakti Manch recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The third round of tripartite talks between the representatives of the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) was held on August 11, 2009.

In the meeting, the following decisions were taken:

- (i) The proposal for establishment of a Hill Council under the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution would be dropped.
- (ii) It was agreed, in principle, to the repeal of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988. The repeal of the Act would be processed by the Government of West Bengal as soon as an alternative administrative setup/framework is finalized through mutual consultations and agreement between the State Government and GJM.

(iii) The Government would appoint an Interlocutor to carry forward the discussions held during the third round of tripartite talks.

(iv) The Central Government would send a team to Darjeeling to review the development works in the District.

(v) As an interim measure and to restore the democratic process, the elections to the Panchyats Samities, Gram Panchayats as well as Municipalities be allowed to be held.

(vi) It was agreed that the next tripartite meeting would be held on December 21, 2009 at Darjeeling.

A Central team visited the region from September 29 to October 2, 2009 to review the development in the Darjeeling Hill Area. The Government has appointed an interlocutor for the purpose of handling talks with all the stakeholders in this regard.

Technology for Mines

4139. DR. G. VIVEKANAND: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to adopt lay hold technology for opening of new mines/development of existing mines in the country;

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

(c) the time by which such proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The technology and investment required for exploration and mining varies for different minerals and areas. Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions, including choice of technology, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic judgements and commercial considerations. The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008 which enunciates policy measures in order to reduce impediments to investment and technology flows in the mining sector in India. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciates that mine development and mineral conservation as governed by the rules and regulations will be on sound scientific basis, with the regulatory agencies, viz. Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Directorates, closely interacting with R&D organisations, and scientific and professional bodies to ensure optimal Mining Plans. In addition, the Policy seeks to strengthen the indigenous industry for the manufacture of mining equipments and machinery.

[*Translation*]

Revision of Toll Tax

4140. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *Alias* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are considering to revise the rate of toll tax and fuel surcharge and introduce new

taxes on toll roads for the people using National Highways/Express Highways for transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage increase registered in the rate during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, Highway and Expressway-wise;

(c) the details of the number of times the rate of toll tax has been increased, the amount of increase and the reasons therefor alongwith the maximum number of times toll tax can be levied on a whole stretch of National Highway/Expressway; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the burden of high road tax/toll on the common man using such NH/Expressway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 provide for the revision of rates on annual basis based on the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and other economic factors. Rule 5 of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules 2008 provides for annual revision by 3% plus forty percent of the change in WPI on year to year basis and notified in the Gazette of India. The details of percentage increase registered in the rate during each of the last three years the current year, State-wise, Highway and Expressway-wise is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. The rule provide that the user fee is levied and collected in perpetuity and prescribe the rate of user fee to be levied per vehicle per trip. Discount rates are also prescribed for multiple journey to cross a toll plaza within the specified period. No new tax is proposed to be introduced for the users, outside the said rules.

(d) The user fee is generally not being charged from road users except in respect of projects taken up on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll basis or for completed four/six lane of national highways or in the event of crossing a bridge or a bypass or tunnel forming a part of such section of national highway. Further, no user fee is levied for the use of section of national highway permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by the slow moving vehicles like two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles where the service road or alternative road is not available.

Statement I*Revision of Toll Tax*

Sl.No.	Name of Section	State	WPI of WPI		% increase in rates							
			March 2005	2006-07	WPI	2007-08	WPI	2008-09	WPI	2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Ahmedabad - Vadodara Express Way	Gujarat	191	198.6	3.979	210.4	5.942	226	7.414	228.60	1.15	
2.	Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway	Delhi/Haryana				208.7		216.7	3.83	229.2	5.77	
3.	Jaipur - Kishangarh		191	198.6	3.979	210.4	5.942	226	7.414	227.3	0.58	
4.	Nelamangala - Tumkur	Karnataka	191	198.6	3.979	210.4	5.942	226	7.414	228.6	1.15	
5.	Satara - Kagal	Maharashtra	191	198.6	3.979	210.4	5.942	226	7.414	228.6	1.15	
6.	Tada - Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	191	195.5	2.356	210.4	7.621	226.7	7.747	228.6	0.84	
7.	Nandigama - Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh										
8.	Panipat Elevated Highway	Haryana						226.7		228.6	0.84	
9.	Thondapali - Jedcherla	Andhra Pradesh						226.7		228.6	0.84	
10.	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	Andhra Pradesh						226.7		228.6	0.84	
11.	Krishnagiri - Thopurghat	Tamil Nadu						226.7		228.6	0.84	
12.	Nammakal - Karur							226.7		228.6	0.84	
13.	Jawahar La! Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Maharashtra						226.7		228.6	0.84	
14.	Moradabad Bypass											
15.	Durg Bypass											
16.	Nandigama - Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	191	195.5	2.356	210.4	7.621	226.7	7.747	228.6	0.84	
17.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu						226.7		228.6	0.84	
18.	Gondal - Rajkot					209.8		226	7.722	228.6	1.15	
19.	Agra - Bharatpur							226.7		228.6	0.84	
20.	Bharatpur- Mahua							226.7		228.6	0.84	
21.	Jaipur - Mahua					210.4		226	7.414	228.6	1.15	
22.	Kondhali - Talegaon							226.7		228.6	0.84	
23.	Ambala - Zirakpur							215.7		233.9	8.44	
24.	Indore - Khalghat							215.7		233.9	8.44	
25.	Gurgaon-Kotputii - Jaipur							215.7		233.9	8.44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Surat-Dahisar							215.7		233.9	8.44
27.	Chennai-Tada							215.7		233.9	8.44
28.	Vijayawada-Chilakaluripet							215.7		233.9	8.44
29.	Panipat-Ambala-Jalandhar							215.7		233.9	8.44
30.	Vadodara-Bharuch							226.7		228.6	0.84
31.	Il Vevekanand Bridge	West Bengal									
								Category			
								Car	4		11.5
								Bus	2		9.8
								LGV	1.4		9.9
								Truck	1.7		9.8
								MAV	2.1		10.5
32.	All Public funded projects Under new rules.										5.16

Statement II*Detail of increase in rate of fee (in rupees)*

Sl.No.	Year	Car	LCV	Truck/Bus	MAV>2 axle	EME/ HCM	No. of times the rates increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway				NE 1		5 times
	2009-10	72	127	254	543		
	2008-09	72	126	253	542		
	Amount increase	0	1	1	1		
	2007-08	67	117	235	503		
	Increase 2008-09	5	9	18	39		
	2006-07	63	111	222	475		
	Increase 2007-08	4	6	13	28		
2.	Agra - Bharatpur						1 time
	2009-10	31	54	108	174	232	
	2008-09	31	54	107	173	230	
	Amount increase	0	0	1	1	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Ambala - Zirakpur						2 times
	2009-10	25	44	87	141	187	
	2008-09	23	40	81	130	173	
	Amount increase	2	4	6	11	14	
	2007-08	20	40	75	120	165	
	Increase 2008-09	3	0	6	10	8	
4.	Bharatpur - Mahua (Plaza at Km 64.57)						1 time
	2009-10	10	20	45	70		
	2008-09	10	20	45	70		
	Amount increase	0	0	0	0		
	Bharatpur - Mahua (Plaza at Km 98.50)						1 time
	2009-10	25	45	90	150		
	2008-09	25	45	90	145		
	Amount increase	0	0	0	5		
5.	Delhi - Gurgaon section on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 19.00)						2 times
	2009-10	12	18	36	36		
	2008-09	11	17	34	34		
	Amount increase	1	1	2	2		
	2007-08	11	16	33	33		
	Increase 2008-09	0	1	1	1		
	Delhi - Gurgaon section on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 24.00)						
	2009-10	18	26	54	54		
	2008-09	17	25	51	51		
	Amount increase	1	1	3	3		
	2007-08	16	24	49	49		
	Increase 2008-09	1	1	2	2		
	Delhi - Gurgaon section on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 42.00)						
	2009-10	23	34	68	68		
	2008-09	21	32	64	64		
	Amount increase	2	2	4	4		
	2007-08	21	31	62	62		
	Increase 2008-09	0	1	2	2		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Thondapalli Jhatcherla						1 time
	2009-10	40	71	141	227		
	2008-09	40	70	140	225		
	Amount increase	0	1	1	2		
7.	Gurgaon - Jaipur on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 115.00)						1 time
	2009-10	85	149	299	480		
	2008-09	79	138	275	442		
	Amount increase	6	11	24	38		
	Gurgaon - Jaipur on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 211.00)						1 time
	2009-10	41	72		143	230	
	2008-09	38	66		132	212	
	Amount increase	3	6		11	18	
	Gurgaon - Jaipur on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 13.20 of Bypass)						1 time
	2009-10	35	60		120	193	
	2008-09	32	56		111	178	
	Amount increase	3	4		9	15	
8.	Indore - Kolaghat section						
	2009-10	55	97	193	311	414	1 time
	2008-09	51	89	178	286	382	
	Amount increase	4	8	15	25	32	
9.	Jaipur - Mahua on NH 11 (Plaza at Km 156.60)						2 times
	2009-10	40	70	135	220		
	2008-09	40	65	135	215		
	Amount increase	0	5	0	5		
	2007-08	35	65	125	200		
	Increase 2008-09	5	0	10	15		
10.	Jhatcherla - Kotakatta on NH 7						1 time
	2009-10	39	68	136	218		
	2008-09	38	67	135	216		
	Amount increase	1	1	1	2		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jaipur - Kishangarh						5 times
	2009-10	65	110	225	360	480	
	2008-09	65	110	220	355	475	
	Amount increase	0	0	5	5	5	
	2007-08	60	105	205	330	440	
	Increase 2008-09	5	5	15	25	35	
	2006-07	55	95	195	310	415	
	Increase 2007-08	5	10	10	20	25	
	2005-06	55	95	185	300	400	
	Increase 2006-07	0	0	10	10	15	
12.	Kondhali - Talegaon on NH 6						1 time
	2009-10	35	60	120	195	260	
	2008-09	35	60	120	190	255	
	Amount increase	0	0	0	5		
13.	Krishnagiri - Thopurghat on NH 7						1 time
	2009-10	48	85	169	272		
	2008-09	48	84	168	269		
	Amount increase	0	1	1	3		
14.	Namakkal - Karur of NH 7						1 time
	2009-10	29	50	101	162		
	2008-09	29	50	100	161		
	Amount increase	0	0	1	1		
15.	Neelamangala - Tumkur on NH 4						6 times
	Increase 2009-10	1	1	1			
	Increase 2008-09	1	2	5			
	Increase 2007-08	1	2	4			
	Increase 2006-07	1	2	4			
	Increase 2005-06	1	2	3			
16.	Panipat - Jalandhar NH 1 (Plaza at Km 146.40)						1 time
	2009-10	78	137	274	441		
	2008-09	72	126	253	406		
	Amount increase	6	11	21	35		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Panipat - Jalandhar NH 1 (Plaza at Km 212.00)						1 time
	2009-10	47	82	164	264		
	2008-09	43	76	152	244		
	Amount increase	4	6	12	20		
	Panipat - Jalandhar NH 1 (Plaza at Km 328.050)						1 time
	2009-10	82	143	287	461		
	2008-09	76	132	265	425		
	Amount increase	6	11	22	36		
17.	Panipat Elevated Highway on NH 1.						1 time
	2009-10	20	30	60	60		
	2008-09	20	30	60	60		
	Amount increase	0	0	0	0		
18.	Rajkot - Gondal on NH 8 B						2 times
	2009-10	45	80	165	265		
	2008-09	45	80	160	260		
	Amount increase 2009-10	0	0	5	5		
	2007-08	45	75	150	240		
	Increase 2008-09	0	5	10	20		
19.	2009-10	94	165	330			
	2008-09	93	163	326			
	Amount increase	1	2	4			
20	Surat - Dahisar on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 297.30)						1 time
	2009-10	39	69	138	221		
	2008-09	36	63	127	204		
	Amount increase	3	6	11	17		
	Surat - Dahisar on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 356.20)						1 time
	2009-10	45	78	157	252		
	2008-09	41	72	145	233		
	Amount increase	4	6	12	19		
	Surat - Dahisar on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 420.30)						1 time
	2009-10	41	72	143	230		
	2008-09	38	66	132	212		
	Amount increase	3	6	11	18		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Surat - Dahisar on NH 8 (Plaza at Km 470.00)						1 time
	2009-10	45	78	157	252		
	2008-09	41	72	145	233		
	Amount increase	4	6	12	19		
21.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet on NH 45						1 time
	2009-10	51	89	178	285		
	2008-09	50	88	176	283		
	Amount increase	1	1	2	2		
22.	Tada - Chennai						1 time
	2009-10	31	54	108	174		
	2008-09	28	50	100	160		
	Amount increase	3	4	8	14		
23.	Vadodara - Bharuch section on NH 8						1 time
	2009-10	60	105	205	335		
	2008-09	55	100	200	325		
	Amount increase	5	5	5	10		
24.	Vijaywada - Chilikalurepet on NH 5						1 time
	2009-10	59	103	206	330		
	2008-09	54	95	190	305		
	Amount increase	5	8		16	25	
25.	II Vivekanand Bridge NH 2						2 times
		Car	Bus	LCV	Truck	EMEI HCM1 MAV>2 axle	
	2009-10	29	56	78	134	158	
	2008-09	26	51	71	122	143	
	Amount increase	3	5	7	12	15	
	2007-08	25	5	70	120	140	
	Increase 2008-09	1	46	1	2	3	
	Moradabad Bypass T P 1			NH 24			8 times
	Increase 2009-10	0	5	5	5		
	Increase 2008-09	0	0	0	5		
	Increase 2007-08	0	0	5	0		
	Increase 2006-07	0	0	0	5		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Moradabad Bypass T P 2				NH 24		
	Increase 2009-10	5	0	5	5		
	Increase 2008-09	0	0	0	0		
	Increase 2007-08	0	5	0	5		
	Increase 2006-07	0	0	5	0		
	PUBLIC FUNDED (Under new rule of 2008)						
26.	Tundla - Shikohabad	NH 2					1 time
		Car	LCV	Truck/Bus	EME/ HCMI MAV>2 axle	oversized	
	2009-10	25	35	75	120	145	
	2008-09	20	35	75	115	140	
	Amount increase	5	0	0	5	5	
27.	Bhainti - Fatehpur	NH 2					1 time
	2009-10	60	95	195	295	380	
	2008-09	55	90	180	270	350	
	Amount increase	5	5	15	25	30	
28.	Palanpur - Aburoad NH 14						1 time
	2009-10	30	50	110	170	210	
	2008-09	30	50	105	165	200	
	Amount increase	0	0	5	5	10	
29.	Aburoad - Pindwara NH 14						1 time
	2009-10	35	55	110	175	215	
	2008-09	30	50	105	165	205	
	Amount increase	5	5	5	10	10	
30.	Chittorgarh - Bichore NH 76						1 time
	2009-10	65	100	205	310	400	
	2008-09	60	95	190	290	370	
	Amount increase	5	5	15	20	30	
31.	Bichore - Bijoliya NH 76						1 time
	2009-10	40	60	130	205	250	
	2008-09	35	60	125	195	240	
	Amount increase	5	0	5	10	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Bijoliya - Kota NH 76						1 time
	2009-10	40	60	130	205	250	
	2008-09	35	60	125	195	235	
	Amount increase	5	0	5	10	15	
33.	Gadawali River - Raji MP Border NH 76						1 time
	2009-10	50	80	165	255	310	
	2008-09	45	75	155	245	295	
	Amount increase	5	5	10	10	15	
34.	Raj/MP Border - Shivpuri Bypass on NH 76						1 time
	2009-10	65	100	210	320	410	
	2008-09	60	95	195	300	380	
	Amount increase	5	5	15	20	30	
35.	Lucknow - Kanpur NH 25						1 time
	2009-10	35	55	115	180	220	
	2008-09	35	55	110	175	210	
	Amount increase	0	0	5	5	10	
36.	Adloor Yellareddy - Gundla Ponchampalli NH 7						1 time
	2009-10	80	130	270	420	520	
	2008-09	75	125	255	395	490	
	Amount increase	5	5	15	25	30	
37.	Pindwara - Jaswantpur		NH76				1 time
	2009-10	40	65	140	215	265	
	2008-09	40	65	130	205	250	
	Amount increase	0	0	10	10	15	

*[English]***Consumption of Pulses**

4141. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita consumption of pulses in the country during each of the last three years, Statewise;

(b) whether the per capita consumption of pulses is consistently decreasing due to less production of pulses in the country; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government to increase the annual production of pulses 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) The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) does not compile quantity of consumption of pulses for its annual rounds. The State wise details of per capita value of consumption of pulses in the country during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement. At all India level the monthly per capita consumption in terms of value for rural areas has increased from Rs. 17.91 during 2004-05 to Rs. 22.67 during 2006-07. For urban area the monthly per capita consumption during the above period has increased from Rs. 23.62 to Rs. 30.06.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of pulses in the country, the Government of India is implementing an Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) from 1.4.2004 in 14 major pulse growing States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government is also implementing the National Food Security Mission since 2007-08 which, inter alia, aims to increase the production of pulses by 2 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan, *i.e.*, by 2011-12 through increase of area and enhancement of productivity in the targeted districts in the country.

Statement

State-wise monthly per capita value of consumption of pulses

States	Monthly per capita value of consumption of pulses (in Rs.)					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	19.36	22.92	23.63	29.87	25.99	32.48
Assam	18.25	23.80	19.98	27.15	19.17	28.83
Bihar	16.43	22.97	15.56	18.57	16.95	23.67
Chhattisgarh	14.30	24.97	14.43	31.08	18.11	26.73
Gujarat	20.56	26.18	26.78	27.39	31.57	33.55
Haryana	16.18	17.75	14.85	22.30	21.58	26.00
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	35.14	25.32	48.12	25.62
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	23.40	25.32	26.30	25.62
Jharkhand	13.92	24.75	13.92	22.93	15.01	24.68
Karnataka	19.37	24.71	19.24	24.33	23.35	29.90
Kerala	17.81	19.79	17.43	18.74	20.54	22.81
Madhya Pradesh	17.50	22.34	19.79	24.59	21.50	30.75
Maharashtra	22.44	26.69	27.02	30.26	32.11	36.35
Orissa	11.63	19.28	11.73	21.21	13.56	23.26
Punjab	22.88	25.30	24.51	26.66	31.52	35.72
Rajasthan	11.54	13.20	15.42	18.14	18.48	20.95
Tamil Nadu	22.81	29.47	26.62	30.44	29.84	34.71
Uttar Pradesh	20.41	23.02	22.15	24.46	24.39	26.72
West Bengal	11.92	17.76	13.47	18.56	15.55	23.23
All India	17.91	23.62	20.02	25.57	22.67	30.06

Disaster Proof Certification

4142. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to certify all public projects disaster proof complaint;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any monitoring mechanism to implement the guidelines in this regard effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Finance, Government of India in order to address the disaster management concerns has revised the format for both Plan and Non-Plan project proposals for consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) to include disaster prevention and mitigation measures that would need to be addressed while framing the project proposals. The additional information to be incorporated in a project proposal *Inter alia*, include compliance with the guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority, risk analysis, structural & non-structural mitigation measures, compliance with National Building Code 2005 and inclusion of cost for disaster mitigation etc. All the project authorities have been advised to attach a self certification regarding the correctness of the responses to these issues. No project will be approved without properly addressing disaster management concerns.

Extension of Help to Drought Prone Area

4143. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras extend help to the States to fight drought like situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The ICAR along with State Agricultural Universities have developed number of technologies for management of drought. These include: short duration drought tolerant varieties in major rainfed crops like sorghum, pearl millet, pulses and oilseeds. In addition, a number of in-situ moisture conservation practices have also been developed suitable to different locations of the country. Water harvesting and recycling systems are standardized for giving supplemental irrigation and recharge of ground water. ICAR is regularly organizing training programmes on drought management to the state agriculture, horticulture and rural development officers including subject matter specialists and district level officers on dryland agriculture and watershed management which covers all techniques of drought management. ICAR through its network of Institutions, State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras is giving contingency planning and agro-advisories through electronic media and print media. These organizations are also demonstrating technologies through On-Farm Research (OFR), Front Line Demonstrations (FLD) and Operational Research Projects CORP) on farmer's fields.

Smart Card Based Licence System

4144. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to implement smart card based licence system for uniformity and inter-operability of driving licences across the country;

(b) if so, the response of the States thereon, State-wise;

(c) the target date, if any, fixed therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp the National permit system for seamless movement of goods and tourist vehicles across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for its expeditious implementation, State-wise alongwith the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The Central Government has already notified the standards to be followed for issuance of smart card based Driving Licences (DL) to have a uniform system across the country. The State Governments themselves are required to notify the date of implementation of the smart card system keeping in view their state of preparedness.

(d) to (f) National Permit system is applicable only for goods vehicles. A Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Road Transport and Highways) has been constituted to look into the issue of streamlining the National Permit system in the country. Since taxation on motor vehicles is a State subject as per Constitution of India, the matter involves endorsement by the Transport Development Council/State Governments. As such, no definite timeframe for any final decision in this regard could be envisaged at this stage.

Development of NHs

4145. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop National Highways in various States in view of the Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including improving the connectivity on the Delhi-Agra National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up based on traffic needs, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Some works have already been taken up on National Highways Nos. 1, 2, 10 & 24 in Delhi/adjointing states, which when completed would facilitate in improving traffic flow during Common Wealth Games 2010. On NH-2 (Delhi-Agra), the work of Badarpur Elevated Highway is under progress, which on completion, would help in improving the traffic flow during the Games.

Upgradation of NRC

4146. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Assam has initiated steps for updating of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 on the basis of the relevant records. The Central Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 3.02 crore to the Government of Assam for computerization of the relevant records.

The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 has been amended vide notification dated 9th November, 2009 specifying manner of preparation of National Register of Citizens in the state of Assam based on relevant records. This would enable taking up the process of updating NRC in Assam.

Agriculture Yield

4147. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in agricultural yield has not been commensurate with the increased allocation made for agricultural loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Increase in agricultural yield depends on several factors including availability of agricultural loan. However, studies conducted by different agencies in the country including National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has revealed that the agricultural yields and agricultural loan in the country has been increasing in the recent years. The production of major crops during the last three years and ground level credit flow for agriculture during the last three years are as under:-

Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Prod.	Growth rate (%)	Prod.	Growth rate (%)	Prod.	Growth rate (%)
Foodgrains production (Million tonnes)	217.3	4.17	230.8	6.21	233.9*	1.34
Credit flow (Amt. Rs. Crore)	229,400	27.1	254,658	11.01	287,149**	12.76

*Fourth advance estimates

**Provisional

(Foodgrains production includes production of major crops, viz., rice, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses)

It may be seen from the above that the growth rate of production of foodgrains was 4.17%, 6.21% and 1.3% during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively; whereas the growth rate in credit flow was 27.10%, 11.01% and 12.76% during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

Crime by Foreigners

4148. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners have been reported to be involved in various crimes including heinous crimes in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of foreigners arrested and convicted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, genderwise and nationality-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to verify the credentials of foreigners before granting them visa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by the foreign nationals cannot be ruled out. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview

of the State Governments and police stations concerned. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Before grant of visa, the credentials of the foreign nationals are checked by the Missions/Posts with reference to the negative list issued from time to time.

Bills on Special Economic Zones

4149. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared Bills relating to Special Economic Zones received from various States including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such bills has been sent back for reconsideration by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A statement of State Bills relating to Special Economic Zones received from the various States is attached.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Legislation	Present Status: Finalized/Pending
1	2	3
1.	The Gujarat Special Economic Zone Bill, 2004.	Assent of the President was conveyed to the State Government on 29.3.2004

1	2	3
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zones Bills, 2005	The Bill is under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries concerned.
3.	The Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Bill, 2006	Approval of the Government of India to the introduction of the Bill in the State Legislature was conveyed on 25.4.2008.
4.	The Jharkhand Economic Zone Bill, 2007.	The Bill has been returned to the State Government on 20.7.2009, in pursuance of a policy decision.

Hill Transport Facility

4150. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount in respect of Hill Transport facility to be paid to the State of Arunachal Pradesh is pending against the Food Corporation of India (PCI) despite several court rulings in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount to be paid by FCI;

(c) whether the Public Distribution System in the State is not functioning properly, particularly in the border areas;

(d) if so, whether a regional office has been opened at Itanagar exclusively to monitor and streamline PDS in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for strengthening PDS in the State and providing adequate quantity of foodgrains for distribution to Above Poverty Line and Below Poverty Line families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has already directed FCI to release the admissible amount of Rs. 39.38 crores as Hill Transport subsidy for the period from April, 2004 to March, 2007 after adjustment of the recoveries due from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) to (e) From FCI godowns, lifting of foodgrains by State Government under TPDS/OWS is as under:-

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat		Rice	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
2006-07	0.81	0.55	38.19	31.53
2007-08	0.65	0.42	38.19	35.96
2008-09	0.35	0.32	35.42	35.00
2009-10*	0.23	0.17	18.81	18.74

*Upto September.

It shows that PDS is functioning in the State as State Government has lifted its allocation from FCI godowns for distribution of wheat and rice to card holders. A Regional Office of Food Corporation of India exclusively for Arunachal Pradesh has been established at Itanagar for efficient functioning of FCI operations in the State.

(f) State/UT Governments have been advised to take measures such as strengthening of monitoring and vigilance system, ensuring increased transparency, making use of Informative Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations to improve the functioning of the TPDS. Allocations of foodgrains to States and UTs under TPDS are made for Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually indentified and ration card issued by each State/UT Government, whichever is less. While the

allocations of foodgrains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 kg. per family per month, the allocations for APL category are made depending upon availability of stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake. However, allocation of foodgrains to Arunachal Pradesh under APL are made @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted number of APL families.

[Translation]

Subsidy under PDS

4151. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

(Rs. in crore)

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

(a) the subsidy provided on foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the percentage by which it has increased during the said period; and

(c) the quantity of subsidised foodgrains released from the Central pool 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) and (b) Food subsidy equal to difference between economic cost of foodgrains and Central Issue Price is released to the Food Corporation of India and State Governments undertaking decentralised procurement Scheme for the subsidised foodgrains distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Scheme (OWS), etc. The total food subsidy released during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	Subsidy released	Percentage increase over the preceding year
2006-07	23828	-
2007-08	31260	31.19
2008-09	43668	39.69
2009-10 (upto 10.12.2009)	46380	6.21

(c) Statements-I and II showing State-wise quantity of foodgrains lifted from the Central Pool under TPDS and OWS during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are enclosed.

Statement I

Offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under TPDS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Foodgrains lifted			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Sep., 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3209.074	3637.950	3532.766	2229.924
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.378	76.009	91.058	57.914
3.	Assam	1511.916	1395.794	1400.842	821.537
4.	Bihar	1024.178	1625.366	1529.022	1238.554
5.	Chhattisgarh	867.483	780.621	805.755	559.764
6.	Delhi	547.630	701.589	561.815	338.910
7.	Goa	27.010	29.860	33.958	27.123
8.	Gujarat	862.190	882.491	856.966	549.748
9.	Haryana	310.349	316.172	387.616	256.238

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	370.496	456.065	460.401	275.397
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	659.255	746.053	770.282	497.386
12.	Jharkhand	741.150	827.148	883.363	601.912
13.	Karnataka	2085.051	1905.704	1951.272	1210.064
14.	Kerala	1026.108	1150.792	1120.931	739.655
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1790.229	1754.732	1985.462	1580.537
16.	Maharashtra	2505.910	2399.358	2706.938	2156.397
17.	Manipur	78.366	101.145	98.038	79.008
18.	Meghalaya	115.682	134.759	145.733	85.628
19.	Mizoram	69.044	85.112	75.298	45.554
20.	Nagaland	147.673	131.102	139.044	79.424
21.	Orissa	1248.271	1627.519	1826.342	1260.87
22.	Punjab	150.267	159.181	505.338	557.587
23.	Rajasthan	1025.874	1143.286	1280.799	1049.806
24.	Sikkim	44.188	46.349	44.599	26.304
25.	Tamil Nadu	3439.406	3712.624	3806.151	2639.897
26.	Tripura	225.340	249.934	268.012	154.166
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4499.145	4215.770	4255.337	3941.002
28.	Uttarakhand	284.429	284.050	308.118	225.284
29.	West Bengal	2398.665	2652.009	2718.517	1905.307
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.130	18.066	16.379	9.648
31.	Chandigarh	0.280	4.383	3.510	14.695
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.440	10.449	8.088	2.973
33.	Daman and Diu	1.080	0.699	0.423	1.137
34.	Lakshadweep	3.230	5.363	3.703	1.145
35.	Puducherry	18.540	22.676	18.928	16.418
	Total	31369.457	33290.180	34600.804	25236.913

Statement II*Offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under Welfare Schemes*

(Quantity in '000' tones)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Foodgrains lifted			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Sep., 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	608.35	310.97	325.67	122.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.23	10.04	1.79	0.85
3.	Assam	283.03	168.29	49.69	36.41
4.	Bihar	234.08	166.82	161.42	103.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	105.71	153.17	64.43	9.741
6.	Delhi	16.46	16.47	15.90	8.34
7.	Goa	0.93	1.19	1.37	1.32
8.	Gujarat	140.71	148.07	169.70	70.53
9.	Haryana	55.77	50.40	26.34	16.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34.28	27.09	28.77	14.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.19	25.57	22.91	16.80
12.	Jharkhand	118.40	73.06	75.01	42.75
13.	Karnataka	508.47	277.25	174.95	92.69
14.	Kerala	39.19	114.85	70.31	41.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	360.11	292.19	285.19	148.80
16.	Maharashtra	364.80	356.23	272.12	149.691
17.	Manipur	13.23	9.79	4.85	6.26
18.	Meghalaya	29.08	17.72	13.53	10.56
19.	Mizoram	7.68	4.68	5.01	2.53
20.	Nagaland	39.84	19.11	24.30	12.63
21.	Orissa	317.90	217.54	250.65	124.98
22.	Punjab	60.73	62.41	50.83	19.14
23.	Rajasthan	395.95	360.52	146.45	77.46
24.	Sikkim	2.32	2.73	2.44	1.49
25.	Tamil Nadu	473.24	229.60	191.48	90.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	26.26	18.98	17.03	2.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	389.83	467.82	442.00	232.70
28.	Uttarakhand	47.51	45.41	23.04	9.64
29.	West Bengal	274.23	172.01	168.69	79.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.53	1.82	1.20	0.50
31.	Chandigarh	0.51	2.03	1.15	0.27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.02
33.	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.06
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1.36	0.96	2.15	0.63
Total		4984.13	3825.09	3090.51	1547.85

[English]

Farmers Indebtedness

4152. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations made by the Radhakrishnan Expert Group on farmers indebtedness and the Hanumantha Rao Committee on recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to implement the recommendations made in the said report?

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) Based on the recommendations made by the Expert Group on Agriculture Indebtedness (Chairman: Prof. R. Radhakrishna), the period for implementation of the non-credit components of the Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (Prime Minister's Relief Package) has been extended by two more years.

Besides, the Government has already implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 for providing debt waiver and debt relief to the farmers. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has initiated measures for implementation of the recommendations pertaining to them.

The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan along with its fifth and final Report, also submitted a "Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers" on 4.10.2006. Based on the "Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers" submitted by the NCF and after consulting the States, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. Many of the provisions contained in the NPF, 2007 are already under implementation by various Central Ministries and Departments and by the State Governments, through several on-going schemes/programmes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation finalized a Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF, 2007 and the same was circulated in October, 2008 to all the State Governments particularly with respect to the items falling within the purview of the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, for necessary action. A regular monitoring mechanism has also been put in place to oversee the progress of implementation of NPF 2007.

International NGOs

4153. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have received funds from foreign countries;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to regulate the functioning of such NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There is no definition or classification of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Apple Production

4154. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for the promotion and improvement of apple production/productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fund allocated/released for this purpose 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) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz., Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, J&K and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) to harness the potential of horticulture of the region by increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops including apples. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided for an area expansion, establishment of nurseries for raising quality planting material, protected cultivation, rejuvenation of senile orchards, integrated nutrient and integrated water management, pest management, creation of water sources, etc.

(c) The major apple growing states are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Funds allocated/released during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Funds allocation/released for improvement of production and productivity of horticultural crops including apple to the apple growing states under Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 7th Dec. 2009)
Jammu and Kashmir	2933.00	2000.00	1815.00	1000.00
Himachal Pradesh	4000.00	2400.00	2100.00	1300.00
Uttarakhand	4000.00	2839.94	2000.00	700.00
Himachal Pradesh	1612.90	2830.00	1765.00	1492.00
Nagaland	2356.00	2500.00	2450.00	2011.50

National Security Commission

4155. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a National Security Commission to prepare a panel of police officers to virtually insulate the force from political interference;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions from various State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Central Government has constituted a Committee on National Security & Central Police Personnel Welfare on 2.01.2007 under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister to prepare panels for appointment of Chiefs of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Analyzing Census Data

4156. SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed district-wise data relating to the Economic, Fertility and other details pertaining to the Census 2001 have been released;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employment data under all the specified industrial categories under Primary Census Abstracts have been compiled and released for the Census 2001;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government Registrar General of India (RGI) has any proposal to derive district-wise Infant Mortality Rate and life expectancy details from fertility tables; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, The basic data on various demographic and socio-

economic parameters viz., age, sex, SC/ST status, literacy, religion, mother tongues/languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. collected in Census 2001 have been released as per Tabulation Plan 2001.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The employment data under all the specified industrial categories under Primary Census Abstract is not collected in Census. However, the data on persons engaged in various economic activities categorized as main and marginal workers has been compiled and tabulated as per Tabulation Plan 2001. The detailed data by industrial categories as per National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998 has been released in the following tables in 2001 Census:

Table No.	Title
B-4	Main workers classified by age, industrial category and sex
B-4 SC	Main workers classified by age, industrial category and sex for Scheduled Castes
B-4 ST	Main workers classified by age, Industrial category and sex for Scheduled Tribes
B-6	Marginal workers classified by age, industrial category and sex
B-6 SC	Marginal workers classified by age, industrial category and sex for Scheduled Castes
B-6 ST	Marginal workers classified by age, industrial category and sex for Scheduled Tribes
B-18	Industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and by Division, Group and class
B-18 SC	Industrial classification of Scheduled Caste main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and by Division, Group and class for Scheduled Castes
B-18 ST	Industrial classification of Scheduled Tribe main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and by Division, Group and class for Scheduled Tribes

The India level tables can be assessed at <http://www/censusindia.gov.in>.

(e) and (f) The Central Government has approved the conduct of Annual Health Survey (AHS) to be implemented in eight (8) Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Assam. The survey has been envisaged at the best of National Population Commission, PMO and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators including infant mortality rate and life expectancy at the district level. The field work of the survey is to commence in the first quarter of 2010.

[Translation]

Census Data

4157. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether details relating to linguistic socio-economic, religious composition of the country is collected during the decennial population census and cartographic depiction of such Census statistics prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time by which Census data gathering process would commence in the country; and

(c) the details of religion-wise data in the country as per the census data of 2001, State-wise alongwith the percentage increase registered thereon as compared to the earlier census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Madam. In the decennial Population Census, data on various demographic and socio-economic parameters viz., age, sex, SC/ST status, literacy, religion, mother tongue/ languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. are collected. The cartographic depiction of data collected through Census is prepared in the form of thematic maps and released in Census Atlas.

(b) The next Population Census will be conducted during February 9-28, 2011 with 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2011 as reference data.

(c) A Statement giving religion-wise data by States/ UTs in the country as per Censuses 1991 & 2001 is enclosed.

Statement

Population by religious communities, census 1991 and 2001

India and States

India/State	Religious Community								
	Hindus			Muslims			Christian		
	1991	2001	% increase	1991	2001	% increase	1991	2001	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	687,646,721	827,578,868		101,596,057	138,188,240		19,640,284	24,080,016	
INDIA (Excluding J&K)	687,646,721	824,573,519	19.9	101,596,057	131,395,000	29.3	19,640,284	24,059,717	22.5
Jammu and Kashmir	*	3,005,349	-	*	6,793,240	-	*	20299	-
Himachal Pradesh	4,958,560	5,800,222	17.0	89,134	119,512	34.1	4,435	7,687	73.3
Punjab	6,989,226	8,997,942	28.7	239,401	382,045	59.6	225,163	292,800	30.0
Chandigarh	486,895	707,978	45.4	17,477	35,548	103.4	5,030	7,627	51.6
Uttaranchal	6,124,509	7,212,260	17.8	705,298	1,012,141	43.5	21,504	27,116	26.1
Haryana	14,686,512	18,655,925	27.0	763,775	1,222,916	60.1	15,699	27,185	73.2
Delhi	7,882,164	11,358,049	44.1	889,641	1,623,520	82.5	83,152	130,319	26.7
Rajasthan	39,201,099	50,151,452	27.9	3,525,339	4,788,227	35.8	47,989	72,660	51.4
Uttar Pradesh	107,588,320	133,979,263	24.5	23,404,386	30,740,158	31.3	178,071	212,578	19.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	54,340,553	69,076,919	27.1	10,128,120	13,722,048	35.5	30,970	53,137	71.6
Sikkim	27,881	329,548	18.6	3,849	7,693	99.9	13,413	36,115	169.3
Arunachal Pradesh	320,212	379,935	18.7	11,922	20,675	73.4	89,013	205,548	130.9
Nagaland	22,473	153,162	25.1	20,642	35,005	69.6	1,057,940	1,790,349	69.2
Manipur	1,059,470	996,894	-5.9	133,535	190,939	43.0	626,669	737,578	17.7
Mizoram	34,788	31,562	-9.3	4,538	10,099	122.5	591,342	772,809	30.7
Tripura	2,384,934	2,739,310	14.9	196,495	254,442	29.5	46,472	102,489	120.5
Meghalaya	260,306	307,822	18.3	61,462	99,169	61.4	1,146,092	1,628,986	42.1
Assam	15,047,293	17,296,455	14.9	6,373,204	8,240,611	29.3	744,367	986,589	32.5
West Bengal	50,866,624	58,104,835	14.2	16,075,836	20,240,543	25.9	383,477	515,150	34.3
Jharkhand	16,852,864	18,475,681	9.6	2,659,865	3,731,308	40.3	812,747	1,093,382	34.5
Orissa	29,971,257	34,726,129	15.9	577,775	761,985	31.9	666,220	897,861	34.8
Chhattisgarh	16,817,294	19,729,670	17.3	299,673	409,615	36.7	302,637	401,035	32.5
Madhya Pradesh	44,595,604	55,004,675	23.3	2,983,127	3,841,449	28.8	123,961	170,381	37.4
Gujarat	36,964,228	45,143,074	22.1	3,606,920	4,592,854	27.3	181,753	284,092	56.3
Daman and Diu	89,153	141,901	59.2	9,048	12,281	35.7	2,904	3,362	15.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	132,213	206,203	56.0	3,341	6,524	95.3	2,092	6,058	189.6
Maharashtra	64,033,213	77,859,385	21.6	7,628,755	10,270,485	34.6	885,030	1,058,313	19.6
Andhra Pradesh	59,281,950	67,836,651	14.4	5,923,954	6,986,856	17.9	1,216,348	1,181,917	-2.8
Karnataka	38,432,027	44,321,279	15.3	5,234,023	6,463,127	23.5	859,478	1,009,164	17.4
Goa	756,621	886,551	17.2	61,455	92,210	50.0	349,225	359,568	3.0
Lakshadweep	2,337	2,221	-5.0	48,765	5-7.903	18.7	598	509	-14.9
Kerala	16,668,587	17,883,449	7.3	6,788,364	7,863,842	15.8	5,621,510	6,057,427	7.8
Tamil Nadu	49,532,052	54,985,079	11.0	3,052,717	470,647	13.7	3,179,410	3,785,060	19.0
Puducherry	695,981	845,449	21.5	52,867	59,358	12.3	58,362	67,688	16.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	189,521	246,589	30.1	21,354	29,265	37.0	67,211	77,178	14.8

Note: 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the Jurisdiction in 2001 Census.

*No Census conducted

*Population by Religious Communities, Census 1991 and 2001**India and States*

India/State	Religious Community											
	Sikhs			Buddhists			Jains			Others		
	1991	2001	% increase	1991	2001	% increase	1991	2001	% increase	1991	2001	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	16,259,744	19,215,730		6,387,500	7,955,207		3,352,706	4,225,053		3,269,355	6,639,626	
INDIA (Excluding J&K)	16,259,744	19,008,576	16.9	6,387,500	7,841,420	22.8	3,352,706	4,222,535	25.9	3,269,355	6,639,529	103.1
Jammu and Kashmir	*	207154	-	*	113787	-	*	2518	-	*	97	-
Himachal Pradesh	52,050	72,355	39.0	64081	75859	18.4	1206	1408	16.7	211	425	101.4
Punjab	12,767,697	14,592,387	14.3	24,930	41,487	66.4	20,763	39,276	89.2	883	8,594	873.3
Chandigarh	130,288	145,175	11.4	699	1,332	90.6	1,531	2,592	69.3	40	257	542.5
Uttarakhand	176,758	212,025	20.0	12,850	12,434	-3.2	7,870	9,249	17.5	1,195	770	-35.6
Haryana	956,836	1,170,662	22.3	2,058	7,140	246.9	35,296	57,167	62.0	156	1,255	704.5
Delhi	455,657	555,602	21.9	13,906	23,705	70.5	94,672	155,122	63.9	936	2,174	132.3
Rajasthan	649,174	818,420	26.1	4,467	10,335	131.4	562,806	650,493	15.6	1,191	5,253	341.1
Uttar Pradesh	499,017	678,059	35.9	208,583	302,031	44.8	168,389	207,111	23.0	7,197	9,281	29.0
Bihar	12,454	20,780	66.9	2,073	18,818	807.8	11,332	16,085	41.9	4,322	52,905	1124.1
Sikkim	375	1,176	213.6	110,371	152,042	37.8	40	183	357.5	374	12,926	3356.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1,205	1,865	54.8	111,372	143,028	28.4	64	216	237.5	313,118	337,399	7.8
Nagaland	732	1,152	57.4	581	1,356	133.4	1,202	2,093	74.1	5,870	6,108	4.1
Manipur	1,301	1,653	27.1	711	1,926	170.9	1,337	1,461	9.3	14,066	235,280	1572.7
Mizoram	299	326	9.0	54,024	70,494	30.5	4	179	4375.0	1,859	2,443	31.4
Tripura	740	1,182	59.7	128,20	98,922	-22.9	301	477	58.5	2	1,277	63750.0
Meghalaya	2,612	3,110	19.1	2,934	4,703	60.3	445	772	73.5	298,466	267,245	-10.5
Assam	16,492	22,519	36.5	64,008	51,029	-20.3	20,645	23,957	16.0	138,230	22,999	-83.4
West Bengal	55,392	66,391	19.9	203,578	243,364	19.5	34,355	55,223	60.7	452,403	895,796	98.0
Jharkhand	65,758	83,358	26.8	1,445	5,940	311.1	11,717	16,301	39.1	1,438,936	3,514,472	144.2
Orissa	17,296	17,492	1.1	9,153	9,863	7.8	6,302	9,154	45.3	397,798	361,981	-9.0
Chhattisgarh	50,605	69,621	37.6	48,651	65,267	34.2	43,213	56,103	29.8	17,370	95,187	448.0
Madhya Pradesh	110,506	150,772	36.4	168,016	209,322	24.6	447,111	545,446	22.0	45,087	409,285	807.8
Gujarat	33,044	45,487	38.0	11,615	17,829	53.5	491,331	525,305	6.9	14,213	28,698	101.9
Daman and Diu	101	145	43.6	31	126	306.5	212	268	26.4	123	103	-16.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	123	515.0	200	457	128.5	529	864	63.3	82	90	9.8
Maharashtra	161,184	215,337	33.6	5,40,785	5,838,710	15.8	965,840	1,301,843	34.8	99,768	236,841	137.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	21,910	30,998	41.5	22,153	32,037	44.6	26,564	41,846	57.5	2,564	4,768	86.0
Karnataka	10,101	15,326	51.7	73,012	393,300	438.7	326,114	412,659	26.5	6,325	115,460	1725.5
Goa	1,087	970	-10.8	240	649	170.4	487	820	68.4	403	353	-12.4
Lakshadweep	1	6	500.0	1	1	0.0	-	-	-	2	0	-100.0
Kerala	2,224	2,762	24.2	223	2,027	809.0	3,641	4,528	24.4	3,275	2,256	-31.1
Tamil Nadu	5,449	9,545	75.2	2,128	5,393	153.4	66,900	83,359	24.6	2,620	7,252	176.8
Puducherry	29	108	272.4	39	73	87.2	470	952	102.6	14	158	1028.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,350	1,587	17.6	322	421	30.7	17	23	35.3	256	238	-7.0

Note: 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the Jurisdiction in 2001 Census.

*No Census conducted

[English]

Assistance to State Agriculture Universities

4158. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) to the State Agricultural Universities during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans alongwith the utilization status thereof, year-wise and University-wise; and

(b) the details of the research projects sanctioned by the ICAR to the Mathura DDUV and SAU during each of the last three years and 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) The financial assistance provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to the State Agricultural Universities during Xth and XIth Plan (2007-upto-August 2009) is provided in the statement enclosed. The Agricultural Universities have utilized funds for the purpose it was given.

(b) Two outreach programmes on (i) Ethnoveterinary Medicine, (ii) Zoonotic disease, and a project under the Sub-Scheme Niche area of Excellence and one Unit of Experiential Learning have been sanctioned to the University. Apart from that an All India Coordinated Research Project on Foot and Mouth diseases is continuing in the University.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	University/ Year	Amount allocated and utilized during X plan	Amount allocated and utilized during XI plan		2009-10 (upto August, 09)	
			Amount allocated and utilized during 2007-08	Amount allocated and utilized during 2008-09	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam					
	AAU, Jorhat	2514.88	1857.00	2306.20	1138.00	515.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh					
	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	2314.52	720.00	754.37	450.00	402.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	APHU, V Gudam		0.00	405.00	248.00	122.00
	SVVU, Triupati	450.00	400.00	624.50	249.00	123.00
3.	Bihar					
	RAU, Pusa Samastipur	2284.00	735.00	796.00	250.00	121.00
4.	Chhattisgarh					
	IGKV, Raipur	1956.09	625.00	435.00	344.00	168.00
5.	Gujarat					
	SDAU, S.K. Nagar	1272.45	406.00	516.00	252.00	122.00
	AAU, Anand	1037.25	526.00	746.00	282.00	277.00
	NAU, Navasari	962.25	421.00	561.00	252.00	123.00
	JAU, Junagadh	917.25	446.00	568.00	252.00	247.00
6.	Haryana					
	CCSHAU, Hisar	2840.45	665.00	993.92	292.00	252.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh					
	CSKHPKV, Palampur	2644.29	617.00	956.00	264.00	260.50
	YSPUH&F, Solan	2742.00	612.00	705.25	263.00	134.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir					
	SKUAS&T, Srinagar	1781.75	655.00	825.00	358.00	317.00
	SKUAS&T, Jammu	7927.06	650.00	680.00	208.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand					
	BAU, Ranchi	2324.36	735.00	1128.20	328.00	175.00
10.	Karnataka					
	UAS, Bangalore	2162.05	670.00	612.69	309.00	143.00
	UAS, Dharwad	1959.42	612.00	463.00	331.00	331.00
	KVA&FSU, Bidar	608.00	375.50	160.00	212.00	111.00
	UAS, Raichur		0.00	0.00	248.00	245.00
11.	Kerala					
	KAU, Thrissur	2295.24	635.00	748.41	298.00	163.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh					
	JNKVV, Jabalpur	2753.59	812.00	921.47	450.00	450.00
	RVSKV, Gwalior				223.00	221.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Maharashtra					
	BSKKV, Dapoli	1419.00	481.00	881.80	227.00	113.50
	MA&FSU, Nagpur	1587.95	480.00	653.00	225.00	111.00
	MAU, Parbhani	1476.45	534.45	786.90	267.00	146.00
	MPKV, Rahuri	1718.74	725.00	586.82	185.00	177.00
	PDKV, Akola	1727.50	490.55	705.00	213.00	213.00
14.	Orissa					
	OUA&T, Bhubaneshwar	2316.25	874.50	890.00	385.00	208.00
15.	Punjab					
	PAU, Ludhiana	5483.25	4887.00	3002.00	269.00	269.00
	GADV&ASU, Ludhiana	592.00	415.00	680.00	262.00	130.00
16.	Rajasthan					
	RAU, Bikaner	1803.39	665.00	714.25	313.00	136.00
	MPUA&T, Udaipur	2459.62	745.00	605.00	363.00	322.00
17.	Tamil Nadu					
	TNAU, Coimbatore	2088.00	3080.00	2596.00	235.00	237.00
	TNV&ASU, Chennai	1555.25	440.00	544.00	258.00	270.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh					
	AAI, Allahabad	366.87	145.00	242.00	261.00	256.00
	CSAUA&T, Kanpur	2019.05	690.00	828.00	290.00	290.00
	DOUV&ASU, Mathur	1145.60	430.00	571.00	252.00	222.00
	NDUA&T, Faizabad	1426.00	515.00	633.00	227.00	111.00
	AVPUA&T, Meerut	1232.02	517.50	595.60	272.00	145.00
19.	Uttaranchal					
	GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	3105.62	3262.00	2513.00	262.00	156.00 20
20.	West Bengal					
	BCKVV, Mohanpur	1508.70	545.00	785.00	297.00	292.00
	UBKVV, Cooch Behar	1401.25	490.00	545.00	252.00	123.00
	WBUA&FS, Kolkatta	1054.25	475.00	420.00	240.00	237.00
		81233.68	34061.50	35683.38	13056.00	9288.00

Utilization certificates for the year 2009-2010 have not been received so far

**National Programme for youth and
Adolescent Development**

4159. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievement made under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) in the country since its implementation; State-wise; and

(b) the manner in which such programme is being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) was launched in the country w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Since the launch of the Scheme, proposals for financial assistance to 194 State Level Organizations were approved. The state-wise breakup is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The implementation of the programme is monitored through inspection conducted by the recommending authority/NYKS/NSS centers etc. in the concerned states.

Statement

*National Programme for Youth and
Adolescent Development*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Proposal approved
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	30
4.	Gujarat	24
5.	Haryana	10
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
7.	Jharkhand	1
8.	Kerala	3
9.	Manipur	11

1	2	3
10.	Nagaland	12
11.	Orissa	20
12.	Rajasthan	25
13.	Uttar Pradesh	15
14.	West Bengal	18
Total		194

Protests by Riot Victims

4160. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of protests by the families of the victims of anti-sikh riots in front of a city court in the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) whether any Committee constituted in the aftermath of the said riots had recommended monetary compensation by way of damages to the victims;

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

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government by way of providing relief and rehabilitation to the affected families alongwith the number of families provided such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, On 31,10,2009 there was hearing of cal Case No. 94/07, RC-231-(S)/2005/SCR-NT, FIR No. 316/84 u/s 147/148/149/302I457/120-B/436/295/188 IPC, PS Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi in the Court of ACMM Shri Rakesh Pandit, Karkardooma Court.

The hearing was regarding the closure report submitted by CBI in the Hon'ble Court on 2.4.2009. About 100/125 (including 40/45 ladies) activists of All India Sikh Students Federation (Peer Mohammad) Punjab and National 1984 Victims Justice and welfare Society, Tilak Nagar, under the leadership of their President Karnail Singh Peer Mohammad and Babu Singh Dukhia

assembled outside the Court. After the hearing, the families of victims protested outside the Court and shouted slogans against S/Shri Jagdish Tytler, Sajjan Kumar etc. They were carrying placards and posters demanding justice for the riot victims and punishment to the guilty.

(c) to (e) The Central Government on 08.05.2000 appointed a Commission of Inquiry to look into various aspects of 1984 riots headed by Mr. Justice G.T. Nanavati (a retired Judge of Supreme Court of India). The Commission submitted its report to the Government on 09.02.2005. on the recommendation of the said Commission, the Central Government announced the 'Rehabilitation Package' on 16.1.2006 with a financial outlay of Rs. 714.76 crore to provide additional relief to the victims of 1984 riots. Later, the package was extended to the left out States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and UT of Chandigarh. According to the information received from the State Governments, they have settled 36336 claims of death, injury, damaged residential, uninsured commercial/industrial properties and Rehabilitation Grant to migrant families. As provided in the said Package, the Central Government has reimbursed a sum of Rs.462.41 crore to the concerned State Governments for the amount disbursed to riot victims.

Demand and Supply of Pesticides

4161. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply status of pesticide during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the supply of pesticides is less than the demands made by the various State Governments including West Bengal;

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

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the adequate supply 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) to (e) The statement showing State-wise consumption of pesticides during the last three years is annexed. The Central Government reviews availability of agricultural inputs, including pesticides, with the States during Zonal Conferences organized prior to Kharif and Rabi seasons. The supply of pesticides in the States is regulated by the State Governments. There is no shortage of pesticides in the States/Union Territories, including West Bengal, as reported by representatives of the States in the Zonal Conferences organized prior to Kharif and Rabi seasons in 2009.

Statement

Consumption of Pesticides in Various States During 2006-07 to 2008-09

M.T. (Tech. Grade)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1394	1541	1381
2.	Assam	165	158	150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.10	16	10.00
4.	Bihar	890	870	915
5.	Chhattisgarh	550	570	270
6.	Gujarat	2670	2660	2650
7.	Goa	9	2.30	8.90
8.	Haryana	4600	4390	4288

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	292	296	322
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	829	1248	2679.27
11.	Jharkhand	82	81	85
12.	Karnataka	1362	1588	1675
13.	Kerala	545	780	272.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	957	696	663
15.	Maharashtra	3193	3050	2400
16.	Manipur	26	26	30.36
17.	Meghalaya	9	6	-
18.	Mizoram	40	44	44.25
19.	Nagaland	5	5	17.83
20.	Orissa	778	N/A	1155.75
21.	Punjab	5975	6080	5760
22.	Rajasthan	3567	3804	3333
23.	Sikkim	2	6	2.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	3940	2048	2317
25.	Tripura	19	27	38.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7414	7332	8968
27.	Uttaranchal	207	270	221.10
28.	West Bengal	3830	3945	4100
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N/A	N/A	6.24
30.	Chandigarh	N/A	N/A	-
31.	Delhi	N/A	57	57
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N/A	N/A	-
33.	Daman and Diu	N/A	N/A	-
34.	Lakshadweep	N/A	N/A	-
35.	Puducherry	40	41	39.00
Total (in round fig.)		41515	43630	43860

Source: States/UTs (Zonal Conferences on Inputs (PP), Kharif/Rabi 2009.

N/A Information not available

Updated on 06.10.09

Rise in Prices

4162. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
 DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

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

(a) whether any Committee has been set-up to study the price rise and devise ways to overcome the present crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to include new commodities in the list of essential commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of foodgrains, edible oil, sugar and pulses imported/proposed to be imported to check price rise;

(f) whether the prices of the said commodities have moved in tandem with international prices;

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

(h) the steps taken to overhaul Public Distribution System to control Prices?

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) Price rise is regularly monitored by High Level Committees such as Committee of Secretaries, Cabinet Committee of Prices and Cabinet, wherein relevant policy decisions are taken.

(c) and (d) The Government had recently decided to include Cotton Seed as an essential commodity in the Schedule to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(e) Due to record procurement of wheat and rice, no need is felt to import them. Details of imports of pulses, sugar and edible oils, are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(f) and (g) The domestic and international prices of wheat, edible oil, pulses and sugar are largely observed to be moving in tandem. The prices of wheat in the domestic market increased by 22.6% over the year, while in the international market they rose by 29%. In the case of edible oil, during the last one year, the prices of soyabean oil and RBD palmolein increased by 0.5% and 22% respectively in the domestic market while that of sunflower oil declined by 14.4% in the domestic market. In the international market, the prices of soyabean oil, sunflower oil and RBD palmolein increased by 40.9%, 30.6% and 54% respectively during the last one year. The domestic prices of all pulses except yellow peas and masoor increased over the past one year in the range of 11.58% to 131.58%, while international prices of all pulses except yellow peas and masoor increased in the range of 29.29% to 102.81%.

(h) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor, is operated under Joint responsibility of Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision over & monitoring of functioning of fair price shops, rest with the concerned State & UT Governments. The Measures taken by the Government to improve the functioning of TPDS are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Further, in order to contain rise in prices of essential items, in addition to the commodities allocated by Central Government under TPDS, State/UT Governments may organize distribution of additional essential commodities through fair rice shops and other outlets. However, decisions on such additional commodities to be distributed, subsidy to be provided on them, etc, are of the State/UT Governments.

Statement I*Import of Pulses, Edible oils and Sugar in
2008-09 and 2009-10*

(in lakh tonnes)

Commodity	2008-09	2009-10
Pulses	24.36	15.95 (upto Oct.)
Edible Oils	67.15	21.58 (upto June)
Sugar	3.86	4.45 (upto July)

Source: DGCIS

Statement II

The Government has directed State & UT Governments to take up the following measures to improve functioning of TPDS:

- A. to strengthen monitoring and vigilance by-
- (i) implementation of the Nine Point Action Plan;
 - (ii) taking action against those with Bogus Ration Cards; and
 - (iii) ensuring greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies in functioning of Fair Price Shops.
- B. to ensure increased transparency in functioning of TPDS by-
- (i) adoption and implementation of revised Model Citizens' Charter;
 - (ii) introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops and their distribution to ration card holders;
 - (iii) taking up publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS; and
 - (iv) display of allocation of foodgrains-district and FPS wise on websites for public scrutiny.
- C. to use ICT tools such as-
- (i) Computerization of TPDS Operations;
 - (ii) pilot scheme on Smart Card based Operations in Haryana and Chandigarh;
 - (iii) piloting of new technologies for tracking movement of vehicles transporting TPDS Commodities, and

- D. to improve efficiency of FPS operations through-
- (i) doorstep delivery of foodgrains;
 - (ii) ensuring timely availability of foodgrains;
 - (iii) distribution of wheat flour/fortified wheat flour under TPDS;
 - (iv) allotment of Fair Price Shops to Institutions and Groups;
 - (v) sale of non-PDS items by FPS licensees, and
 - (vi) revision of commission to FPS licensees.

Sugarcane Cultivation

4163. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several sugarcane farmers have shifted to cultivation of other crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any programme to assist such farmers to revert back to sugarcane cultivation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The farmers have shifted some sugarcane area to other crops during 2009-10 as compared to the area coverage in 2008-09. The area coverage in major sugarcane growing States as per 1st Advance Estimates for the year 2009-10 as against the area coverage during previous year (4th Advance Estimates) indicates reduction in area coverage of sugarcane in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

The details of area coverage under sugarcane during 2009-10 and 2008-09 in important sugarcane growing States, are given in the statement enclosed. Which indicates the reduction of sugarcane area in the current season in the above mentioned States.

(c) to (e) The Government has number of programmes to assist and encourage farmers to cultivate sugarcane. To increase the production and productivity of sugarcane, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based.

Cropping System (SUBACS) under Macro Management of Agriculture is implemented in major sugarcane growing States. The scheme provides assistance for transfer of production technologies to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers, supply of planting material, drip irrigation system, farm implements etc.

Besides, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is providing soft loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for cane development in mill areas for production of planting materials, irrigation purposes, incentive to farmers for switching over to improved varieties, ratoon management, tissue culture laboratories etc.

Furthermore, the Central Government has now fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 1.37 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. Hitherto, the Central Government was fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane. The FRP announced by Government of India is substantially higher than the SMP of 2008-09 sugar season which was Rs. 81.18 per quintal with an additional premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in recovery above 9%.

Besides to generate more demands for sugarcane, loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum are also given to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products vis. Baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol etc.

In additions, short-term scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution for cane development in the current financial year under which loans of Rs. 1.0 to 2.5 crore is provided to sugar factories, depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for the use of sugarcane farmers.

Statement

Area under sugarcane during 2008-09 and 2009-10 in major sugarcane growing States

State	Area (Lakh Ha)	
	2008-09 (4th Advance Estimate)	2009-10 (1st Advance Estimate)
Andhra Pradesh	1.96	1.44
Bihar	1.19	1.18
Gujarat	1.91	1.94
Haryana	0.90	0.75
Karnataka	2.77	2.60
Madhya Pradesh	0.70	0.63
Maharashtra	7.70	7.36
Punjab	0.81	0.85
Uttarakhand	1.05	0.93
Tamil Nadu	3.14	3.17
Uttar Pradesh	20.84	20.00

[*Translation*]

Obscenity in Print Media

4164. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints regarding obscenity in the Print Media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive on obscenity in the Print Media;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to the Press Council of India to take action in such cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous

body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press receives complaints regarding obscenity in the print media. The details of the complaints received by PCI during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (till date) and the action taken thereon is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) No formal directions have been received from the Supreme Court on the issue of obscenity in the print media.

(e) and (f) The proposal to provide more penal powers to the Press Council of India is under consideration.

Statement

Cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2007-2008

Sl.No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1.	Sh. Abhilash C. Kerala	Times of India	Publication of indecent material	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution
2.	Sh. Inderjit Dev, Yamuna Nagar	Punjab Kesari	Publication of obscene pictures	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution.
3.	Sh. Edara Gopi Chand State General Secretary Anti-Obscenity Fourm Guntur, (A.P.)	Andhra Jyoti Telugu	Publication of obscene pictures	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
4.	Sh. Edara Gopi Chand State General Secretary Anti-Obscenity Fourm Guntur, (A.P.)	Enadu, Telugu Daily	Publication of obscene pictures	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
5.	Sh. Mayur Kumar Saha Agrashen, Shiv Sena, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Sanjha Samachar	Publication of nude photos	After inquiry by the Inquiry Committee, the Council, on the recommendation of the Inquiry Committee, condemned the action of Editor, Sanjha Samachar with an advice to all newspapers to assure that objectionable matter/material is not reproduced alongwith their criticism/critical appraisal of such publication.
6.	Sh. Gautam Mukherjee, Kolkata	Ananda Bazar	Publication of obscene pictures	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution.
7.	Smt. Khatija Rehman, Betua, M.P.	Rashtriya Janadesh	Publication of vulgar news item	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution.
8.	Sh. Binod Kumar Sinha, Dhanbad	Saras Saliil Delhi	Publication of obscene photographs	The matter has become ripe for being placed before Inquiry Committee of the Council.

Cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2008-2009

Sl.No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Sidheswar Acharyya, kalna, West Bengal	Times of India	Publication of exposing of	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Council.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sh. K.K.V. Kusp, Advocate Mumbai.	Mid-Day Mumbai Mirror and others newspapers	Publication of pornographic material	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter in the month of May, 2008 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received so far.
3.	Sh. V. Negi Reddy IAS, Hyderabad	Andhra Bhoomt	Publication of identifying sexual victim	The matter had been placed before the Inquiry Committee of the Council the decision of the same is awaited.
4.	Smt. Karabi Dutta, Guwahati	Some local newspaper	Publication of indecent representation of women	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter in the month of July, 2008 to Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received so far.
5.	Sh. Sidheswar Acharyya, Kalna, W.B.	Boer Desh, Kolkata	Publication of exposing of female body	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Council
6.	Chairman, Desh Kalyan Samiti, Muradabad.	Amar Ujala	Publication of obscene/semi nude pictures of women.	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution.
7.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Delhi.	Times of India	Publication of obscene photographs	The matter had been placed before the Inquiry Committee of the Council the decision of the same is awaited.
8.	Sh. Sitender Kadiyan and Sh. Sandeep Kadiyan, Panipat.	Punjab Kesari	Publication of obscene photographs	The matter has become ripe for being placed before Inquiry Committee of the Council.
9.	Ms. Tara Basdle, Aurangabad	Times of India	Publication of obscene and vulgarity	The complaint was closed for non-prosecution.
10.	Sh. Lokesh Kumar, Sonipat	Dainik Bhaskar, Panipat	Publication of obscene and vulgarity.	The matter under process.
11.	Ms. Hemlata Verma, Jaipur	Hindustan Times	Publication of obscene pictures	The complaint of the complainant has been forwarded to the respondent editor for necessary compliance in the matter.
12.	Shri Gautam Mukharjee, Kolkata	Aaj Bikash	Publication of indecent phtographs	The matter under process.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	President Pragatisheel Patrakar Association, Agra	I-Next	Publication of obscene pictures	The matter has become ripe for being placed before Inquiry Committee of the Council.
14.	Sh. S.R. Saxena, Mumbai	Print Media	Publication of obscene pictures	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Council.

Cases on obscene/nude news/photographs during the Year 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Complaint	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Bipin Rajgopal, Bangalore	India Today	Publication of sex surveys	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 22.04.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979 No. response has been received so far.
2.	Sh. Vinil Kapoor, Faridabad	Times of India	Publication of obscene pictures	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter in the month of May 2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received so far.
3.	Smt. Nitu, Urrangabad	Many newspapers	Publication of obscene advertisements	The complaint had been closed lack of address
4.	Sh. N.G. Wagle, Mumbai	Free Press Journal, Mumbai	Publication of obscene advertisements	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 22.05.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
5.	Sh. Asgar Ali Teli	Nai Duniya	Publication of obscene advertisements	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter in the month of June, 2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Sh. A.K. Jain Gurgaon	The Hindustan Times	Publication of obscene advertisements	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 12.06.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
7.	Sh. Somasekhar Saraswatula, Andhra Pradesh	Various Newspapers	Publication of obscene photographs/ advertisements	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 01.07.2009 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
8.	Chairman, Working Journalists Union, Bhopal	Nav Bharat	Publication of obscene and vulgar advertisements	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Council.
9.	Sh. Amitabh Yash, Lucknow	Various Newspapers	Publication of vulgar advertisement	The matter had been placed before the Council meeting held on September 7, 2009. The Council noted down the contents of the complaint and suggested with reference to the norms already built up and decided to circulate the relevant norm 36 (xiii) on Telefriendship advertisements to the Press.
10.	Sh. R.B. Narvekar Kolhapur	Newspapers & T.V.	Publication of obscene picture	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter in the month of July 2009 of comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
11.	Sh. Chandra Mohan Dua Kirti Nagar, Delhi	Nav Bharat Times	Publication of obscene picture	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 23.07.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
12.	Mrs. Rex Juliana	Punjab Kesari	Publication of indecent and obscene language in a news items.	The complainant was requested <i>vide</i> Council's letter dated 2.8.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Sh. Narain Matal, Delhi	Hindustan Times	Publication of obscene picture	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 19.8.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
14.	Sh. Sukh Deo Singh Rajasthan	Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of obscene advertisement	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 19.8.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
15.	Sh. Badri Prasad Uniyal New Tihri	Dainik Jagran and Others	Publication of obscene advertisement	The complainant was requested vide Council's letter dated 16.9.09 to comply with the mandatory requirements of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. No response has been received till date.
16.	Sh. N.V. Ramakrishan Kerala	Fire Magazine	Publication of obscene photographs in whole magazine	The matter has become ripe for being placed before the Inquiry Committee of the Council.

[English]

Census 2010

4165. SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the questionnaires for the next Census to be held in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to drop question seeking information relating to fertility data released under fertility tables from the questionnaires prepared for Census 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the relevant information proposed to be sought in the course of Census collection; and

(e) the details of the different sources from which district-wise male, female, urban/rural, SC/ST infant

mortality rate and life expectancy are proposed to be derived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The decennial Census Operations are conducted in two phases. The first phase which is Houselisting and Housing Census is scheduled to be conducted during April-September, 2010. The main purpose of the Houselisting & Housing Census is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households. The Government has finalized the questionnaire to be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census in 2010. The second phase *i.e.* Population Enumeration is scheduled to be conducted during February 9-28, 2011 with 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2011 as reference date. In this phase data on various demographic and socio-economic parameters viz., age, sex, SC/ST status, literacy, religion, mother tongues/languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. are collected.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to collect data seeking Information relating to fertility data in the first phase *i.e.* House listing & Housing Census in 2010.

The Information relating to fertility data is collected under the Population Enumeration in the second phase as stated above. The information is proposed to be collected in the second phase. The questionnaire to be canvassed during population enumeration will be finalized by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted for the purpose.

(e) The fertility data from Census has been used to workout the district-wise infant mortality rate by sex, residence and SC/ST infant mortality rate at state level using indirect estimates.

The Central Government has approved the conduct of Annual Health Survey (AHS) to be implemented in eight (8) Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Assam. The survey has been envisaged at the behest of National Population Commission, PMO and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators including infant mortality rate and life expectancy at the district level. The field work of the survey is to commence in the first quarter of 2010. The sex, residence and SC/ST wise break-up of these indicators may be generated as a bi product depending upon its reliability.

Contribution of SSIs in International Market

4166. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided a stimulus package for Small Scale Industries (SSIs) so as to make them competitive in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of the small scale industries in the international market;

(d) whether any growth target has been set for the SSIs during the current Five Year Plan;

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

(f) whether there is any proposal to set up hubs for small scale sector under the existing Industrial Infrastructural Upgradation Scheme (IIUS); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) To facilitate the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and enhance their competitiveness, the Government has announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' in August 2005 which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding MSMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the MSME 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 up gradation, 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, for promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness. Keeping in view the impact of global economic slowdown 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) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SME) sector; (iv) 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; (v) grant of need-based ad hoc working capital demand loans up to 20 per cent of the existing fund-based limits; and (vi) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

(c) The share of micro and small enterprises in the total exports of the country during the year 2007-08 (latest available) is estimated to be 30.80 per cent.

(d) and (e) The targets set for the Eleventh Plan for the MSE sector provide for increasing the production (at current price) and employment from Rs. 6,82,613 crore and 322.28 lakh persons in 2007-08 to Rs. 13,98,803 crore and 391.73 lakh persons in the terminal year (2011-12) of the Plan period respectively.

As per the provisional estimates of production and employment in MSE sector for the year 2007-08 (latest available), the targets for 2007-08 have been achieved.

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

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1315/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2008-2009.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1316/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminum Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminum Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1317/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1318/15/09]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1319/15/09]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1320/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1321/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1322/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1323/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1324/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of the Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:-

(i) The Coir Industry (Registration) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3016(E) Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009.

(ii) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 846(E) Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1325/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Appointment of Secretary in the Port Blair Municipal Council) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 87/09/F. No. 3-15/96-LSG in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 17th July, 2009 under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal) Regulation, 1994.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1326/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri Ajay Maken, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1327/15/09]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1328/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of the Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

(i) The Central Reserve Police Senior Private Secretary Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728(E) Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2009.

(ii) The Central Reserve Police Force, Sub-Inspector (Librarian) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 729(E) Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009.

(iii) The Central Reserve Police Force Sub-Inspector (Stenographer), Inspector (Stenographer and Subedar Major (Stenographer) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730(E) Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009.

(iv) The Central Reserve Police Force Inspector (Hindi Translator) and Subedar Major (Hindi Translator) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731(E) Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1329/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, 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 Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1330/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1331/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1332/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1333/15/09]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1334/15/09]

(7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1335/15/09]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1336/15/09]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (c) of (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1337/15/09]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of the Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act, 1937:-

(i) The Puwad Seeds Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 841(E) Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2009.

(ii) The Karanj Seeds Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 842(E) Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1338/15/09]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1339/15/09]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(12) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1340/15/09]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(14) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1341/15/09]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(16) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1342/15/09]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(18) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1343/15/09]

(19) A copy of the National Dairy Development Board (Administration of Fund, Accounts and Budget)

(Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB-02/09. in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2009 under Section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1344/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1345/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): On behalf of Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(2) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1346/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 1578(E) and S.O. 1579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June,

- 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (ii) S.O. 2835(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 203 (Malibarahi-Siriapur Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (iii) S.O. 2812(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (iv) S.O. 2997(E) and S.O. 2998(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 21 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (v) S.O. 3040(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 2009 regarding fee to be recovered from users of the National Highway No. 45B (Trichy-Melur-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 2992(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Morabazar-Khaloighuguti Section) in the State of Assam.
- (vii) S.O. 3012(E) and S.O. 3013(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 40 (Jorabat-Barapani Section, including construction of bypasses) in the State of Assam.
- (viii) S.O. 2951(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 394(E) dated 2nd February, 2009.
- (ix) S.O. 2834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (x) S.O. 2796(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 656(E) dated 12th March, 2009.
- (xi) S.O. 2797(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2013(E) dated 6th August, 2009.
- (xii) S.O. 2819(E) and S.O. 2820(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur) in the State of Haryana.
- (xiii) S.O. 2963(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 2009 regarding levy of fee, mentioned therein, to be recovered from users of Virudhunaga-Kovilpatti Section of the National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 3022(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009 regarding levy of fee, mentioned therein, to be recovered from users of Kovilpatti to Kayathar Section of the National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 3023(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009 regarding levy of fee, mentioned therein, to be

- recovered from users of Tirunelveli to Panangudi Section of the National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 3024(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009 regarding levy of fee, mentioned therein, to be recovered from users of Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border-Devanhalli Section of the National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xvii) S.O. 2816(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 (Jhansi-Bhognipur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xviii) S.O. 2853(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xix) S.O. 2897(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 939(E) dated 9th April, 2009.
- (xx) S.O. 2940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxi) S.O. 2988(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Delhi-Meerut Expressway) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 1668(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 authorizing the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1707(E) and S.O. 1710(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1711(E) and S.O. 1712(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxv) S.O. 1815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2064(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1816(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukkottai-Thoothukkudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2047(E) dated 14th August, 2008.

- (xxix) S.O. 2541(E) and S.O. 2542(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur Section, including construction of bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxx) S.O. 2543(E) and S.O. 2544(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section, including construction of bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2601(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxii) S.O. 2649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer, NH-7, 46 and 47 krishnagiri, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 2650(E) to S.O. 2652(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2060(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Walayar-Thrissur Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (construction), maintenance, management and operation of Chennai By-pass (Phase II) connecting National Highway No. 4 and 5 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2643(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 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.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 2793(E) and S.O. 2794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer (LA), NH, Viluppuram, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 66 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 2795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 authorizing the Special District Revenue Officer (LA), NH, Krishnagiri, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxix) S.O. 2975(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway of Delhi) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xl) S.O. 1234(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. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xli) S.O. 1634(E) and S.O. 1635(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2009

- regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 67 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlii) S.O. 1667(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section, including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xliii) S.O. 1669(E) and S.O. 1670(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 45B (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xliv) S.O. 1716(E) and S.O. 1717(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section, including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlv) S.O. 1741(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section, including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 authorizing District Revenue Officer, Tiruppur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1833(E) to S.O. 1836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 66 (Puducherry-Tindivanam Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlviii) S.O. 1863(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 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.
- (xlix) S.O. 2061(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (i) S.O. 2062(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 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.
- (ii) S.O. 2063(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Krishnagirir-Thoppur Ghat Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) S.O. 2248(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) S.O. 2973(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 514(E) dated 7th April, 2006.
- (v) S.O. 2974(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-

laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway, Faridabad Section) in the State of Haryana.

- (iv) S.O. 2720(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lvi) S.O. 2639(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1696(E) dated 10th July, 2009.
- (lvii) S.O. 2836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 authorizing Special Land acquisition Officer, National Highways Bangalore, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/upgradation, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lviii) S.O. 2838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lix) S.O. 2791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Dewas-Indore Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (lx) S.O. 2789(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 340(E) dated 27th January, 2009.
- (lxi) S.O. 2642(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1107(E) dated 11th October, 2004.
- (lxii) S.O. 2990(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Lakhanadon-Seoni Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (lxiii) S.O. 1704(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxiv) S.O. 1682(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 57 (Muzaffarpur-Purnea Section, including bypasses) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxv) S.O. 2645(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Dalkhola Bypass Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (lxvi) S.O. 2082(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 in the State of West Bengal.
- (lxvii) S.O. 2242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxviii) S.O. 2434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Bakhtiyarpur-Begusarai-Khagaria Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lix) S.O. 2253(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 regarding

- acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 30 and 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxx) S.O. 2814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 19 and 85 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxi) S.O. 2654(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 28A (Rexaul Bypass Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxii) S.O. 2656(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 30 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 2662(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 2477(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxv) S.O. 2568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and
- operation of National Highway No. 30 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 1754(E) to S.O. 1756(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 33 (Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 2241(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 500(E) dated 30th March, 2007.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 2476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 80 (Mokama-Munger Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxix) S.O. 2589(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of West Bengal.
- (lxxx) S.O. 2631(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206(E) dated 16th October, 2003.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 2971(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009 authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer, (Urban Estate), Faridabad, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Haryana.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (xi) to (xiv) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1347/15/09]

12.03 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT
OF WOMEN**

(i) 1st Report

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Credit Facilities for Women by Public Sector Banks and NABARD'.

(ii) Statements

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Seventeenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject 'Plight of Indian Women Deserted by NRI Husbands';
- (2) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Eighteenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject 'Insurance Schemes of LIC for Women'.

12.04 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Statements

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the 22nd Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the 20th Report (Fourteen Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the 23rd Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2008-2009.

12.05 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**

4th and 5th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:-

- (1) Fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (2) Fifth Report of the Committee on Subjects "Production and Availability of Medicines to deal with Swine Flu" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on "Impact of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India", pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT. 1348/15/09.

Standing Committee on Agriculture on "Impact of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India", pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined the 47th Report on "Impact of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in India" which was presented to Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009. The Department has furnished the Replies of the Government to all these Recommendations in the Action Taken Report.

All these recommendations of the Committee have been considered. The details of Recommendations/Comments of the Committee and Action taken by the Government alongwith present status which have already been communicated to Parliamentary Committee are enclosed in Annexure which is laid on the Table.

12.08 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 144th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 144th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and direction 73A issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meeting on 18th December, 2008 to consider 144th Report. The Committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Ministry. The 144th

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library *See* No. LT. 1349/15/09.

Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 19.12.2008 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2008.

I am also laying down on the Table of the House a Statement giving the status of implementation of those recommendations contained in the 144th Report.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri K. Narayan Rao, you have not given me a notice earlier. Even then I am allowing you to raise the matter. But please do not repeat this practice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI K. NARAYANRAO (Machilipatnam): Thank you, Madam Speaker, on 09.12.2009 at 1100 Hrs. Union Minister for Home Affairs Shri P.Chidambaram, made a statement that 'Telangana' State would be carved out from the State of 'Andhra Pradesh', if a resolution to this effect is passed by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh and such a resolution is approved by the Parliament. Madam, before dividing a state, the feelings and emotions of local people should have been taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)

Several persons are committing suicides in protest and the state of Andhra Pradesh is virtually on fire.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, Shri Anuragh Singh Thakur.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the Government should tell the House as to how this problem of Telangana would be resolved. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudeb Acharya Ji why are you standing please sit down. Why are you standing?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You asked me to give the time to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do like that. You have spoken in 'Zero Hour'. Kindly take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat now. You have said what you wanted to say. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do like that. You have already spoken.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. I asked him to sit down; he took his seat. Why are you not sitting? He has taken his seat. Why do not you also taken your seat. Look, he has already taken his seat. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have to sit down. This is not done.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Look, they have sat down. You also sit down. You cannot go on. Other Members have to speak. Other Members have important issues to raise.

Now, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur

...(*Interruptions*)

12.11 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. N. Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 17—Matters under Rule 377.

Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time.

(i) **Need to upgrade the National Virology Institute, Alappuzha, Kerala and bring it at par with National Virology Institute, Pune**

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): The National Virology Institute was founded at Alappuzha, as a part of the efforts to tackle the outbreak of water borne diseases such as Cholera, Dengue and Chikunguinea, recurring in parts of the Kerala State. The present strength of staff in the Virology Institute is not sufficient and needs to be increased for more efficient functioning. The infrastructure at the institute also needs to be improved.

Even after four months of the Government's announcement, the functioning of this institute is still going on in an average mode. It is an important institution for Kerala and especially for Alappuzha as all types of diseases are spreading here. For diagnosis of viral infected diseases all the samples are being sent to National Virology Institute Pune, while the same institution is being run in Kerala. It is causing delay for diagnosis and remedies.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Due to lack of sufficient staff and equipments, the functioning of National Virology Institute at Alappuzha is suffering a lot. In this perspective, I request the Government to take necessary steps for setting up this Institute as a full-fledged one similar to Virology Institute of Pune with necessary research centre and facilities.

(ii) Need to replace the old fishing ports of Tamil Nadu especially in Cuddalore district with new technology-based fishing ports

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): The existing fishing ports situated in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu especially in my Parliamentary Constituency Cuddalore are very old and outdated. The fishermen have to face a lot of problems in catching the fish even after toiling hard during whole day. From these coastal areas, the fish is transported to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. About, ten thousand families are engaged in this work. With changing technology in every sphere, the existing fishing ports are required to be replaced with new technology based fishing ports.

It is, therefore, requested to replace these old fishing ports with new technology based fishing ports in coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Need to ensure mandatory display of labels on all Vanilla products as per Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1955 in order to ensure identification of natural Vanilla based products from those of synthetic ones

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Today Vanilla farmers are facing a grave situation as they are not able to sell their produce. The current price of green vanilla beans is Rs. 40/ per Kg while it was Rs. 3500/- per kg in 2003. The main reason for the price fall is the use of synthetic substitutes like Vanillin, Ethyl Vanillin and Propenyl Guathol. Synthetic Vanillin is an artificial product made from guaiacum, a coal tar derivative or lignin, a waste product of paper industry through a chemical process. In our country 99% of the food industry now are using the synthetic substitute and label it as vanilla which is a violation of Rule 40 under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1955. About 2 lakh vanilla farmers are struggling due to this and thinking of giving up farming of Vanilla in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. So, I request an immediate intervention of the Central Government to implement mandatory labelling rule as per Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1955 to identify natural vanilla products from synthetic substitutes.

(iv) Need for funding of developmental and welfare schemes in Kishanganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to my constituency Kishanganj, Bihar, which is one of the most economically and educationally backward constituency. There is very poor infrastructure facilities in my district including bad condition of roads and inadequate means of communications due to which the poverty is increasing. Some rivers which are passing through from there can bring prosperity in the field of agriculture but due to lack of provision of canals it from these rivers remains a low fertile area. Though the State Government should take care of the developmental schemes but until the Union Government earmarks adequate funds for these areas, development of the district is not possible.

In view of the above, I would like to request all the concerned hon'ble Ministers of ponder over this subject seriously and to kindly allocate adequate funds for the development of this area under a single scheme or through other schemes. I would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister to grant a package for the welfare schemes and for the development of this area.

(v) Need to provide all possible financial assistance to the farmers for canal irrigation in Punjab

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Punjab offered great comfort and relief to the Central Pool during the drought by keeping its paddy-sowing levels the same, as last year, by digging deeper to provide water for irrigation to save its paddy crop. The water table in Punjab has now gone down considerably this monsoon- and posing problems to the coming rabi crops. The ground water level in Central districts has declined by 1-1.5 metres since June 2009. Earlier, the farmers were forced to dig deeper at a heavy cost to save their paddy crop. The low water levels in reservoirs in the north, which feed Punjab's canal network and irrigate about 30 percent of its irrigated area are adding to the problem.

Since Punjab is a major contributor of wheat to the Central Pool, Government of India should extend all possible financial assistance to the farming community to meet the situation, especially financial aid for canal irrigation.

In addition, as assured in this august House by the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, it may be ensured that the diesel subsidy promised to the farmers of Punjab reaches them at the earliest without waiting for the State subsidy.

(vi) Need to open gas-based Fertilizer Factory in Barauni, Bihar

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, the fertilizer factory of Barauni has been lying closed for the last many years. This has caused a lot of problems for local agriculture dependent on it and also to farmers. Previous Government at the Centre had closed this factory and announced to set up a gas-based factory in its place. This promise was made to the people time and again, but never fulfilled.

Farmers are feeling cheated due to scarcity of fertilizers for agricultural works in the country and dependence on credit. I urge upon the Central Government to accord national priority to the work of operating a gas-based factory in Barauni, Bihar.

(vii) Need for Central intervention to provide the allocation of water of Yamuna from Haryana to Rajasthan as per the agreement of 1994

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, the Government of Rajasthan has been endeavouring for many years to sign an M.O.U. with the Government of Haryana for enabling it to use Yamuna water for Rajasthan. According to the agreement reached among the basin States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union territory of Delhi on 12.05.94, Rajasthan was allocated 1.119 B.C.M. of Yamuna water. The State of Rajasthan has worked out two proposals for using this water for Bharatpur, Churu and Jhunjhunu districts. The Central Water Commission expressed its dissent over allocation of Yamuna Water from Tajewala head in Haryana and referred it to Upper Yamuna Review Committee. The Review Committee decided in its meeting dated 12.4.2006 to constitute a High Powered Committee comprising Irrigation and water Resources Secretaries of the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to consider the issue of making water available to Rajasthan from Tajewala afresh in the light of Upper Yamuna Review Committee and the report of the Committee constituted by High Powered Committee was considered by Yamuna Review Committee. There was no difference of opinion between the States of Haryana and Rajasthan in the

meeting of the Committee about the availability of water from Tajewala Head works and water could be made available to the areas of Churu and Jhunjhunu districts from Tajewala Head, but agreement over the issue of setting up a Canal System for taking water to the Rajasthan border has remained elusive. Haryana is in favour of carrying water to Rajasthan border by constructing a new canal having a common bank on the lines of Western Yamuna canal, Delhi dam, JLN Feeder, whereas Rajasthan is of the opinion that carrying water to Rajasthan border by remodelling Western Yamuna canal and its canal system from Tajewala would be the best option from technical and financial points of view. The Government of Rajasthan has urged upon Haryana time and again to agree upon to the above plan but Haryana Government is not ready to sign the draft of allocation of Yamuna water. I urge upon the Government to take necessary action to persuade the Haryana Government to sign the draft of allocation of Yamuna water.

(viii) Need to rename the Silchar Railway Station as Bhasha Shahid Station

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Since long a movement has been going on in the Barak Valley of Assam with the demand of renaming the Silchar Railway Station as 'Bhasa Sahid Station' in memory of eleven martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the cause of mother tongue Bengali. In the past many representation were sent in this regard. The Ministers concerned assured to rename the Silchar Railway Station as 'Bhasa Sahid Station'. The State Government of Assam has also sent a no-objection certificate for change of name.

But, in reply to a question by the undersigned, Government of India told that the proposal had not been accepted and they have sent a letter to the Government of Assam in this regard.

I appeal to the Government to review the matter in consideration of sentiments of millions of people of the region.

(ix) Need to provide rail connectivity to Darrang district of Assam and provide stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Rangia in District Kamrup

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Assam is the centre of transportation in North East. Railways is an important sector which caters to large section of people covering

different parts of the country as well as North East. Till today, Darrang district is not in Railway map. So, I demand Rail connectivity in Darrang district touching Mangaldoi & Kharupetia. Rangia is a junction in my Constituency which is a centre of connection to Arunachal Pradesh and North Bank of Assam. In view of this, I demand a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Rangia also.

Most of the trains plying from Assam are not maintaining time. Due to inordinate delay, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. Most of the coaches running in Assam are in dilapidated condition. These coaches should be removed immediately, so people can travel comfortably. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to take note of these problems and redress it on priority basis.

(x) Need to upgrade and widen the N.H. Nos. 80 and 106, complete Bhagalpur by-pass and construct a bridge over river Koshi in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, National Highway No. 106 is about 136 km long which originates from Nepal border (Bheem Nagar) and passing through Madhepura, Saharsa and terminates at Bihpur in Bhagalpur district. It comprises of 64 km long single lane, 62 km long intermediate lane stretch and has a 10 km long missing link of Kosi river. It was declared National Highway No. 106 nine years ago but unlike other Highways it has not been upgraded. This highway is the life-line of Supaul and Madhepura districts of Bihar and it is essential for social and economic development of East Bihar. This Highway is in a dilapidated condition for want of proper maintenance, causing a lot of difficulties to the people of this area.

Similarly there is heavy traffic on National Highway No. 80 and it should be made a double lane highway to cope with the traffic.

In addition to this, it was planned to construct a double laned road as Bhagalpur by-pass under which 16.5 km long by-pass from Western part of Bhagalpur (Champanala) to Ganga bank was proposed to be constructed so that traffic could escape congested areas.

Considering all these things Bhagalpur by-pass should be built and the stretch comprising km. Nos. 181 to 190 (Mirza Chowki Section) on National Highway No. 80 should be upgraded and widened so that pressure of heavy traffic could be eased.

Besides the upgradation and widening of above mentioned National Highway No. 106 and 108, the work of Bhagalpur by-pass should be completed and a bridge should be built across the river Kosi so as to provide relief to the people.

(xi) Need to address the problem of acute shortage of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh especially in Fatehpur district

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Sir, at present in Uttar Pradesh as a whole and especially Fatehpur district is facing unprecedented drinking water crisis. Most of wells has dried up and the water table of the remaining wells has gone down and is even not fit for drinking. The problem would become more critical in summer season. Even handpumps fitted for extracting water are not effective for providing water in sufficient quantity.

Therefore, it is my submission to the Government that financial assistance be provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for permanent solution of the problem of drinking water there and required step be taken immediately in this regard so that some relief may be provided to inhabitants. residing there.

(xii) Need to declare Kusheshwar Sthan a famous historical place in district Darbhanga, Bihar as an international tourist place

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Sir, there is a famous ancient mythological and historical Shiva Temple at Kusheshwar Sthan in Darbhanga district in my parliamentary constituency Samastipur. Thousands of Devotees perform puja daily in this temple. Lacs of Devotees come from Nepal during Shivaratri and Shravan month Kusheshwar sthan is a flood affected area and sibirian migratory birds come here for aquatic play but there are a lot of difficulties of road traffic and electricity due to being a backward region.

Therefore, it is my demand to the Government that the Kusheshwar Sthan be declared as an international tourist spot.

(xiii) Need to enhance the limit of cash transaction and deposit in banks without production of PAN card from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, the daily commercial transaction of cash upto Rs. 20,000/- is valid since 1997 under Section 40a(3) of Income Tax

Act. As a result small traders face difficulties due to inflation and lack of branches of banks. There is a provision that only a sum of Rs. 20,000/- can be deposited in banks without PAN. These small traders are demanding that the amount of these two items be increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. I request the Finance Minister to accept their demand.

(xiv) Need to introduce EMU trains between Kharagpur Junction and Balasore Railway Station

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The electrification work between Kharagpur railway Junction and Balasore Railway Station has been completed since long. This section under the South Eastern Railway is one of the busiest sections of the Indian railways and the most important railway Link between the Eastern and Southern India.

Every day thousands of commuters use this section to and fro to attend their necessary business and particularly between the various stations lying enroute this section.

In view of the above fact it is the need of the hour that EMU trains are introduced in this section from Kharagpur junction to Balasore so that thousands of people who commute daily via this section are benefited.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take necessary steps so that the EMU trains are introduced in this section immediately.

(xv) Need to protect and promote the interests of the Anglo-Indian community in the country

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Anglo-Indian community is a microscopic minority in India. They have a history of serving and sacrificing for their country far outnumbering their numerical strength. The post-independent wars witnessed the saga of extreme sacrifices of the members of the community for our country. In the field of teaching, nursing and empowering of women the Anglo-Indians have contributed a major share. But this community is facing a lot of problems in the present scenario. Most of them are living in rented houses. Also, they don't have proper employment. So they are unable

to maintain their unique culture. The Anglo-Indian Community has a long pending demand for getting reservation in Central Government departments like Railways, Communications etc. But unfortunately this demand has not been materialized so far. It is necessary to make provisions for providing job reservations to Anglo Indian Communities in Central Services. Another important demand is to provide adequate land to the members of the community in selected towns at subsidized rates, so that they can stay together and protect their unique culture.

Considering all the above mentioned demands of Anglo Indian Community, I request the Central Government to establish an Anglo India desk under the Ministry of Minority affairs for protecting and promoting the interests of the community.

(xvi) Need to include SC Christians in the scheduled caste list

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The Constitutional Scheduled Caste Order 1950, restricted Scheduled Castes status only to Scheduled Castes professing Hinduism later on extended to Scheduled Castes who embraced Sikhism and Buddhism. Dalit Christians have been denied their right for the last fifty nine years. National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) stated that non-inclusion of SC Christians in the SC list is a discrimination based on religion and goes against the articles 14, 15 and 25 of the Constitution of India. Religion must be de-linked from caste. The discriminatory Para 3 of the Constitutional Scheduled Caste Order 1950 should be deleted by taking appropriate action. But, it is unfortunate, the Government has shelved the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities report and makes millions SC Christians continue to suffer unjustly. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) has recommended that Scheduled Caste status must be extended to the Christians of Scheduled Castes Origin. The National Commission for Minorities too has supported the demand.

I urge the Government to extend Scheduled Caste Privileges to Dalit Christians as well as to delete paragraph 3 of the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, 1950 at the earliest.

12.12 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE: APPOINTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE TO REVIEW RATE OF
DIVIDEND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Madam, with your
permission, I beg to move the following Resolution:-

“That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary
Committee consisting of twelve Members of this
House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed
to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present
payable by the Indian Railways to the General
Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in
connection with Railway Finance *vis-à-vis* General
Finance and to make recommendations thereon.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary
Committee consisting of twelve Members of this
House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed
to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present
payable by the Indian Railways to the General
Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in
connection with Railway Finance *vis-à-vis* General
Finance and to make recommendations thereon.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, with your
permission, I beg to move the following Resolution:-

“That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha
to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya
Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review
the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by
the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well
as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway
Finance *vis-à-vis* the General Finance and to make
recommendations thereon, and to communicate the
names of the Members so appointed to this House.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha
to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya
Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review

the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by
the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well
as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway
Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make
recommendations thereon, and to communicate the
names of the Members so appointed to this House.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to
meet again at 12.30 p.m.

12.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS—(RAILWAYS), 2009-10

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up
discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for
Grant (Railways) for the year 2009-2010.

Only two Members, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar
and Dr. Rajan Sushant have tabled cut motions to the
Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for the year
2009-2010. If the hon. Members want to move their cut
motions, they may send slips at the Table within 15
minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions
they would like to move. Only those cut motions will be
treated as moved.

...(Interruptions)

12.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do like this.

[English]

You are not supposed to do this. Please go back to your seats. You have done this. You have done it once. Now you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I gave you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Lalji Tandon you please speak. The speech of Shri Lalji Tandon only will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16."

Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 2009-10 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Supplementary Grants submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.)
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	731,30,13,000
	Railway Funds	26,000
	Railway Safety Fund	21,000
	Total	731,30,60,000

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Madam Demand for Supplementary grants depends on working of a department. If the development is going on there then there would be more requirement of money and more fund requires than the fund which is allocated in the Budget or more funds are required for commencing new schemes. The demands of railways presented here should be viewed at least from the angles of promises made by hon'ble Minister of Railways during her presentation of the first Budget. It should be reviewed whether we are approaching near the target? Whether there is any progress in the work or not. Before new works, projects, we will have to see the progress of the projects whether some of these have been completed or in hand and reconsider our policies in this regard. No discussion is made in this regard. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Just listen to me. You said, you want to say something. Well, I will give you an opportunity. Let the debate go on on Railways. After this, in the Zero Hour...

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Do not make loose statements. This is not decency. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. Please do not talk like that. You cannot do that. How can you do it? What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please do not talk like this, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance. Hon. Member, I will give you a chance. Let this go on. After this, I will give you a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not get so angry. Please do not lose your temper.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know you have something to say. But, do not lose your temper. Do not also give up the decorum of the House. You must observe both the things. You should observe the decorum. Please take your seat. I will give you a chance.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): People are dying, Madam. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know what is happening.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance. You please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you please go back.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Do not make such a statement. This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalji Tandon Ji, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Madam, Minister of Rail had presented a report on the rail Budget... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seats. Please, do not make an argument here. I am telling you, I will give you a chance to speak later on. Let this debate continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is also very important.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want? Tell me what do you want.

...(Interruptions)

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD (Chittoor): Madam, you give me an opportunity for explaining the matter. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I am giving you an opportunity, but after this. After this I will give you an opportunity. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. I will give you an opportunity. We will give you a chance. Kindly take your seats. I will give you an opportunity.

12.38 hrs.

At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. I will give you a chance to speak.

Shri Lalji Tandon to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Madam, what is the outcome of assurances made declarations made in the Budget on behalf of the Government. We think it is necessary to discuss those points at this juncture. So many things were declared. I want to draw attention towards some fundamental points which includes passenger facilities

cleanliness, quality of railway catering, security and safety and punctuality it was promised to bring reforms in these areas in 100 days but many 100 days here passed however nothing has been done in this regard till date. New announcements are not implemented. Introduction of Duranto train was declared. People think. Duranto means a new train will be introduced from a particular place and run non-stop for its destination. But, I want to give an example as to what joke is being made in this regard? A duplicate Lucknow Mail runs from Lucknow. It is running daily for many days and is successful. Passengers are travelling in full strength in it. It is extended every week. It has been extended initially for a week, then stopped, again extended for a week, then stopped again. Now that train itself has been declared as Duranto. What we got by this exercise? This train was like Duranto and even it continues as usual, there is no problem. You are changing the name only. This is happening in all the places.

Why was this promise as made? As far as the achievements are concerned, these are extolled a lot. In 2008-2009 out of the targetted gauge conversion work of 2150 kilometer track, said work of only 563 kilometer could be undertaken. What is the logic behind the Supplementary budget? The target for 2150 kilometer was fixed in the original as well as the revised budget but we could undertake the gauge conversion of only 563 kilometer. Similarly target was fixed for doubling of 1000 kilometer line in 2008-09 but we could achieve the target of doubling of 363 kilometer only. 1656 bridges were to be constructed but only 1388 have been constructed till now and the rest are pending. I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to my parliamentary constituency. The work pertaining to one of the biggest overbridges in Lucknow has been pending for the last one year. Pillars have been constructed by the railway is not taking place since the way is closed and as a result there is traffic jam. The purpose for which it was to be constructed is not going to be achieved. Nobody knows when the work will be completed. There is not a single officer there who could tell us about the problem being faced in undertaking the work. There is need to understand all these things. There is no continuity in the Government. When Shri Nitish Kumar ji was the Minister of Railways, he had announced a new Railway terminal at the Manlor in Lucknow the present Railway Minister also announced the same in Lucknow. The work for this has commenced. At that time I was a Minister and I acquired the prime land in Lucknow for the same. The line was laid there, material reached

there and the work was started to be commenced but all of sudden what happened nobody knows, all the schemes suddenly disappeared. No body knows what happened to the schemes. I had written a letter to the Hon'ble Minister requesting him to look into the matter. She had herself announced the same when she was the Minister of Railways in the earlier Government. At that time its foundation stone was laid, half the work has been completed but all of a sudden the work has been discontinued? There is no answer for the same.

12.44 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman Sir, the target of laying 200 kilometer new railway lines was fixed for the first two years of the eleventh five year plan. It would have averaged to 800 in two years but we could achieved only 527 against the target. The target for gauge conversion was fixed at 40,000 kilometer but only 2189 kilometer was achieved against the target. The target for doubling was fixed at 6000 kilometer and we could achieve only 874 kilometer against the target. Mr. Chairman Sir, I regret to say that while I am mentioning all these things, the Minister of Railways is walking out...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State for Railways is here. She is coming.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Similarly, electrification of 3500 kilometer long Railway line was to be undertaken but only 1299 kilometer railway line was electrified against the target though it should have been more than that. Out of 6000 only 874 kilometer railway line has been doubled whereas it should have been 2400 kilometer. There are our achievements.

Mr. Chairman Sir, time and again it is declared that we are formulating new schemes under the public private-participation. Somewhere it is a failure of policy that they are not getting successful. The project which are running under the private participation have not completed anywhere. Neither hospitals nor anything else is being constructed anywhere. There is a proposal to open malls, restaurants, hotels and other things in the proposed world class Railways Stations but they are not being set up

anywhere. The Hon'ble Minister should tell where are they being set up. The present Government has announced the same schemes as announced by earlier three Governments but not a single scheme has been launched.

Sir, if you see the target of budget of the last three years you will find that the actual expenditure incurred is far less than the allocation of the budget. It means that development work is not being undertaken and the figures shown in the budget are mere eyewash and the same are being shown to allure the people. The Government is showing that it intends to do a lot of things but at the same time the achievement of the Government reflects that the Government is moving in the wrong direction.

Sir, the demands for Supplementary Grants for Railways have been presented in the House for approval. One of the demands is that unmanned railway crossings should be manned keeping in view the road accidents taking place there and I am not opposing the same but I would like to state that system of 19th century is being followed in the 21st Century as well. We are just following it but we are not formulating any new system. Till today we do not have any goal about where at we have to do in 21st century and what will be the fate of railway? Somewhere a line will be laid. Somewhere bridge would be constructed. Somewhere it remains incomplete, somewhere mere announcement would be made but work will not be commenced and somewhere foundation stone would be laid but the work will not be commenced.

Sir, the report of Standing Committee on Railways has been presented in the house in which the number of such schemes has been given which have been announced in the house during the last three years and every Government has announced them but these have not seen the light of the day. How many of them have been completed, how many new projects have been added, nobody knows and no review have been undertaken in this regard who cares for the same.

This is the only opportunity to tell the government that the data presented by them is something else and the ground reality is different.

Sir, we are made to dream regarding improvement in railway catering facilities but they remain only dreams, no improvement takes place. I would like to give an example. Once I was going to Lucknow by Kashi Vishvanath Express. I thought to check whether any improvement has taken place in catering. When I asked

a waiter for the menu he counted 12 types of biryani. When asked whether 'roti' and 'dal' and any thing else are available. He said that though this is lunchtime but lunch is not prepared now. You can have any type of biryani if you like so. He counted mutton biryani, chicken biryani, vegetable biryani, paneer biryani and said the one you will ask you will get. I said O.K. Then he said that soup will be served at five 'o clock. After that he passed through holding a big steel container in hand calling soup-soup as he does when selling tea. I am a Member of Parliament. I am also member of Standing Committee on Railways and he is well aware of this. Later in the evening he sent tea and soup alongwith pouches of salt and black pepper. The gentlemen sitting beside me read the print on pouches attentively and found the expiring date printed on the black pepper pouches was two years back.

When they are playing with our health and serving the spices to VIP that has already expired two years ago what will be the condition of common people? No difference is being seen in railway catering facilities.

Now what has been demanded is to create 2710 posts for unmanned railway crossings. We suppose that 2700 additional posts have been asked for now in this House Hon'ble Minister of State had told in the reply to a question that at the end of last financial year there were as many as 19 thousand post in Northern Railways, 17 thousand post, in East Central Railways, 11 thousand post in Central Railways and 10 thousand post in South Central Railways are lying vacant. All these will be added to these. Backlog of vacancy will be in addition to that and more staff will be required for new announcements being made. What a good number this will be?

On one hand projects are getting delayed due to cost escalation and those original cost is keeping ever increasing. On the other hand, after implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission expenditure of establishment has increased. Third, revenue is decreasing. The trains are running overcrowded, there is huge rush on the stations, people are not finding space in trains but revenue is decreasing, how two opposite things are going simultaneously? If passengers are less there will be less income. If there is less demand for trains there will be less income. In spite of the excessive number of passengers the trains are overcrowded, why the revenue is going down?

I was surprised when I came to know that railway's property and its land is not in its control, anyone who desires so may encroach upon that....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I must have to speak something on this subject....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many Members of Parliament to speak. You have taken 15 minutes. Now please conclude. O.K.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I am telling points only to you, if I go into details then two hours will be required. I am telling points only so that Minister of Railways may note that and may try to remove that ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that there are 16 Members from your Party who want to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). So, we have to ration the time accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Three Ministers have announced in this House to introduce an intercity train between Lucknow and Agra. This time also it has been announced but where it is? What progress is being made in this regard? It is the duty of this House to monitor the budget that is passed by us in this House and if a promise has been made before the House and there is any difficulty in fulfilling the promises made, that should also come before this House. Why this is not being done? If anyone is found having laxity he should be punished. Speaking in this House means I am speaking with your permission. I am a Member of this House, I am a representative of public. I am seeing whatever is going on the stations. I am also seeing the announcements made in this House and the data quoted by me has been furnished by the government; these are the achievements. What is the justification of this? The policy once formulated is not implemented and the next policy comes. It does not come to knowledge that the policy has been discontinued. For example there was an order issued by the Railway Board that the guards would carry a small kit given to them instead of a big box, which they earlier used to carry.

An extra allowance of Rs. one hundred fifty has also been announced for them for this purpose. Now I find that at some places it is going on and at so many places contract system has been started. Whether they will get the amount of Rs. one hundred fifty or not as has been announced. Whether there will be any benefit from this

contract or not? At present a helpless situation is prevailing as resources of railways are under mafias. Railway authority says that we are helpless. We don't have any system to prohibit Mafias from getting contracts or purchasing scraps. They says that they are helpless. If they wish to buy any item worth Rs. 100 at a cost of Rs. 10, Railways are bound to give them at Rs. 10. Why is this helplessness at all?

Sir, today security is the major concern. This has come to the notice several times that we have different types of force. There should be a separate security agency for Railways, which should be under the direct control of railways. The security provided by the state governments are under their control. Generally a person who is working satisfactorily is being transferred by the State Governments in three months. There should be a mechanism in place where a Railway protection force is constituted including GRP, RPF etc. under the full control of Railway Board or the Minister of Railways. Security is not confined only upto passengers travelling in trains but their properties should also be taken care of. Security is needed in many ways today. Trains are being burnt, hijacked and no one is their to help. Where the force will come from and what would have happened by then? Someone is taking away the Railway engine, coaches are stranded, no one is there to save them. In such an adverse situation some firm decisions will have to be taken. There is a need to implement the declared policies.

Sir, I am quoting para from the report presented in the House.

[English]

'When asked about the reason for the non-realization of earnings from commercial exploitation of Railway land due to which the target was revised downwards'.

[Translation]

To whom this right has been given that in absence of resources, it is reduced from the Budget, who has the right to reduce it? Who is the authority to reduce it? It is the institution which has passed the budget, or Ministry or Board or some officer. How this is happening? This is anarchic situation.

[English]

The Ministry of Railways informed the Committee that the target was revised downward from Rs. 2300 crore to Rs. 500 crore due to economic slowdown and slump in

commercial and real estate sector. All efforts are being made for better realisation of earnings from commercial exploitation of Railway land, 12 sites have been identified for finalization of contract for commercial development during 2009-10.

[Translation]

This is a paragraph of that Committee Report which I have read. I want to repeat it again that there is a continuity of government, the Committee report states that in the last ten years series of schemes has been announced and are being announced even today, but they are not being implemented. Attention should be paid towards it. If they are not implemented, then they should be scrapped or a time frame should be fixed for their completion. At least something should be done in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; otherwise, Members from your Party would not get the time.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, if I am not saying, anything beneficial to this House, they by your permission I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking well, but there are several members to speak from your party.

CUT MOTIONS

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): I beg to move:

That the demand for supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 731,30,60,000 in respect of assets—acquisition, construction and replacement (Pages 1-28) be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to add one air conditioned coach in the link train running between Balurghat Railway station and Malda station in Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal. (1)

Need to construct an over-bridge at Dalkhola Railway station in Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal. (2)

Need to construct platforms with shades at Mallikpur, Rampur, Doulatpur and Mahanagari Railway stations in Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal. (3)

Need to provide waiting rooms at Mallikpur, Rampur, Doulatpur and Mahanagari Railway stations in Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal. (4)

Need to provide electricity at Mallikpur, Rampur, Doulatpur and Mahanagari Railway stations in Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal. (5)

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands of Railway put up by Hon'ble Minister. Railways is such a matter which is actively watched by whole of the country as to when village, city would be connected with railway & development of their areas would take place. People think that unless their villages and districts are connected with rail their development would not take place ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, there will no lunch hour today. Shri Das, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Today, the railways has got 63,140 km long network in its long struggleful journey. Railways carries two million tonne freight every day earn revenue and 18 million people travel through it. Railways is a sensitive department. Railways tries to accede to the demands of every Member of Parliament and every district. The time since the Hon'ble Mamataji took over the charge, she has taken revolutionary steps. She on the basis of her experience out of her struggleful life, tried to give her best to the people. UPA Government has an inclination to take the people along with them, has also an inclination for inclusive growth, has an attitude to provide infrastructure every where, therefore, keeping this in mind Hon'ble Minister of Railways has done exhaustive work. Besides this a person cannot solve every problem. Minister of such a big department alone cannot fulfil every demand of the people. People travel in train, many people keep meeting me and they used to tell us their experience. Whenever we travel by trains, we observe that the cleanliness is not upto the mark. Attention should be paid to cleanliness. I would urge Hon'ble Minister of Railways to pay special attention to the cleanliness of railway.

The bed roll which is supplied in the train is not of such a good quality, not up to the mark. The modern mechanism to wash the dirty bed rolls in the trains should be followed at most of the places. Hon'ble Minister of Railways represents the youths. I would urge her that the work related to linen should be handed over to the unemployed youths of this country. If they are trained then around 5000 to 10,000 youths will get work, which will benefit the youths of this country.

The areas where railways has reached is good for them, but where it has not reached so far, those area demand for it more. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister about the network of railways in kilometers in all the States and the States which are lagging behind in rail network and about the States where no rail lines have been laid so far and why no rail lines have been laid in those States so far. Our country is having backward States like Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, even today they are not having appropriate rail network. People of these States want development. In these States development could not take place despite being abound in mineral resources, as the infrastructure and industries in those States could not develop for want of railway infrastructure therefore, today, that area is still reeling under poverty. Today that area is direction-less.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Do you know why Naxal activities have increased in that area? If we develop that area then the youths of that area will get a purpose to live and will get proper direction. Railways has a vital role in youths going direction-less and if railways reach there then development will take place and youths will get a direction and we will move ahead to bring them in the mainstream.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you belong to our State. You know that our State abounds in mineral resources and the rail network has not been developed to the extent it should have been developed. Every year we generate a revenue of more than 2500 crore rupees for railways but despite that railways network is spreading there at a snail space. Rail line should be doubled from Titagarh to Raipur. Likewise no progress is taking place regarding doubling of rail line from Titagarh to Sambalpur and Sambalpur to Talchar. We are not having appropriate rail infrastructure, which should have been in our State. 20 years back Khurda Road to Blongir rail line was inaugurated by the then Railway Minister, but that rail line has not been laid till date. But in-between such voices are being raised to stop the work of Khurda road-Bolangir rail line. Khurda Road-Bolangir rail line connects Gopalpur and if it is laid upto Bolangir then it will also connect Bhilai. It will facilitate

a communication between Bhilai and Gopalpur port. This will boost industry, trade and earning will also increase. Therefore, it is quite pitiable to label it as a backward area and to stop the work of laying the rail line and not giving importance to this area for 20 years. Same is the case with Haridaspur Paradwip. Attention is not being paid to the ongoing rail line projects in Orissa. Likewise no attention was paid to my constituency for the last 20 years. 54 kilometres of rail line was to be laid from Lajiganj to Junagarh but 20 years have passed and the work of 30 kilometres stretch has not been completed.

Should the Ministry of Railways have such an outlook? Are we not committing a crime by not providing rail services in those backward areas where there is a need for upliftment of tribal, dalit and backward class people, which is full of forest, and nature has provided rich resources of minerals, arable land and where there is huge potential of development. We need to pay attention in this regard.

Hon'ble Minister of Railways is fully aware of this thing, as there is not much distance between West Bengal and Orissa. The manner in which regional imbalance, rapid urbanization and negligence of rural areas is taking place in the country, no development is taking place in Western Orissa under these circumstances. People are repeatedly raising the demand of carving out a separate State i.e. Kaushalraj out of Western Orissa region. Despite these facts we are still attached with mainstream in the hope that sooner or later there will be development of this area.

I would like to request Hon'ble Minister that the backward and sensitive areas of the country like the region of Western Orissa, where there is an urgent need of development, if Government itself is not committed to develop such areas then from whom the common people will expect to do so? If we are not able to come true to the expectation of people, then, their dream will always remain a dream and the rail services will never reach to the people. Keeping in view the negligence by railway department towards Orissa, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to pay attention to this matter so that the backward areas do not remain backward in terms of rail services.

Sir, in previous rail budget there was a mention of conducting survey for Kantawanji-Khariyar-Junagarh-Navrangpur rail line but even tenders have not been invited for the said survey so far. No work has been commenced there as yet, in other words there has been no activities in that area.

Sir, a train was introduced there around 20 years back. I had raised this matter in last year's budget also. This train starting from Andhra Pradesh reaches Delhi via Orissa, Chhattisgarh and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. At that point of time there was a talk of National integration, hence, it was named as 'Samata Express'. This train connects backward areas of the country from South to North. During the last year's budget I had requested that the train, which is presently running three days a week, should be operated all the seven days of week. Thousands of people from other areas Allahabad to perform 'Shradh' ritual. Hence, I request that said train may be operated four days in week through Allahabad to Delhi. I had raised this point in last years budget also, but it is a matter of regret that due attention has not been paid on this matter.

I would like to request Hon'ble Minister of Railways to realize the need of this train. All technicalities and economic study have been conducted in this regard, this train always runs packed with passengers and people do not find any place in it. This is the only train upto Delhi on that line even then no proper attention is being paid on this train. I request you that proper attention should be paid on this train.

Sir, Kalahandi is the most backward area of the country. Navrangpur district is also highly backward. To reach Kalahandi a person has to pass through hilly area Malkangiri in Navrangpur district and there is no facility of rail service. Hence, if survey of Kantawanji to Junagarh and Navrangpur line is conducted and this line is constructed, the people may be able to travel directly from Navrangpur to Bhuvaneshwar, the capital of State and to other States. That area has huge reserves of minerals like Iron-ore, Granite and Bauxite through which sufficient earning could be made. Nobody knows why a proper study has not been conducted so far in this regard?

Sir, there is no stoppage of the train running from Koraput at Bhuvaneshwar station. There is not a single AC coach in that train. A train namely 'Tapaswini express' runs from Hatia to Puri. There is another train which runs from Koraput to Sambalpur and there is no third AC or second AC coach in that train and there is only one Sleeper coach in the said train. I request you to add two Sleeper coaches and one AC coach in that train. Kalahandi is the most backward area of the country and since this area is not connected to rail services, people have to face a lot of inconvenience to reach Bhuvaneshwar. Myself being a former Minister of State in

the Ministry of Railways have to travel a distance of 50 kilometer to reach Titlagarh to board the train. Since long back people of that area are demanding that a DMU like train may be introduced between Raigarh to Titlagarh to link it with Raipur to Bhuvaneshwar Intercity train, so that people from that place may travel upto Bhuvaneshwar, the state capital by Intercity train. Alongwith me, all the Members of Parliament want that there should be proper facilities of rail services in their constituency, they will raise demand in this respect, but it should be kept in mind that Kalahandi, Raigarh and other districts of Western Orissa are most backward. This matter may be considered otherwise people of that area will start a movement. I am not giving any threat. But, it is the power of this movement on the basis of which our Minister of Railways has won the trust of so many people. People of entire Bengal have reposed their trust in her, but I request her to make the future policies keeping in mind the backward areas of entire country. With these words conveying my thanks I conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much.

I would like to raise only a few points before the hon. Minister of Railways and my other colleagues may deal with issues in detail. In the year 1996, the then Railway Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji had announced construction of a railway line from Gwalior to Gajraula via Bhind, Etawah, Mainpuri and Etah. After it was sanctioned some work on this route was done. Work has been done upto Mainpuri whereas sanction was accorded upto Etah. After that, Shri Nitish Kumar became Railway Minister. He visited village Saifai with Hon'ble President of India and a programme was organized there. In this programme, Shri Nitish Kumarji had announced to complete the project. The Rail line has been almost laid from Etawah to Mainpuri. It was to be constructed upto Etah but now it has perhaps been cancelled. The work has been done in 1996, 1997 and 1998 but after that, it has been stopped. This railway line runs through Etawah and my village Saifai also on this rail route, that is why perhaps this rail line is not being completed. This is being talked about there and I also feel that is true. This also happened during the tenure of the last Government and also during the previous UPA Government. I have urged upon all the Railway Ministers during this period to complete this project. Above all, a huge area of land has been acquired by the Ministry for this purpose. As a result, production of crops has come down. Money has been paid from the exchequer but the project is still incomplete. I have never observed in my life that the

work of Railway department is so uncertain and unfortunate. This rail line has been approved in the year 1996 and it should have been completed in two years. Sh. Nitish Kumarji had promised that since the Hon'ble President had laid the foundation stone, he will also inaugurate the line but the railway line was not completed as such it could not be inaugurated either.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take much time. That is my area. I am a resident of Etawah. I have been elected thrice from Mainpuri. Etawah and Mainpuri are neighbouring districts. Badaun falls after Eta and I was MP from Sambhal too. Perhaps as I belong to this area, therefore, this rail line is not being completed even after sanctioning it. The present Railway Minister may not have any such intention that it should not be completed. Since it passes through my village or my area. But the fact is that other Governments have done so. Some people are thinking that since this line runs through my area, therefore, it is incomplete.

I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister of Railway that since they have acquired the land, as a result the farmers lost their land but still remain deprived of the facilities. The department has spent funds also. I would like to say that there is no dearth of funds with the Railways. Then, what is the reason? The said railway line has already been laid from Gwalior to Bhind and further ahead. This railway line also connects the Mumbai Railway line. Three rivers namely Kwari, Chambal and Yamuna crisscross this railway line. Bridges are to be constructed at these rivers. The Government is giving the excuse that there is scarcity of funds. I would like to ask as to how much money is required for this purpose. If a road bridge has to be constructed then the problem of fund could be understood but in this case railway lines are to be laid and it will require construction of some pillars in the three rivers. If there is real scarcity of funds, then, the delay is justified but when I go through the Railway Budget, I find that there is no dearth of funds with the Railways. Then what is the problem? Whether there is shortage of staff or absence of willpower? But I am optimistic that the present Minister of Railways will consider the completion of this long pending project. This project had been already approved to connect Gwalior with Bhind and Bhind with Etawah, Mainpuri upto Gajraula. Therefore, it is requested that kindly complete this project, which is incomplete since 1996 even after a lapse of 9 years

Hon'ble Minister, I am raising a matter of public interest and coincidentally my constituency also falls along this line.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): I had started the project when the Hon'ble Member once asked for it nine year's ago.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Minister had asked to give it in writing. But what is the need for giving in writing. This line is sanctioned and she may ask for the file and discuss it with her officers. She can call me also. I will feel obliged if this work is completed.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards a few matters concerned with the development of Railways in my constituency. The Hon'ble Minister made a number of announcements in the last budget. We had also put forth some demands before the hon'ble Minister. I belong to Bhadohi district which is situated in between Kashi and Prayag and this is known as the town of carpets. Business transactions worth crores of rupees are made from this place with other countries. I had requested the hon'ble Minister and had written to him a letter stating that proposal for an overbridge over the railway track in the middle of the city was sent by the State Government and LD road also passes through that place. There is traffic jam every day there. A foreigner visiting the place for business purpose never comes back to Bhadohi again. On their next visit they stay at Banaras or at Allahabad. I had demanded and I reiterate it that an overbridge needs to be built there. The Hon'ble Minister should certainly pay attention to it.

We had made another demand and it is not only our demand but the demand of the people of the entire constituency. Gyanpur is the headquarters of Bhadohi district. Gyanpur is situated in between Allahabad and Banaras, Prayag and Kashi. In that district, there is a station called Gyanpur Road. There is a demand for doubling of the railway line. It is one of the proposals and there is Sita Samahit Sthala situated there near Gyanpur station that I am referring to which is an ancient place. Foreigners also visit that place and people from every State come to Gyanpur Road. There is a train called Shivaganga which runs from Varanasi to New Delhi and in view of public demand a stoppage of Shivaganga train should be given at I Gopiganj Gyanpur Road.

Sir, there is a big problem and I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards it. I am a Member of Parliament. I seek justice from you and also the Hon'ble Minister. A news was published in a Newspaper 'Amar Ujala' dated 6.8.2009 stating that a

BSP MP landed in trouble in Prayagraj Train. I was in that train and my co-passenger had a ticket of Second AC. I was traveling in First AC. One of my friends was sitting with me and when the TT came he got his ticket made, under some conspiracy. The name of that TT is*, his sasural (native place of in-laws) is in my constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not take his name.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards it. Due to political malice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can write to the Hon'ble Minister.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: I gave three notices in writing—first on 8.8.2009, second on 1.10.2009 and third on 11.11.2009. Thereafter, I moved a privilege notice and I got a vague and ambiguous reply to that while my image was tarnished by the report in the press & media. That TT intentionally tarnished my image and tried to defame me. I had urged upon the Hon'ble Minister that he should be suspended and an inquiry should be conducted and this fact should be investigated so that I get justice. If a Member of Parliament cannot get justice from the Railways, then how can daily commuting common people, who have to face various difficulties and who have to go through painful experiences get justice?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to investigate this matter and take prompt action against that person.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on supplementary demands of Railways. I got the opportunity to go through the published pink book and I had also gone through earlier rail budget. I am an M.P. from Bihar and I have seen that nothing was given to Bihar. I was disappointed. We were hoping that our despire will lessen to some extent but in supplementary budget to the tune of Rs. 731 crore 30 lacs 60 thousand. Only one scheme relating to Eastern Central railway on item number 40 out of 50 items was mentioned about that too is a scheme regarding deputing Chaukidar on unmanned level crossings. During the course of discussion on last rail budget I got an opportunity to express my views about the situation prevailing at that time but I could not do so in detail due

to paucity of time. The Rail Budget for 2009-10 was presented on July 8, 2009 and in that Budget the Hon'ble Minister of Railways had put forth new proposals. 53 rail lines were proposed to be laid with a cost of Rs. 2921 crore but out of them not a single rail line had been chosen from Bihar. After that, she had proposed to undertake three schemes of gauge conversion to the tune of Rs. 1750 crore but here also there was not a single scheme from Bihar. There was not even a mention of doubling of railway lines. She has fixed a target regarding works to be undertaken during this year. She has fixed a target of laying of new rail line having a length of 250 km. A number of schemes were being implemented in Bihar but of them not even a single scheme from Bihar was included in the target. Gauge conversion of 1300 kms. rail lines in 13 Rail Section has ben propose but no priority has been given to Bihar in this regard.

Chairman, Sir, Bihar is not included even in the scheme of doubling of 700 km. rail line in 13 rail sections. We want to put forth this point before the Hon'ble Minister because we have been elected from Bihar and completion of many schemes already undertaken in Bihar, has become a daydream and they have been delayed due to meagre amount allocated for them. We do not want to level any charge on the Minister but the people, our electorate ask to me and my other colleagues whether we are able to raise points about Bihar or not and whether we make a request to the Minister of Railways or not. When various works are going on at other places but then why it is not being done in Bihar. We have neither any objection nor distress regarding what is being done in Bengal. It is obvious that the Minister of Railways do give preference to their area/state and there is no objectives for that but as far as Railways is concerned it seems that Bihar is not a part of this country. We want to give a small example, we had also met Hon'ble Minister. An Intercity train runs from Danapur to Saharsa which passes through my and our national President Shree Sharad Yadav Ji's parliamentary constituencies. Intercity train No. 3225A used to run between Saharsa and Danapur and No. 3226A between Danapur and Saharsa and an A.C. Chair car coach attached in this. An incident happend in Khusroopur near Patna junction and agitated mob set the train on fire in which AC coach was destroyed. AC coach of only one train was burnt but AC coaches from both the intercity trains have been withdrawn. What was the fault of people belonging to our areas? This train is important for Saharsa. Gauge conversion works have been done upto Saharsa and many trains are proposed to be run there so, we had made a request to run these trains. But AC chair car

*Not recorded.

has not been attached with the train till date. We request again to the Minister that AC chair car coaches should be restored in these trains.

Chairman, Sir, with the introduction of Duranto trains, new concept have come in the country, people become elated but Bihar remained untouched. Neither any Duranto train run from Bihar and not the stoppage of the Duranto train which originates from Kolkata, Howrah have been provided in Bihar. The people ask about the reason of providing stoppage of these trains in Bihar? Why the Bihar is being neglected in this manner? Electrification works of rail sections in being undertaken at so many places but not a single scheme has been undertaken in Bihar. From Barauni to Katihar is an important rail section and Mansi to Saharsa section is also a broad gauge section and we demand that electrification of both these rail sections should be done. Hon'ble Minister you had made an announcement regarding making of 375 stations as model railway station in the last rail budget and you had also identified these stations. We had demanded in that Budget also that Mansi station, an important station on Katihar-Barauni rail section be made a model station but it has not been done yet. We request that it should be made a model station.

Sir, I want to draw attention of the Minister of Railways towards some problems related to railways in Bihar. Approval of laying a new rail line from Khagaria to Kusheshwar Sthan having length of 44 km was accorded in 1996. Its approximate cost was Rs. 162.87 but ever after 13 years it has not been completed but even Rs. 5 crore was allocated in the last rail budget for this line Allocating mere five crore rupees to a massive project means that keep it live somehow by providing a few things. The scheme could not be completed anyhow so the construction works should be completed from Khagaria to Kusheshwar Sthan by allocating more funds. Approval regarding construction of new rail line between Sakari to Hasanpur having length of 76.5 km. was accorded in 1996.

An amount of Rs. 175 crore 68 lakh was to be spent on its construction but merely an amount of Rs. five crore has been released for the year 2009-10....(*Interruptions*). This work should be completed by releasing sufficient funds. Similarly, gauge conversion of 143 kilometers rail line from Manasi to Sahrasa, Dauram, Madhepura, to Purnia was sanctioned. Broad gauge line from Manasi to Sahrasa has been laid down while the laying of 18-kilometer long rail line from Sahrasa to Madhepura which was sanctioned in the year 2002-03,

has not been completed as yet. Last year rail line was damaged due to breach in Koshi embankment and gauge conversion of the said rail line was to be done. Flood damaged rail line from Sahrasa to Madhepura, Supaul to Farbisganj and Madhepura to Banamanakhi has not been revived so far. It is a matter of surprise that in the past if a rail line had damaged, it used to have been repaired in a few days but the said line has not been repaired as yet. Gauge conversion work is to be done on 18-kilometer long distance from Sahrasa to Madhepura, this project is going on since 2002-03, mega block has been installed in it since one year, mega block is employed in the last year. When two-three months of work is left in the final phase, the work is completed with fast pace by employing mega block. The said work has not been completed. It is not a negligence of that area?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is 206 kilometer long Sakari-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali and Sahrasa-Farbishganj rail line at Indo-Nepal international border. Due to its location at international border, Ministry of Defence had also provided some funds for its construction. An amount of Rs. 355.81 crore is to be spent on its construction, but, its construction has not commenced as yet. In the last budget an amount of Rs. 20 crore was allocated for that work which is quite insufficient. Moreover, a rail over bridge is to be constructed at Koshi River between Saraigarh Nirmali. An amount of Rs. 341 crores 41 lakh was to be spent on its construction. But Rs. 20 crores have been allocated for this work in the last budget, this work cannot be completed by such insufficient allocations.

Sir, I was Member of Parliament in the year 1996 also and a rail over bridge at Sahrasa-Panchgachia rail line in lieu of railway crossing No. 31 was sanctioned in the rail budget of 1997. But, no work has commenced on that rail line even after a lapse of 13 years. In addition, an over bridge is to be constructed at Chukti railway crossing no. 28. Hon'ble Minister of Railways had assured in this House that we will completed that work during this current financial year itself. But, slow pace of work is going on over this project. Just three months are left in this financial year. It seems that this work cannot be completed in near future. The work should be expedited.

Hon'ble Minister in reply to a question had assured this House to complete the construction of washing pit at Sahrasa during this financial year itself. But, the pace of work is very slow. This work also should be completed in this financial year itself.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring one thing in the notice of Hon'ble Minister. During the tenure of previous Government, Shri Lalu Prasadji had sanctioned an ambitious plan of setting up of an electric locomotive manufacturing factory at Madhepura. An amount of Rs. 1960 crore was to be spent on setting up this factory but a sum of Rs. ten crore was allocated in this regard. This amount is insufficient. Therefore, I request that sufficient funds should be provided to set up electric locomotive manufacturing factory to remove backwardness of that area. Concrete sleeper factory at Khagadia should also be revived.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards the problems of my area and request him to urgently repair the rail lines damaged due to flood. Temporary arrangement for booking in Makai at Maheshkut and Dhamraha stations should be made available in the interest of farmers.

An express train should be introduced in the night between Sahrasa-Patna. Computerized reservation facility should be provided at Maheshkut and Koparia stations.

Facility of washing pit should be provided at Khagadia junction.

307 UP and 308 DOWN passenger train should be re-introduced between Hajipur-Sahrasa.

The passenger train from Samastipur which halt unnecessarily at Khagadia for five hours, should be extended upto Sahrasa.

At train should be introduced between Sahrasa to Madras. Khagadia junction should be made a stoppage of Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani express.

A rail line should be laid down between Simri Bakhtiarpur-Bihariganj to Sahrasa-Kusheshwar.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that Sh. Nitish Kumarji Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar was Minister of Railways, a lot of work were completed. and there two-three other schemes of his area which were announced by him have not been completed till date. Like, work of coach factory at Harnaut is being undertaken at a very slow pace. The work of laying new rail line from Islampur to Nateshar in Nalanda district is going on very slowly.

The soiling work has been completed from Daniyava to Noorsarai via Shekhpura in Patna district but this work

is going on with snail's pace. Besides, all work from Rajgir to Nateshar has been completed in Nalanda district so this work should be started at the earliest.

Sir, we understand that the questions that I have raised here will be paid due attention and they will be addressed by the Hon'ble Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, who want to lay their written speeches on the Table can lay them. However, it will not be permissible to lay part speeches on the Table. Part speeches cannot be allowed to be laid on the Table. Members may either speak or lay their written speeches on the Table.

Now, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2009-10.

Sir, at the outset, I want to congratulate the present hon. Minister of Railways for taking into consideration the most important issue bothering the world at the moment about the climate. The Railways are the most climate-friendly transport system and keeping this in mind, the Ministry has also distributed and given instructions to the 14 lakh employees to use climate-friendly bulbs. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for this.

Invention of the wheel changed the history of mankind. Similarly, one hundred and fifty years ago, India entered into a phase of development when the first train chugged along from Bori Bunder in Mumbai towards Thane. We have come quite far from there where every rural child looks with awe at the train that chugs along the tracks. They run towards it as filmed by the noted film maker, late Shri Satyajit Ray, in his film. These trains that are running today connect different villages, towns and cities of our nation, but still a lot has to be done.

Sir, a bond between steel and concrete is made when India goes towards infrastructural development. Rail is not only carrying human beings as passengers, but it is the primary carriage form of all the materials that are used for building India. Rail carries cement, finished steel, iron ore, fertilizers and chemicals that is going to build a better, stronger and a much more developed India.

Now, as per records, 5,319.87 million people travelled by the Indian Railways last year. As per projection by 2012, 8,400 million people and 1,100 million tonnes of freight are going to be carried. For this we require, as certain hon. Members have requested in this august House to the hon. Minister, more tracks, more new lines and conversion of lines to broad gauge. The Railway family consists of so many Corporations like the Railway Engineers Regiment, the Container Corporation of India, the Centre for Railway Information System, the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India, the Ircon International Limited, The Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited, the Indian Railways Finance Corporation Limited and the Railtel Corporation of India. Every member of these Corporations, along with our hon. Minister, is trying for the safety of the passengers, for their comfort; but very sadly we notice that railways have become the softest target for the people who want to create problems in different parts of the country, for the separatist movements, for terrorist attacks and for any petty reason. It is the softest target which is doing so much for the country, passing from one part to another and it is stopped. Stones are pelted at the drivers, windows are shattered, women and children are hurt and trains set to fire.

We have also to our dismay noticed only a couple of months back when Maoists surrounded a Rajdhani Express which was coming towards Delhi from another part of India. The train was delayed due to these tactics last week. The passengers were so happy to find out, as it was three-hour late that they were all served with lunch. When they received hot meal, all of them thanked the hon. Minister of Railways for her thoughtfulness. So, 14 lakh members of the Railway family, headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, is looking after the safety of the passengers. Who looks after the safety of the Railways? I, therefore, urge upon the august House and the Government of India to take necessary measures by which this soft target can be protected because it is doing so much for our country.

We have small incidents occurring along the railways in which the Railway Administration is not concerned at all. Only last week, a lorry ran over a child in a place called Bira. For no reason at all, the particular local Communist Party Branch members blocked the rail tracks and the trains could not ply for more than three hours. Is it the fault of the Railways that a truck run over a child? We condemned the death and rash driving but the Railways did not have anything to do with it. But the trains are attacked by the people all over the country for

no reason. We want that the Central Government should take some measures to protect the passengers of the railways and also the rail lines. These tracks have been laid so many years ago. They need looking after. New tracks have to be laid. The tracks are those which bear the brunt of these millions of people, freight trains travelling every day. They have to be replaced. Our hon. Railway Minister has given suggestions for making hospitals *en route*. Sick passengers while travelling will benefit from the agenda that our hon. Minister has taken by which they can contact the local hospital, through the railway members. The family members can travel by coaches and cars provided by the Railway Ministry's family of 14 lakh people. So, we appreciate these laudable efforts being taken by the Railways. On the route also, she has announced for more hospitals.

As far as disaster response is concerned, we have seen how the Railways take instant initiative and reach the spot of action or the disaster sites like tsunami or earthquake with medical relief. These laudable efforts must be appreciated. We also place the demand of the entire country for new lines, new coaches, extra coaches and for extra wagons. Like that, there are demands for extending the Metro Railway from Kolkata towards Barasat and Majerhat. This requires money.

As far as the infrastructure is concerned, 63,273 kms. is the route length; the Broad Gauge length being 51,082 kms; the Metre Gauge being 9,442 kms and the Narrow Gauge being 2,749 kms. The running track length is 85,158 kms. The electrified route being 18,274 kms.; the rolling stock at the moment stands at 2,04,034 wagons units; the locomotives stand at 8,330 and the coaches at 47,375....(*Interruptions*)

We need to increase the number of these coaches and the number of tracks and the number of bridges standing at 1,27,768 today needs increment. We need more Road Over Bridges; more Road Under Bridges and more Foot Over Bridges for passenger amenities. So, we wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister and the Government of India that more fund has to be allocated. Out of the 17,000 unmanned level crossings, only last week, 3000 level crossings were made manned but the 14,000 remaining unmanned level crossing have to be taken care of. I say this because thousands of people are crossing the level crossing and a risk factor is involved. It has to be looked after. The Railways are taking special care for conservation of energy by afforestation. There is also on the anvil a project of power plant coming up. So, I congratulate the hon. Minister for

taking these measures. But if these new wagons, routes, new railway tracks have to come up and if the suggestions of the Sixth Central Pay Commission have to be met for the 14 lakh employees who are taking part in the day to day functioning of the Railways, there must be more allocation towards the Railways.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10. We had the full-fledged Railway Budget just six months back and again we are discussing the Supplementary Demands now. This has become the regular practice. This time, the demand is for Rs. 731.60 crore and I would like to say that this method of bringing Supplementary Demands before Parliament within a short span of time is not at all desirable.

Sir, I have a few observations to make on the working of the Railways. As far as pending projects are concerned, this has become a regular practice with the Railways that they are not completing their projects in time and this has been happening with the Railways since inception. The number of pending projects in respect of new lines, doubling, gauge conversion, electrification etc. in different areas of the country is 338. The maximum projects are pending in the State of Bihar and the second State in this respect is West Bengal where 32 projects are pending. What is the reason for not completing the projects in time? The reply given by the Railway Ministry at different times is that this is mainly due to paucity of funds and the other factors that are responsible for this are failure of contractors, rise in the cost of materials, delay in getting forestry clearance and some law and order problems prevailing in different parts of the country. All these are creating obstacles in completion of all these projects. But recently, the Standing Committee on Railways has examined this issue and they have categorically stated as follows:

"The Committee are not convinced with these reasons as the same are repeated time and again by the Railways in each and every case of shortfall. The Committee, therefore, desire that, as assured before the Committee, the Railways should make sincere and conscious efforts to address these problems and achieve the target in the remaining period of the 11th Plan."

What was the projection for the 11th Plan? As already stated by my esteemed colleague from the BJP Shri Lalji

Tandon, the projection is 2,000 kms. of new lines, 10,000 kms. of gauge conversion, 6,000 kms. of doubling and 3,500 kms. of electrification during the 11th Plan period. But the Railways could achieve only 527 kms. of new lines and 2,189 kms. of gauge conversion during these two years of the 11th Plan period. We could achieve about 874 kms. of doubling and 1,299 kms. of electrification during the first two years of this Plan period. The reasons have already been stated as to why these are delayed.

Regarding the Annual Plan 2009-10, the allocation for the projects, that is, Railway capacity throughout enhancement on high-density networks, routes, traffic facility works, electrification projects, passenger amenities, road safety works, improvement in condition of works of acquisition of rolling stock, etc., has been fixed. The total outlay for acquisition, construction and displacement for 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs. 40,745 crore. Out of which Rs. 15,675 crore, that is, 38.5 per cent is to be met from international resources, whereas Rs. 9,270 crore, that is, 22.8 per cent is to be met from extra budgetary resources and Rs. 15,830 crore, that is, 38.8 per cent of the projections from gross budgetary support.

Where are the resources? What are the avenues from extra budgetary resources? The only projection is PPP. Here, in the Tenth Plan period, the same projection was there and on PPP the achievement is only one per cent. Now, this project is 22.8 per cent. So, we are against this sort of proposition. The Railways are going to privatise the services and projects. This is gradually increasing...*(Interruptions)* This is against the basic tenets of the Railways. The Railway are having adequate resources and even then this PPP is extended for utilization of surplus land. The surplus land of the Railways is being doled to the private parties for just utilizing this for setting up of shopping malls, other than Railway projects. This is going on.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Government policy is for PPP. They are following these PPP projects in different Departments against the defiance of the people of this country...*(Interruptions)* This is going on. This is part of their policy...*(Interruptions)* Recently, in the Budget proposals, the Railways have proposed to set up a project in Danpuni...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing wrong in it. The project is welcome...*(Interruptions)* This project was

to be set up by a private party on existing BOT basis. Instead of setting up on BOT basis, it is going to be set up on BOO basis. That means, build, operate and own. That is a clear case of privatization of the project.

This project not only damages the prospects of the Railways, but the integrity of the Railways. The people are apprehensive that the works in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, the existing factory, will be at peril out of this proposed project. That is why we oppose this project under BOO...*(Interruptions)*

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next speaker, Shri Nityananda Pradhan.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, your speech is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, your speech is not going on record. Therefore, kindly take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nityananda Pradhanji, please begin your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN (Aska): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, please give me protection so that I can speak....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways). I come from Orissa which is probably the most neglected State as far as Railways are concerned right from the very inception of Railways by the Britishers. Orissa is very much rich in minerals and different types of minerals are there in Orissa. The Britishers did not want to exploit that situation. Simply, they were interested in their administration and collection of revenue and taxes. So, instead of developing Orissa, they have laid a railway line only for the purpose of their administration because they were administering from Calcutta, and on the South from Madras. So, only to connect these two cities, probably they had laid that line which incidentally passed through Orissa. Had there been any other source to lay a line, they would not probably have laid the line through Orissa.

There is a significant reason for that. Orissa surrendered to Britishers at the very last. So, I think the Britishers had their axe to grind against the people of Orissa, so they did not develop the Railways in Orissa. That attitude continued with the Railway department. I am happy that the hon. Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee is trying to rectify it, still a lot of things are to be done. So, I request the hon. Minister to take up the problem of Orissa. We are culturally almost in the same line. Bengal and Orissa are culturally having the common relationship. So I hope that, to develop Orissa, she will take more interest and help the Orissa State in respect of Railways.

For that, I would submit some of the proposals.

Sir, you know, the construction of a long pending Khurda Road-Bolangir new BG Rail Link line has already taken a lot of time, and money is being sanctioned in a very small manner. The paltry sum that has been given has been utilised and subsequently it is not developing.

Sir, for your information and for the information of the hon. Minister, I would humbly submit that two of the power plants are coming up. Already, a MoU has been signed between the Government of Orissa and the party. Two of the power plants are coming up on this line. I would request that this line may be expeditiously taken up for completion.

The second rail line is Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh New Broad Gauge rail link of 56 kilo metres. This is also on the western side of Orissa, which is one of the poorest areas of India. That is why, the Union Government has announced one special KBK package. It is coming under that. I hope that this Lanjigarh-Junagarh rail link will be taken up for completion.

The third rail line is Bimlagarh-Talcher. This is again coming up in the mineral and coal belts. If this rail line is set up, the prospects of Orissa will be highly improved, and the raw materials which are available under the earth of Orissa can be utilised for the development of the area and the nation.

Now, the hon. Railway Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee has suggested that she would set up certain factories for providing employment of the local people and all that. So, I would request that a new coach or wheel manufacturing factory may be set up in Ganjam. In Ganjam district of Orissa, which is near Gopalpur, SEZ zone has already been declared. Within that SEZ, I think, if the hon. Railway Minister thinks, then she can put up a wheel manufacturing unit in that SEZ zone so that the people in that area will be benefited and they will get employment.

Then, I come to sanction of new lines, which are very important. Firstly, I would submit that Gopalpur-Rayagada line is the main line. Rayagada is based in the hinterland of Orissa, and it is full of minerals. So, Rayagada and Gopalpur can be connected by rail link. Now, there is no port facility for these raw materials which can be produced in the western sector of Orissa. It will be better if this rail link is connected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: I will take two more minutes.

I suggest that Gopalpur-Rayagada rail link may be established.

Then, the next one is Sambalpur-Redhakhol-Bhanjanagar-Aska-Berhampur. This is a new line which cuts across the entire Orissa from north to south. It is passing through all mineral belts. I learnt that the survey work is going on. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to expedite the process of completion of this new line – Sambalpur-Redhakol-Bhanjanagar-Aska-Berhampur. Then, another new line is Jeypore-Malkanagiri. Jeypore and Malkanagiri are two naxalite infected districts. If this new railway line is constructed, then there will be a lot of development in these two districts, and the people will be getting employment.

The other new lines are: Bargarh-Nuapara Road *via* Padampur and extension of Nuapara-Gunpur Broad Gauge Rail Link to Theruvali.

Then, I come to electrification. Almost electrification is over except in one or two places, where electrification should be done immediately.

Now, I come to the doubling of the following lines: Daitari-Banspani; Talcher-Sambalpur; Haridaspur-Paradeep; and Koraput-Rayagada.

Now, I am coming to sanction of survey. Bhadrachalam Road (Andhra Pradesh-Malkanagiri-Jeypore-Junagarh-Lanjigarh Road-Talcher-Bimalagarh) can be taken up for survey. This Rail link will traverse through the most under-developed area. So, this will help.

I would request now introduction of certain new trains on the following routes:-

1. Vishakhapatnam to Rourkela *via* Berhampur-Bhubaneswar.
2. Keonjhar to Howrah.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Yes, I will take only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, next Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: 3. Bhubaneswar to Chandigarh *via* Kalka

4. Viswanathpuram to Tata *via* Bhubaneswar
5. Bhubaneswar/Puri to Pune *via* Jharsuguda

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are asking for one minute, two minutes and three minutes. How much time will you take?

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: I am sorry, Sir, I will take only two minutes' time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Then, 6. Berhampur-Bolangir.

The last train which I would request is this. We have got some cultural affection for Orissa and West Bengal. Now, the people of Nabadwip have requested to put up a train on the occasion of 500 years of Chaitanya coming to Orissa. There will be a big function some time in December. So, that train may be introduced.

*SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr Chairman Sir, for the first time I am speaking in Marathi. I congratulate and thank Hon. Mamtaji for presenting these demands. Hon. Mamtaji knows Marathi. That is why I am speaking in Marathi.

During the NDA Government when Mamtaji was Minister she helped Marathwada. About Marathwada I want to mention that some part of it is in South Central and some part of it is under Central Railways. Eight districts of Marathwada are connected with Mumbai but being under South Central Zone, we have to visit Secunderabad. Hon. Minister is aware of this problem. So I request Hon. Minister to transfer Nanded division from South Central Zone to Central Railways. We had met you at that time. You had said that we should request Hon. Prime Minister when the proposal would come before Cabinet. That question is still pending. Later on Nitish Kumarji and Lалуji did follow up this issue. However, still this issue is pending. This is the demand of Marathi speaking people of Nanded division that instead of Hyderabad of South Central Zone, their area should be brought under Central Zone. Through you, I would like to make this long-standing demand to the Minister and request that this demand may be fulfilled.

On becoming Railway Minister, Mamtaji helped Marathwada. There was not even single km of railway line in Marathwada. But the matter was taken up with the then Hon. Prime Minister and five projects namely

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.*

Mudkhed Adilabad Secunderabad Akola Poorna were started during that time and three projects have been completed. Latur-Miraj project is still pending. But I am sure it will be completed. I am sorry that Ahmednagar-Beed-Parali project has not yet been completed. This project which is under South Central Zone may kindly be completed at the earliest. This will ensure development of Western Maharashtra and Marathwada. I request Hon. Mamtaji to take up Latur-Miraj and Ahmednagar Beed Parali railway lines and complete them as early as possible. Rotegaon-Puntamba is a new railway line awaiting survey. Puntamba Shirdi railway line has been completed. If Rotegaon-Puntamba line is completed, it will help in connecting Tirupati with Shirdi. There will be direct line from Tirupati to Shirdi. Many MPs from Andhra and Tamil Nadu have told me that they have to visit Shirdi. They have to get down at Nagarsul which is inconvenient. Therefore, through you, I would like to request Hon. Minister to take up the survey of Rotegaon-Puntamba line which was included in last year's survey but which could not be taken up at that time. This project may require 40 crores of rupees. But if this project is completed, there will be direct connectivity between Tirupati and Shirdi. This railway line will enable people from Andhra to go to Shirdi and people from Maharashtra to visit Tirupati. I request you to make a provision of Rs 40 crore in the coming Budget so that this railway line work could be completed.

Another point is about Solapur-Jalgaon via Beed Tuljapur, Dharashiv, Paithan, Sambhajinagar-Verul. If this railway line is completed Western Maharashtra and Khendesh would be connected with Marathwada. It will also include Ajantha and Verul. It will also include pilgrim center like Paithan. This survey was also sanctioned in the last year's Budget. But the work has not yet started. The problem is that both Central, South Central Zones fall in this area and each zone wants the work to be done by other zone. That is why I request that if this division is brought under Central Railways, they could conduct the survey of this line. I request Hon. Minister to complete the survey of this line which is a long-standing demand for past 50 years. Leaders like Govindbhai Shah had made demand of survey of this railway line. I am sure Hon. Minister will fulfill the demand made for such a long time.

I would also like to point out that Parbhani-Manmad railway line is not a double line. Parbhani-Mudkhed is going to be a double line. If Parbhani-Manmad is converted into a double line with electrification, it will be very convenient. That is why I would like to make a demand for doubling of Parbhani-Manmad railway line.

In connection with new railway lines in the next Budget, I would like to meet Hon. Minister. Nanded-Sambhajinagar-Jodhpur—there should be at least one weekly train on this section. Krishna Express from Nizamabad should be extended in our area. Many people from Kerala in our area want to visit Kolam. So this train should be extended upto Kolam. Sachkand Express (2715-2716) should be extended upto Jammu. I request that a new bi-weekly train from Nanded to Chandigarh should be started as many people from Punjab visit gurudwara in Nanded. We started Devgiri Express by making agitation. It was only upto Sambhajinagar initially. Later on it was extended upto Nizamabad, Hyderabad. But it has few coaches. I request that for the benefit of people from Marathwada, the train should have 24 coaches. 'Nandigram' which was started by you and Nitish Kumarji should have 24 coaches. I request that in Okha to Rameshwar train, 10 more coaches should be added. In Secunderabad-Manmad train, 6 more coaches should be added.

In my constituency, MIDC area is there. There an ROB needs to be constructed. This work may please be taken up. MIDC and Municipal Corporation are jointly going to contribute in this work. At Sangramnagar also permission for an ROB should be given. At Shivajinagar railway station, broadening work of siding should be taken up.

Janshatabdi Express from Mumbai to Sambhajinagar is running well. But it has no stoppage at Rotegaon and Lasur. The stoppages of this train may please be provided at these places.

I request that two meetings of MPs of this area should be held with GMs of these two zones as long as our division is not transferred to Central Zone. There is no one to protect our interest except you. Therefore, I request you to kindly see that these two meetings of MPs with GMs are held every year.

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I rise to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted by our hon. Minister of Railways. May I also take this opportunity to congratulate our hon. Minister of Railways, Mamata Didi, and her efficient colleagues for making Indian Railways a truly people-friendly, socially committed and economically viable organization? Due to the visionary leadership of the hon. Minister of Railways, today Indian

Railways continues to be a dynamically evolving public sector organization which is widely acclaimed as one of the largest employers, rather a model employer in the country, as a vibrant engine of the country's all-round and balanced development, as a symbol of national integration and above all a lifeline for the country's millions of people.

The common man is happy with the performance of the UPA Government because fares and freights have not been increased and at the same time so many amenities are made available to the passengers. I am happy that despite several constraints, the Indian Railways has done a remarkable job. However, there is vast scope for improvement. We must endeavour to do our best so that Indian Railways enjoys a pride of place in the socio-economic life of the nation.

Hon'ble Minister for Railways is doing a commendable job. But, at the same time, I would like to bring some grievances and points for your kind consideration. I am sure, the hon. Minister of Railways, being sensitive to the needs of the common people, would certainly meet them.

While presenting the Railway Budget for the year 2009-2010, Madam, you had outlined the concept of 'Doctor on Train'. But, I feel that this concept needs slight elaboration and adequate number of ambulance services besides strengthening of medical facilities at all the stations. In this regard I would like to mention the details of the accident victims of Mumbai Suburban Railway. The total number of people affected in accidents in four years, that is from 2005 to 2008, is 30,256. Out of this, 15,983 people are injured and 14,273 are death cases which is almost 50 per cent of the total accident cases. There are High Court orders where they have directed the Railway authorities that they should provide medical assistance and ambulance services at every station.

In one of the judgements of the hon. High Court, delivered on 6th October, 2004, in which some measures to be taken by the Railway authorities are indicated, the Court had directed that free parking place for an ambulance outside all the stations is to be provided by the Railways and sanction of funds for *hamilis*, porters, ambulance-taxi for transporting the victims, minimum light weight folding or collapsible stretchers in all the stations and many more were mentioned. But, after that, still the measures were not taken up.

On 15th January, 2009 there is one more judgement of the hon. High Court which says that there was an NGO who wanted to provide 18 ambulances to the

Railway authorities. But, there was a dispute raised by the railway officers with regard to the parking of the vehicles at the railway stations. The directions had been issued by the hon. High Court in one of its orders which indicated above that the ambulance should be parked outside the railway stations. However, for whatever reasons, the Railways conceded before the High Court that the NGOs had withdrawn all the 18 ambulances which had been provided for the said purpose without any reason. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to please look into the matter of providing ambulance, medical facilities on priority basis at all the stations in Mumbai. Madam, I have copies of the orders with me and I will send them to you.

In the Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Railways had identified a list of 49 identified stations as Multi-Functional Complexes and Nashik station was one of them. Today, Nashik is one of the most important pilgrimage centres of India which requires overall upgradation. At present, Nashik Road Railway Terminus has three platforms which should be increased to six and additional provision for 12-coach rake and workshops for cleaning and washing be constructed at Nashik Road station.

The survey for Nashik-Pune rail route was completed in 2001 and the 2005 estimate of expenditure on the said project was Rs. 1,044 crore. The Maharashtra Government is ready to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on this project and provision for the same has been made in the current financial Budget.

In this regard, the hon. Railway Minister in her Budget Speech had consented for a new Nashik-Pune railway line, but yet no action has been taken so far. I request the hon. Minister to take this up on a priority basis.

Presently, there are 60 trains plying *via* Nashik road to Mumbai with 48 regular, 12 weekly trains. In these trains, reservations can be made for stations beyond Bhusawal. If unconditional reservation is provided in such trains from Mumbai to Bhusawal, it will be very convenient for passengers and also it will increase the revenue for the Railways.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to consider upgradation of infrastructure to connect some of the satellite townships with fast track trains which can solve congestion and housing problems for the middle-class and poor families. For example, the distance between Pune and Saswad is around 40

kilometres. If you connect this, then people can work in Pune and live in Saswad where the cost of living is half that of Pune. A new railway line between Lonand-Phaltan-Baramati should be considered. The Daund-Baramati-Pune railway line should also be taken up for upgradation.

I commend the Indian Railways for maintaining and preserving some of the important railway stations in our country under the 'Heritage Status', but it is very ironical that 'Thane Station' has been excluded till date from this list. I would, therefore, recommend that 'Thane Station' should be included as a 'Heritage Station'.

My constituency, Nashik, is a big industrial as well as an agricultural hub. Perishable items like onions, grapes, pomegranates as well as vegetables are shipped to the far-flung areas of the country. Therefore, it would be practicable to have a new Goods Shed/Terminal at Nashik-Odha railway station where large railway lands are easily available and the same terminals can be utilized during *Maha Kumbh Mela* where lakhs of pilgrims come to Nashik. I would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to consider this on priority.

As you are aware, the Igatpuri Railway Yard covers a very large area and is well connected by road network. It is strategically located to serve the vast rail and coach network of Mumbai, Thane metropolitan regions. It has also a very active MIDC Industrial area to support any primary production and assembly facility.

I am of the opinion that the location of "Wagon and Coach Factory" at Igatpuri would greatly boost the capacity of the Western Railway network as well as Mumbai suburban network, which account for almost one-third of the national rail network capacity. I, therefore, humbly request the Railway Minister to set up a Wagon and Coach Factory at Igatpuri.

There are a large number of people from Nashik are working in Mumbai. There is a need to introduce a new super-fast train from Nashik to Mumbai, a Duranto Express, with at least two round-trips per day.

I would also like to recommend a few more new railway lines in Maharashtra.

- Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Baijnath;
- Wardha-Nanded *via* Yavatmal-Pusad;
- Manmad-Indore *via* Malegaon-Dhule-Shirpur-Nardana, Sendhwa, Mhow;
- Wadsa, Desaiganj-Armori-Gadchiroli.

There are a large number of passengers of different castes and creed who visit the Ajmer Sherif. At present, there is a Manmad-Ajmer train by which all the passengers from Nashik have to travel all the way to Manmad which is *not convenient*. I request the hon. Minister to start the railway service from Nashik to Ajmer *via* Manmad.

Lastly, I would like to thank and congratulate the Railway Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee for reviewing the 'Recruitment Policy' in the Indian Railways and allowing the Railway Recruitment Board examinations to be held on the same day throughout the country wherein examinees could answer the questions in regional languages, including Marathi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the problems that I have highlighted are reasonable demands emerging from the people of Maharashtra region which impinge upon their everyday life. I shall be grateful to the Railway Minister if she could full these small yet significant demands of Maharashtra. Hence, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to bestow her attention on implementing these demands as early as possible on priority basis.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opporrunity to speak on the matter. Through you, Sir, I would like to bring one thing in the notice of Hon'ble Minister that several Members have put up the problems related to their areas and expressed their views on the same. I would like to bring into the notice that Hon'ble Minister at the outset had said in the budget speech that the rail passengers are not getting adequate security in the trains and I think the security being provided to the rail passengers is inadequate, what to talk about facilities. Today, people who are travelling in the trains have to wake up at least four times in the night to check their articles. They wake up to check whether their articles are intact or not. Therefore, I would like to bring it to the notice of Hon'ble Minister and I know that Hon'ble Minister of Railway Mamata didi wants to do something, but she is unable to give adequate time to her Ministry and as a result all things have not been completed for want of time as she spent her considerable time in West Bengal. Hence, she has less time. Therefore, I understand that....*(Interruptions)*.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You can say, whatever you want to say but it is not appropriate to speak in this manner.

[English]

You can politically say whatever you want to say.

[Translation]

But where I should go, it is not your business. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I just want to say that you should give your maximum time to this Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am not finding sufficient time to attend the business of my party. I worked till 2 AM in the night, do you know that? ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singhji, kindly speak on the issue. Let it go. You speak only on your issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not levelling any charge. I just want to bring it to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister. *(Interruptions)*. I just want that people must remember you here even when you go to Kolkata. In my constituency Indara-Dohri Ghat. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be silent. Please allow to speak the Hon'ble Member.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I would like to bring it to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that a train from Indara to Mau has been running on narrow gauge for the last 20 years and a survey for broadgauge was conducted 20-25 years back which was not up to Indara-Dohri but up to Gorakhpur. But no broadgauge line has been constructed there till date. ...*(Interruptions)* It is unfortunate that no one from Uttar Pradesh has become Railway Minister so far. But I would like the Minister to revive the survey already conducted there 20-25 years back for the benefit of the people of six municipalities tower areas. This narrowgauge line has not been converted into the broadgauge line. Mau terminal has been wind up despite it being on broadgauge line. Trains pass from Mau Junction to Gorakhpur, Ballia Azamgarh and Banaras. I have raised point several times here in

the House that there remain massive traffic jam for hours Mau junction. No flyover or under bridge has been constructed there to ease the traffic jam. I was going through a letter written by DMR in which he has stated that no flyover under bridge can be constructed there. Therefore, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is over. Now you please conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one Kaifiyat Express from Delhi to Azamgarh was started after lot of efforts. We were demanding that it should be from New Delhi but it was started from Delhi to Azamgarh and since introduction of this train there is long waiting list for this train be it sleeper class or A.C. class. I do not know as to why 216 sleeper berths and 46 first, second and third AC berths have been cut curtailed and given to Lucknow. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take cognizance of it. The waiting list for this train is already fairly long and as such the question of curtailment should not have arisen. It should be restored immediately.

Sir, the Gareebraath Express from Kishanganj to Ajmer runs via Delhi. I think that in my parliamentary constituency, Rasda Mohammabad is a very important place from where a lot of devotees visit to Azmer. Therefore, there should be a stoppage at Rasda Mohammadabad large number of people go from Mau to Delhi and Mumbai by Kaifiyat Express and Godan Express, so I want its frequency should be increased. Hon'ble Minister Sir it should be run atleast for six months on a trial basis as has been done in respect of other places and it shall be continued if the number of passengers is adequate.

Mahakumbh Mela in Hardwar is going to be held from January to March and large number of deotees from Ballia to Mau, Azamgarh and other places will visit Hardwar. But there is no indication till date whether any special train will run from here or not? If there is any proposal to run a special train, by when it is likely to be started? The locations where stoppage to this train has been provided? The time from which reservation for this train will start? I want to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that we travel in the Kaifiyat Express which we got after independence but it is still devoid of the facilities which should have been there. The quota of berth in this train has been reduced. Azamgarh, Mau and Mubarakpur are industrial areas from where people go to other places

in connection with saree business, they do not get reservation in this train. Despite this, the seats have been curtailed and diverted to Lucknow, whereas a lot of trains originate from Lucknow. I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister to restore it immediately.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran): Sir, I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister for giving opt message to the railway passengers in the last budget and it was announced that she would give priority to the social responsibilities while striving for the economic achievements. There were a number of announcements regarding the facilities to the common people. Railways had given the slogan 'Service with smile' and there was a lot of expectations. But discrepancies remained after the lapse of six months and I would like to attract your attention towards this. Presently small vendors are providing catering facilities at railway stations whereas IRCTC is providing catering facility in the trains. From the speech given by the first Member who is an MP and travels in railway, it was observed that he was not happy with the services provided by Railways. Sh. Laljee Tandon was also speaking. These discrepancies are largely seen in the catering department. This is not a recent development. It is not an aftermath of present Government or Minister but it is continuing from the year 2005. I would like to recall that the policy drafted by you in 1999, was announced by Sh. Nitish Kumar but it had been changed during 2005. I do not want to go into details of many discrepancies made thereafter. The catering policy adopted in the year 2005 needs to be changed. The positive part of aspects of the policy of the year 2000 should be included in the present one.

Secondly, I would like to bring it to your kind notice that there are 550 trains with pantry cars and their maintenance is the responsibility of IRCTC. IRCTC gives these pantry cars to the contractors for providing the catering facility to the passengers and five percent of the amount received from it is given to Railway for maintenance of Pantry car so that pantry cars can be maintained.

But I would like to draw your attention towards the news item appeared in 'Dainik Jagran' dated 9th December that the condition of hundreds of such pantry cars are very bad. Even today you can see the pantry car No. 03801 of Shramjeevi Express and No. 96802 of Magadh Express and such other pantry cars' condition is very bad. All the problems have been mentioned in the newspaper. Therefore, I am not repeating it but when it is asked from pantry car persons they say that it should

be asked from IRCTC. IRCTC gives reply that they give money so Railways and the officer of Delhi division of Railways reply that they do only secondary maintenance, the basic maintenance has to be done at zone No. one is ready to take the responsibility. There should be a proper arrangement for this and these pantry cars should be maintained properly.

Sir, it must be taken into consideration as to why rail accidents are taking place even after the efforts made by the Ministry of Railways. It has been discussing that there are two crore passengers of Indian Railway. Many trains are introduced in every budget in pressure of political parties resulting in a cause of concern. It is mentioned by the Railway officer from time to time. But the carelessness of Railway personnel is still the main reason for accidents. In the year 2008-09 among 177 rail accidents 73 accidents, almost 41 per cent occurred due to negligence of railway personnels. From 1st April, 2009 to 12th October, 2009, 74 rail accidents took place in which 49 were due to derailing of trains, four were due to collision, two incidents were due to fire and 26 accidents due to unmanned railway crossings. Even today there are 25 thousand unmanned railway crossings all over the country, which should also be a cause of concern. It is also needed that the State Governments should also take care of the situation but the State Governments are not able to do so. The problem should be resolved at this level to reduce the number of accidents.

Sir, at present RPF and the State GRP are responsible for the protection of Railway. It means we have overlapping system of security, which creates confusion. This double layer security should be abolished. There is separate police force for Railways in other countries. Then why in our country the whole responsibility of security of Railways could not be given to RPF. This should be considered seriously. I think security of railways should be along the line of State Governments which have assigned the responsibility to DM and SP that if any communal riot takes place. As a result, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police remain alert during any such situation since their responsibility is fixed. I think the security system in the railways will only be strengthened when the responsibility will be fixed on the officers concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to Champaran. Champaran has been the land of action for Mahatma Gandhi. Even today, the memories of Mahatma Gandhi

are present everywhere. Gandhiji came here to launch a struggle against the Britishers, which he started from Motihari. He got down at Motihari station. For 8-10 years his photographs were hanging at the railway station but today they are not traceable. A train bound for Motihari was started and that station has been rechristened as Bapudham-Motihari. After Gandhidham it was rechristened as Bapudham. Last time, the Minister of Railways had announced that 50 railway stations would be provided with world-class facilities but Motihari was not included in the list. It was also announced that the number of Model stations would be increased to 350 but the name of Motihari did not figure among them as well. It is astonishing to learn that Motihari has not been included in list of 50 premises proposed to be developed further but since they have included Bapudham, accorded due importance to that station. Bapudham-Motihari should also have been included in the developed category. Today what is the condition of that platform? That is a half station for trains having upto 22 coaches but the shed on platform No. 1 can cover just half of the platform and at platform No. 2 there is a nominal arrangement. There is a health unit located near Motihari station which caters to nearly 125 kms. area of the Railways. This is being named by one doctor and two assistants. It has just two beds on which staff members sleep because patients do not come here. This unit has just a sphygmomanometer to measure blood pressure but there is no nurse. My request is that this unit should be upgraded to a polyclinic.

The Muzaffarpur-Motihari-Betia-Gorakhpur track has been converted to broad gauge. It was thought that passenger trains should also ply on this route. Just 10 goods trains ply on the Muzaffarpur-Delhi rail track every day. All the passenger trains ply via Muzaffarpur-Sewan-Chapra request you to start passenger train on this track. Sapt Kranti express was started when hon'ble Nitish Kumarji was the Minister of Railways and a Jan Sampark train was announced via Muzaffarpur-Betia-Motihari. But when Hon'ble Lalujji took over the charge of the Railways, he changed the route of that train towards his constituency Chapra. I request you to run a super fast train via Motihari. Also a South India bound train should be run from that place. It has been constantly demanded that the train No. 5228 which runs from Muzaffarpur to Yashwantpur and halts there for two days should be run to Raksaul via Motihari.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Motihari is a big city. Not even a single railway over bridge exists there. There is Chakiya railway station from where people go to Kesariya. Tourists from all over the world as well as of our country

visit that place. World's biggest Baudh Stupa is situated there. The railway crossing there is causing difficulties in the movement of traffic ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised your issue. Please conclude now.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Chakia station has been accorded a B-grade status. There is no water or electricity. I would like to mention about Sugoli-Hajipur-Vaishali railway line. Vaishali is the mother of democracy. This line was sanctioned during the tenure of Shri Nitish Kumar but his successors slowed down the pace of construction work due to political reasons. I urge you that the construction work of the Sugoli-Vaishali-Hajipur rail line should be expedited. There are many such projects in Bihar whose geographical position prior to ...(*Interruptions*).....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Whatever you say will not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)....*

**DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have granted me permission to express my views on the subject. Supplementary demands for Rs. 731,30.60 lacs have been made to carry forward the construction works of national projects.

We support in principle the supplementary demands for grant for developmental works for railways but all regions and areas of the country, as a whole should get full Justice.

For the last several years, the Ministers of Railways had been hailing from eastern part of India. We support the development of railways in Eastern India but there should no injustice to the other regions of the country either. All round development should be done without neglecting the demands of railways in respect of other regions.

As far as Gujarat is concerned, Gujarat has been neglected in these supplementary demands and annual railway budget. Whether it be a matter of putting in place a new rail line for Gujarat or be it gauge conversion or be it introduction of a new train or be it making Ahmedabad, the new headquarters of Western railway or

be it electrification or be it establishing a factory of rail coach or making other parts, in every case Gujarat has been subjected to injustice. The biggest sea coast in the country is in Gujarat and trade is carried through many ports. I demand to connect all parts of Gujarat with rail service. Efforts to depute a Chowkidar on unmanned railway crossing are sought to be made in this supplementary grant. But my suggestion is that Chowkidar should be deputed on each and every unmanned railway crossings so that serious accidents could be avoided.

Thousands of Rail bridges are in dilapidated and bad condition. Various rail accidents occurred in the last few years. Renovation of these dilapidated and old railway bridges should be undertaken under long term plan.

New technology should be used to have a check on rail accidents.

SHRI SANJAY NURUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, you have granted me permission to speak for which I am thankful to you I support the bill on the supplementary demands for grants for Indian Railways introduced by Hon'ble Minister of Railways. Railway is such a comprehensive and vast subject in itself that if we speak thereon, it would be as long as the length of rail track i.e. 65 thousand kilometers. Today, 52 members are about to speak but each member of this House could express his news on this subject because more or less we all are related with problems of railways. I will like to express myself in brief I would like to express thanks to Mamata Didi that a few days back she came to Mumbai and she announced three or four very important schemes and started projects. I want to congratulate her for introducing trains having 15 coaches for local passengers of Mumbai. Although all these trains having 15 coaches are not going to replace the system as whole. There is a need to increase number of these trains also. There are so many local stations where there is no platform for having stoppage of these trains having 15 coaches. Arrangements would have to be made for constructing those platforms, then only it could be a very successful programme. You have inaugurated Duranto trains, for which many many congratulations to you. The most important point was that she had announced a recruitment policy. Maharashtra was facing this problem for the last many years. Attacks have been made on students coming from other States and the local youths have their own concern of a different nature. Advertisements are not coming in Marathi newspapers, a political agitation was going on regarding jobs to people of other States. In this regard, the large scale irregularities had been taking place. Mamata Didi

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

has announced in a very appreciable manner, having understood the problem that recruitments would be made, i.e., examination would be conducted on various centres in the whole country at one go. It is a very commendable effort indeed and for this I congratulate Mamata Didi. You have announced a scheme to connect the Church gate and VT. I would like to know the Status of that. You have said that you were conducting a study and would complete it very soon. If Church Gate and VT Gate are connected, the existing gap of three minutes between local trains would be reduced to only one minute i.e., the capacity of local trains will increase. About seven lacs people travel in local trains of Mumbai daily. Whatever facilities would be provided to them is still less. It will be better if the speed of trains and the frequency is increased. For this I would like to know about the next programme. A proposal is being submitted for the last many years before Mamata Didi, a proposal has come from North Mumbai and I have written letters time and again and also told her personally that the persons, residing in Boriwali, Dahisar, have to go to VT for boarding the Konkan-bound trains so, provide a train for them from Boriwali side. I would congratulate Mamata Didi that you have taken a historic decision on the occasion of Ganpati Mahotsava and for the first time, the train departed from Boriwali and the train was overbooked within 10-15 minutes or within an hour of the announcement of that train. From this one can understand as to how big the market is and how many passengers on there.

Sir, I have requested the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that this train should be run weekly if not daily. She said, that rake is not available. I am not asking for rake nor new route, not even a new station. I would like to tell you about the trains which are running daily from VT to Konkan. About the Mumbai-Karwar express runs daily, Jan Shatabdi Express, Dadar-Kochuwalli Express run daily. There are Dadar-Earnakulam Express, Konkan-Kanya Express, Malviya Express and Mumbai-Mudgaon Special train. Anant Giteji belongs to the Konkan area and he would be aware of this fact very much. My request is that at least one train originating from V.T. should originate from Bandra once or twice in a week. That train starting from Bandra would pass through Boriwali and it would be a very big facility for Konkani people living in Boriwali, Dahisar, Andheri area who are very much connected to their villages and keep visiting their native places. Mamata Didi, it is my request to you. There is a very good proposal which is pending for years. I would like to throw

a light on that and draw your kind attention towards that proposal. There is a plan to construct a long flyover on the Central and Western railway route in Mumbai. There is a proposal to develop a road system parallel to the railway track and almost all Members of Parliament from Mumbai have raised this issue from time to time. I do not know where is that whole plan lying? I would like that Mamata Didi should pay a little attention towards this. You take the problems of the people very seriously and fight for those problems and you have won in that fight also. A very efficient transport system could be prepared for the people of Mumbai in coming days, a new way could emerge to tide over the problems overcrowding, traffic Jam which prevails now. If you have to travel from North Mumbai to South Mumbai, a distance of 20 to 25 km. only but it could take two to three hours to cover it. To get rid of that, a very knowledgeable person had submitted this proposal before you. It is my request that you may please pay a little attention towards it.

KUMAR MAMATA BANERJEE: Please send the proposal in writing to me.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: All right, I will send that in writing. One more thing I would like to remind you that a Osiwara station is proposed to be constructed in Mumbai. I do not know for how many years construction of that station is going on. That station is only on paper till date. I would like that work relating to Osiwara station should be started as soon as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: In such a little time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your speaking time is already over. Here is a clock. You may speak for another one minute.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit two three issues then I will conclude my speech. Sir, the previous point related to Mumbai. I am very glad to tell you that the railways is functioning very well under the leadership of Mamata Didi. According to a report of November, 2009, there has been an increase of about 8.2 per cent in freight traffic. It has become possible due to her serious attention and sincerity towards the works relating to railways. Revenue growth of Northern Railway has increased upto around 11 per cent. It is increasing gradually but much more needs to be done. According to the proposals made in 11th plan, about 2000 km. long new railway lines to be added to

the railway network. Two and half year of this five-year plan is about to end. We have added only 527 km. railway which means a lot more is required to be done. Attention should be paid towards increasing the railway network. There was a plan to carry out of guage conversion of 10000 km. rail line under 11th plan though only about 2179 km. gauge conversion has been done. So far we have completed doubling work of only 874 km. rail line against our target of 6000 km. Though two and half year has already elapsed. The work regarding electrification is also going on well. But not to the extent it was expected to progress. We have completed electrification of only 1299 km. rail line against the target of 3500 km. Time and again only one thing emerges—we do not have rakes, wagons. We have seen that we could manufacture only 58000 wagons against a target of 1,55,000 wagons under 11th plan. Railways have to contribute more and pay more attention towards the development programme of rolling stock.

One more important issue that comes before us is that of price rise and many times this issue is discussed that prices are rising. The manner in which our perishable items like vegetables and fruits get damaged due to non-availability of proper transport facilities, the Railways has to play an important role in this regard. We need to bring a proposal to introduce special trains ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just concluding. Our country produces around 13 percent of vegetables and ten percent of fruits in the world. Annually, the vegetables and fruits worth rupees 35000 crore to 40000 crore get perished since we are not able to transport them from farms to market. This work cannot be done by the private sector. It is only Railways, which can do this work. Some big personalities engaged in retail sector have also given their suggestions to you. I think that in the present scenario of price rise in which the prices of Tomatoes and Bananas are rising, it is incumbent on Railways to make immediate provisions of transportation of those items from farms to market. As you have mentioned about a dedicated freight corridor in reply to a question, it is a very good scheme.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not concluding rather elaborating.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very ambitious plan and entire world is witnessing to this fact that India is constructing an Eastern and a Western corridor. This plan is not being undertaken with the desired momentum. In reply to a question you mentioned that:

[*English*]

"The project is targeted to be completed by 2016-17 subject to land acquisition and availability of the funds."

[*Translation*]

I do not think there is scarcity of funds. Land acquisition is a very complicated issue in our country.

15.00 hrs.

Probably you have some objection on the law aimed at simplifying the Land Acquisition process, which is to be introduced. The said Act may be introduced by removing the objections so that land Acquisition process could be simplified. The work of Dedicated Freight Corridor may be expedited. With these words, I conclude supporting this supplementary budget.

*DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Sir, there is a branch line upto Sambhal which is in my Lok Sabha constituency in District Moradabad. It is a historical city and commercial centre. In the budget, I had raised a demand for linking Sambhal from main line via Hasanpur Gajrola, a survey regarding which was got conducted by hon'ble Shri Lalu Prasadji in the year 2007 and the expenses on which was stated to be Rs. 104 crore. I had raised this matter at the time of Rail budget of 2009 but no action has been taken in this regard so far, which is impeding the development of Sambhal. People of Sambhal are very much annoyed and unhappy. There have been several demonstration also.

It is my demand from the Government that Sambhal may be linked from Gajrola main line via Tehsil Hasanpur so that people may find it convenient to travel to Delhi. Trains arriving from Mainpuri Badaun may pass through Sambhal. It is a matter of regret that Sambhal has not been linked with Gajrola as yet. I hope that Hon'ble Minister will wholeheartedly pay attention at this matter to get this work done in this year itself.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). I rise to support the Demands of the Railway Minister. At the same time I also certain requests to make to the hon. Minister for Railways.

Generally the Railway Ministers are good people when compared to Finance Ministers because whenever Members of Parliament request the Ministers of Railways for a project, they immediately accept it and in confirmation of that acceptance they also allocate a token amount for the project.

At the outset I wish to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for the two projects, namely, the *Ijrat* and *Duranto*, which she announced in her last Budget speech. Both these have become instant success. I once again congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for this. But in regard to projects requested by the hon. Members of Parliament which are accepted, it has been the practice of the Railway Ministers, not only of Ms. Mamata Banerjee, but of Railway Ministers of the last, say, 10 to 12 years, that though the projects are accepted and token amounts are allocated in the Budget for the same, but the completion of those projects have always remained in question. In this regard, our hon. Chief Minister, and our Party leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi had already written to the hon. Minister for Railways seeking to expedite some of the projects announced in the State of Tamil Nadu, particularly in respect of projects relating to gauge conversion. Against a Budget grant of Rs. 240 crore provided for the year 2009-10, an additional grant of Rs. 280 crore would be required to complete the works on time. Most importantly, the Myaladiturai—Thiruthuraipundi—Karaikudi is a very important line which cater to lakhs of people but the project for gauge conversion of this stretch has not been completed yet. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to speed up the project by allocating more funds to this. Likewise, the gauge conversion of the route between Thiruvarur—Nagapattanam—Thirukuvagai is still pending completion because of inadequate funding.

Sir, another problem is doubling projects. In respect of doubling of railway lines, eight projects had been taken up for execution at a Budget outlay of Rs. 112 crore during the year 2009-10 whereas additional grant of

Rs. 77 crore would be required for completion of just one project. Out of the eight projects, for completion of the Changelpet—Vilipuram project alone a Budgetary allocation of Rs. 77 crore would be required during the year. The amount would be much more if all the seven projects were to be completed during the year. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that sufficient funds are allocated in these areas.

Sir, same is the case in respect of projects for laying of new railway lines. The laying of railway line between Karur and Salem is pending for a long time.

The distance is about 85 kilometres. As against the budget grant of Rs. 36 crore in 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 34 crore has been spent as on date. But the estimated requirement of funds for the full year is Rs. 140 crores. An additional grant of Rs. 104 crore will be required for this project. This is also a very important project. It saves travel time and distance. So, the hon. Minister may consider allocating Rs. 104 crore for this project also.

Likewise, new projects like Ariyalur-Thanjavur, Neelamangalam -Mannarkudi -Pattukottai should also be taken up by the hon. Minister. Allocating a meagre amount and leaving the project pending is a wasteful investment. It is not a remunerative investment. So, the hon. Minister should see to it that sufficient funds are allocated so that the projects are completed within the specific period.

There is Golden Quadrilateral with respect to roads. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to have another Golden Quadrilateral with respect to freight. Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi should be connected with an exclusive freight corridor which will be of immense help to the people of India. I think, if the Minister would take this as her dream project, she can complete it. I would request her to consider the same.

Regarding accidents, as was mentioned by many of our colleagues, there should be bridges constructed, either road over-bridges or road under-bridges, so that railway lines become a dedicated route without roads crossing them. Thereby, level crossings can be put to an end.

I request the hon. Minister to take up the projects which I have mentioned. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have glanced through the Supplementary budget and noticed that the works to be done in our

area have been taken care of in this budget like manning the crossings, construction of level crossings etc. The first issue I would like to raise is that there exists a Mahatma Gandhi Setu Road Bridge built over river Ganga at the place where a Rail-cum-road Bridge is being constructed across the famous river, the Ganges in Patna from Dighaghat to Pahlejaghat, which connects north Patna with South Patna. This road bridge has become out dated and dilapidated. It may crumble down any time. It is being repaired every now and then. It needs to be understood that if this bridge connecting North Patna with South Patna comes down dashing to the ground any day, it will create havoc. That is why there is an urgent need to construct the Rail-cum-Road bridge being built in Patna at the earliest. The foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister, so it should be completed soon. I would like to know the progress of work done in respect of this bridge. The State Government has also made a contribution of Rs. five hundred crore to the Railways for this project. So, there is no dearth of money for this project, then why is it getting delayed? I, therefore, demand that the construction work of the said project should be expedited because Mahatma Gandhi Setu has become outdated and obsolete and needs constant repair. Specialists are examining it. It can cave in any time and create havoc. It should be constructed immediately. I would like to know as to when it is going to be completed and when it will be inaugurated? I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to announce the date of its inauguration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second issue is about Hajipur, Sagauli which Shri Radha Mohan Singh ji was talking about and the foundation stone for which was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10th January, 2004. Mr. Chairman, Sir, since then five years have elapsed. It was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2004 and now it is 2009. The work relating to acquisition etc. is in progress there but at a low pace. People are under the impression that it is getting delayed owing to change of the Minister's and change in the Government. This is a cause of concern for the people of that area. That is the reason why people are carrying out an agitation in Sahebganj People assembled in large numbers in the High School ground in Sahebganj on 13th December and demanded that the construction work of the bridge should be expedited. One can understand if there is an agitation demanding the construction of a new bridge but people are agitating there to push their demand that the construction work of the bridge should be expedited honouring the announcement of the hon'ble Prime Minister. Sir, that route passes through Hajpur-Sugauli and Vaishali.

That is the railway line of Buddha circuit. That will be a very important and international level railway line as you are aware that this railway line passes through the Buddha Circuit. There is Vaishali, Kesharia and other many important places that were proposed to be linked through that railway line.

Sir, similarly construction work from Chhapra to Muzaffarpur is also going on, but the pace of work is very slow. Half of the work is being carried out in the Muzaffarpur district and remaining half in Chhapra and Saran districts. The pace of that work is very slow. It seems that the work has been stopped. We want to assure people there that even if the work goes on bit by bit, it will certainly be finished. Similarly the work of Muzaffarpur to Sitamadhi rail line has been lying unattended for a long time. Some construction has taken place, while some remains unfinished. It also covers Buddhi Gandak near Muzaffarpur. This rail line crosses that river. Provision for a rail bridge alone has been made in it. Had a provisions for road bridge also been there *i.e.* had it been a Rail cum Road bridge, it could have resulted in the development of Muzaffarpur city. That bridge should be deemed to be in Muzaffarpur itself. That is a city, a town, a commissionerary town. It ranks at number two after Patna. If that bridge is meant only for railway and not for other vehicles, it will result in a major crisis because people will start clamoring for another separate bridge for buses and vehicles. That will result in a major problem. Since the rail line passes through it, the construction of a rail bridge is necessitated but if it also includes a road bridge, it will be very useful for the people there, because it is a long standing demand of the people of that area(*Interruptions*). This is at the root of the backwardness of Bihar. Regionalism is not there. People say that this is our country. Our region has seen less developmental work. Now the only recourse left is to speak out. May be that the Hon'ble Minister of Railways becomes convinced and considers how that Rail-cum-Road bridge can be built(*Interruptions*)

Sir, now I will express my views about the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. The policy has been appreciated the world over. The Ministry of Railways have stated that they accept it. We have enquired about it in writing. The Ministry of Railways have replied that they recognize the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. It contains provision that employment in addition to compensation will be provided to those whose land is acquired by the Government, though a proviso has been added that "if available in the Railways." If it is implemented, it will put an end to all the controversy. If Railways requires the land, people will voluntarily offer it.

Sir, I was going through a petition in this regard. If such a law exists, if there is such a policy, if it has been made statutory under Section 73 of the Constitution of India and the same has been notified in the Gazette by the Government of India and the Ministry of Railways is in agreement with this policy, then why it is not being implemented and why those people are not getting employment, whose lands are acquired by the Railways.

When there is a provision for giving job, then why railway is not providing them the employment. Whether the department is forcing the affected people to go to court and when the Court will issue notice then they will provide jobs to them? It should be implemented there and wherever lands are being acquired under this Act in the country, the affected people should be provided employment in addition to the compensation. We are struggling for this demand.

Sir, we travel from Hajipur to Muzaffarpur on every Saturday and Sunday in the week. The first railway crossing on this way is Dighi Railway Crossing. Many Hon'ble Member of Parliament like Sh. Jaynarayan Prasad Nishad, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal have to cross the river Ganga and they have to wait for hours at the crossing due to the closed gate at the crossing, every time the situation of traffic jam prevails there. A railway overbridge has been sanctioned for here. When we ask the Railways they pass the responsibility to NHAI but no action is being taken by NHAI. We are facing lots of problems. There are 11 railway crossing between Hajipur and Muzaffarpur and a overbridge at Dighi railway crossing has been sanctioned but nothing is being done to improve the situation here.

Similarly, there are three railway crossings between Hajipur and Chhapra at a distance of 5 kilometers each at Gobindganj, Dighwara and Nayagaon. The railway Crossings are often remain closed. For construction of railway over-bridges at these railway crossings, the Railway passes back the buck on the NHAI and NHAI passes the buck on the Railways. As a result lot of problem is being faced in the smooth movement of traffic. Railway overbridges should be constructed at all these railway crossings at the earliest.

Like wise, the construction work of over-bridges at Aamgola level crossing and Motijhil level crossing should be completed at the earliest because people are facing lot of problems there. The people of Mohammedpur Balwi which is located between Motipur and Mahwal, are demanding for a new halt and a new railway station.

There is a junction of the roads connecting Motipur to Sahebganj, Motipur to Saraia, Motipur to Mazaffarpur, Motipur to Motihari Pipra, East-West corridor and 4-5 other main roads where a railway station is being demanded and it is a justified demand. It is a density populated area and lots of people travel from there. People are also demanding for construction of a new railway halt between Motipur and Mahwal station. Similarly, on the same rail line, if the Railway allow an unmanned level crossing at Sayangaon village located between Pipra and Nariyar we will take care of construction of the road there.

Roads connecting to Sahdei Buzurg station, Mahnar Road station, Dholi station, Motipur Station and Gaya are in a dilapidated condition. When we enquired about it, they informed that this is Railway's road. This road is in the Railways premises. Therefore, Rail road Department should construct the road, otherwise they should give no objection. I myself have seen the condition of these roads. The roads under all stations are not fit for travelling. I don't know who is responsible for repair of these roads.

Similarly NH 102 passes through Muzaffarpur. There is a railway crossing at Bhagwanpur near Muzaffarpur. An accident happened there, in which many people died. An overbridge should be constructed there. It is required to reach Muzaffarpur town. Stoppage of Intercity train should be provided at Kanti. A thermal power plant is there but stoppage of this train has been not provided. The train fare is Rs. two only whereas fare for other medium of transport is Rs. ten.

Similarly, the Railways have acquired Bharat Wagon Factory, Muzaffarpur. It should be restarted after repair. This is also located in Muzaffarpur. The Lichchvi Express stops at Goraul station but it is not useful due to its delayed arrival.

The people would like to reach Hajipur and Muzaffarnagar at the earliest. Therefore, they have demanded for the stoppage of other superfast trains there. The progress of work for certain sanctioned projects of setting up Rail Coach Factory and wheel and axle factory at various places in Bihar such as Dariapur, Chhapra and Madhora etc. has been retarded. It is giving a wrong message that the progress of work is very slow. Why the progress of work is very slow? It should be accelerated and this supplementary budget should be passed.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Chowdhury, if you want to lay your speech on the Table, you can do it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Bahrapur): Sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants without discussion for want of time. I appreciate the efforts being made by Hon'ble Minister. I would like to lay my speech within the hope that the railway will rise under her leadership.

[*English*]

*I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Railways and in the same vein I like to propose some of the long due demands.

As we know that Railway is regarded as the largest Public Sector Undertaking of our country consists of 14 lakhs of employees. But the aspirations of the common people of our country have been growing up in commensurate with the growth of our economy. I must appreciate the Railway Ministry for their precious contribution in our economy in the form of dividend. It is significant to note that in the vortex of economic meltdown we are witnessing through out the world and in our country also the railway is the single organisation which has registered revenue generation much to the comfort of our economy. Railway is regarded as an organisation which discharges the social commitment in addition to commercial ventures. Over the years by dint of the constant endeavour the railway always has been coming out with their achieving footprint. It is a great concern to me that in recent times the Railways has become the soft target of insurgent, terrorists and secessionist activities as a result of which scores of innocent people are falling prey to. Naturally we need to have an elaborate security mechanism to protect the lives of the common people and the assets as well. Our railways have been chronically lacking the adequate expansion programme including modern technological upgradation. As the population of our country has been increasing exponentially the traffic in Railway has also been showing an ever increasing trend. So naturally the capacity that is available right now is being over-stretched.

*...*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

So an overhauling programme is an imperative need to sustain the growth of Indian Railways. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister to the demands that are depicted hereunder:-

Over the years people of my district Murshidabad, West Bengal have been persistently demanding the double line between Katwa and Farrakka. In view of the backwardness of the same district which is adjacent to neighbouring country Bangladesh the double lining in the proposed area are an immediate necessity because it will help to thrive the trade and transport and furthermore it will enhance the logistical support as and when the situation warrants.

The headquarter of this district is named after Berhampore which consists the population of more than 2 lakhs. It becomes a daily incidental of congestion of the entire city because the railway line has been piercing through the heart of the city. On a number of occasion even the patients who are supposed to be admitted to the hospital are being inconvenience to reach the hospital due to the traffic snarl and succumbing to death. To retrieve the situation I think immediate construction of Railway Over Bridge is the need of the hour to facilitate the smooth traffic of that Particular city. I have been insisting upon you from the day you have assumed the chair of Railway Ministry to consider the construction of ROB in Berhampore and in the city of Beldanga. I hope you will be magnanimous enough to take care upon the long cherished dream of the people of those areas.

More often than not I have been approached by the poor hawkers who used to earn their livelihood in an around Railway Stations in my district. Now they are a distressing lot. Because the Railway has taken a stringent step to evict those hawkers from those areas without being properly rehabilitated. As a consequence of which they are confronting an uncertain future. I know that Railway Ministry under your leadership has taken a lot of innovative initiative to rehabilitate those poor hawkers in order to ensure their alternative livelihood. In this regard I would implore you to take stock of the situation before asking them to vacate the land. Those hawkers want to be a part of the development programme and ready to extend their cooperation to Railways. But their pleas are not being heeded by the officials.

As I have observed that in number of Railway stations, computer reservation has been initiated but I got a little surprise that those reservation facilities are only available for half a day. As an example I refer to

the Berhampur court station. Naturally the commuters, the travellers are being deprived of having the reservation for the second half of the day. I think these anomalies should be corrected.

The double lining between Krishnanagar and Lalgula has been initiated but sorry to say that the progress is very sloth the tardy. The double lining of that particular section may contribute a lot to the agriculturist community of the district. As you know that 80% of the people of Murshidabad are dependent on agriculture for their sustenance. So I would request you to expedite the progress which also may provide a new access to the untapped tourism potentialities of the district, Murshidabad.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please lay it on the Table of the House. If any other hon. Member wants to lay his speech on the Table of the House, please do it.

Shri Prabodh Panda to speak now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

At the very outset, I must say that this is the Supplementary Demands for Grants and this is not the full Budget. So, we have a very limited scope of discussion. I have many points to make with regard to my Parliamentary constituency but I am not going into that aspect. Since I happen to be the Member of the Consultative Committee on Railways, I have raised all the matters. The hon. Minister presided over the meeting and she knows what I have said.

I have said more things. In the last Budget Speech, the hon. Railway Minister declared some important projects. She proposed a few new projects but till date nothing is visible. What happened to the declaration with regard to the take over of the Basumat Printings, the Burn Standard Company and Braithwaite? What is the status of the proposal of a new factory at Majerhat, Kolkata for manufacturing and supplying high capacity freight bogies? What happened to the new factory at Dalmia Nagar? What happened to lay new railway lines to Nandigram, Lalgurh and Belpahari? So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken, what is the status of these declared projects.

It is correct that some ongoing projects are already functioning. I congratulate the hon. Minister that she is helping and her Ministry is also helping in this regard so

that the ongoing projects can be completed within a stipulated time. But other matters are there. Only two or three points I want to make which are related to my Parliamentary constituency. In Kharagpur, there are huge lands.

I am talking about the authorised stalls built by the Railways and stalls permitted by the Railways that are functioning at Kharagpur Railway Station. They are not being provided electricity. They applied several times to the Railway Administration for electricity. If the Railways are not in a position to provide electricity to the authorised stalls, then they will apply to the West Bengal Electricity Board. In that case, the Railways should issue a 'No Objection Certificate'. But neither are they issuing 'No Objection Certificate' to them nor are they giving electricity to these authorised stalls in Kharagpur. Not only that; the Minister declared in her Budget Speech and also another time, which has appeared in newspapers, that she is thinking of having a re-look at the Catering Policy. The existing Catering Policy of the Railways is not in favour of the poor people. A large number of unemployed youth used to sell food items not only in ordinary stations, but also in all categories of stations, including 'A' category and 'B' category stations. Now they have been driven out. They were doing their business with small trolleys. So, I would request the Minister to address their problems so that these poor unemployed youth are not deprived their livelihood. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Shri Basu Deb Acharia was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Railways. What has he done? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Shri Basu Deb Acharia was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Railways. The Standing Committee is authorized to make only recommendations. The Standing Committee does not have the authority to do anything. The hon. Member should have this minimum sense. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, my point is that this is a genuine problem. I would like to mention about another genuine problem which I raised several times in this august House and also before the Minister and that is, more than 50,000

*Not recorded.

people are staying in railway land at Kharagpur. They are not staying there right now. They may be unauthorized, but they have come there for construction work in the railway junction. Sometimes they are threatened by the Railway authorities to vacate that area. This is a genuine social problem. The hon. Minister declared several times that the Railways have not only have administrative responsibility but also some social responsibility. So the hon. Minister should look into this problem.

Now I would like to raise another very important point which has been raised by many other hon. Members in this House. Now-a-days, different aspects of functioning of the Railways have already been to private parties. This is not correct. The Railways is the largest public sector organization of our country. We are proud of the Indian Railways. So, it should not be privatized. This is a very important policy matter. This should be taken very seriously by the hon. Minister. I am not objecting to the Supplementary Demands sought by the Government, but all these points should be addressed. If you do not address all these problems, then all the declarations are useless. They are made only for gaining political mileage, nothing more than that. This is my point.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Sister Mamata Banerjee for the announcement of upgradation of Wardha railway station as a model railway station. As you are aware that the Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had set up an ashram namely Sewa Gram at Wardha in 1935. A number of domestic and international tourists visit this Ashram to have a glimpse of this Ashram. The image of Railway will improve in the eyes of domestic and international tourists, once the Wardha Railway Station is converted into a model Railway Station.

Sir, I would like to state that I have written a number of letters to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways with regard to the problems of my area. I would like to mention the demands raised in the above letters, in brief and wish that Hon'ble Minister of Railways will look into these problems and would redress the same. There is a demand

for many years for the broad gauge line from Yawatmal to Nanded via Wardha and it will be a route to connect the backward areas of Maharashtra such as Vidharbh and Marathwada.

The Aarvi-Pulgaon Narrow gauge line should be connected to Yawatmaal-Murtizapur Narrow gauge line and the same should be converted into broad gauge line. It will facilitate the passengers of Vidharbha region to travel across the four directions of the country. The Narkhera-Bednera route have already been sanctioned. Therefore, the said work need to be completed as soon as possible.

The railway station is situated at the center of Wardha city. There is a flyover as well. Usually there is a jam as a result of heavy traffic. Therefore the same should be widened. There is a need to construct a flyover between the Sindi Railway City and Dhumargaon Railway city. The same should be constructed as soon as possible. The trains passing through Wardha and Sewagram are bound to stop there. Similarly there should be a stoppage of every train at Hingamghat, Pulgav, Chamdur railway stations and Ghumangaon railway stations. There is a need of at least two trains originating from Wardha to the Eastern and Western part of the country.

Besides, I have written a letter to address the problems relating to the service of the Employees. The same should be redressed.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the demands for Grants for Railways. Without saying more, I would like to attract the kind attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the issues relating to my area ...(*Interruptions*) I am an elected Member from the Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituency ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, stop this cross-talk, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Speech was laid on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, I will name you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If each one behaves well, everything goes well.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on supplementary demands for Railways. We had placed some of our demands and suggestions in the House with regard to my constituency when Railway budget was presented last year. My constituency lies between Fatehpur, Allahabad and Kanpur districts. Main line of Delhi-Howrah is 200 k.m. away from there. The population in my district is 32 lakh. As my constituency lies between Fatehpur, Kanpur and Allahabad districts therefore, 15 to 20 thousands passengers travel to Allahabad and Kanpur daily. There is no local train. We had made a demand in this regard last time also. Hon'ble Minister of Railways is sitting here, I would like that a EMU or MEMU train should be introduced from Kanpur to Allahabad and Allahabad to Kanpur which will benefit the number of commuters and your revenue will also increase.

Secondly, when I come to Lok Sabha, I first come to Kanpur to board the train. A North-East bound train from

Delhi and thereafter Prayagraj Express, only these two trains halt at our district Fatehpur. Besides, these two, no other train halts there. I have written a letter to the Hon'ble Minister in this regard. I have also met the Hon'ble Railway Minister personally and requested that several trains are running between Delhi and Howrah. At least 30 trains like Lichchavi, Reeva, Purushottam Express, Swatantrata Sangram Senani etc. pass through there, if these trains are provided five minutes halt there, then the people of that place can avail full benefit of train facility. There is only one ticket counter in Fatehpur. I have also written to the Hon'ble Minister that when we reach station, we find a very long queue of passengers there. I have also written to the DRM, Allahabad and demanded that at least two more tickets counters should be opened there, it will also reduce the loss of revenue as several passengers board in the train in hurry without ticket. Therefore, my suggestion is that two more ticket counters should be opened there.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Fatehpur Railway Station is in a dilapidated condition. Passengers face lot of problems in deboarding as level of platform No.4 is very low. I have written several letters in this regard. I have raised this problem earlier also. I demand for beautification of Fatehpur Railway Station and I also demand some allocation in this supplementary budget, so that development of this railway station could be made possible.

Sir, two stations namely Khaga and Bindki fall in my constituency. Both of these stations are also in a dilapidated condition therefore, allocation should be made for their development. We are having another problem. In the winter season trains namely Chauri-Chaura, Toofan, Lal Quila Janta Express, stand cancelled for three or four months. As a result of passengers have to face a lot of difficulties. Through you, I demand that these trains should not be discontinued in the intension.

I had also raised a question about Khaga over bridge in my constituency. I did not get the reply as question could not be taken during the scheduled time. In the written reply, the Hon'ble Minister has stated that a railway bridge should be constructed as per prevailing norms standards in Khaga. A Railway Bridge should be constructed in Thariyao. Railway bridges are approved already for both the places, but despite that he has said that only these railway bridges will be constructed if State Government sends proposal. Several deaths occurred in Khaga. Due to it bring a main line several trains pass through there, resulting in hours of traffic jam. It is

*Not recorded.

necessary to have an over bridge in Tehsil headquarter. An over bridge should be made in Thariyao. The Government is saying that it is as per norms but it will be constructed only after State Government sends us a proposal. I would like to say that the State Government is spending a lot of money on Parks, stones which has nothing to do with development. Hon'ble Minister should start its construction through railway budget. I demand that construction of both over bridges should be started. A request the Hon'ble Minister take it seriously and solve this problem. I am hopeful that he will provide funds through the supplementary budget for the solution of all the problems in district Fatehpur, about which I have apprised you.

*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not doubt, Railway is the pride of India and as much as efficient it could be made, it will be a matter of pride to the country. Every year, we discuss the budget and pass it but could not be made efficient on expected line. I would like to say something on the issue of its management. When Mamataji came, it appeared that there would be a change within 100 days, but it seems that the managing officers are either disreputing her or misleading her. Till now, the passengers travelling in general coaches could not be provided any facility. They are made to stand in a queue and then they are packed into the coaches, which are comparatively much less than the number of passengers. Even, the waiting tickets are issued in such a large number reserved coach seems to be converted in a general one. So far both the train number and name used to be announced at the stations but now only the number is announced. Does a village person know the train number? He only knows the name of the train. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has mentioned in its report that because of fares, cost recovery, not starting toll bridges on time and delay in construction on the part of the management, the loss being incurred is beyond comprehension and the factors responsible for the losses should be set right immediately and in case of failure otherwise action should be taken against the persons responsible for the same. In the matter of security, not only the passengers but even the trains are not safe. Incidents of dacoities, theft and looting passengers after dopping them is common. Most of the train accidents have occurred due to absence of gates and unmanned level crossings. Recently, a garib rath collided with a roller at Chowkigat. In the budget, it has been earmarked to construct 300 level crossings under the North Eastern Railway. Whether any survey

*Speech was laid on the Table.

has been done to find out as to how many gates-gatemen are required at level crossings in the Railway? The survey, in this regard, should be carried out immediately and there is a need to construct gates at Chhitoni, Gaighat Trikalpur in Chhapra-Ballia rail route of our parliamentary constituency and Nighua Dhala, Avrai, Satuhari, Sisyand Kala, Govindpur, Virajmal, Anu Apari Dhala, Chero-Chakra, Khadesar, Nonapar Wankata Iguri Dhala in Bhatni-Siwan-Varanasi rail route under North Eastern railway where hundreds of vehicles move to and fro everyday. This is in the interest of the Railway. The construction of Janoad-Devaria overbridge has been going on for the last ten years, it should be completed immediately. Construction of Salempur overbridge should be expedited. In this way, better facilities can be provided with a few changes. Long distance trains like Gorakhdham, Dadar etc passing through my parliamentary constituency do not have any pantry car. What is the reason for not completing the work of meter gauge, electrification work, construction of overbridges, work of flying new lines and doubling the lines within the scheduled time. Not completing the work in scheduled time leads to cost overrun. This is highly unfortunate. People in my parliamentary constituency made a demand that 818 intercity should have a stoppage at Kindiharpur station and a platform should be constructed there, Sarnath express and Sealdah express should have a stoppage at Revati station and platform should be upgraded and Godan and Jansewa express should stop at Bhatpar railway station. Reservation should be provided in the trains having stoppage at Vankata Railway Station. Lichhavi Express should have a stoppage at Lar station during both to and fro movement. Why injustice is being done to North Eastern Railway? The construction of Railway line from Panihawan station to Hathua has been completed and bridges have also been completed. Crores of rupees have also been spent. This rail route capable of earning crores of income per day for the Railways has been discontinued for the time being. Apart from connecting Nepal, U.P. and Bihar border, this rail route is a ray of hope for the people of Tarai region inhabiting at the bank of Narayani River. It should be restored after removing hurdles, if any.

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, I would like to throw some light on the current situation of railways in Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, as you are aware that Himachal Pradesh being situated at the high hilly ranges and having difficult

*Speech was laid on the Table.

geographical conditions, has therefore very less economic activities. Some parts, of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh share border with Tibet in China and a portion of Chamba district is located at Pakistan border. Therefore, Himachal Pradesh is very important from strategic point of view as well. The only means of transport there is either through Railways or roads. Roads are the lifelines of the state. Even after 60 years of independent only 36 kilometer of broad gauge railway line has been laid in Himachal Pradesh. This is really a matter of concern. In the absence of Railways and aerodromes, the progress in the state is not up to the extent it should have been.

The Kalka-Shimla railway line and Joginder Nagar-Pathankot railway line existing from the time of British period are the only two-narrow gauge lines. On the occasion of completing 100 years in the year 2003, Shimla-Kalka railway line has been given the status of heritage railway line. The broad gauge line from Kalka to Parvanu which is only 2 kilometers long has not been completed so far.

Sir, the railway budget presented by the Minister of Railways Kumari Mamata Banerjee a few days back has also ignored the hilly states completely like in the part. Particularly, Himachal Pradesh, which seems to be occupying leading position in the country in the spheres of education, health, infrastructure and women empowerment etc, has been completely ignored. It appears from the indifferent attitude on the part of the Government that it is doing injustice to the hilly states.

Sir, the Minister did talk about the attractive tourist places of Himachal Pradesh while presenting the budget but no effort has been made to connect these places through Railway so that the local and international tourists can visit them. The Ministry of Railways should think about making the local and foreign tourists enjoy the beauty of hills and the state also benefit from them. After the package given by the Union Government in the year 2003, Baddi-Barotiwala area in Himachal Pradesh is being developed as the only industrial hub but in the absence of railway facility the progress of development is very slow.

Sir, I would like to bring it to your notice that after independence in about 60-61 years so far, negligible work has been done on account of development of railways in Himachal Pradesh are still awaiting the arrival of railway facilities after so many years of independence. Himachal Pradesh being a hilly area, roads are the only means of transport. If there is a development of railways, rapid

development will take place in Himachal Pradesh from economic and tourism point of view, which is not only in the interest of the state but also in the interest of the country.

Sir, on the occasion of completion of 100 years of Kalka-Shimla railway route in the November 2003, the then Railway Minister Shri Nitish Kumar conferred the heritage status on the said railway line in a grand function in Shimla and announced that the closed railway stations at Koti, Jabli and Solan Bruri on the Kalka-Shimla railway line will be reopened but I regret to say that no progress has been made in this direction so far.

Sir, when he was told about these closed stations he was also told that there is no approach road to several stations like Sanwara on this route, then he instructed the officers of Railway department to discuss the matter with the State Government and make the approach roads to all such stations but no progress has been made in this regard so far.

Similarly, the then Railway Minister told that Kalka and Parvanu broad gauge railway line would be completed in one year, but the laying of said railway line has not been completed even after a period of 6 years. The Minister had announced that booking counters will be opened up in Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Kullu, Chamba, Sirmaur and Kangra districts but the progress in this regard at other places except one place is almost cipher.

The Hon'ble Minister had stated that Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation would work out a tourist package for Kalka Shimla railway route in association with the Government of Himachal Pradesh but I do not think any such attractive package has been worked out which can increase the number of tourists on this route.

Sir, it was said at that time that a museum would be built in Shimla in the honour of Baba Bhalkhu. I would like to state when British Surveyor did not succeed in extending the Kalka-Shimla railway line, they availed the services of Baba Bhalkhu. Though, Baba Bhalkhu himself was an illiterate but he had got such divine powers that made it possible for British surveyor and engineers to lay the railway line upto Shimla. At that time the British administration carrying out the construction of that rail line appreciated Baba Bhalkhu a lot and recognized the fact that the construction of rail line from Kalka to Shimla would not have possible without his help. A museum was to be built in his memory keeping in view his indispensable services but I regret to say that no progress has been made in this regard so far.

Sir, according to an estimate around 50 lakh domestic and foreign tourists visit Shimla every year. If the Ministry of Railways brings some attractive tourist package in association with the departments of transport and tourism of the State Government, on the one hand it will help increase the income of the Railways and on the other it will promote tourism in the State.

Sir, the then Minister of Railways Hon'ble Lalu Prasadji also came for a three day visit to Himachal Pradesh. He also made a number of promises and announcements during functions and special deliberations in Shimla and Solan, but, I regret to say that all the promises made by the incumbent Minister of Railways in respect of expansion and improvement of railways have not been fulfilled completely so far.

Sir, when hundreds of local residents started Rail Roko agitation and stopped trains at Jabli Railway station against closing down Jabli Railway station on Kalka-Shimla route and not opening it again, cases were registered by the Railway administration on about a dozen of villagers charging them for blocking the trains. During his visit to Himachal Pradesh, Hon'ble Lalu Prasadji had promised and announced that all such cases will be withdrawn but cases have not been withdrawn so far.

Sir, a number of small and big factories have been set up in Solan district and Baddi and Kalaamb in Sirmour under my Lok Sabha constituency Shimla (Reserved). An industrial corridor has taken shape starting from Nalagarh to Paunta Saheb. Lakhs of workers are employed in it. Industries with a cost of hundreds of crores have been set up. They have to face a lot of difficulties in the absence of railway link in bringing raw materials and sending their finished products to market. This has resulted in a lot of traffic on roads in this entire region. Transporting goods by roads increases cost, labour and time and it also increases pollution. Paunta Saheb is a very ancient and sacred religious place for lakhs of Sikhs not only from this country but the world over, where lakhs of devotees visit every year for Darshan. So I would urge that a broad gauge railway line should be constructed from Ghanauli in Punjab to Dehradun in Uttarakhand via Nalagarh-Baddi-Surajpur (HMT) in Himachal Pradesh-linking Kalaamb and Paunta Saheb.

Sir, you are a seasoned, senior and dynamic leader. People of Himachal Pradesh have a lot of expectations from you. Immense potential of development of tourism will emerge after laying railway line in this region. Local people will get opportunity of employment. The best thing

is that Railways will benefit a lot by construction of this railway line. So I request that positive steps should be taken in this regard immediately.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, it has been mentioned in this supplementary budget that there is a need to construct Udhampur rail line. There is also a need to construct Dimapur-Kohima line. It is alright, there is no doubt in this regard. All the miscellaneous demands are to be fulfilled. The factual position is that we are getting speechless in this budget speech. At least I am realizing this thing today. A person becomes speechless on viewing something magnificent, on the contrary a person may become speechless in extreme disappointment also. I am speechless due to second reason. I have full sympathy with Mamata ji. I am aware of her fighting spirit. We are with her for the cause she is fighting in West Bengal with fighting spirit. There is a need to show some administrative power also. We get this administrative power after having some fight. It is easier to get administrative power but it is equally difficult to maintain and sustain it. Mamataji is passing through that stage.

I would like to say that we were very hopeful of this budget. I am not able to understand that Mamataji during her first term as Minister of Railways had paid due attention towards Madhya Pradesh but, now it seems that she is totally oblivious of Madhya Pradesh and there is no mention of Indore. I am raising this issue just because she had mentioned that in any State where work of laying rail line is very slow and where there is a need of development, if there is less ROR even then work should be done there. Hence, we were very hopeful. Hon'ble Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of Indore-Dahaud rail line. It is a very old project and it has been divided into two phases. We did not make it an issue. Prime Minister is present in the House and this new rail line is supposed to pass through tribal areas. I am surprised that no work has been started for laying this rail line as yet despite laying the foundation stone by Prime Minister in this regard and it is a matter of surprise that just an amount of Rs. 75000 has been spent even after making a provision of Rs. 40 crores for this purpose. I have come to know that a proposal of constructing 18 kilometer long tunnel at the cost of Rs. 45 crore has been approved which is not required. There are no big hills in Madhya Pradesh. I am unable to understand from where the need of constructing a tunnel has arisen. There was a proposal to upgrade New Rajendra Railway station into a terminal since Indore Station has become sovereign, but, this proposal has

been dropped. Officers are behaving arbitrarily. Bhuria ji is Minister from that area. I have read his statement also and it appears that he is not aware of this thing as he has stated that it is not possible but we insisted that it is happening. The Members from nearby areas of Indore who are present here may tell me if they have any information in this regard. Members are not consulted, they are not apprised. Alignments are being changed and scheduled stations are being dropped from the list. What is going on? If such instructions have been given then let us know but, as I have said that if administrative power is not used then officers too change their attitude in such a manner that they do not give any importance to members. I am also a Member since 1989 and my experience in this regard has been very good but, I have no idea what is happening since last one year that officers are showing such an attitude. I would like to mention one more thing that matter of Indore-Dahaud rail line has been discussed but, I would like to say something about electrification of the Indore-Ujjain rail line. You may be aware that this work was to be completed by March, 2009, but actually the work has been completed upto Laxmibai Station near Indore which is hardly 3-4 kilometere and not more than 5 km away from there, and no work has been undertaken beyond that point during last one year. There has been funds but I am unable to understand what is the method of undertaking the work? Electrification of rail line has become a project of several years. There are funds but no work is being undertaken. I would like to mention here that I did not raise the demand for introducing Indore-Ajmer train for the sake of introducing a new train only. You all must be aware that a Khandwa-Ajmer train was running on meter gauge. It was running with full capacity and all the 4-5 Coach packed to the capacting with passengers. There is a broad gauge line beyond Ratlam to Ajmer while, Khandwa to Ratlam via Kota and Indore, this entire section still run on meter gauge. As I had submitted that work of gauge conversion of Khandwa-Ratlam meter gauge line has been sanctioned but, the work on rest of the projects has neither been started nor is there any sign of commencement of work.

I had requested to introduce a train from Indore to Ajmer on broad gauge line. When I move any proposal I give complete details thereof as to how it will be implemented. Not only this I give the time table of train also. But, the said train has not been introduced. I had demanded to run the Ihdore-Pune tain seven days a week. There are more passengers on that line, but, that request also has not been fulfilled. There is a proposal

of introducing 'Duronto' trains. I do not want to comment on that as the trains which were announced long back are yet to be introduced.

Indore is an industrial city. Indore-Mumbai train runs packed, there are 300 people in waiting list every day. If you introduce Holiday Express, it will also run packed. I have said that an overnight train can be introduced and I have presented its complete blueprint, but that too was not introduced. Lastly, I would like to say that what should I expect from her? She has mentioned about extension of Jabalpur Bhopal train upto Indore. Jabalpur-Bhopal train was not extended in the last nine months, whereas no separate rake is required for the same and you have made an announcement. I failed to understand anything. Now I am not in a position to demand Indore-Manmad line. I am speaking because she has asked me to do so. Its utility is above 50 percent and Government of Maharashtra is ready for it. I have said that as Madhya Pradesh is a poor state it should not be asked to bear its share. Mamataji has said-ok, we will not ask for RoR, will look at utility, but no such thing has happened. I failed to understand why Mamataji is angry with us and what wrong we have done. Either she is not concentrating on her Ministry or she is unwilling to do that. If she is not interested in doing that, then, whole country would suffer because development of the nation depends, on Railways. My submission is that she should give same attention on this matter.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on supplementary grants for demands. Through you, I would like to say certain things about my constituency Hoshiarpur in brief. Hon'ble Minister has mentioned some points in her Railway Budget speech, which made countrymen happy. It has rekindled hopes of people of Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur district. falls in Punjab and it is main entry gate to Himachal Pradesh. Domestic as well as foreign tourists come here but it has no rain connectivity. I would like to reveal that Hoshiarpur take pride in the fact that Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh studied in Hoshiarpur as a student and also teach children here as a teacher. Now, he is Prime Minister of India. But, people here are still deprived of train facility because it has no railway line. I have raised this issue earlier also and today again I am raising it, Hon'ble Minister of Railways have talked about social viability overlooking economic viability in her speech. She has herself mentioned it in the budget speech that special attention will be paid on places which are locking in development of Infrastructure and facing lot of problems.

Hoshiarpur district is deprived of this despite having 6 assembly constituency out of 9 assembly constituency. Survey of 30-35 kilometre has already been done. My demand is to connect Tande with Hoshiarpur because the train originating from Delhi to Jammu, often leaves two or four coaches in Hoshiarpur and through them passenger reach Jalandhar next day. They also don't have any mode of transport.

Secondly, I have demanded that Hoshiarpur Railway station should be upgraded as a Model Railway station. The Station is in a very dilapidated condition even today. During the British Rule in 1906, a train consisting of 16 coaches used to go to Peshawar, but now it has shrunk to two or four coaches. My submission is that special attention should be paid to areas like Talwada, Mukeriyana, Tanda, Dasuha and Hoshiarpur because this place is attached with Himachal Pradesh, which is a hilly region and Hoshiarpur is an industrial city. Since, it is the entry point of Himachal Pradesh and many large factories have been set up there after Himachal Pradesh has been provided as Industrial package. People of the area were also waiting for this. Therefore, a 35 kilometre railway line should be laid there.

Sir, Fagwara falls in one of assembly segments in my constituency and people from all over the world visit Haridwar, but it is very unfortunate that Jansatabdi, train from Amritsar to Haridwar does not have even a two minutes stoppages at Fagwara despite the constant demand for the same. I request that this train should have a stoppage there and a new train should be introduced from Hoshiarpur to Amritsar. This rail link should be developed at the earliest. I know it will take time. The Hon'ble Minister of Railway Mamatajee has given a slogan that all passengers can travel in the trains under the 'IJJAAT' scheme but when there is no rail link between Hoshiarpur to Amritsar, how can people travel. The people from other areas are visiting the 'Golden Temple' whereas the people of my parliamentary constituency have not got the opportunity to visit the 'Golden Temple' which is a very unfortunate situation. Through you, I would like to state to the Hon'ble Minister that entire Punjab feels proud that the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh hails from the state. He belongs to that area and he has said that he has attained the said position by virtue of his education. Therefore, I request that a new rail line should be laid there and all the problems of that area should be redressed.

The Hon'ble Union Minister, Shrimati Ambika ji is sitting here and I think that she will also approve the

same as the Hoshiarpur is her in-laws home. I hope that she will fulfill our expectation and now I conclude by supporting the supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways.

[English]

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to put forth my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10.

At the outset, I would like to impress upon the Railways that serving the public must be the ultimate motto which needs to be given utmost priority. Even today, we find certain areas in our country to which the benefits and services of the Railways have not been extended. With a long term perspective, new routes must be identified and railway lines must be laid.

In my constituency, a new railway line between Madurai and Shencottah via Vathirayiruppu, Sethur, Sivagiri, Vasudevanallur, Puliangudi must be contemplated and laid to operate rail services.

There is a long pending demand from the public to go in for a Road Over Bridge to replace Level Crossing No. 449 in PACR Road in Rajaplayam. I urge upon the Railways to take up this project without taking umbrage under rules and survey works that may further delay unduly the efforts to meet the needs of the public.

The earlier announcement made by the hon. Railway Minister to operate a passenger train between Erode and Shencottah remains still on paper. Instead, an Express Train No. 6609 between Erode and Shencottah was sought to be operated as a Weekly Train and that too has been stopped. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to operate it as a Daily Train by re-introducing the same.

The gauge conversion between Kollam and Punalur has to be speeded up as the work is pending for long which has virtually segregated several towns and villages on that route from the mainstream.

All the Railway Stations must have increased amenities and added infrastructure facilities. Toilets, platforms and roof structures must be improved.

As far as possible, the Divisional Railway Managers must be officers knowing the local language without which there will be disconnect between the service and the public. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to look

*English translation of the speech laid on the Table originally in Tamil.

into this aspect of appointing people knowing the local language as DRMs in those respective areas.

The schemes and projects pending for long must be speeded up by apportioning adequate funds. Railways must see that the tendency to privatize its services is put an end to. Impressing upon the need to improve the standard and quality of the food served in the trains, let me conclude.

*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Supplementary demands for Grants for Railways. Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways on certain problems with regard to the development of Parbhani, Marathwada and Nanded railway divisions of my Parliamentary constituency.

In my parliamentary constituency, trains are running from Manmad to Nanded and Kachiguda. There are two major stations in this division. Purna is a major junction besides Manmad and from here trains goes Ajmer-Delhi in northern railway, in the east to Adilabad Hyderabad in South and Bombay, Parli Vaidhnath, Panderpur in West. The railway department is having 300 acre of land at Purna railway station in Nanded division under South Central Railway alongwith this railway station. There is an arrangement for accommodation of 8000 employees. A Junior college up 12th Standard of Central Board of School is situated there and the population of the city is 50,000. The locomotives are also run from this railway station and they are transporting coal from Madhya Pradesh and also transporting the Coal to Thermal Power Station from Parli Vaidhyanath. Also, they are sending coal to Nasik through goods train. The Commercial department of railway is earning good revenue as a result thereof.

At present, a number of employees of Railway Hospital of Purna railway station have been transferred to Nanded, the distance between the Nanded and Purna is merely 25 kilometer. The Parbhani Nanded is 12 kilometer away from Purna. Therefore, the Purna locomotive under Nanded division needs to be converted in to diesel shed as basic infrastructure exists there but the same is lying useless at present. This station needs to be utilized.

Parbhani railway station is a district level station. There is a crossing here towards the Western railway.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Therefore, being a district level station, this station should be included in the list of 'Model Station' as this is the only station of my parliamentary constituency which can be developed as 'model station'. Therefore, it should be accorded sanction.

There is urgent need of doubling of railway line from Manmad to Mudkher, because traffic has increased manufactured on this line and electrification of this line from Manmad to Kachiguda is also required. It would result in increase in the income of Railways. There is a need to construct an overbridge on NH-222 near Manwar road Tehsil to provide better services of railways in my Parliamentary Constituency. Alongwith this it there is need to construct overbridges on Partur railway station, Selu railway station and Poorna railway station in this district. It should be sanctioned in public interest. Similary train services are required in Marathwara region. The people of this region are demanding introduction of trains here Sanction should be accorded to Nagar Beed Parli route in the Rail Budget for the development of Marathwada region. A new line between Jalna. Buldhana should be approved. It is our demand that Nanded Parbhani-Aurangabad Manmad-Mumbai express should be introduced and name it after Hon'ble Dr. Shankerao Chavan, who held high offices of Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence, Minister of Planning, Minister of Education of the country.

Akola-Poorna-Parli-Latur-Kurduvari-Pune Express should be introduced. The Akola-Poorna-Latur-Pandharpur train should be named as Vithal Express. Nanded region should be included in Central railway. It is necessary to increase the number of trains and facilities on railway stations for increasing the income of Railways in Marathwara region. I humbly submit all these demands to the Hon'ble Minister I express gratefulness to Hon'ble Madam Minister for this.

[English]

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways). Sir, I will be brief and to the point. Speaking on the Railway Budget presented by the Hon. Minister, I had made certain demands pertaining to Punjab and my constituency. I had pointed out that step-motherly treatment had been meted to Punjab. At that time, Hon. Minister had assured that she would look after the interest of Punjab. Various genuine demands of the people of Punjab had been ignored. These demands pertained to

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

construction of railway overbridges, laying of new railway lines and developing certain railway stations into model railway stations. However, six months have passed by. Much water has flown down the Sutlej but the demands of Punjab remain unfulfilled.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Punjab is called the granary of India. It is known as the food-basket of India. However, injustice has been meted to Punjab. Only one Shatabdi train caters to the needs of the people of Punjab—the Shatabdi train that plies between Amritsar and Delhi. People of other districts of Punjab are bereft of the services of Shatabdi train. Hon. Members of Parliament from Punjab have to avail the services of other trains where facilities are nil, whenever they want to visit Delhi. Hon. MPs from Punjab have to attend Parliament sessions and other parliamentary meetings. Hence, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to start more Shatabdi trains between Punjab and Delhi. Especially, a Ferozepur – Delhi Shatabdi train would go a long way in providing relief to the harried passengers of the area. Ferozepur is a land of martyrs like Shaheed Bhagat Singh. It has a hallowed history. Lakhs of people come here to pay homage to the martyrs. Hence, the need for a Shatabdi train between Ferozepur and Delhi has acquired urgency. Also, sir, the Punjab Mail should be extended to Fazilka to cater to the needs of the people of the border areas.

Sir, an inter-city train plies between Abohar and Ferozepur. But, it is bereft of any amenities or facilities. An Abohar-Ganganagar Shatabdi Express should be started as it is the long-standing demand of the people of the area. The Government should accede to the genuine and just demand of the people of Punjab.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Punjab is a densely populated area. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Punjab. However, there are a lot of unmanned railway-crossings throughout Punjab where tragic accidents take place every now and then. Innocent lives are lost in the process. About four months ago, a school-van full of innocent children was passing through such an unmanned railway-crossing when a speeding-train rammed into it. Eight children died on the spot. Twenty-five other children were seriously injured. Some children were maimed forever. Hence, I appeal to the Hon'ble Railway Minister to convert all such unmanned railway-crossings into manned railway-crossings in the entire country at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman Sir, work at various railway over-bridges in Punjab is hanging fire. Since 2002, work at some of these ROBs has been suspended. I demand that work at these railway over-bridges should be re-started and expedited.

Sir, during the tenure of the NDA Government, a decision had been taken to link various places of historical and religious significance for the Sikhs. A 'Parikrama' train was to be started linking Shri Amritsar Sahib and Shri Anandpur Sahib etc. Money had been sanctioned for this purpose. But the project has not yet seen the light of the day. Sir, these are our holy places. So, I appeal to the Government to complete this project at the earliest.

Sir, there are various other projects that are being completed at a snail's pace. Work should be expedited on these projects so that the people of Punjab can avail the services provided by the Railways at the earliest. These projects include the Ludhiana – Chandigarh rail-line, Rama-mor - Talwandi rail – line etc. At Fazilka railway station, cleanliness is a casualty. The railways should look into this aspect as well. As mentioned earlier, Punjab Mail that plies between Delhi and Ferozepur should be extended to Fazilka to cater to the needs of the people of the area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

16.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, kindly give me a minute. There are 18 ROBs in Punjab where work is still going on. There is a lot of traffic-jam in the area due to the on-going work. The farmers find it difficult to take their produce to the market in time. For instance, in Ludhiana, there is a Lakkad-bridge where work is going on at a tardy pace. Punjab Government was asked to deposit Rs. 4 crores by the Central Government. We did that. Then we were asked to deposit an additional sum of Rs. 10 crores, 50 lakh. We did so. However, work at this bridge has not yet been completed. The commuters are facing a lot of hardships due to the inordinate delay in completion of this bridge. Hence, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to expedite the work at this bridge. Similarly, there is another bridge named Moria bridge between Ludhiana and Jalandhar. I appeal to the Hon. Railway Minister to complete the work at this bridge too at the earliest.

[*English*]

**SHRI JAYARAM PANGI (Koraput): Sir, today in this discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

the year 2009-10, I would like to draw your kind attention that I have disappointed that in this demand our state Orissa has been ignored again. The demands of people of Orissa as well as the demand of state Government of Orissa have not been included in this demand. I would like to say that Hon'ble Union Minister for Railways is a member of Parliament from West Bengal which is neighbour state of Orissa so the people of Orissa having lots of expectation from the Hon'ble Minister. So that I would like to give some proposals with a hope that these will be included in next Budget. The proposals are as follows:

Jeypore is a big city and Municipality area of Koraput district as well as my Parliamentary constituency, but till date no direct train is running to this city from the state capital of Bhubaneswar due to lack of modernized station with required facilities so that the Hirakhand Express also cannot be extended for the same reason from Koraput station. So that construction of a new modernize station with all required facilities is highly essential and necessary grants should be included in next Budget.

Extension of Naupada-Gunupur Rail Line upto Therubali via-Sana Sarthili P.H. (situated in between Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda Railway Station) by which 150 km will be reduced from the present route through Andhra Pradesh and survey also done for the same, so that allocation of grants is required in next budget. Major Companies like NALCO, Seva Paper mill, J.K. Paper Mill, Utkal Alumina, Aditya Alumina, Vedanta, IMFA also agreed to transport their goods in this new route after its completion.

Malkangiri is a tribal district of Orissa with having lot of mineral resources but due to lack of Railway route private companies are reluctant to establish factories there. So that grants for new Railway line connection from Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh) to Jeypore (Orissa) via-Motu and Malkangiri may please be allocated in next Budget.

Nawarangpur is another tribal district of Orissa and popular for its huge production of Maize and Paddy, but due to lack of Rail route facilities no one is interested to establish Maize processing unit or factory for which local farmers are not able to sale their Maize in right price. So that the Railway route from Lanjigarh to Junagrah (now under construction) may please be extended upto Jeypore via-Umarkote & Nawarangpur and grants may please be included in next budget for the same. Alongwith this I would like to give some proposals which are long pending

demands of people of Orissa and earlier I also written to the Hon'ble Union Minister for Railways in this context. The demands are as follows:

People of four tribal districts Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Malakngiri are depending on Hirakhand Express for Rail journey for which its highly essential to add four new boggies (one 3A, two Sleeper Class & one General) to provide travel facilities to more passengers as per requirement.

As per your announcement during the presentation of Rail budget 2009, a new Passenger Reservation System (PRS) of Indian Railways may please be opened at Muniguda in the district of Rayagada under my Koraput Parliament of Constituency in Orissa to provide better reservation facilities to the local people of Muniguda block area.

The Hirakhand train running between Koraput-Bhubaneswar may please be renamed as Deomali Express (Deomali is the biggest mountain of Orissa situated in Koraput district).

N.B: Previously Hirakhand Express was running between Hirakud-Bhubaneswar that's why it was named as Hirakhand Express, but now it is plying between Koraput-Bhubaneswar.

The Kirandal (Chhatisgarh)-Vizag(Visakhapattanam) passenger train may please be converted as Express train and extended upto Howrah (West Bengal) or Bhubaneswar (Orissa) via- Visakhapattanam in Andhra Pradesh.

A new Railway Ticket Booking Counter may please be established inside the Jeypore Municipality area in Koraput district., Orissa.

The newly introduced train Koraput-Rourkela, via-Rayagada may please be linked with Hirakhand Express at Rayagada in return from Rourkela with few buggies to provide Bhubaneswar travel facilities to the people of Kesinga (Kalahandi district), Ambadala, Muniguda and Therubali (Rayagada district).

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the Supplementary demands for Railways. I will not speak much. Many Hon'ble Members have already said on this and the other Hon'ble Members would talk

about their respective areas. Hon'ble Minister is present here. My constituency is Cooch Behar. My area belongs to the common man. I draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister towards demands of the public of my constituency.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

Madam the whole world is moving very fast but it takes a lot of time the people of my constituency Cooch Behar and the people of Jalpaiguri to reach Kolkata or Delhi, by train from Cooch Behar much time. I have a demand from our Hon'ble Minister on behalf of the people of Cooch Behar that Bangladesh is our neighbour and it is a friendly country. Dinhata is on our side. Talks should be initiated with Bangladesh should to start work on Githlada rail line which is pending for long time. We can reach Kolkata via Githlada, Bangladesh in 8 to 10 hours. Now-a-days when we come to Kolkata, it takes 20 to 26 hours. Therefore, I would like Hon'ble Minister to initiate talk with Bangladesh and try to make this rail line running through Githlada, Bangladesh to Kolkata operational so that people could reach Kolkata from Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri in 8 to 10 hours. Madam, I have one more demand from Hon'ble Minister that whenever MPs travel from Delhi to Cooch Behar, the train start for New Jalpaiguri from New Delhi and Kolkata on right time but there is a problem. There is no double line from NJP to Cooch Behar. That takes much time. It is our demand from Hon'ble Minister that railway line from Cooch Behar to NJP should be doubled. It will make travel more convenient for people. We have one more demand that Hon'ble Minister had gone to Cooch Behar last time in October. She inaugurated a new train from Cooch Behar to Assam on 29th October. People of Dinhata had demanded to start computerised counter there. It became functional in November but I have to say to the Minister that perhaps she is unaware that there is only one passenger train from Dinhata in the whole day. It is in the interest of the public that a computerised counter has been set up there, and it is a matter of joy. The distance from Cooch Behar to Dinhata is 25 km. Ticket would be booked in Dinhata and people may board the train from New Cooch Behar. When we will come to Kolkata we will have to board the train at Cooch Behar.

Thus, we request Hon'ble Minister that the North Bengal train which runs upto Dinhata should be started and one more train running from Alipurduar namely Jista Jorsa should be extended upto Dinhata. This will be a welcome step. This is our request to the Hon'ble Minister.

Many Hon'ble Members had mentioned that different types of goods like kitchen articles, fertilizers etc. transported through train Dinhata is predominantly an Dinhata is three agriculture area. Earlier there were sake points for kitchen and fertilizers there but they have been closed for long. For the last 20-25 years these rake have been closed. The Hon'ble Minister talks about farmers and common man thus, our demand from Hon'ble Minister is...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please conclude now.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: I am concluding, Railway's rake point should be started at Dinhata. I will not speak much. I have one more request. Hon'ble Minister has introduced new Pantries in so many trains. The train which runs from New Cooch Behar to North Nengal leaves at five o'clock, but it has no pantry car. Then there is a train No. 3141-42 Sealdah-Alipurduar. This train leaves at 12 o'clock, this too has no pantry car. We request the Hon'ble Minister to introduce pantry cars in these two trains. I would like to make one more request. In the month of September the Hon'ble Minister has introduced one hill express train to connect North Bengal with Digha. Hon'ble Minister had promised that after election, there will be so much progress in North Bengal, Kolkata and Digha that they will come to be known as Switzerland, London and Goa respectively. This is good. She got so many seats by this assurance...(*Interruptions*). We had written a letter to Hon'ble Minister and demanded that Mountain express which was introduced in the month of September, should be extended upto Cooch Behar as the people of this area are also wants to visit Digha. Thus, paying attention towards the people of Cooch Behar this train should be extended upto New Cooch Behar. For this I, on behalf of people of Cooch Behar, will congratulate and give thanks to Hon'ble Minister. I will not say whether I support supplementary Demands or not but after saying this I conclude.

*SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Today I am expressing my views on Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways.

I request Hon'ble Minister of Railways that since long we have been trying to attract the attention of Union Government towards the matter related to Railway in my district. Following are the matters related to Abhinak, Nanded, Parbhani, Ina etc.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Work has not started on the new Railway line from Nanded to Wardha. Government of Maharashtra has assured of spending their share of funds and submitted to the centre. I request Mamataji to start the work on new railway line Nanded-Wardha-Yavatmal at the earliest so that people of Umerkhed tehsil, Pusad tehsil, Mahagaon, Iani, taluk are relieved.

There has been a long pending demand to introduce a new train from Nanded to Pune. Keeping this in view Nanded-Pune work on new railway line should be started so that people of this area should get relief from the problem.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways. Mamataji that there is only a single railway track between Mumbai-Secundrabad, it should be converted into double track and be electrified.

Every day around 100 private S.T. buses goes to Pune from Nanded, Hingoli and Parbhani, despite having so many passengers Nanded-Pune train is not regular day. The reason behind this that Railway Officers are hand in gloves with travel operators and earns approximately 5 lakh rupees as black money from them every month. Thus, these officers are misusing their posts and giving false report to Ministry of Railways and thus, Ministry is not getting right information.

Thus, I request Hon'ble Minister to take necessary action in this regard and suspend the erring officers.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to speak on a very important topic, which is related to the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways). The hon. Minister for Railways — who is here in the House — has asked for demands for the flagship commitments of the Government *vis-à-vis* the North East regions and Jammu & Kashmir. She has also asked for sanctions for demands for safety fund.

I want to state and bring the Minister back to her Budget speech. In her Budget speech she has mentioned and said that: "I want to expand the Railways at every nook and corner of the country". She has also mentioned that she will improve the passenger amenities; she will also help the *aam aadmi* and the farmer to get the perishable products from the farm to the markets; and improve stations and upgrade them. I want to ask this from her. States like my State of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

You hail from there. Apart from it, there are other States in the country like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar as to how many trains you have increased for these States. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that 25 Lok Sabha Members of our State have demanded to connect their areas and Rajasthan with trains. The Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal railway line in my constituency Jhalawar was to come up in the year 2008. That proposal has not been financially sanctioned by the Ministry. Now they are saying that it will come up in 2011. You provide 17 to 20 crores of rupees every year for the same. My demand is to get it done immediately and complete the Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal line at the earliest. We have demanded for construction of an underbridge on PMGSY road towards Bhawani Mandi and Pachpad which falls on the Railway line, but sanction has not been accorded so far. You have not met the demand of electrification of Kota-Bina line yet. A Shatabdi train passes through Dholpur and Agra, Muraina, Gwalior and Bhoma but it has not stoppage at Dholpur. My demand is that a stoppage of this Shatabdi trains should be provided stoppage at Dholpur and Durg Express originating from Jabalpur should be provided at Chhowda. The people of Jhalawar and my constituency have a demand that stoppage of Indore Jodhpur train should be provided at Chaubla as this will benefit the people there. Simultaneously, a MENU train should be introduced for the people of Hadoti region. Your programme of extending the train services is worthless. You have introduced all the trains from Delhi to Bengal only. You have not introduced trains for the farmers and common people of Rajasthan. A survey for Badi Sadhri to Neemach line has been conducted. Rupees 130 crores have been earmarked for the same. Rupees 280 crores have been earmarked for Phulera-Medeta line. Survey has been conducted for Hanumangarh, Udaipur city, Sikar and Jhalawad etc area but no work has started so far. You talked about the passenger amenities but nothing has been done in this regard also. Even computerisation has not taken place in our area. You have talked about bringing perishable items to Delhi and metro cities but nothing has been done in this regard.

[English]

I want to talk about the dedicated freight corridor.

[Translation]

It passes through Rajasthan also Rs. 17700 crores have been sanctioned for the same. When Laluji was Railway Minister, he started it.

[English]

Due to world economy going through a hard time, the money for the rail project could not happen. Now, we have got to think to soft loan coming in from Japan at 2 per cent per annum for 30 year period. In lieu of that the country has to provide on third work.

[Translation]

To Japanese firm. You stated that you will work for the common man. The Prime Minister and Minister of Railway have decided in the month of October to constitute a Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority.

My difficulty is that you are not getting your own capital. There are 109 places where Railway lines should be laid but it is not being done there. The demand for Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority was made at the time of NDA Government. It has been rejected, whereas people are demanding it. Kindly tell us something about the demand made in the Planning Commission from Prime Ministers' side. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to remind the Hon'ble Minister about her promise that she would do a lot of things in five years. You have set a target of about the gauge conversion of 2000 km. rail lines in my constituency for the 11th plan gauge conversion of only 527 kilometers rail line could be undertaken during this period. You have set a target of gauge conversion for ten thousand kilometers rail line but the achievement is only 2189 kilometers. You have set a target of doubling 6000 kms. rail line but the achievements only 874 kilometers. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam, Chairman I would like to thank you for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Hon'ble Madam Chairman I am grateful to you for giving me the time to speak. Indian Railways is an important axis of India's economy. The budget presented by Hon'ble Railway Minister under the leadership of Respected Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Respected Sh. Rahul Gandhi and Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, is public welfare oriented and beneficial to farmers, poor labourers and dalits etc. The provision of setting up of world class railway stations, model railway stations and providing medical facilities in the Railway Budget is extremely beneficial for the common people. It is an important step that there is no fare hike in the Railway Budget. Particularly the Ijjat Yojana

launched by the Hon'ble Railway Minister for the benefit of poor farmers and labourers is benefiting the people of whole of India and it has set a new dimension.

Madam, Chairman, there has been a lot of provisions in the budget according to the needs of India like new railway lines, doubling etc. I hail from Bharatpur area which is the birth place of Lord Krishna where. He enacted various leelas and spent his youthful time. There is a world class tourist place there and Lakhs of people visit there on occasions of festivals to have darshan of lord Srikrishna but this area is still devoid of Railway transport facilities. Railway services are not available there. The pilgrims come here for tourism purpose. Deeg has world famous 'Jalmahal' where crores of people visit regularly every year. There is a lot of problem with regard to transportation. The area is solely dependent on bus transportation.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to strongly urge that a new railway line of about 91 kilometers from Bharatpur to Deeg, Deeg to Cama and Cama to Kosikalan should be sanctioned. This region may be given this gift. This region is very significant and bears an important place in the whole of India in terms of mustard production. A new railway line there will facilitate the to and fro movement of goods, encourage the industries there and provide employment to the youth. ROB is being constructed, on Bharatpur-Mathura rail line but there is no progress in the work for the last one and half years. The work on the part of Rajasthan Government is almost complete but the Railway Bridge has not started yet as a result people are facing a lot of problem so please issue directives to the concerned officers for getting it constructed at the earliest.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that a bridge which is being constructed at Bharatpur-Jaipur Rail line near Akhad for the last one and half year is still incomplete. The Government of Rajasthan on its part has completed the approach bridge but Railways have to construct rail over bridge and that work has not been started as yet. The said work is pending. Due to this people of Bharatpur have to take a round of around 18 kilometers to enter Bharatpur. It is very important work. Due to this, there is traffic jam at railway station for hours. Through you, I request the Minister of Railways to issue orders immediately with regard to construction of over bridges at Bharatpur to Jaipur and Bharatpur to Mathura rail lines.

Hon'ble Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards a big factory namely 'SIMCO' located at Bharatpur which manufacture Railway wagaons. Earlier, it used to manufacture wagons for Railways only. The said factory is sanctioned by RDO and there are upgraded machinery and other facilities. The factory has been closed for the last 8-9 years. It is closed because it is getting no order from Railways to manufacture wagons. The factory continuously participate in tendering process of railways and some of its tenders are still under consideration of railways. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to get those tenders disposed of urgently and make such provision so that 'SIMCO' factory at Bharatpur may get orders for manufacturing Railway wagons in sufficient number and it may start functioning.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to submit before this House that 'SIMCO' factory is a life line of Bharatpur. Around 6 thousand people work in that factory and livelihood of lakhs of other people is indirectly dependent on this factory.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please conclude now.

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Madam, youths will get employment from this and we will be able to solve the problem of acute shortage of employment in Bharatpur as it will provide employment to so many people. We will be able to provide them employment and people will prosper. Hence, I request that the said factory may be made functional immediately.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Madam Chairman, I will conclude in just one minute. Mewar express passes through Bayana. It should have a stoppage at Bayana. Mathura-Bandikui passenger train may be extended upto Jaipur. It will be convenient for the passengers of that area to reach Jaipur. Presently, the people can reach upto Bandikui only by rail and there is no facility of travelling beyond that point.

Madam Chairman, Agra-Ajmer intercity passes through Tehsil headquarter, Nadbai. Nadbai is making commendable progress in the field of education.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member kindly, conclude your speech in half-a-minute. You have already expressed your point. Therefore, now conclude soon.

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Chairman, Agra-Ajmer intercity which passes through Nadbai, does not have a stoppage at nadbai, therefore, it is my request that it should have a stoppage at Nadbai also.

Madam, finally I conclude by saying that 'SIMCO' factory at Bharatpur may be made functional immediately, both the rail over bridges may be constructed. I support the bill authorizing certain more amounts of payment and appropriations from the consolidated fund of India for the services of Railways during financial year 2009-10.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): In this connection I would like to draw your kind attention towards the following matter:-

The Ernakulam Railway Junction lacks the basic facilities for passengers. The passengers lobby and waiting room are insufficient for the thousands of passengers who are using them.

In the last Railway Budget it was declared that the Ernakulam Railway Junction will be renovated to world standard with modern facilities and in tune with the commercial capital of Kerala i.e. Cochin. I would like to know when the declared renovation works will start.

Please consider the above matter as urgent as this is pending for the last several years.

[Translation]

*SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of Minister of Railways towards certain things related to the country and my Lok Sabha Constituency Bhagalpur during this debate on railways.

Ever since, Mamata ji has taken over as Minister of Railways the expectations of people of entire country including Bengal have risen. I welcome her decision of bringing a white paper on the Railways. But, even after lapse of 4 months there is no sign of issue of any white paper. There are 1 lakh 70 thousand vacancies in Railways at present. There is a sense of insecurity while travelling in trains. If we compare with the figures of last year, this year Goa Sampark Kranti and Mewar Express

*Speech was laid on the Table.

met with an accident at Mathura on 21st October, and naxalites stopped Mysore-Ajmer express on 11 November, 2009, Mandore Express on 14th November and Rajdhani Express also. 46 people have lost their lives due to non-existence of Railways crossing. If we consider head on collision, we find that overall 149 people lost their lives in these accidents, and this figure is higher than that of last year. I still remember that the NDA Government under the leadership of Vajpaee ji had provided an amount of Rs. 17000 crore under the head of Railway security to prevent rail accidents by installing anti collision devices and interlocking system.

You had proposed to introduce 'Duranto' trains but, out of 12, only four such trains have been introduced. Minister had talked of an ambitious plan of inducting 18000 wagons but, so far only 7000 wagons have been put into service. Like this, this Scheme is running very slow.

You had announced to upgrade our railway stations to international standards but, that plan has not been succeeded at yet. Similarly, there was proposal to develop dedicated freight corridor, multi functional complex, model station, Multi Model Logistic park. Auto hubs etc. but, only Howrah station has been inaugurated so far. You had declared 358 stations as model stations out of which 205 stations are in West Bengal. You are doing some work in Bengal but, no work is being undertaken on this plan in other states. An my insistence you had promised to develop naugachia station in my parliamentary constituency as a model station, but no work has been commenced there as yet. You had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Amit Mitra, which has already submitted its report in which it was recommended that multi functional complexes, international standard railway stations may be developed and locomotive and rail coach factories may be set up under public-private partnership, but on ground level no work has been done in this regard.

Likewise, regarding Railway passengers amenities previous committees had suggested to improve the quality of the food, but nothing has been done in this regard so far.

Now I want to draw your attention towards the Printed Card Ticket (PCT) on which an average of 1.75 crore passengers travel daily, out of which around 1.25 crore passengers travel on unreserved ticket. PCT is making hole in the passengers pocket. Passengers use PCT to travel from a majority of about eight thousand stations.

The tickets sold here are pre printed. Though, it may have been printed much earlier and even when the earlier fare is mentioned on it, but passengers have to pay the amount written by the booking clerk by hand. This increased fare goes into the pocket of the booking clerk not to the Railways.

From 15th August 2002 computerized unreserved ticket system (UTS) was introduced. It proved successful. It required to be implemented speedily but it is going very slowly.

Madam, I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the schemes announced for Bihar. It is true that Bihar has given maximum number of Ministers of Railways. Some justice was done to Bihar during 70's when Late Lalit Narayan Mishra was the Minister of Railways. After that Sarva Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Nitish Kumar and Lalu Prasad from Bihar became the Minister of Railways. Nine crore people of Bihar were expecting Railways projects from them not because they hailed from Bihar but because they were the Minister of Railways of this country and the projects they have sanctioned are rightfully our's and as you hail from Bengal, you are the Leader of eastern region, and we too have right on you, that you should do justice to Bihar which has been subjected to injustice since 50 years. People of Bihar are looking at you with great expectations. The announcements made by your predecessor Minister of Railways Lalu Prasad ji was on behalf of the Minister of Railways of the UPA Government. You too is the Minister of Railways in the UPA Government. Therefore, you can't shirk your responsibility. You have to execute those announcements. It is true the your predecessor made some announcements in the interim budget keeping elections in view, but it is my request that you should execute them also. Today, all previous schemes of Bihar are going at snail is pace. Today, Railway Officials are given step motherly treatment to those schemes. Many projects, one of them is Mahasetu Kosi bridge, foundation stone which was laid by hon'ble Atal Ji-are moving very slow. Construction work of a bridge in Munger is also stand sticks. Ongoing work on active Hasanpur Line is also going very slow. Gauge conversion work on Saharsa-Supaul-Farbisganj project is also not being carried out. Doubling of Bhagalpur-Kiul route is also lying in cold storage. Doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur Railway track is also in cold storage.

Now, I want to draw your attention towards Bhagalpur, It is a big historical and religious city. Vikramshila is situated here. The oldest University of the world was

located here in 6th century. This University had 108 teachers and 14000 students. Its principal was Shri Gyan Atis Deepankar who went to Tibet and established the Lama religion there. Dalai Lama belong to the same. This very Gyan Deepankar jee had propoed Buddhism in Tibbet and from there Buddhism spread to Japan, China, Thailand and Afganistan. Shri Champapur Digambar Jain Siddha Temple is also situated here for which Jain community from all over India come to Bhagalpur. In this very Bhagalpur district the temple of Shri Azgaibinath is situated, from where lakhs of Kawarias carry holy water to Devghar. Mazar Sharif of Hazrat Shahbaz Rahmatullah Aliah is situated in the Bhagalpur district Bhagalpur is the confluence of all religions. .

This has been the capital of Angadesh since Pal dynasty Vikramshila is situated there as a historical heritage from where education was imparted to the whole world in the 8th century. The whole country wants to visit there to see Vikramshila after the excavations. It is not connected by air and despite having Railway link, there is no better Rail facilities. Thus, keeping in view all of the above things, Railway facilities should be provided here. You should be aware that Bhagalpur is situated at the two banks of river Ganges. In the same way as Howrah and Sealdah is situated in Kolkata. One Railway route is situated on the Jamalpur to Howrah route, whose maintenance is at the verge of collapse in the absence of modernization and there is possibility of serious accident at this route. This rail route passe through a mountain tunnel near Jamalpur and this mountain may fall anytime on this rail route. It may cause loss of lives and property. It demand that proper maintenance work should be carried out on this route. Sufficient fund should be provided for its modernization.

The another rail line is Khagaria-Kathiyar rail line. The importance of Naugachchia railway station, which is a very busy station from the point of view of traffic, has increased after the completion of Vikramshila bridge on the Ganga river. Twenty-two trains pass through this station but these trains do not have a stoppage at Naugachchia station. Due to this, the people of Naugachchia have to suffer a lot. So, my request is that assuming Naugachchia a part of Bhagalpur, the twenty two trains which passes through it are namely 5651-5652 Lohit Express, Guwahati Jammu Tavi, 5933-5934 Dibrugarh-Amritsar Express, 5715-5716 Garib Navaj Express, Kishanjanj Ajmer Express, 2423-2424, Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express; 2435-2436 Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express, 2501-2502 Poorvother Sampark Kranti Guwahati-Delhi 5227-5228-Muzaffarpur Yashwantpur Express, 5636-3635-

Dwarka Express, Guwahati Vokha, 5668-5667-Kamakhaya Gandhidham Express, 5632-5631 Guwahati-Bikaner, 2487-2488-Seemanchal Express.

Apart from this, I would like to draw your attention towards this that the stoppage of train number 3415-3416 MLDT-PNBE Intercity be given at Kahalgaon and Pirpaithi station. The weekly the Delhi-Bhagalpur Express should be made a daily train.

Guwahati-New Rajdhani via Bhagalpur, which was announced in the Budget by the Ex-Minister of Railways, Bhagalpur, Lucknow, Garib Rath between Bhagalopur and Delhi, direct trains for South India and Punjab through Bhagalppur Kiuel be announced. Announcement of renaming the Bhagalpur-Yashwantpur Express as Aang Express on my suggestion regarding which you had told me personally, be made soon.

Announcement of a train from Bhagalpur to Ajmer Sharif in the last budget was made because Dargah of Hazrat Shahbaj Rahamattullah is in Bhagalpur, which is very famous and pilgrims go to Ajmer Sharif in great number, for them, the train, which is already announced, be introduced soon.

Now I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards an important matter and that is the foundation stone of DRM office was laid in Bhagalpur right before the Lok Sabha elections by Ex-Minister of Railways, Lalu Prasad and an special officer is doing the duty there. But the Minister of Railways has not said anything about that in the last rail budget. It is my humble request to you that please do not stop the work relating to DRM office, if the work is stopped it would lead to dire consequences. The people of Bhagalpur have been demanding for a DRM office since a long time, therefore, this work be progressed without delay so that we do not have to take to the path of agitation. I again request you that Bhagalpur which is the laid of Sharathchand, who wrote 'Devdas', a novel. Ravindranath Tagore had spent a long time there. Bhagalpur is the centre of composite culture of Bihar-Bengal. Please pay attention on rail project for Bhagalpur with open heart like Bengal so that the people of Bhagalpur could get justice. I have full hope that when you will present your next rail budget, you will surely protect the interests of Bhagalpur in that.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
After 50 years of continuous movement, we have the

Balurghat to Eaklaxmi railway project. In my parliamentary constituency, there are only eight stations. What is the condition of these stations? There is no light, no water, no train shed, no platform shed, no platform. This is the condition of these stations. Can the Railway Department and the Railway Board not provide above facilities to these eight stations? We need only an air-conditioned coach from Balurghat to Sealdah for taking care of patient's relief. Similarly, from the British period, Bihar people and the people from Dalkhola and Uttar Dinajpur have fought for a flyover in Dalkhola. It will be of much benefit to the people. The then Union Minister Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi had tried, but failed. I would request the hon. Minister to do it as early as possible. Otherwise, I have no demand.

The Railway Minister has announced in the Budget that a railway line will be constructed from Balurghat to Hili, from Buniadpur to Kaliaganj, but it has not yet started. There is also a need to have Gajol-Gunjuria line with new railway line for the poor people.

I have no time to express my views on things such as PPP, security, safety, vacancies in railways, etc. The trains are also not running on time. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister to take care of these, though the then Railway Minister, late Barqat Khan Choudhury and the present Railway Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee have done much for our Railways.

So, I again request her to do it only in 7-8 stations in a parliamentary constituency, as early as possible.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I want to lay some demands/suggestions while taking part in the discussion on the demands for Grants of Railways.

The works relating to gauge conversion of the Delhi-Bikaner line is going on slowly. The contractors are not executing works citing shortage of sleeper as an excuse. There used to run three trains between Delhi and Bikaner before independence but there is anger and resentment among the people of Bikaner and citizens of Bikaner, who live in other states of the country because there is not even a single direct train available for them as of now. At present the trains which are available from Delhi run via Punjab and Mertha road take longer time thereby causing inconvenience to the passengers. Therefore, the works relating to gauge conversion of Delhi-Bikaner should be completed in 2009-10 itself.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There is a workshop of Railways in my parliamentary constituency Bikaner. The workshop has done marvellous job for the Railways and workers working here have been honoured at national level. This workshop will get a new lease of life by gauge conversion. I request through you to the Minister of Railways the works relating to modernization of railway workshop at Bikaner be taken up and provision of adequate budget be made for this.

The construction of an RoB by the Railways at Bikaner city is going on. But the work on this is going on very slowly. The traffic of the city has been thrown out of the gear due to ongoing construction work of the RoB. Another RoB at Chaukhunti in the city is approved costing Rs. 30 crore but the tender would not be finalized for RoB to be constructed at Chaukhunti until the completion of the RoB on the Gajner road. Therefore, it is my demand through you that construction of RoB on the Gajner road at Bikaner be completed in 2009-10 itself and construction of RoB be begun 2009-10 itself by finalizing the tender. Losses occur to Railways also due to non-completion of work on time, and the people also have to suffer much. Therefore, this work be included in priority of the Railways.

There is great resentment among the rural people in my Parliamentary constituency Bikaner on account of non-construction of a gate over a railway crossing, which is being used by the public for years after carrying out gauge conversion. A demand for an RoB in Nokha and Lunakaransar areas is being made by the people of the area for years now. A demand of level crossings at other places is also being made by the local people. The demand of the Railways is that the municipality/Gram Panchayat should fulfill their duty of partnership. The municipality/Gram Panchayat do not have the budget. Therefore, the Railways should construction ROB/UB and level crossings, wherever necessary, after bringing an amendment in its policy providing for 100 per cent budget for the same and the Railways should also made a provision in its own budget for this purpose otherwise people may stage a movement and interrupt the work of gauge conversion. Railways can get a survey conducted for this purpose and undertake only those work in the first phase the demand whereof is genuine and which the people have been demanding for years.

Anupagarh and Khajuwala assembly segments of my Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner are deprived of proper facilities of railway line. Apart from being situated along international border this area is also important from strategic point of view. The Army has also raised the

issue of railway facilities in this area from time to time. There should be a direct rail connectivity from Delhi and Bikaner to Anupgarh and Khajuwala so that the strategic requirement could be met and the benefits of railway facility may reach the people residing along the international border. The works of survey etc. have already been conducted earlier in the past. A new survey can also be undertaken. Whatsoever may be the arrangement the work should be carried out soon and the railways should provide the budget so that the longstanding demand could be met.

*SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Madam, I want to lay the following demands/suggestions during the debate being held over the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

There is a train no. 6112, which runs from Kochivali to Bikaner. The service of this train should be extended from Bikaner to kanyakumari. It will cause convenience to the passengers and the railways will also get benefitted by ferrying more passengers.

In my Parliamentary Constituency the railway crossing gates get closed in Pindwada and Swaroopganj due to which people have to face acute problem. At times on account of the gate being closed, the expecting mothers deliver their children before reaching the hospitals due to which women have to suffer acute labour pain. Apart from this, some times the sick persons also breathe their last on the way due to the closure of the gate. Therefore, through you, my demand to the Minister of Railways is that the ROBs (Railway over bridges) should be constructed on both the places-Pindwada and Swaroopganj after making a budgetary allocation for the same in the year 2009-10 so that there could be availability of facility to all the people on time, particularly to the women as well as the sick persons.

A computerized railway reservation facility should be provided in Sanchor. Sanchor is a major township in my constituency and lots of people of this area reside in other parts of the country and they have often to travel. An announcement was also made by the Minister of Railways in the Rail budget that a computerized railway reservation centre would be sanctioned under the discretionary quota of the Member of Parliament. Therefore, a computerized railway reservation centre should be set up in my constituency, Sanchor in order to fulfill this very announcement.

Survey for new rail line Bikaner-Badmer-Kandla port via Sanchor should be conducted. This survey and the said rail line is also important from strategic point of view. In view of trade activities of the Kandla port and a refinery proposed to be set up in Badmer, the importance of this rail line has increased further. This rail line is also required from the security point of view.

A Railway line has been laid between Samdari and Bhilari. Thus, a passenger train should be introduced at the earliest on this route.

A Railway over bridge is under construction in Abu Road, but the pace of the work is very slow. It should be completed soon so that the benefit of the railway facility could reach the people.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): I support with thanks the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways. I am willfully using the words 'support with thanks'.

We are seeing that the deeds are getting converted from words; the ideas mooted in the Budget speech have been translated into action. Of course, I would like to say that the response on the part of the Ministers is laudable.

There is a letter in my hand, written by the hon. Minister. In this letter, the Minister says this – she recalls the discussion that I had in the main Budget speech. She had taken very affirmative action on certain things. She had listed that and given to me. I would like to say that this is the best procedure that could be followed by everybody. Hon. Minister's active presence can be seen in various parts of the country. I can tell you my experience of Kerala. Hon. Minister of State, Shri E. Ahamed Sahib's presence can always be experienced in Kerala. All the Kerala MPs had meetings with him three times and we also had three meetings with the high Railway officers.

I do not want to take much time of the House. Coming to various achievements, I would like to say that modernisation of railway stations is going on in full swing. There is a move for revenue generation which is also going on nicely. In a reply to the Parliament it has been mentioned by the hon. Minister that 3744 acres of railway land has already been entrusted to the Railway Land Development Authority for value addition process. Similarly, the much awaited dedicated rail freight corridor has been started in the initial form.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

As far as Kerala is concerned, modernisation of railway stations is going on. New trains announced in the Budget have started running and I congratulate the Minister for such a speedy action in this regard. The Minister has been kind enough to give 27 new bogies for Palghat and 44 bogies for Trivandrum. It is just a beginning and I appreciate it but at the same time I would say that more and more consideration should be given to replacing the old bogies with the new well-furnished bogies.

There are a few very important things which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Doubling of the Shoranur-Mangalore line started in 1991 and 18 years have passed since then. There has been a long delay. I would request the hon. Minister to find out the persons responsible for this delay. Such a long delay should not be there. Ministers come and go. They keep on updating the deadline and it is getting delayed like anything. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to fix a cut-off date and implement it within that time frame. The hon. Minister herself should monitor the things and get them implemented.

There has been a demand for electrification of Shoranur-Mangalore line. We all have been pressing for it but so far nothing has been done. I do not know whether I am correct in saying that there is a kind of diesel-lobby and electrification-lobby in the railways. Some kind of a cold war is going on between the two. I would request the Minister to take a speedy action with regard to the electrification of Shoranur-Mangalore line.

Kerala State was very happy to hear the announcement made in the Budget with regard to the coach factory but nothing has been done in this regard. There was some problem with the availability of land. I now understand that land is available. So, I would request the Minister to take a speedy action in this regard. The State Government also has to help in this regard and we have been pressing the State Government for it.

A promise made with regard to the coach factory in Palghat should be made real.

More trains in Bangalore region are required and I would request the Minister to think about it very seriously.

I do not want to say much with regard to the railway zone. We have been demanding it for long. In the last Budget also, all the Kerala MPs were pressing for the railway zone in that region.

I would request development of Kochuvelly railway station in the suburb of Trivandrum. Some facility is available but the Government may give a little more emphasis in this regard.

With regard to the replacement of old coaches I would request the hon. Minister to take a sincere action in this respect.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The time limit is only five minutes for every Member.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: I am concluding.

I would now request for a small thing that is about the extension of Amrita Express running from Trivandrum to Palghat which can play a great role. It reaches Palghat in the morning but up to 9.30 in the evening it is lying idle there. If a short trip between Palghat and Calicut is started it can be a great link to Abra from Palghat. It can be a great relief for the passengers to Malabar. I would appeal to the Minister to take that into consideration.

I would now talk about the financial health of the Indian Railways. We have a lot of programmes but they are not being implemented because of the constraint of fund. So, I would request that strengthening of Railway Finance Corporation may be given priority. At the same time, financial sharing of projects by the State Government may also be considered seriously.

Another important thing I would like to say is about the railway accidents. Railway accidents are increasing day-by-day. From 2006 to this time, 655 accidents have taken place. Serious steps may be taken to avoid such accidents.

With regard to the cleanliness of the railway compartments, I would like to say that it is very poor. We do not have objection with outsourcing. We can give the work on contract basis. I would request the Minister to ensure cleanliness and quality of food in railway compartments.

These are a few observations which I would like to make.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Madam Chairman, I represent Surat city. Surat is known as the city of golden statue for centuries. Recently the hon'ble Prime Minister has made an announcement on behalf of

the Union Government to bestow 8 awards for carrying out development work through JNNURM all over the country of which 5 have been awarded to Surat alone. By doing so, the Union Government has appreciated the efforts being made for the development of the people of Surat. Being a Member of Parliament from Surat I extend my thanks for this. Through these awards it has also been admitted that Surat is the number one city among the most developed and developing cities of the country. But when the allocation of funds from the centrally sponsored schemes is made, Surat is overlooked. Same is true in case of the railway budget. The people of Surat will always have a feeling of remorse for this.

Madam, if you want to see the people of all the states of the country residing in one city, Surat is the foremost such city of all the selected few ones in India. It has a population of about 45 lakh people and more than 8 lakh families from all walks of life reside here in this part of the country. Nearly 2 to 3 lakh people commute daily from various cities and villages of the country to this place. About 1.25 lakh travellers migrate to this place daily in about more than 150 trains coming from all the states of the country. There is an earning of Rs. 33 lakh from parcel services and Rs. 50 lakh from passenger fare to the railways from Surat. The Railways is earning a revenue of around Rs. 83 lakh everyday from both these services. What is deplorable is that the station which generates an income of Rs. one crore daily for the Railway has been unsuccessful in drawing the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Railways. Surat has been neglected in this year's budget by Mamataji. Moreover, no development has been made in the railway infrastructure there. The platforms are full of filth even today. The cleanliness thereof should be ensured. Not including the name of Surat, in the list of railway stations to be developed as world class station clearly indicates that Surat remains neglected. I demand that Surat station should be included in the list of World Class Railway stations, I would like to draw your attention to other problems as well.

While travelling on the roads passing under the railway bridges in Surat city, every person remains apprehensive and cautious about the livelihood of filth, garbage and or human waste of passengers falling on the pedestrians from between the gaps in the sleepers while the train passes over the bridge. The residents of Surat have been demanding for years that the filth from the overbridges falling in the jurisdiction of the Railways should not fall on the persons passing under these

overbridges. The residents of Surat had also staged a 'Rail Roko Andolan' to press for meeting their demand of carrying out the repair work of these railway bridges. However, I fail to understand what roadblocks in the railway facing in carrying out the repairs of these overbridges in a place that chums out so much revenue for the department. The Municipal Corporation of Surat has contributed its share of money to the Railways for the purpose. The Railways has not been able to initiate the work in his regard even after receiving the contribution of the people of Surat from the Surat Corporation. Due to the apathy of the Railway in carrying out the repair work of the railway overbridges, a large number of local people of Surat city who passes under the railway overbridges have to go back to their homes for changing their clothes after taking a bath to wash away the filth.

Through you, I would like to request hon'ble Mamataji that the repair work of the railway overbridges in Surat should be taken up with immediate effect. Uttran railway bridge located in the city is no different. It also needs repairs. It has been closed for traffic since the work is going on on it.

Madam, the Ministry of Railways is expected to make its contribution so that Surat may be able to regain its image of 'Sone ki murat' and I hope that the people living in Surat, a minj India will be able to get their share of blessings from Mamata ji.

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Madam, the Railway budget is being discussed here. Through you, I would like to submit that the number of general coaches should be increased in trains so as to provide more facilities to the poor. During my journey from Delhi to Etawah I usually find the passengers are a harassed lot. The passenger trains should be provide a stoppage at Etawah station in my parliamentary constituency. More and more facilities should be provided to passengers traveling from districts like Bhind, Mainpuri, Aurapa, Kannauj etc. located around Etawah station. It is also of Rajdhani train is also be provided requested this. Besides stoppage of passenger train at a station between Jheenjhak and Kanpur should also be provided. The passenger train plying from Etawah to Agra in the morning should be run from Diviyapur to Agra.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Railways for the year 2009-10. I thank you and rise to support these demands. At the outset, I congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, for issuing 'Ijjat' passes to people living below the poverty line for Rs. 25 only for traveling a distance of 100 kms. I also extend my felicitations to her for making many other such provisions in the budget. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards my constituency since the time is limited. Sanction was accorded for doubling of Udhna Jalgaon railway line during the year 2007-8 at an estimated cost of Rs. 714 crore. There was also a provision of Rs. 70 crore in the budget, however, expenditure was not incurred in the year 2007-08. The work of doubling has begun, however, it is pretty slow. This railway line passes through the tribal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. This line is only 306 kilometre long. The doubling of 306 km. long railway track would not only facilitate the development of the tribal areas of both the states but also attract industrialists staying away from the area owing to absence of a railway line.

Secondly, the length of Manmad-Indore Via Malegaon, Dhule- Shirpur-Nardana, Shendwa railway line is 350 kms. This railway line would also link Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1501 crore. The Government of Maharashtra has also earmarked its 50 per cent share in its budget. The Railways has also made a provision in its budget, however, budgetary provision has so far not been obtained. Therefore, I demand that budgetary provision should be made.

My third demand is relating to Pune-Nasik. Both the cities are developing, however, the commuters, mainly businessmen, from these areas face difficulties. This railway line is only 262 kilometre long and its estimated cost is Rs. thousand crore. Survey on this line has been carried out during the year 2001. We have been given an assurance for making a provision in the budget for the year 2009-10. The hon. Minister of Railways is requested to sanction the Pune and Nasik railway line.

Railways is a major industry facilitating development of the country which can do wonders. It can facilitate travelling of many poor as well as businessmen. The Surat-Bhusaval railway line is a single line and quite old. The platforms on this line are at a very low level. The estimated expenditure is not much. The height of a platform can be raised in Rs. two-three lakh only. Old people and women travelling with children face a lot of difficulties in alighting from that platform. The hon'ble Minister would get the blessings of the people if this task is accomplished. I demand the hon'ble Minister to raise

all the low level platform on Surat-Bhusaval line. The old people and women with their children are facing lot of problems in alighting at these platforms. This is causing a number of small accidents too ... (*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Alright, I will see to it.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: The raising the height of those platforms would facilitate those people.

Madam Chairman, I would not like to speak much owing to paucity of time. I have raised only a few issues relating to my constituency. I will submit rest of the points in writing to the hon'ble Minister.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways. My party colleague, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav, has discussed in detail all the points. I associate myself with him on those issues and would like to raise some more points in regard to my constituency.

My constituency, Arrah falls under the Central-East Railways. The length of the railway section from Arrah to Sasaram is 105 kilometre. It takes four to six hours to cover this distance. There are uncountable halts at approximately six railway stations on this railway section. Looking at the stoppage of trains it appears that the halts have not been provided as per the norms fixed by the Railways, but with an aim to give political mileage to the former Minister of Railways. There are protests at several places with regard to providing stoppages of trains in my constituency.

Through you, the hon. Minister is requested to identify the sites for providing stoppages of trains in public interest and in the interest of the Railways after examining the railway section. I have another demand that either Patna Rajdhani or Sampuma Kranti Express should be given a stoppage in Arrah. There are several unmanned crossings in my parliamentary constituency. It is requested that these crossings should be manned. Finally, the hon. Minister of Railways is requested that since Arrah is the birthplace of Babu Kunwar Singh ji, the great freedom fighter, the railway station at his birth place should be developed into a model station.

With these words, expressing my gratitude to you I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Madam Chairman, I would confine myself to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) and also the problems of my area. It is found from the papers that the expenditure is mainly for execution of new projects and the projects which are named as national projects covering the whole country.

Besides this, it is also found that the hon. Railway Minister is spending this amount for improvement of mainly diesel sheds, doubling of lines and several other measures which are given more importance. She has given a proposal to man the unmanned stations also. Those things were actually neglected earlier. So, I am very happy that the Minister has taken up these issues for development.

The hon'ble Railway Minister has also taken up all the projects of the North-East for consideration. We shall be very happy if these funds are properly spent and the difficulties faced by the people of the North-East are solved.

My constituency is Silchar which is just on the border of Bangladesh. This area is geographically a segregated area. This area is covering Barak Valley which is part of Assam. The communication system there is totally disrupted. Communication by rail, road and air is very bad there.

In this area, we are in difficulty because there is only one railway line and that is also not running well. Most part of the year, it remains closed. Now the line conversion is going on from Lumding to Silchar. For this conversion, the foundation stone was laid in 1996 and was to be completed in 2007. But now it is targeted to be completed in 2012. The persons who are responsible for its construction say that there are terrorist activities, for obstruction of NC hills, they are not getting land, and that there is no road to carry the materials required for constructing the road. These are the reasons for which they are not able to do the work. But I want to mention here that Tripura is also terrorist-infested. But Tripura railway line was completed within the stipulated period. So, why has this not happened in Assam? In this respect, I would request our hon. Railway Minister to complete this. She is very active. I hope she would see that, as decided or as declared by the Government that it would be completed in the year 2012, it is done and that it is not delayed further. This is the first request.
...*(Interruptions)*

Second request is, I want that the Badarpur should be the railway division. There has been the demand for several decades. People are agitating for this. So, Badarpur should be the centre of the Badarpur railway division, which will cater to the needs of the people of Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and adjacent areas. This also should be done.

Thirdly, in 1961, eleven persons have sacrificed their lives for the sake of their mother tongue, Bengali. They all died of police firing in the Silchar railway station. So, people of this area have been demanding that Silchar Station should be named as Basha Shahid station. That was accepted by the State Government also. The State Government has also informed the Central Government that it has no objection if this is done. The hon. Railway Minister is also of the opinion that it should be done. She is ready to accept it. But the Home Ministry is not giving "No Objection." rather rejected the proposal. So, I would request, through you, the hon. Railway Minister to take up the case and talk to the Home Ministry so that this is done.

These are my demands. I hope the hon. Railway Minister will definitely look into these demands.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2009-10. Our hon. Railway Minister has presented to the nation a pro-poor Budget under the able guidance of the UPA Chairperson, Madam Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and under the laudable leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. It was greatly appreciated by all sections of our society. The Government is providing better passenger amenities, tangible concessions to the common man, the students community and the women folk, and taking care of the priority areas, like cleanliness, quality of railway catering, safety and security and punctuality. I sincerely believe that we have largely achieved whatever we had expected from her. She has set benchmark in her Budget as she has thought of an inclusive Budget, catering to the needs of all the sections of the society of our country.

I also congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for undertaking a special recruitment drive to fill up the vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped persons. The hon. Minister has also given some focus on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas in the country. I welcome it. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of

the hon. Minister of Railways that in railways for higher posts like DRMs, GMs, Executive Directors and Directors and members of the Railway Board, these posts are still untouchable for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. It is a very serious matter. So, whether it is the DRM's post or the General Manager's post, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not getting any consideration. As far as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are concerned, they are being considered only for Group C and Group D posts and beyond that there is no other consideration for these communities. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to thoroughly examine as to why this is happening.

Madam, as you are aware, our President of India was from the Dalit community and our present Chief Justice of India also belongs to the Dalit community. But as far as Railway Board is concerned, for the posts of Railway Board Chairman, members, Executive Directors, GM, Divisional Managers etc. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are there, but they are so far not considered. This is a great discrimination. Therefore, I would strongly request the hon. Minister of Railways to consider this matter in a favourable way.

Madam, I would like to talk about a few of the issues concerning my State, Kerala. My hon. Friend, Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer, has mentioned about the Railway Zone. All States except Kerala got Railway Zones. For example, in Tamil Nadu, there is a Zone; in Karnataka there is a zone; in Andhra Pradesh there is a Zone; in Gujarat there is a Zone and in Maharashtra, there is a Zone. However, Kerala is still neglected so far as Railway Zone is concerned.

I would like to point out that income-wise, Kerala is the number one State and as far as the passenger amenities are concerned, Kerala is the number one State. But as far as Railway Zone is concerned, Kerala is still neglected and it has been denied a Railway Zone. Therefore, I would strongly request the hon. Minister of Railways that in her period, this Zone should be established in Kerala. The Government of Kerala had several times requested the Ministry of Railways and the State Assembly had also passed a resolution to the Government of India to consider for this demand. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to consider a Railway Zone in Kerala....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You know that the time-limit was five minutes. So, please conclude.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Madam, I have touched only one point. ...(*Interruptions*)

Regarding the Coach Factory, the previous UPA Government has announced about establishment of a Coach Factory. We welcome it. We are very committed to the Central Government. But, so far, it has not been established. I would like to mention here that sufficient funds have not been allotted for it in the current Budget. Hon. Minister of State, Shri E. Ahamed is present here in the House. He is always attending to our problems, MPs' problems and Kerala State issues. We are very happy to his presence in Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*) Land issue has already been sorted out. The State Government took the initiative and I think the land issue has already been solved. So, as far as Coach Factory is concerned, sufficient fund has not been allotted. That also needs to be considered.

Madam, there is another very important issue in respect of doubling work. The Doubling Work from Shoranur-Mangalore has already been mentioned here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Suresh, please be brief. You should mention your last point.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: I am coming to my constituency matter. There are two or three points in my constituency. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You came very late. You should have started with your own constituency problems.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Madam, I am a very senior MP.

17.00 hrs.

So, I am now coming to my constituency-related issues....(*Interruptions*)

I am now coming to the doubling work from Kayamkulam to Ernakulam *via* Chengannur-Kottayam and the doubling work from Kayamkulam to Ernakulam *via* Alappuzha. These two doubling works are very important. So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to allocate sufficient funds and complete these doubling works at the earliest possible time.

Regarding new railway lines, there was a very old proposal which is about Chengannur-Adoor-Kottarakara-Thiruvananthapuram and also Chengannur to Sabarimala.

For these two railway lines, survey work has been conducted years back but, so far, no sanction has been given. So, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to consider these two lines also....(*Interruptions*)

Coming to the world-class railway station, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister that Chengannur was announced by the hon. Railway Minister as the gateway of Sabarimala. So, that railway station should be declared as a world-class railway station. Also, about the stoppage of some trains, I have already mentioned to the hon. Minister. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly consider these points.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Madam Chairman, I rise to participate in the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

I would like to point out to an announcement made in the Railway Budget prior to last year's Budget about the introduction of a new train between Erode and Shencottah. This train, which would greatly benefit the traveling public, is yet to be introduced and continues to remain as a mere announcement. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take steps to introduce this new train at the earliest.

A new railway line between Erode and Palani has to be taken up and completed fast with adequate allocation of funds for the same.

At this juncture, I would like to point out an important shrine of all the trimurtis, Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Lord Brahma on the banks of River Cauvery in Kodumudi which is situated in my constituency. When I took part in the Railway Budget Discussion, I had already pointed out the need to go in for multifunctional complexes in pilgrim centres like Kodumudi. I would like to emphasize my request again to construct a MFC at Kodumudi Railway Station. I urge upon the Minister to look into this and issue suitable orders.

Kodumudi draws pilgrims from several parts of the country. Very few trains stop at Kodumudi Railway Station.

Pilgrims from other places have to take the trouble of alighting either at Erode or Karur and are forced to travel by bus to reach Kodumudi. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to issue suitable orders to provide stoppage to all the trains passing by Kodumudi. As of now, the Southern Railway officials say that advance reservation to Kodumudi is less in number. Unless and otherwise there is a stoppage at Kodumudi, how can there be advance reservations to Kodumudi as a destination? Hence, I request the Railway Minister to issue suitable orders to Southern Railway officials to look into this.

The Janshatabdi Train No. 2083/2084 between Coimbatore and Mayiladuthurai is very popular and mostly running full. In order to benefit the increasing number of passengers, few more coaches can be added to this train. Apart from that, simultaneously originating arrangement of operating a train both from Coimbatore and Mayiladuthurai will doubly benefit the traveling public and the disappointment of not able to get the reservation in advance can be reduced.

Amirtha Express (Train No. 6344/6345) running between Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad may kindly be extended up to Erode.

Hon'ble Railway Minister made an announcement in the Budget that priority would be given to enhance the standard and quality of food supplied in the trains. Now, there are certain visible changes. Railway has taken up on itself the supply of food taking it over from the lessees. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) will itself be running the catering services taking it over from the private parties. As a result of this, the Pantry Cars that were preparing food themselves have been made to depend on the Base Kitchens and only picked-up food is served to the traveling public. So passengers have to wait till they reach stations with Base Kitchens to get their foods. The quality and taste becomes a casualty in the picked-up food. When private lessees were operating the catering services, there was scope for rectification. Due to competition, they prefer to ensure quality. Now, the food that is served is insipid comparatively private lessees take care of the passengers needs much better than IRCTC. As of now, the revenue earned from this arm of the Railways is dwindling. It is reported that sales of food in Train No. 2625/2626 has fallen drastically. Shortage of Pantry Cars must also be addressed.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

There is a railway line between Erode Sastri Nagar and Chennimalai Road and the level crossing there remains closed at least for 12 hours a day because everyday about 110 trains pass through that level crossing. So, LC No. 124, which links Chennimalai Road with Sastri Nagar must be provided with Road Over Bridge which may not cost much to the Railways, as the railway line, by itself, is running about 30 feet below ground level. Hence, I urge upon the Railways to go in for Road Over Bridge there which will greatly benefit about 30,000 people who live in and around Sastri Nagar. This will also become a new by-pass the already congested Erode Town. So I urge upon the Minister to look into this on an urgent basis.

The daily wage earners and others working in the knitting units of Tiruppur, the knitting town, who have to travel everyday from Erode are on the increase. They are all greatly benefited by the Izzat Scheme announced by the hon. Railway Minister in her Budget this year, as they are able to get the Season Tickets at an affordable price. At least about 5,000 daily commuters are there between Coimbatore and Tiruppur. Hence, I urge upon the Railways to run an EMU between these two industrial towns to overcome congestion and greatly benefit the public.

I would like to point out that the Railway Schools in Erode and other towns are following Anglo-Indian Certificate Syllabus which needs to be changed to adopt to the uniform educational pattern that is prevalent in the State and the country. Hence, I urge upon the Railways to switch over either to the State Board pattern or CBSE pattern of education.

I also urge upon the Railways to look into the needs of the ever increasing number of rail passengers at Erode Junction. Hence there is a need to go in for two more platforms. Expecting the Railways to attend to this need and meet the demands of the rail traveling public, let me conclude.

[English]

*SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir, before seeking supplementary grant, Ministry of Railways should analyse, the progress of the projects announced earlier. I come from Assam a backward state. Assam has the oldest Rail Line in the country, which has been established during British Era. But Railways net works covered 2,284

*Speech was laid on the Table.

(Two thousand two hundred eighty four) kms only. The percentage of growth is minimum in comparison to other states. The Bogeebeel Project announced a decade ago but the progress is in slow pace. It needs urgent attention to complete the Project. Gauge conversion is not taking place in all routes. Assam stands geographically in a strategic point, with international Borders. Railways have to play an important role in communication system in general and in particular Defence point of view. Rangia to Mokukcheleng is a strategic line. Gauge conversion has been announced already. This project should be completed in a definite time from the defence point of view. Double line connections from rest of the country as well as double track in rail map of Assam should be done on priority for better communication in Assam and N.E. The unmanned railway gates should be converted into manual gates immediately to avoid accidents and loss of human lives.

To avoid traffic congestion in the interest of the public over bridges near Changsari (Chaukigate), Rangia and Nalbari are most essential as rail lines passes through National Highways. I demand foot bridges in Nalbari and Rangia station in the interest of the passengers.

The conditions of Railway station in Assam are not up to the mark. Rail Ministry should take up immediate steps to renovate the unhygienic stations in the interest of the passengers.

Sir, through you I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to give special attention to redress these problems.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Sir, I would like to know whether the railway projects should be assessed only on the basis of economic viability or social criteria. Whether the benefits of development should remain confined to developed regions and exclude the vast majority residing in remote and backward areas. Perhaps, these projects may not be economically viable, but, still these are necessary for the people living in backward and poverty-stricken areas, and they need such projects more than others.

On this basis new railway tracks should be laid in my constituency from Mahesana-Samiharij and from Mahesana to Bechraji-Viramgam in order to provide benefits of development to the people facing poverty and backwardness.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Gauge conversion of cotton city Kadi-Katosan-Bechraji should be taken up. Unjha district in my parliamentary constituency, Mahesana, is the biggest spice market of Asia. Shaktipeeth of Umiya Mataji is located there, which is the tutelary goddess of the Patidars.

Nearby is Inatha-close to Unjha, where Meerondatar, the famous holy place of the Muslims is located.

On account of the aforesaid reasons there is a constant stream of big traders, devotees in Unjha from all over India, but unfortunately, railway facilities are insufficient. Not all major trains have stoppages there, due to which they have to face a lot of problems.

There is need to provide U.T.S., P.R.S. and waiting room etc. facilities also there. Mahesana is popularly known as milk city and also oil city. On account of there being no stoppage of major trains like Garibrath and Trivendrum express people face problems.

I request the Minister of Railways that the positive decision should be taken in respect of providing stoppage of trains in Unjha and Mahesana, and adequate railway facility be provided there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I want to make an announcement. There are 30 speakers more in the list. All the parties have exhausted the time allotted to them. The Minister will be replying to the debate at 6 0' clock. So, I request all the speakers to finish their speeches within 2 minutes. Those Members who want to lay their speeches on the Table of the House can do so now.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Jalgaon parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra. There have been some demands of the people of Jalgaon city regarding railway facilities for the so many years. Jalgaon stands first in production of banana in India. Jalgaon is also a major producer of pulses, which is exported. Various trains have no stoppages in Jalgaon city. I would like to inform you about such trains. Train No. 2860/2859 Mumbai-Howrah Express stops in Bhusawal. People of South India and North Maharashtra visit Jalgaon in connection with their

business, but they have to catch the train from Bhusawal. My demand is that this train should stop in Jalgaon and Chalisgaon for the convenience of the people. Similarly, stops should be provided at Jalgaon and Chalisgaon for train No. 2533/2534 Pushpak Express-running between Mumbai and Lucknow. Jalgaon and Chalisgaon have a daily footfall of 15000-20000 passengers. If the stoppage of this train is allowed there, the passengers would get relief. For the convenience of the people Amritsar-Nanded Express 2716 and Sachkhand Express 2717 should also stop in Jalgaon. Only Rs. 70 crores have been spent on doubling of Jalgaon-Udna railway track in Jalgaon city till date. The progress of work is very slow. Today, the work is completely stopped. The work should be expedited on this route. The survey of udna-Jalgaon-Sholapur line was stopped midway. Jalgaon-Sholapur survey was conducted. Doubling of Jalgaon-Surat railway line is very essential. Jalgaon is a big town. Its population is about 7-8 lakhs. There is a railway bridge in Jalgaon city, which remains closed for 15-20 minutes each hour-due to which passengers have to face difficulties. For this, the corporation has already deposited Rs. 20 lakh with the Central Government, the Railways, but no action has been taken in this regard till date.

Sir, if this overbridge is constructed, it would be a huge boon to the city. Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister and I have already sent letters for this after consulting you personally, but no action has been taken so far in this regard. If you provide these facilities in my constituency in this financial year, the people will benefit. This is my request to you.

*YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): After the formation of a new Government under the leadership of U.P.A., the Government presented the rail budget in the House in July, 2009 and a detailed discussion was held on it in this very House. Today, we are again discussing, the Demands for Grants (Railways) in this House and nobody will probably have any objection thereon. While holding discussion on the rail budget in July we had expressed our concern over the Safety and Security in the railways and today such apprehensions tend to come true as we are witnessing minor-major accidents almost everyday in some or the other part of the country. As long as the world's biggest railway network, the Indian Railways is set free from political parochialism and prejudices, the country's concern over the important issue of safety and security cannot be minimized. In the railway budget, the hon'ble Minister of Railways had especially drawn the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

attention of the House as well as the country towards the issue of upgrading the Indian Railways to world-class railways and towards its social commitments, but have these words translated into action within the past 6 months? Whereas the issue of safety and security has created apprehensions among the common Indian, the all pervasive corruption has permeated into the system and hindered the progress of Indian Railways. After all, how long will the Ministry run the Indian Railways from the point of view of political gain and loss? We cannot upgrade the Indian Railways as world class railways by overlooking the issue of safety and security as well as the corruption prevailing in Indian Railways. Will the hon. Minister of Railways tell this House to what extent the announcement she made in the rail budget were implemented within these six months? We will have to do away with the dangerous game being played with the Indian Railways to gain cheap popularity. During the NDA Government, keeping in view the robberies being committed in various trains as well as accidents taking place, a fund was constituted to keep an effective check on the same and this was meant to be used in modernization of railway tracks, repair of dilapidated bridges, modernization of signal system, linking of level crossings with the inter-locking system and so on, but after the change of government these works were ignored. Whosoever comes to occupy the office of the Minister of Railways introduces schemes keeping in view his own political gain or loss. If the schemes were formulated keeping in view the national security, removal of regional economic disparity and the necessity of a particular region and these schemes were not discontinued due to political prejudices, perhaps the schemes of railways to the tune of Rs. 1.50 lakh crore would not have been lying pending today. In her budget speech of hon'ble Minister of Railways had made announcements regarding deployment of doctors and lady commandos of R.P.F. in the long-distance trains. Did these announcements get fulfilled? What happened in regard to the commercial use of excess land of the railways? To what extent the infiltration of mafia elements into Indian Railways was curbed? To what extent the announcements in regard to maintaining the time-table of trains, cleaning of railway platforms etc. have been fulfilled? If the earlier announcements have not been fulfilled and their progress is negligible, then we can easily visualize the future of Indian Railways. The initiative proposed in Supplementary Demands for Grants to deploy gatekeepers all over the country at unmanned railway crossings., (Railways) is a welcome step. Thousands of deaths are reported in rail accidents every year at the unmanned railway crossings alone. Had this work been

carried out timely and honestly, many human lives could have been 'saved. Corruption prevailing in the railways and infiltration of mafia and criminal elements in its construction works are also behind the causes of rail accidents. The Ministry of Railways needs to pay special attention to it. Indian Railways is the transport of the common man. It is the responsibility of the Government which is responsible to the people, that it should ensure safe and convenient train journey to them. If the Ministry of Railways works with political prejudice, it will not be in a position to fulfill its social commitments nor upgrade it to world class service. Therefore, my suggestion is that provision should be made to take up and complete profit making projects from revenue generation point of view and those in public interests on a priority basis. Even during the rail budget I had put forth the problems associated with the North-Eastern Railways, Gorakhpur in the House. Gorakhpur is the headquarters of North-Eastern Railways and at the same time, it is also a centre of education, health, trade and employment for about 5 crore population of a very big chunk of land belonging to eastern U.P., North-West Bihar and Nepal. It also has a university, the headquarters of Gorkha regiment and the air force station. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways towards some important problems of North-Eastern Railways associated with the national security, revenue generation as well as public interest and I believe that she will take action thereon.

The work of doubling the railway line on Gorakhpur-Lucknow rail route between Gorakhpur and Gonda is going presently. On this rail route near Domingarh between Gorakhpur Sahjanwan a bridge over Rohin river and another one on the side of it are being constructed. Similarly, in Gahasad a bridge is being constructed over Rapti river. In Domingarh on both the old railway bridges there were foot path bridges constructed for pedestrians and light vehicles, but no such facility is being given in the new bridges under construction in the work of doubling of lines. Not only that, the Railways has closed the routes of movement of people for dozens of villages from Domingarh to Mohammadpur while undertaking the work of doubling due to which there is resentment among the people. Footpath bridges should be constructed on both the under construction bridges of railways situated in Domingarh and also on the under construction bridge in Gahasad on Rapti river and at the same time, the movement of traffic should be systemized by constructing roads from Domingarh to Jagatbela and from Jagatbela to Mohammadpur Mafi.

The proposed Guwahati-Muzaffarpur-Delhi Rajdhani Express should be run via Gorakhpur. Keeping in view the heavy rush in trains running between Gorakhpur and New Delhi this proposed Rajdhani Express is required to be run via Gorakhpur.

A superfast train should be introduced from Gorakhpur to Kolkata

An inter-city train should be introduced on Gorakhpur-Ayodhya Allahabad line.

Gauge Conversion of Gorakhpur-Nautanwan-Gonda rail section: On this section the work of gauge conversion has been completed between Gorakhpur-Nautanwan, but on account of non-completion of the gauge conversion in Anand Nagar-Gonda the rail traffic gets obstructed. From the strategical point of view it is very important, so, it should be completed at the earliest.

An overbridge on an important railway crossing in Gorakhpur should be constructed for smooth running of traffic and saving the national revenue. My proposals in this regard are as follows-

An overbridge be constructed on Nandanagar-Kudaghat railway crossing on NH-28. An overbridge be constructed at Nakaha railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Harhawa railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Pipraich railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Pipiganj railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Maniram railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Camprianganj railway crossing.

An overbridge be constructed at Sahajanawan railway crossing.

Nakhan, Cantt, Domingarh, Maniram, Pipiganj, Campirganj, Pipraich and Sahajanawan stations in Gorakhpur district should be upgraded and Passenger and Express trains should be provided stoppage at these stations.

Gorakhpur-Bansgaon-Doharighat should be linked with railway line.

Railway line should be laid upto Anand Nagar-Doharighat-Ghugali.

Gorakhpur-Dehradoon-Haridwar Rapti Ganga Express should be made a daily train.

Alongwith giving pantry car facility in Gorakhdham Express, the departure time of the said train from Delhi to Gorakhpur should be scheduled at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The time table of the Saptkranti Superfast Express train should be revised and its departure time from Gorakhpur to Delhi should be scheduled at 5 o'clock in the evening. All these demands are related to wider public interest-Sympathetic consideration may be paid to these demands alongwith it, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants (2009-10) of the Railways.

*SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.) Sir, I support the Demand for grants presented by the hon'ble Minister. The initial survey for the new railway line from Anand Nagar to Ghugali station under the North-Eastern Railway has been done in the year 1998. ROR is positive and the Railways have admitted that this railway line will provide alternative route from Muzaffarpur to Gonda via Ghugali, Anand Nagar which will decongest the Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur-Gonda main route. The terrain area adjacent to Nepal will develop. The headquarters of the district Maharajganj will be linked with the railway line and all round development of the area will take place. In these circumstances, the laying of the said railway line is essential in public interest and in the interests of the nation.

Sir, in the last week of December 2008, the officers of the north-eastern railways had discontinued for three months the rail transport on Gorakhpur-Nautanwan rail route to undertake gauge conversion work but the gauge conversion work got completed in around 10 months and the rail operation begin on 14 October, 2009. The completion of gauge conversion work that took ten months instead of three months is on account of the inaction and work planning of the officers responsible for this work due to which lakhs of passengers faced unbearable difficulties. In this condition, punishing the guilty persons responsible for causing inordinate delay in gauge conversion is essential in the interest of justice.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, the retention of the names of railway stations on the names of British rules even after 62 years of independence is a cause of national shame. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the State Governments be contacted in this regard and action be taken with immediate intervention in this matter. Change of names of stations under the north-eastern railways of my area, like Pipiganj which is on the name of Pepe, Campiarganj is on the name of Campiar and Brijmanganj is on the name of Brijman, should be ensured.

Sir, I have drawn the attention of the hon'ble Minister for providing stoppage to the Saptkranti train No. 2555 and 2556 at Siswan and Kaptanganj stations. The Saptkranti train which originates from Muzaffarpur, stops at six stations of Bihar including smaller stations before entering Uttar Pradesh. Before reaching Gorakhpur station of Uttar Pradesh, the Saptkranti passes through district Maharajganj and Kushinagar which are the remote eastern districts adjacent to the borders of Nepal. In view of this, the Saptkranti train should be provided stoppage at the Siswan station of Maharajganj district and Kaptan station of Kushinagar without any delay.

Sir, the officers guilty in regard to the thousands of recruitments done in the Group-D category by the then General Manager in the North-Eastern Railways in the year 2006-07 and 2008-09 should be penalized. The Nautanwa station of the north-eastern railways is the entrance gate of the neighbouring country, Nepal. After Gauge Conversion from Gorakhpur to Nautanwa, operation of trains from Nautanwa to Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata should be started. If the Gorakhdham, Kushinagar and Maurya Express trains originating at present from Gorakhpur, are run from Nautanwa, the Gorakhpur station will get decongested and the lakhs of tourists and passengers coming from Nepal will have convenience.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Appropriation Bill presented by the Madam. Though the time is very short, I have seen it, but I would like to present some demands. I would like to say and Madam also knows that my State Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and some part of Punjab falls under its jurisdiction. A DRM office was set up at Ferozepur in the year 1926. Now, if one goes to Ferozepur from Jammu one will come across the DRM office and the railway zone also along one's route but we will have keep in reckwing the corner part of the country also. At that time, we were not having railway lines. The distance from Baramullah to the DRM office is at least one thousand kilometers and 500 kilometres from

Jammu. What sort of justice this is. The Government has set up a number of zones and DRM offices, but a small DRM office is not being set up in my area. So much construction activity is going on and thousands of employees are working there. One has to cover a distance of thousands of kilometers for a small tender, for submitting a piece of document. I would like to request the Government that it would be a great service to the state of Jammu and Kashmir if a DRM office is set up in the State. I have said it many a time, if my demand is not met. I feel sad. Alongwith it, you may observe that presently there is no superfast train for Jammu. What is this? Trains halt at Pathankot. Besides, when announcements are made, it should be kept in view that whether a Minister remains or goes that announcement needs to be implemented when the hon'ble Prime Minister of India was present in the function, at that time an announcement was made regarding introduction of a train to Udhampur and in regard to the setting up of a Sleeper factory in Udhampur. Why has it not been set up? Besides, it was said that railway coach factory would be set up in Kathua. That has also not been set up. One should not insult public representatives and the Government as well by making such announcements. If the Prime Minister of India is present and an announcement is made in front of him what was its objective? I would like to submit that this should be reconsidered. I would also like to submit that there is no railway hospital in Jammu and Kashmir. There are one-two small hospitals with only two doctors. There are so many employees, they are not being treated properly. The hospitals of Jammu and Kashmir are already overcrowded. I would like to submit that there is shortage of educational facilities and hospitals for employees. A middle school under the tin shades is running in the name of education. The Government should at least construct a good school building, a good system of education should be established over there.

Last time, our hon'ble Luluji was holding the portfolio of the Minister of Railways. In his tenure, a survey was sanctioned in my area. Even today, I am thankful to him. The survey was conducted. Now, that survey is biting dust in Baroda House. I would like to submit that 17,000 kilometres of railway line has been laid in India and only that of 70 kilometres in my State? The Government need to construct railway line propoting for each State. I would like to state that there is a large area 'Basai' from-Kathua to Kishatwar. Kathua, Basauli, Bilawar, Bani, Bhadarwah, Doda and beyond it Kishatwar. Total area of my constituency is disconnected. Train service from Udhampur to Vaishno Devi was introduced and then it was through

forest area to Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding. I would like to submit that this survey should be included under the national project. Work on the railway line which was being laid from Katra to Banihal had been discontinued for ten months without any cause after spending Rs. 1100 crore thereon. I continued my effort for the same and now work has restarted. I would like to know as to why work was halted thereon for ten months and who will make up for that loss. My areas of Sangaldam, Mohar, Gulnash were the den of militancy. Militancy over there could only be because of launch of railway projects. The railway project was halted over there because of a few officers. I would like to request that an inquiry be conducted in this regard. What will happen to the people whose machines remained idle, who were deprived of employment during that period. The people gave lakhs of kanals of land. Employment has not been provided till date to those who have got their 75 percent land or even 100 percent land acquired. People, whose more than 75 percent land has been acquired, have a right to get the jobs. Then why jobs have not been given to them? If 400 jobs have been given, 398 have been given to the people from outside Jammu and Kashmir and tow to the persons belonging to Jammu and Kashmir. I do not have any kind of dislike for anybody. I would like to submit that we should be given our rights. The hon'ble Minister has very progressive thinking, therefore, I am telling her. I would like to request her to get all my proposed works undertaken and I hope that she would do it.

[English]

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): At the very outset, I would like to express my thanks for allowing me to express my views on the Supplementary Demand for grant (Railways) for 2009-10.

Railway is the lifeline of our country. One can even say that travel in train is the cheapest mode of transport. Not only that, it is also the most convenient of all transport. Mostly poor and downtrodden, who travel in 'sleeper class', derive the maximum benefit out of Railways.

The Railway Budget presented by our leader. Ms. Mamta Banerjee for 2009-10 has brought in 'inclusive grow' and have paved way for expansion of rail network-which has been the demand of both the hon. Members of the House and also the general public. Her path-

breaking Railway Budget has been appreciated by all sections of the country. In many ways than one, we can call it a pro-poor Railway Budget.

I would highlight the salient features of the Railway Budget 2009-10. Utmost priority has been given to the services to the passengers, in particular, extending passenger amenities, improving cleanliness, bringing in quality in the catering services of the Railways, ensuring safety and security and improving the punctuality. This has been welcomed by people from all walks of life.

Her endeavour to develop 50 stations to the level of world class is to be appreciated and her effort to upgrade 375 stations as 'Adrash Stations' with basic facilities like drinking water, adequate toilets, ladies dormitories, etc. too drew the attention from the public.

Her efforts to build 'Multi-functional complexes' at 50 railway stations would serve the dire needs of the tourist and railway passengers. These complexes would also include shopping facilities; food stalls, budget hotels, etc.

The expansion programme initiated by the Minister would bring in much needed development across the country.

She has appointed an Expert Committee to advise on innovative financing.

Her efforts to provide welfare measures to Railway staff drew wholehearted applause. Scholarship for higher education of girl child of Group D staff would help them immensely.

Focus is on installing automated ticket vending machines at 200 large and medium sized stations. Likewise, 'on-board availability of doctors' in long-distance trains is under active consideration of the Railway Minister.

Being a woman MP, I deem it a privilege to inform the House that our hon. Railway Minister, has kept in mind while drafting the Railway Budget by introducing Women RPF Swords for security of women passengers. Considering the atrocities and crimes against women in the society and sometimes in the trains, this is the step in the right direction. I express my thanks to the hon. Minister for thinking of women in the hour of need.

Another women related benefit which has come out of this Budget is introduction of 'only ladies' EMU trains in Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata sub-urban during office hours. This has come has a great relief to those working women

*Speech was laid on the Table.

who till now jostled in the jam packed trains to travel to and for.

'Duronto trains' is one of its kind trains, with non-stop and point of train services. This is certainly a first in the long history of Railways, which started in the year 1853.

Before I conclude, I would like to extend full support for the passenger of the Supplementary Demand for Railways 2009-10 and congratulate our leader, Ms. Mamta Banerjee for presenting an innovative Railway Budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to express my views. There is constant increase in traffic on unmanned level crossings. Much provision has been made in this regard. This provision is being made to convert the unmanned level crossings into manned level crossings. No financial provisions have been made for new manned or unmanned level crossings. Financial provision in this regard is very essential. There is a quite big difficulty in regard to the railway level crossings in north-western railways under which my parliamentary constituency falls. In comparison to other areas of the country, the percentage of level crossing in my area is very less. Cities are situated along side either. Most for majority of 450 kilometers of railway line though the area. In the village area there are a few railway crossing only. At some places, there is no railway crossing in the radius of 40 kilometres. There is not a single level crossing in the radius of atleast 15 kilometres.

Will the farmer take a round of 15 to 40 kilometres to go to his field. In the absence of railway crossings, the roads to villages being used for hundreds of years are getting closed. Today, every household is own camel cart, tractor, jeep etc. Most of the villages are linked with roads, but in the absence of railway crossings, they are facing a lot of problems. The farmer cannot go to his field alongwith his tools and equipments by crossing the railway line, the rural people are forced to cross the railway lines in an unauthorized manner, which poses a constant danger. The villagers of Gram Paharsar, Dokwa, Hariyal, Molisar, Payali and Melusar etc. have been sitting on a dharna for so many days with the demand for railway crossings. The administration is finding it hard to maintain law and order. The concerned villages/and the

public representatives have given a number of memorandums to construct these railway crossings, but no outcome has emerged. The people of Paharsar have met the hon'ble Minister of Railways and apprised her of their problem. I too have raised this matter in Parliament many a time. But every time the Ministry of Railways is passing the buck on the State Government to skirt the problem. As per the present railway policy, the State Government has to bear the expenses of construction of level crossing on the roads passing through all the old railway lines. The cost of one manned crossing is around Rs. 12.5 crore to Rs. 1.50 crore and it is not possible for the State Government to bear this cost and the State Governments are not bearing it either.

Therefore, the Railways should amend its policy for this purpose and should bear the expenses incurred on railway crossings. The routes where traffic road is less unmanned railway crossings can be constructed. There is an urgent need to amend this age old rule of the railways. The 19th century system is being run in the 21st century. How can it be possible? The entire structure of the rural areas has changed in such a long time. Today, the farmer is having all resources. Most of the villages have been linked with roads through the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The roads from village to village, village to fields have all changed completely. The Railways need to amend its policy. There is a scary tension prevailing in my areas with regard to these level crossings. The State Government is not providing funds. The railways are also not ready to undertake the required task. In these circumstances, how the villager will cross the railway lines and visit to his fields or other villager. It is a question of life or death before them. The people are sitting on dhama. Nobody is ready to hear them. There is not even a single railway overbridge in my parliamentary constituency. The residents of Rattangarh have been sitting on a dharna in regard to their demand for an overbridge for the last so many days. The Railways and the administrative officers have given them assurances in this regard as well. I demand that an overbridge be constructed on the railway level crossing on the eastern side of the Patangarh junction station. It is urgent in public interest.

Delhi-Sadulpur Express plies thrice a week presently. It should be made regular by plying it daily and Masoori Express and Hissar-Ludhiana train should be extended upto Sadulpur in public interest. He had announced in the budget that Gorakhdham Express from Gorakhpur to Bhinwani would be extended upto Hissar. The next budget

*Speech was laid on the Table.

is in the pipeline and this train has not been extended till date. The train is ready. It should be extended upto Sadulpur via Hisar without delay.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways had announced the starting of gauge conversion of Shri Ganganagar-Suratpura Junction, Loharu-Sikar-Jaipur, Sikar-Churu railway line by including it in the budget for the year 2007-08, however, a meagre amount of fund has been provided in this financial year, this work should be started immediately. There has been a major demand for sanctioning gauge conversion from Ratangarh to Sardarshahar, there have been public campaigns in this regard. Gauge conversion is being done across my district barring Ratangarh-Sardarshahar section. Sanction should be granted to it.

New railway line should be laid between Churu-Taranagar-Nohar, Sikar-Nokha via Salasar-Bidasar, Sardarshahar-Hanumangarh, Bhiwani-Churu via Loharu-Pilani-Malsisar and from Suratgarh to Sadulpur via Sardarshahar-Taranagar. The said line is strategically important. Immediate orders for its survey should be given.

A computerized reservation centre should be opened at Salasar Balaji Dham which is thronged by lakhs of devotees every year. It is urgently required. Besides, sanctioning of computerized reservation centre at Bhadra-Nohar railway stations is necessary in public interest. The traders and other people from this area visit each part of the country. The gauge conversion work of Degana-Ratangarh Sadulpur section and Bikaner-Ratangarh-Sadulpur section would be completed by March 2010. Jodhpur mail from Jodhpur to Delhi via Ratangarh-Sadulpur, a super fast train from Delhi to Mumbai via Churu, Sujangarh, Jodhpur, a Bikaner mail from Bikaner to Delhi via Churu, a super fast train from Bikaner to Howrah via Churu-Delhi should be announced in the next budget.

Modernisation of Sadulpur, Churu, Ratangarh junctions of my constituency is extremely important.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways. At the outset, I would extend my felicitations to the hon. Minister for the commendable works being undertaken in Bahraich during her tenure. I have been elected from Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh, the people of Bahraich have since long been waiting for a railway line. The work of broad gauge remained pending despite sanction. I thank the hon. Minister for the work

which has commenced there. I received a letter from Gorakhpur today itself, I felt very happy. It is an extremely backward area afflicted with abject poverty and very low rate of literacy. This area is hit by heavy floods every year. The hon'ble Minister is requested to provide sanction to the railway schemes in my parliamentary constituency. I wish to make another request that a railway line should be sanctioned from Bahraich to Nanapara upto Rupaidil also known as Nepalganj Road since it is adjoining Nepal, on the lines of Gonda to Bahraich railway line which has been completed. The people of Nepal travel from that very route. The Railways would benefit a lot if the railway line is sanctioned there. They will come to know of its benefits later. Gonda to Bahraich route has been sanctioned, now 65 km. is remaining for which I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways. The safety system is not adequate in the Railways, it needs to be revamped. More trains need to be plied in view of heavy passenger traffic in the trains. The catering system at stations needs to be revamped which is not satisfactory at present. I demand a Shatabdi Express from Delhi to Gorakhpur. The unmanned crossings should be manned. Bahraich is my electoral constituency, as such, I demand to the hon'ble Minister to upgrade it as a model station. The work of broad gauging the line between Kaptanganj to Thave in Poorvanchal should be expedited. Efforts should be made to expedite construction of railway route from Mantarapur to Utraula, Shrivasti, Bhinka, Nanpara, Nepalganj, Rupaidil and Budwal. Gauge conversion of Gorakhpur-Gonda railway line should be undertaken. I express my gratitude for broad gauging the metre gauge railway line from Gorakhpur to Anandnagar. An accident took place in Unchaahar long time back, a sum of Rs. one lakh were provided as compensation to the next of kin of the deceased by the former Minister of Railways and an assurance was also given for giving employment to a member of their family. This area falls under the electoral constituency of Sonia Gandhiji. I demand that the assurance of providing employment to one member of the family of the deceased given by the former hon'ble Minister of Railways should be fulfilled.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): I compliment the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Sushree Mamta Banerjee for her supplementary Railway Budget for the year. Knowing Railways very well from her earlier charge of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Railways, being a messiah of poor and common people, she has identified many appropriate priorities for attack in the first year of her tenure itself.

Recognizing very well that people have very high expectations from Railways her budget provision of no increase in passenger fares and in freight tariff is the best music to the ears of common man and industry.

The people and their public representatives, particularly of underdeveloped regions, await Railways strategy for funding unviable but socially needed projects for new lines and for additional Railway facilities; for which a high powered committee was to be constituted as per the budget proposals. Herein it is also worth considering whether money and human resources getting thinly distributed leading to long drawn and poorly monitored projects is a serious ill to be cured. Railways are eco friendly, attract other developments, asset creation, improve reach of people, their produce to the right markets etc. My humble request is that the matter regarding construction of a new line from Yamuna Nagar to Patiala may also be referred to this High Powered Committee. Here it is pertinent to mention that Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey of this line was completed in December, 2005.

The provisions in the interim budget for passenger amenities have been doubled in the full budget which certainly shows the seriousness attached by the Hon. Minister on this front. There is however need to review the utilization of the doubled up funds provisions under this head during 2004-2009. Some cosmetic visible things are wastages on floorings, wall claddings, toilets tiles, coaches paintings undergoing whimsical change of colors, materials but functionally remaining poor at most places. The train punctuality continues to be reckoned on Divisional and Zonal basis and not on passenger requirement basis and train running information system not being right information etc. continues. The public announcement system and train information system equipments continue to be renewed frequently scrapping the recent one very fast resulting in wastages. LHB coaches jerky movements continue even after their introduction for a decade. For monitoring of Passengers Amenities an Addl. General Manager in each Railways was to be made responsible for periodic supervision and surprise inspection for better results. I would like to know the no. of Zonal Railways in which Addl. General Manger has been made responsible to monitor the Passenger Amenities.

World Class stations have not come about even at one place and their planned no. has gone up from 22 to 35 (listed) to 50. The case of New Delhi dragging for 2 years after 2 bids has affected the image of the country. I, therefore, suggest that concentrated efforts are to be made in this regard. Multifunctional complexes at chosen stations is a welcome step under RLDA-IRCON but results targets need to be fixed. I would request the Hon. Railway Minister through you Madam that works in regard to world class station and multifunctional complex may be started at Kurukshetra on priority basis as lakhs of devotees visit this Holy Place every year.

Railways approved 11th plan being about three times the 10th plan has assumption of resource mobilization for about 30-40% by PPP's. Its failure so far admitted in the budget document and an unknown future should be a serious worry particularly that Railways have done quite well over the last five years.

In the last five years the most major money spinner was higher axle loads to the extent of 10-14% becoming the chargeable load of a wagon. The system carried the loads as the infrastructure had started getting upgraded since the previous years. However during the heavier loads carriage the defect rate in track, bridges and rolling stock is going to go up is accepted by all. There have been serious arrears in inputs and my concern is that this arrear should not add to serious proportions.

Dedicated Freight corridor was conceived long back but has not moved on ground much. The additional infrastructure planned timely, has become overdue with forecasts of 8-10 years plus. The cost of freight movement in the country is one of the highest in the world and the DFC should achieve a drastic reduction in the same attracting more and more freight from road and rightly claim carbon credits for modal shift from road to rail.

Progress of ROB's continues to be dismal. New initiatives need to be activated to achieve 10 times progress. ROB everywhere a very expensive solution need not be adopted on lines with low rail traffic and instead technology should be used. Every year in winter in North and North East India, there are accidents galore at unmanned L.C's. A technological solution missing so far is rather strange.

Railways should incorporate use of bio diesel too and earn carbon credits.

Railways should certainly reduce costs of transportation passing on benefits to people and industry

and raise additional resources by more appropriate utilization of assets, non conventional resources, reduced wastages keeping appropriate provisions to enhance safety.

[Translation]

- * The Ministry of Railways has to report to the Ministry of Finance the action taken on Audit Paragraphs. I was surprised to know that the Railways did not give any reply to 362 Audit paragraphs by 15th of September, 2009. My request to the hon'ble Minister of Railways is that she should give necessary instructions to the railway officials to take immediate action on these paragraphs.
- * Likewise, I would draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the fact that the claim of Rs. 796.45 crore of Food corporation of India was lying pending against the Railways upto March, 2005, but the railway officials disposed all their records without resolving this issue. This is beyond my comprehension as to why the railway officials did so. Therefore, the responsibility of the concerned railway officials should be fixed.
- * In the Rail Budget, there was a proposal of providing toilet facilities in DMU and MEMU trains covering a travelling time of more than two hours keeping in view the inconvenience caused to women, children and aged persons during travelling in these trains. I would like to know the number of such trains in which these facilities have been provided till date.
- * Anti-collision devices were proposed to be installed along 1700 kilometre route in the next two years. I would like to know the progress made in this regard till date because these devices are highly effective for minimizing rail accidents.
- * Dedicated freight corridor on Western and Eastern routes is a very important project. It has come to my notice from reliable sources that the pace of land acquisition work is very slow in this project. My request to the hon'ble Minister of railways is that these two corridors should be completed on scheduled time so that the railways could earn timely income. In this regard I would also like to draw the attention of

the hon'ble Minister to the fact that the use of land in laying railway tracks is very less in comparison to that needed in road projects and expenses incurred on rail operations are more or less five times lower than that of road transport.

- * Keeping in view a long chunk of population of youth in India the hon'ble Minister of Railways had taken a decision to provide the required modern facilities at Dankuni for their skill development so as to pave way for their economic empowerment and better future. I would like to know the progress made in this regard so far.

Apart from these, I would once again like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards some issues related to the railways which I have been raising for many years.

1. Arrangements should be made for providing a lift and an escalator at Kurukshetra railway station.
2. A train service should be introduced from Kaithal to Delhi via Kurukshetra.
3. Kurukshetra railway line should be shifted outside Kurukshetra city.
4. Electrification of Kurukshetra-Narwana railway line should be undertaken.
5. Facility of discharge free green toilets should be provided in all the coaches.
6. On the lines of foreign countries, all the manned railway crossings should have automatic operation system so that the people do not have to unnecessarily wait for long hours for opening of gates to cross these crossings.
7. Modern water booths and refreshment rooms of latest designs should also be set up at Kurukshetra, Kaithal and Jagadharia railway stations.
8. Sanitary system at Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar and Kaithal railway stations is in a very bad condition. The condition of benches in Kurukshetra and Yamunanagar is also in shambles. So, these facilities should be improved and modernization of these stations should also be carried out.

9. In view of the demand of the daily passengers, EMU trains from Kurukshetra to Chandigarh at 6 a.m. and from Chandigarh to Kurukshetra at 6 p.m. should be introduced. Similarly, an EMU train for Delhi be introduced at 5.30 p.m.
10. As Kurukshetra has been declared a Modern station and lakhs of tourists visit this place, therefore, following trains should be provided stoppage at this station:
 - (a) Shan-e-Punjab Express
 - (b) Amarpali Express
 - (c) Sampark Kranti Express
 - (d) Garibrath (Amritsar to Saharsa)
 - (e) Kochuwali Express (from Chandigarh)
 - (f) Swaraj Express
 - (g) Malwa Express
 - (h) Sachkhand Express

In the end, I would like to thank the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh for their proper guidance with which this supplementary railway budget has been brought. Once again, I support this supplementary railway budget.

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways, a sum of Rs. 731 crore is required for meeting all the additional requirements for execution of certain projects which have been identified.

Sir, South Tamil Nadu is an economically backward area. As there was insufficient rain and no permanent irrigation facilities, people have to depend upon the monsoon, which is a frequent failure all through the year. So, we have to develop the infrastructure. To develop the infrastructure, the existing railway lines have to be doubled.

From the Britishers, there is only one railway line between Chennai and Tuticorin, and between Chennai and Tirunelveli. Now, the doubling work of the railway line between Chennai and Villupuram is almost over. A sum of Rs. 77 crore is needed for the Chennai-Chengalpattu route. Umpteen numbers of times, I have

been pressing in this House for the doubling of the Villupuram-Dindigul railway line, which is mostly needed. This project costs over Rs. 850 crore at a stretch of 270 kilometres. If this line is doubled, I am sure that one can travel from Madurai to Chennai within five hours, and ten more new trains can be introduced. Moreover, goods traffic will be much, and you can allot more funds. Now, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to pump in more funds for the doubling of the Villupuram to Dindigul stretch.

Another thing is the gauge conversion project of the line between Palani and Dindigul. My constituency, Dindigul, comes under this gauge conversion area. The gauge conversion work of this project has started. It is a stretch of 60 kilometres with a total project cost of Rs. 270 crore. The pity is that only a sum of Rs. 30 crore is allotted for this project and the project is sailing at a snail's pace.

So, I would request our hon. Railway Minister to allot more funds to this project.

Palani is embodied as the sixth abode of Lord Muruga, Lord Saravanan. So, devotees from all over India are pouring into this stretch. So, an early completion of this project will be highly helpful to the devotees from all over the country.

Also, I would like to stress that the survey from Dindigul to Kumuli, which is en-route to Sabarimala, is over and this stretch should be taken up for execution.

Mr. Chairman, the present LC No. 32 is at 32.89 kilometres at Ottanchatram between Palani and Dindigul. At this stage, LC No. 32 is the only access to Gandhinagar area where more than 25,000 people are residing. If all the vehicles have to cross the railway line through this only gate, the length of waiting time for the vehicles nearing closure of level crossing gate will be extending and infringing the main highway. So, I would request that a sub-way can be provided.

Mr. Chairman, I am rushing.

Regarding new Express Trains, between Madurai and Chennai, a day time Express Train should be introduced because the traffic potential is much. Also, from Madurai to Tirupati, a daily Express should be introduced for the benefit of the devotees. Mr. Chairman, I want two stoppages in my constituency, one at Ambathurai for the Mysore-Tuticorin Express, bearing No. 6731 and 6732. I want a stoppage at Ambathurai, where a rural university

is located in Gandhigram. Also, Chinnalapatti is a main handloom centre. The people from this area are often going to Karnataka State. So, I want a stoppage of Mysore Express at Ambathurai.

Regarding Thirumangalam, my home town, it is an enlarging municipal town. There is a Medical College. There are other institutions also. Guruvayoor Express is the only day time Express for those people. So, Train Nos. 6127 and 6128, Guruvayoor Express should be stopped for a minute at Thirumangalam.

Mr. Chairman, regarding the freight charges, Tamil Nadu has to get pulses and grains from North Indian States. So, the present classification 130 will be a burden to those who are getting pulses from North India. So, the classification of pulses from class 130 to 110 will be highly beneficial to those people in Tamil Nadu and in other Southern States. They will be getting the pulses at cheaper rates, at least, less by Rs.30 per quintal.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I have to say one word about the Virudhunagar-Manamadurai dream project of our tall leader, late Mr. Kamaraj. Mananaadurai to Aruppukottai route is half way pending. I would request that more funds to be pumped in for the completion of the Manamadurai-Aruppukottai route. If it is completed, it will be another route between Virudhunagar and Madurai during important times.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Sir, through you, I would like to put demands related to my constituency before the hon'ble Minister of Railways.

Sir, my constituency Amreli which is in the remote area of Saurashtra-Kutchh region of Gujarat has been neglected from the point of view of railway connectivity even after more than six decades of independence. Despite the district being very important, no broad gauge railway line has been laid till date. It has no railway connectivity with the main cities of the state and the country. Even today, one has to travel 300 kilometres by road to Ahmedabad for travelling from Bhuj to Delhi. From there, train or air journey is possible. The people of Bhuj or my parliamentary constituency can avail train or air travel facility from Ahmedabad, Barodra and Rajkot only. Even today, Amreli-Junagarh are connected with metre gauge railway line, while the people of Gariachchar Sadar

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of my area have not even seen a railway line, not to talk about a train. In the absence of railway connectivity, industrial development of this area has also not taken place. Even proper educational development of children has also not taken place. Even today, Amreli is the most neglected and backward from all points of view due to lack of education.

At present, the Mahua-Surat train connectivity is weekly. It is essential to make it daily because most of the people of Amreli-Bhavnagar are permanently residing in Surat 90 per cent of the total population of Surat city is from Amreli-Bhavnagar. The clothes, diamond and other industrial set-ups of Surat belong to the people of my area.

Mahua-Surat passenger train is like a blessing for the people of Amreli-Bhavnagar for travelling from Surat to Amreli-Bhavnagar. It should be made a daily train immediately so that some parts of this most neglected area can develop.

Besides, I would also like to request you to link Gariachhar-Amreli-Mahua-Ahemdabad-Rajkot through a railway line and immediately get the work of gauge conversion undertaken. Besides a direct link between Amreli and Surat is in the interest of the country and could prove economically beneficial as well. Apart from this I would also like to request the hon'ble Minister to allocate wagons in adequate number for the salt industry of Gujarat so that this industry, which is on the verge of closure, can be saved.

[English]

*SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): I rise to oppose the supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways. I am opposing this because the Government has utterly failed in fulfilling the promises in the last Railway Budget. Though a lot of populist announcements were made in the Railway Budget, nothing has been done in this regard. In fact under the cover of these populist announcements the Government has initiated a process of privatisation of Railways. Indian Railways is the single largest public sector entity in the world. And now a process of systematic dismantling of this public sector enterprise is underway.

Many of the services in Railways have already been privatised. Parcel services, catering service etc. are some

*Speech was laid on the Table.

examples. Being a Public Sector institution, Railways was also seen as an important provider of jobs. However, due to the policies of privatisation, outsourcing, contractualisation, downsizing etc. Railway has ceased to be an employment provider. Railway has virtually banned all recruitments. Not only that, even the existing employees are sent out of employment because of the aforesaid policies. As a result, there has been a drastic reduction in the number of employees in the Railways. There were 17 lakh employees a decade ago. According to the figures given in the last budget it has come down to 13 lakh.

The Privatisation has caused the deterioration of the quality of services and the overall efficiency of Railways. Increasing number of raid accidents are vindictive of this fact.

The catering services have been privatized by forming a Corporation called IRCTC. They have drastically increased the prices of food and the quality has come down. No South Indian foods are served in the trains operating in South Indian States. I demand that the Government should urgently intervene to bring down the increased prices of food and beverages served in the trains by IRCTC.

Some beverages items which have been prohibited even the Parliament are being served in trains. This is unfortunate and the Government should stop this.

The Hon'ble Railway Minister is only looking towards East and I am constrained to say that she is neglecting States like Kerala. Many of the newly announced trains in the last Budget have not started services. Many of our long pending demands have not been met. Bangalore is a city where lakhs of Keralities are working to earn a livelihood. However there is only one daily train to Bangalore from Kerala. This is not at all sufficient to meet the requirement of the people. Private bus operators are benefited by this and they are making huge profits. So I demand that the Government should immediately introduce more services between Bangalore and Kerala. Likewise more trains need to be operated between Mumbai and Kerala.

Pallakad and Kozhikode are the two major cities in the Malabar area of Kerala. The Government can operate at least one additional train in this route without any additional financial burden. The Asmitha Express which is operating service between Trivandrum and Pallakad is halted in Pallakad during entire day time. The rakes of this train could be utilized to introduce a new intercity

service between Pallakad and Kozhikode. It will be highly useful for passengers and there will not be any financial burden for Railways.

I request the Government to reinstate the timings of Nilambur-Pallakad passengers train. The changed timings are inconvenient for passengers.

Another area where the Railway is neglecting is the completion of ROBs. I strongly demand that Paruthipura ROB in Shorarnur should be completed immediately.

I also request the Government to initiate steps for the construction of Triangunar Station in Shorarnur which is an important Railway junction in South India.

I also demand that more coaches should be allotted to Kerala and more facilities should be given to passengers travelling in trains. Safety of passengers, especially that of women and children needs to be ensured.

It is unfortunate that Railway has become a mere instrument for serving some narrow political targets under this Government. The great symbol of India's integration and unity should not be merely reduced to a political instrument. In order to improve and modernize railway some major innovations are needed. At the same time, Public Sector character has to be strengthened.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would thank you, then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a few points in regard to the Demands for Supplementary Grants for Railways being discussed here. The hon'ble Minister of Railways exuded immense confidence while presenting the budget on the 3rd of July. However, five months have elapsed, sixth month has begun and work on several assurances among those many assurances made by her has not been started so far. It appears that the confidence was shaken after several consecutive accidents. The railway administration paid no heed to the priorities fixed by her. Among her priorities were facilities to passengers, particular attention to sanitation, quality of railway catering, safety and security and operation of trains at the scheduled time. I feel that no concern was paid by the railway administration to priorities fixed by her. So, it can be inferred that somewhere her confidence has shaken. However, her political train is steadily moving ahead. She appears to be well geared to root out the Left Front Government from West Bengal.

Mr. Chairman, sir, she could claim to be a winner on that front, however, she has failed to take the Indian Railways to the height she wanted, because of the lack of cooperation from the Railway administration. The country has many expectations from her. We do not even doubt her sincerity and devotion towards her work and her *modus operandi*, however, I recall a statement of the former Minister of Railways. I cannot name him because he is no longer a Member of the House. He had said that the Railway administration has got such a system which required stringent measures to introduce reforms. It is a system, which could be operated with a hammer. One needs to hammer things out from it. It appears, it needs a constant hammering to make it work. Today, it is functioning on the premise that no one can touch it.

Sir, the hon'ble Members have been consistently raising the problems concerning their constituencies. I feel if the Railways had recorded those problems of the respective constituencies of the hon. Members in its list and chalked out its Five Year Plan accordingly, then there would not have been the need to reiterate those issues by the hon. Members on such a large-scale. Today, the problem is that one receives letters from the Railways on trivial issues that something is not feasible or suitable. I would like to ask if these letters carry any meaning? The hon'ble Ministers of Railways give assurances to the House every time that they wish to take such and such measures and provide such and such facilities, however, nothing happens. The Railways are envisaged to be made as that of world class. The hon'ble Members have been consistently raising their demands for years together, however, one doesn't know what is the problem in fulfilling those demands. Is it a budgetary problem? If the work is not actually feasible, they can give it in writing, so that those members do not continuously raise those demands, however, neither they would give it in writing nor take any action. So, the Members are being consistently ignored.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we visit our constituency, the people question us as to why we are not able to get a trivial thing done. I would like to thank hon. Mamtaji for getting a petty work done. I wish to attack the railway administration so that she reforms it and introduces comprehensive changes there. We had been raising the demand to change the schedule of a train for the last five years. Its one side schedule from Rewa-New Delhi has been changed. I would like to express my gratitude for the one sided change in schedule, however, if it is one sided it would be useless. Some of the coaches in that train were removed, she had given the assurance to restore those coaches in this very House. I would request her to pay attention to it as well.

Mr. Chairman, sir, there is one Maiher railway station in my Lok Sabha constituency. That railway station is on N.H. 7, which is the busiest road. That road crosses through the busiest railway route from Allahabad to Mumbai where the signal is down every 15 minutes. There has been a constant demand to construct a railway overbridge there. At first, the, railway administration followed by the N.H.A. took the onus of constructing it, which, however, has not been built so far. So, it is requested that it should be constructed immediately. My State Government is ready to pay its 50 per cent contribution for the construction of that overbridge. It has even deposited its share of money with the railways, whereas the Railway administration has shown no intention so far to take any action thereon. I would like to know the reason why the Railways is causing such a delay on the busiest route at the NH crossing where an underbridge or overbridge is extremely imperative. How do they fix priority? How do they wish to run the railway administration? How would they make world-class railway stations if they continue to work like this?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganesh Singh, please wind up. I am calling the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. chairman, sir, understand the time is definitely short. I had to raise several points, however, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways towards my Lok Sabha constituency for which I have given several written submissions. I have raised these issues in the House besides writing letters personally. I even met the hon. Minister personally and requested her to summon me and fix the priorities ...*(Interruptions)* so that the feasible works could be undertaken.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganesh Singh, this is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I may be permitted to lay my remaining speech on the Table of the House

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. You cannot place it on the Table after speaking in the House. I have told this earlier too.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways); Mughalsarai the area which I come from has the biggest yard of Asia. Step-motherly treatment is being meted out constantly to this district. On the one hand, no work is being undertaken by the railways for the development of Mughalsarai and Chandauli and that area and on the other hand, thousands of hectares of fertile land of farmers is being acquired for laying a railway line under the ongoing freight corridor scheme. Railways have their own land. They have sufficient tract of land lying along Mughalsarai, Gaya, Howrah railway lines, but instead of using that lands, the Railways propose plan to construct a third line by acquiring the fertile agriculture lands of the farmers. If the acquisition of farmer's lands in Singur and Nandigram was wrong, then, to what extent it is right to acquire the same in Chandauli? Through you, I would like to submit to hon'ble Mamata Didi that if she talks about the interest of the farmers, then, she should keep it in view that the construction of a third line is feasible without the acquisition of the farmer's lands.

To extropolate the stepmotherly treatment that I mentioned I would like to say that there was a railway settlement area which was scrapped. Various development works used to be carried out in Mughalsarai for the social and religious upliftment of the railway employees. Including the construction of a very holy place—a Mansarovar pond was constructed. When our party was in power in Uttar Pradesh and our hon'ble leader was the Chief Minister, he used to provide an amount of rupees one crore each year for the development of railways. The Railway officers scrapped the Railway Settlement Board due to which a lot of incomplete works could not be completed. Through you, I demand the Minister of Railways to provide funds for the development of that area where thousands of employees reside and also for getting the pending works completed over there.

The birth place of Lal Bahadur Shastri Jee is Mughalsarai. He was born in Kuregan. It has a very big yard. That station should be developed as a model station. Lakhs of people visit the district headquarters Chandauli

daily, but as there is no overbridge and the railway crossing gate remains closed for hours, traffic remains interrupted over there, the people having court cases feel difficulties in visiting the Courts, Children face problems in attending their schools, patients face problems in going to hospitals(Interruptions) I will conclude in just two minutes. That is why, I would like to submit that overbridge is urgently required to be constructed over there.

Former Minister of Railways Late Shri Kamalapati Tripathi had stated about the need for setting up of a rail factory over there; that is why I said that step-motherly treatment was being meted out. On the one hand, land of farmers of Chandauli district is being acquired, but on the other hand, no rail factory is be set up over the many acres of land which were acquired earlier in the name of the rail factory and now the land is being acquired again. So, I would like to say that either the land of the farmers should be returned or any plant, factory of the railways be set up over there so that the people of that area could get employment and the railways could get some facilities. A railway circle should be set up in my area. This is a very important problem. The lands of farmers of Chheetampur Dharna were acquired for this....(Interruptions).

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: When was it acquired?

SHRI RAMKISHUN: These were acquired earlier, but today you are the Minister of Railways, so, it is your responsibility. Today the biggest need to owe the responsibility for whatever right or wrong decision had earlier been taken....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramkishunji, now you conclude.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Land of those farmers was acquired, but they did not get employment and today the families of these farmers are on the verge of starvation.

I would like to make another point about the unmanned railway crossings which often witness accidents. Dozens of our villages are surrounded by railway lines. Now it is a pity if the hon'ble Minister says that these railway lines were not laid in her time. It is in material, during whose time these railway lines were laid, however it is a fact that a dozen villages around Mughalsarai are surrounded by railway lines. Thee is no access to these villages. These villages have a lot of problem in regard to access roads. Accidents occur when the children go to schools, colleges from there. So, I would like to submit

that all the unmanned railway crossings in the districts of Chandauli and Varanasi need to be named. State Governments contend that they have submitted to the Union Minister of Railways *(Interruptions)*, Please give me one minute more *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramkishun, your speech is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey to speak now. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are speaking is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I support the Demands For Supplementary Grants presented by the Minister of Railways so that the funds could be used to complete the schemes in public interests. I have following demands for my parliamentary constituency 'Barabanki' in Uttar Pradesh:-

1. Work in regard to the railway overbridge on Barabanki Deva road should be started at the earliest.
2. Stoppage of trains should be allowed at Barabanki Railway Station as per my proposal.
3. As per the announcement made by the Minister of Railways, employment in the Railways should be provided to one family member of each of the 12 deceased persons who lost their lives in the rail accident that took place at the Unchahar railway crossing in the Raibareli district.
4. All the railway crossings should be manned by the Railways which are still unmanned.
5. Barabanki Railway Station should be upgraded as a 'model station' this year itself.

6. 'Lucknow Mail' running between Lucknow and Delhi was a very important train. It has lost its place of importance is always delayed between Gaziabad and Delhi. Its importance should be restored as earlier.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Sir, I know there is paucity of time, but I am grateful to you that inspite of that, you have given me an opportunity to speak. I would like to conclude my speech in a short time.

Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways, the Government of India, Mamata Didi, as I had made a request during the discussion on the railway budget in July. I would reiterate that north-east India is very near to her home state. Today, through the House, I would like to draw your attention towards the north-eastern railways and state that the gauge conversion of Gorakhpur-Gonda loop -line, which runs from Gorakhpur headquarters to the border of Nepal, had been sanctioned. This line is important from strategic point of view and is located in a very backward area Gauge conversion from Gorakhpur to Anandpur has almost been completed. However, funds have not yet been allocated for carrying out gauge conversion from Anandpur to Gonda due to which the entire railway line, loop-line is lying unutilized. This is very important from strategic point of view as it is adjacent to the Indo-Nepal border. This is the most important subject from strategic point of view towards which I would like to draw your attention so as to ensure that the remaining funds meant for completing the work of railway line from Anandpur to Gonda could be allocated at the earliest and the line could be utilized.

Sir, during the last session also, I had submitted that there is not even a single centimeter of railway line in district Shrawasti, which is my parliamentary constituency. It is a very backward area and in view of its backwardness and importance, potential of tourism and fertility, hon'ble Rahul Gandhiji had visited the place and drawn the attention of the entire world towards that area. While associating myself with Kamal Kishore commando, I would like to say that a railway line from Nanpara to Nepalganj via Manakapura, Utraula, Shrawasti and Bhinga may be got laid so that the said area, which is very backward, may be brought to the mainstream of development and as per the objective of the UPA Government in respect of Bharat Nirman its share and contribution in building the nation could be obtained.

Sir, through you, I would once again like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways and to submit that funds be immediately allocated for completing gauge conversion of Gorakhpur Gonda loop line. At present, only one train runs there due to which the passengers face a lot of difficulties. At least, one more train should be plied on that line so that commuting in that remote area may become convenient. This is very important because in view of the adjoining Chinese border and political uncertainties in Nepal, construction of this railway line is very important.

*SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Himachal Pradesh is a hilly and bordering State. District Lahaul-Spiti and part of Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh is adjoining the borders of China and Pangi-Bharmaur of Chamba district is adjoining Jammu and Kashmir. Himachal Pradesh is important from strategic point of view.

Development of railways has not taken place in Himachal Pradesh even after 63 years of independence of the country. Two metre gauge railway lines in Himachal Pradesh (i) Kalka-Shimla and (2) Jogendra Nagar-Pathankot were laid during the British rule, they are the ones being used till date. Only 36 kilometres of railway line have been laid in Himachal Pradesh since independence. As such, Himachal Pradesh and its peace loving people have been grossly neglected in regard to railway facility and the residents of Himachal Pradesh are still looking forward to get a glimpse of train.

People in many parts of the country raise demand for development and expansion of railways and carry out agitations to get their demand met and in case their demands are not met by peaceful means they take resort to agitations and damage the public property resulting in huge losses of life and property. However, the people of Himachal Pradesh have been making humble request to meet their demand for the last several years, in a peaceful manner, but their demand has not been met till date. As such, the development and expansion of railways has been negligible in Himachal Pradesh. Through this House, I would like to make a humble submission to the hon'ble Minister of Railways not to test of patience of the people of Himachal Pradesh any further. Now the time has come to remove the injustice being meted out to Himachal Pradesh for the last 63 years in regard to the railways and in proportion to the development of railways that has been brought about in the country during these years,

Himachal Pradesh should also be given its due share of development and expansion in terms of railways.

On the occasion of completion of 100 years of Shimla-Kalka railway line in 2003, it has been accorded the status of heritage railway line. The conversion work from Kalka to Parwanu, which is just 2 kilometre has not been completed till now.

After the constitution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Minister of Railways, Sushree Mamata Banerjee introduced the Railway budget, but the hilly states were grossly neglected in that budget as before. Particularly Himachal Pradesh, which seems to be the pioneering state in terms of various sectors such as education, health, infrastructure and women empowerment, has been completely neglected. From this neglected attitude of the Union Government, it seems that it is meted out injustice to the hilly states.

While presenting the budget, the hon'ble Minister of Railways talked about the charming scene of Himachal Pradesh, but has made no efforts to ensure that the domestic and international tourist enjoy these scenes through the train journey. The Ministry of Railways should ponder over schemes to ensure that domestic and foreign tourists enjoy beauty of hills and the State could also get benefit through them.

After the industrial package given by the Union Government to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal under the Prime Ministership of hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee during the N.D.A. Government in 2003) Baddi-Barotiwala area is the only area, which is developing as an industrial hub, however, in absence of train facility, the pace of development is extremely slow.

The means of transportation in Himachal Pradesh is only via road since it is mostly hilly. The development of Railways there would facilitate speedy development of the-State both from financially and tourism point of view, which is not only in the interest of the State but in the interest of the country also.

Kalka-Shimla railway line was awarded the status of heritage railway line by the then Minister of Railways Shri Nitish Kumar in a grand ceremony organized to mark 100 years of completion of the said route in November 2003 and announced that Koti, Jabli and Solan Bruri-the closed railway stations on Kalka-Shimla line would be reopened, however, it is regretted that no progress has been made in this direction.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

When he was told about the closed railway stations that there were no link roads for several stations like Sanwara on this route, he gave instructions to the railway officers that they should discuss the matter of construction of link roads for all such stations on this railway route with the State Government, however, no progress has been made in this regard so far.

Similarly, the then Minister of Railways assured that Kalka Parwanu broad gauge railway line would be ready in a year, however, the line is not ready despite the elapse of six years. The hon. Minister had announced that Railway Ticket counters would be opened in Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti, Kullu, Chamba, Sirmaur, Kangra districts, however, the progress is almost negligible in this direction barring at one place.

The hon'ble Minister had stated that the Ministry would work in coordination with Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation and the Government of Himachal Pradesh to chalk out a tourist package for the Kalka-Shimla rail route, however, I do not think any such attractive package has been prepared so as to increase the movement of tourists on this route.

At that time it was stated that a museum would be built in Shimla in the honour of Baba Bhalkhu. I would like to inform the House that when British surveyors were unsuccessful in extending the Kalka-Shimla railway line, they took the services of Baba Bhalkhu. Although Baba Bhalkhu was illiterate, he was blessed with such divine powers that he could guide the British surveyors and engineers in laying the railway line via the difficult hills upto Shimla. At that time the British administration engaged in the construction of this railway line praised Baba Bhalkhu and admitted that without his cooperation the construction of the railway line from Kalka to Shimla would not have been possible. A museum was proposed to be built in memory of his indispensable services in Shimla, however, it is regretted that no progress has been seen so far in this direction.

As per an estimate approximately 50 lakh domestic and one and a half lakh foreign tourists visit Shimla every year. If the Ministry of Railways in coordination with the transport and tourism department of the State Government prepares some attractive tourist packages for the tourists, it would enhance the income of the Railways besides giving impetus to tourism in the State.

In May 2006, the then Minister of Railways hon. Lalu Prasad ji also visited Himachal Pradesh for three

days. He also made several assurances and announcements during a function and a special talk organized in Shimla and Solan, however, it is regretted that all the promises of extension of railways and reforms thereof made by the then Ministers of Railways for Himachal Pradesh have remained unfulfilled or incomplete so far.

Hundreds of harassed local people started 'rail roko' agitation when the closed Jabli Railway station on Kalka-Shimla route was not opened and when the train was stopped at Jabli Railway station, a case was registered by the Railway administration against approximately a dozen villagers on the charges of stopping the train. Hon'ble Lalu Prasadji during his stay in Himachal gave an assurance and announced it publicly that all such cases would be withdrawn, however, the cases have not been withdrawn till date.

Several big and small factories have been set up in Baddi, Kala Amb in districts Solan and Sirmaur. Industrial corridor from Nallagarh to Paonta Sahib has been set up. Lakhs of labourers are working therein. Industries worth millions of rupees have been set up. They are facing enormous difficulties in bringing raw material and selling their finished product in the market due to the absence of a railway link. As a result, there is enormous pressure on roads in this entire area. On one hand, while transportation via road adds to cost, labour and time, it increases pollution on other hand. Paonta Sahib is a very ancient and holy religious place of Sikhs not only in the country but across the world, which is thronged by lakhs of devotees every year. So, it is requested that a broad gauge railway line should be constructed from Ghanauli of Punjab to Dehradun in Uttarakhand via Nallagarh-Baddi-Surajpur (H.M.T.) linking Kala Amb and Paonta Sahib.

She is a seasoned, senior and dynamic leader. The people of Himachal Pradesh have much expectation from her. This railway line would open-up the immense prospect of tourism development in this area besides providing employment opportunities to the local people.

The most important thing is that the Railways will earn a handsome revenue with the construction of this rail line. So, my request is that immediate steps should be taken in this regard.

There is an urgent need for development and extension of railway service in Himachal Pradesh keeping in view the accelerated development of the state

economically and socially, transportation of fruits and off-season vegetables, social welfare for boosting tourism as well as in view of its strategic importance. That is why I would like to give the following important suggestions with the request that these should be considered seriously. The development of railways should be carried out in Himachal Pradesh by according it the importance of a national project and framing a time bound programme for the purpose.

Construction of Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Bairee broad gauge rail line:-

Construction of this line is being demanded since 1994-95. Announcement of this rail line was made in the year 2008-09. The cost of construction was estimated at Rs. 1046 crore of which Rs. 350.33 crore were sanctioned in the first phase for the construction work of 20 kilometer stretch; but the same has not been carried out so far. Many cement manufacturing factories have been set up along this line. Many industrial belts are being developed very rapidly. If this rail line is constructed soon, the agriculturists, horticulturists and vegetable producers will have the convenience of transporting their produces through the Railways. Till now all their produce is being transported by road through surface transport, which is costly and time-consuming. With the availability of rail services in this area there will be much increase in the earnings of the railways and at the same time, there will also be economic and social development of the area. Therefore, my request is that this work should be carried out rapidly.

Construction of Ghanauli-Baddee rail line:-

Construction of Chandigarh-Baddee broad gauge rail line was accorded approval in the Railway budget of the year 2007-08. Keeping in view the inability of the Union Territory of Chandigarh to provide the required land for the construction work of the said railway line, the Railways has given a proposal to provide rail link to Baddee via Ghanauli, district-Roppar, Punjab. My request is that adequate funds should be allocated for the same so that the important and big industrial areas of Himachal Pradesh could have rail connectivity soon, but I regret to say that no positive step has been taken so far by the Ministry of Railways in this direction.

Nangal-Talwara railway line:-

This railway line has been under construction approximately for the last 30 years and its work could

not be completed so far. If the pace of its construction work remains the same, it will not be completed even in the next 50 years. Therefore, my request is that by fixing a timeframe for its construction work, it should be completed in the next two years and the required funds should be provided accordingly.

Construction of Bilaspur-Mandi-Manali-LehLaddakh broad gauge railway line:-

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has been making constant efforts in the direction that there should be a railway link between the internal areas of Himachal Pradesh and the border area of Leh-Laddakh so as to ensure the development for the entire region. A technical survey for this railway line is being undertaken by the Ministry of Railways. The construction of this railway line is also required from strategical point of View. Through this line the supply of rations and other necessary equipments can be ensured for the army in the border areas. It will also facilitate adequate development of Leh-Laddakh and the internal areas of Himachal from tourism point of view. This is the only railway line the construction thereof is also demanded by the Indian Army keeping in view its strategical importance. I believe that the Government will provide funds while giving priority to such important projects of national interest for facilitating construction of this lifeline to the border state.

There is a long standing demand for constructing a railway crossing (gate) at 68/3-2 k.m. at Nandpur-Bhatoli in Pathankot-Jogendra Nagar narrow gauge rail section. The railway line is passing through the middle of Nandpur Bhatoli town due to which the people have to take a detour of 4 kilometres for crossing the railway line. Nandpur-Bhatoli is an important town of Kangra district. People have to walk a long way for going from one part of the town to another which causes huge loss of time, labour and money. The present Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, hon'ble Prem Kumar Dhupal has been constantly making requests for the construction of this railway crossing ever since he was the Member of Parliament in the 9th and 10th Lok Sabha as also when he was the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for the first time and now when he adores this office for the second time. When I was elected the Member of Lok Sabha last time I had personally visited the then Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad and requested him to get it constructed at the earliest, but due to certain reasons this could not be possible till date. The predecessor of Shri Lalu Prasad had also made an announcement that the railway crossing in nandpur Bhatoli would be

constructed immediately, but nothing happened and it remained just an announcement. Prior to me, various Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh had also repeatedly requested the Ministry of Railways, but no positive result came till date and the problem of the people remains the same. The Ministry of Railways asks the Government of Himachal Pradesh or the local bodies to get the funds collected for this railway crossing and the local administration asks the Himachal Pradesh Government to release the funds for the same. You are aware that Himachal Pradesh Government has got very limited financial resources. Under these circumstances the State Government or the local body is not in a position to bear the cost of construction for the railway crossing.

Una-Talwara railway line should be diverted to Himachal Pradesh at Amb. Una-Talwara railway line, the only broad-gauge railway line of n Himachal Pradesh has been laid upto Churudu and the work from Amb to Talwara is in progress. I want that this railway line should be diverted to Himachal Pradesh at Amb and that it should be extended upto Ranital via Chintapumi, Paragpur (Heritage Village), Nadaun and Jwalamukhi. If this railway line is laid then the trains crossing the borders of Himachal Pradesh can touch the interiors of Himachal Pradesh and Tehsil Headquarter Nadaun of District Hamirpur and world famous religious places like Chintapurni, Jwalamaa, Brijeshwari Devi and Chamunda Devi etc. will be connected with railway facility which will not only increase the revenue of the railways but also enable the people to visit ancient temples of god-goddess, who in the absence of railway facility are unable to visit such places. Many people who want to visit Himachal Pradesh to see its beauty are unable to visit Himachal due to limited air services and high fares. If railway service is made available then it will make travel simple and easy for both common and specific persons.

Baddi-Barotiwala industrial areas of Himachal Pradesh should be provided rail link from Kalka-Parwanoo. A big industrial area has developed rapidly in Baddi-Barotiwala situated in Tehsil Nalagarh, District Solan of Himachal Pradesh where big and famous industrialists have set up their factories and offices. Hence Baddi-Barotiwala should be linked with industrial areas via Kalka and Parwanoo.

Change in the timings of the Jan Shatabdi which runs between Delhi and Una-Himachal Pradesh.

The Jan Shatabdi train, which runs between Delhi and Chandigarh, has been extended upto Una on the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh and due to

the tireless efforts of the Chief Minister of the State, Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal, however due to its inappropriate timings, the people of Himachal Pradesh are not getting its benefit. Therefore, the people of that area have been continuously demanding to change the departure time of this train. At present, train no. 2057 departs from New Delhi at 15.00 hrs and reaches Chandigarh at 19.30 hrs and Una at 22.10 hours. The departure time of this train should be made at 11.30 hrs so that it will reach Chandigarh at 15.55 hrs and Una at 18.30 hrs. If train nos. 2056, 2058 and 2055 are run after making slight changes in its timings then it will facilitate the people of that area.

Regarding introducing inter-city train service from Una to Delhi and attach six more coaches in the Himalayan Queen.

I request that an inter-city train service should be introduced for Una from Hazrat Nizamuddin and six additional coaches should be attached in the Himalayan Queen train no. 4059 (from Hazrat Nizamuddin to Kalka) and detached at Chandigarh and then extended upto Una through Railway line no. 130, it will benefit the local train passengers residing in this large area and Himachali soldiers employed in the Army.

The narrow gauge railway line from Parwanoo to Shimla should be converted into a broad gauge.

The narrow gauge railway line from Parwanoo to Shimla was laid more than 100 years ago yet the gauge conversion work has not yet been undertaken. Tourists from across the country visit Shimla, the capital of Himachal Pradesh and other places of Himachal Pradesh located at high altitude. If this railway line is converted into a broad gauge line then it will not only increase the number of passengers but the freight carrying capacity of the railways will also increase which would result in increase in the revenue of the railways.

Pathankot-Jogindernagar railway line should be converted into a broad gauge line

Pathankot-Jogindernagar railway line was laid around 150 years ago during the British regime for the purpose of carrying heavy machinery for setting up of hydro-electric projects. However, now this railway line is an important railway line of Himachal Pradesh which is used by large number of passengers. If this railway line is converted into a broad gauge line, it will not only promote tourism in Himachal Pradesh but also increase the revenue of the railways.

A survey should be conducted for laying railway line from Ranital to Ghotsidh via Jwalamukhi and from Una to Ghotsidh.

Many famous and ancient religious places like Jwalamukhi, Chintpurni, Brijeshwari Devi and Chamunda Devi are located near my Lok Sabha Constituency, Anandpur Sahib which is a famous Sikh pilgrimage. Anandpur Sahib is connected with rail link. There is a big fertilizer factory named National Fertilizer in Nangal. There is also a Bhakra-Nangal Hydro-Electric Project where daily, thousands of people come from Delhi to earn their livelihood.

Construction of 20 km long railway line from Anandpur Sahib to Shri Naina Devi.

There is also an ancient temple of Shri Naina Devi in District Bilaspur where lakhs of people visit every year. By merely laying 15-20 kms stretch of railway line, this place can easily be connected with Anandpur Sahib. Around 8 lakhs of devotees visit Jwalamukhi and Shri Naina Devi every year. The Railways can earn huge revenue by spending less amount and Himachal Pradesh could get railway facility,

Rail line from Una to Haridwar

My suggestion in this regard is that if some coaches are attached with Himachal Express from Una to Ambala and further with the train going from Ambala to Haridwar, then railway facility can be easily provided to the people of Himachal Pradesh for going to Haridwar by train. The people of Himachal Pradesh visit Haridwar in large numbers in order to perform their last rites and dispersal of ashes in the aftermath of the death of their relatives but face enormous difficulty owing to the absence of a railway route. So this proposal should be sanctioned immediately.

Setting up of a Railway Reservation centre at Paonta Saheb, district Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh—Sir, Paonta Saheb, district Sirmour—Himachal Pradesh is an ancient, famous and holy Sikh pilgrim place which is thronged by lakhs of Sikh devotees from across the country. This place has been the mediation centre of Guru Govind Singh ji. If railway reservation facility is provided here, it would facilitate aged pilgrims visiting the pilgrim place for 'darshan'.

Providing stoppage to Jammu-Haridwar train in Dasua-

It has been a long-standing demand of the local residents that the said train should be given a stoppage at Dasua. Regarding manning the railway crossing near village Tripple on Kangra valley metre gauge railway line.

There are villages on both the sides of the railway line at this place inhabited by thousands of families. The villages face a lot of problem carrying their heavy goods owing to the crossing remaining unmanned. So, it is imperative to man the crossing.

Extension of trains is essential for the welfare of people of Himachal Pradesh displaced due to the Bhakra dam:

As we are aware that Bhakra dam was constructed in the sixties with a view to making available power to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi due to which thousands of villages of Himachal Pradesh were uprooted and lakhs of people were displaced. The people of Himachal Pradesh allowed their green fields and houses to get submerged in water so that power could be provided to Delhi, Punjab and Haryana and industries could develop and the fields could bloom in the Rajasthan desert, however, the Union Government did not completely fulfil its promise made to them of rehabilitating them honourably. As a result, there are many Bhakra dam displaced persons who have still not been rehabilitated honourably even after 47 years. They are being discriminated against in the parts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan where they have been rehabilitated. There are neither roads, drinking water nor schools or any other infrastructure. If trains are extended to Kangra and Bilaspur where they have been rehabilitated in large numbers, they will get that facility.

Computerized ticket booking centre should be set up for the soldiers of Himachal Pradesh in Jwali.

Presence of Industry and agriculture is almost negligible in Himachal Pradesh. The people there feel proud in serving the country by joining the army. That is the reason that during all wars, be it India's war with China in 1962 or be it the war with Pakistan in 1972, several soldiers of Himachal Pradesh fought for the honour of the country by sacrificing their lives thwarting the mala core designs of the enemies. Although, their family members had been honoured with several medals awarded posthumously for the valour of these soldiers, the soldiers have to go to Kalka, Pathankot or Chandigarh for getting reservations for train journey. That is why, I demand that a computerized ticket booking centre should be set up in the District headquarters 'Jwali' of the Kangra district.

Goods like cereal, sugar, kerosene wood and coal etc. to be transported to Himachal Pradesh should be loaded and unloaded at Rai—Mahatpur or Una Railway Station instead of Kiratpur Saheb Station in Punjab—Una should be linked with Hoshiarpur through a broad gauge railway line.

Unchaahr train presently plying between Allahabad and Ambala Cantonment should be extended upto Una.

Train No. 1 SUN/2 SUN presently plying between Nangal dam and Saharanpur should be extended upto Una.

There is a lot of vacant space in Una. So, a workshop for the Shatabdi and Janshatabdi Express should be set up there so that the residents of Himachal could get employment.

Gauge conversion should be carried out from Pathankot to Nurpur.

The repair of metre gauge trains presently being done in Pathankot should be shifted to Nurpur.

Shalimar Express No. 4645 is scheduled to reach Pathankot at 4.10 a.m. and the departure time of the train from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar is scheduled at 4 a.m. As such, the Himachalis are not able to catch Joginder Nagar train after alighting from the Shalimar Express and they have to wait there for 3 hours since the next train is at 7 a.m. So, the time of Shalimar Express reaching Pathankot should be scheduled at 3.30 a.m. so that residents of Himachal Pradesh could catch the train to Joginder Nagar.

4217/4218 Unchaahr Express running between Allahabad and Ambala should be extended to Una via Sirhind, so that the people of this area can avail of long distance railway facility after electrification. This train should run upto Allahabad by converting it into a 24 coach train with the addition of general class G-S coaches and withdrawing air-conditioned coaches from it. With this policy there will be development of even the small stations.

The proposed route between Una-Pathankot should be laid expeditiously so that the branch line would no longer be needed, and by linking it with the main city a strategic alternate route can be opened up, so that the economy of this backward region could develop and goods train can reach Jammu.

Himachal Express 4553/4554 should be extended upto Neemach via Mathura-Bayana-Kota from Delhi in the day so that the cement producing area of Madhya Pradesh can get a rail connectivity, and thereby easing pressure on Delhi terminal and the train should have 24 coaches.

All kinds of vehicles may be allowed to ply under the bridge no. 286 on the Pathankot to Jogender Nagar metre gauge line. A railway crossing be provided at the K.M. 68/2-3 in Nandpur Bhatoli village.

A gate at railway crossing near Trippal village should be provided on the Kangra valley metre gauge railway line.

Direct rail service should be provided from Una to Mumbai and vice-versa.

A computerized railway reservation centre should be set up in Himachal Mitra Mandal office in Mumbai.

Lucknow-Chandigarh Express No. 4231 should be extended to Kalka and Una from Chandigarh.

Construction of kalka-Parwanoo broad gauge line should be completed soon.

Chandigarh-Jagadhri-Paonta Sahib-Dehradun rail line should be constructed.

Ghanauli-Pijaur via Nalagarh Baddee railway line should be laid.

Construction of Kumarhatee Himachal Pradesh Dehradun railway line should be taken up.

Laying of 40 kilometre line from Kalka to Nalagarh should be undertaken.

A new railway route between Una-Talwada-Pathankot should be constructed and be made the mainline so that the branch line could be done away with, thereby streamlining the traffic. The office of the Chief Engineer of this project should be set up in Una in place of Chandigarh.

Jammu-Haridwar express train should be extended upto Dehradun-Rishikesh.

Manali (Kullu) should be connected with a broad gauge line.

A computerized railway reservation centre should be set up in Rikangpio at Kinnaur district headquarters.

Meerut-Ambala shuttle 311/312 should be extended again to Una via Sirhind, and to Hathras Qila via Khurja-Hapur.

There is lack of passenger amenities such as shelters at Una railway station. Cold drinking water is not available during summers. The approach road to the railway station is in very dilapidated condition due to which everyday accidents take place.

Passenger Reservation system-reservation of tickets at Una railway station is from 8.00 am to 2.00 pm, whereas this facility is provided in two shifts in all stations from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm. But here it is operational in one shift only due to which passengers are facing great difficulties in regard to ticket reservation or cancellation afternoon. It is, therefore, requested that ticket reservation or cancellation afternoon. It is, therefore, requested that ticket reservation facility at Una railway station be provided in two shifts like other stations from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm.

Regarding operation of new trains from Una Railway Station-I would like to bring it to your kind notice that large number of people from Himachal Pradesh reside in Mumbai and other parts of Maharashtra. Sachkhand Express train No. 2716 operates from Amritsar to Nanded. If some coaches of this train originate from Una railway Station and are attached to Sachkhand Express-which operates from Amritsar to Nanded, at Ambala railway station, then, passengers of Himachal Pradesh can easily travel directly from Una to Nanded. Just as the coaches to Paschim Express No. 2926-A (Kalka-Bandra Terminus) and train No. 2926 (Amritsar-Bandra Terminus) are attached in Ambala, similar arrangement may be made in Sachkhand Express on experiment basis. With this arrangement tourists, pilgrims and army officials of the country can easily travel to and from Himachal Pradesh.

My request is that an additional train may be introduced from Una railway station to Manmad via Delhi, Agra Cantt, Gwalior, Jhansi and Bhopal. With this, North Central Railway, Central Railway and South Central Railway can be connected directly to Himachal Pradesh.

If it is done, then Hindu pilgrims may conveniently reach Mathura- Vrindaban and Shirdi.

Sikhs pilgrims may conveniently come to Aandpur Saheb for 'Darshan' where Khalsa panth was founded.

It will be very much convenient for Army personnel, to go to Army Headquarters, Delhi, Ambala Cantt, Mathura, Agra Cantt., Gwalior, Jhansi, Bhopal and Aurangabad.

I would like to draw your attention towards the provision of toilet facility in the Churudu-Takarla-Una train no 2CNA, ICNA that runs from Churudu-Takarla-Nangal Dam to Chandigarh-Ambala Cantt. It is a six hour journey, however, there is no toilet facility in the trains. On account of this passengers have to face difficulties in answering the call of nature. Especially, the old persons, ladies and children have to face much difficulties on account of this. So, I would like to request that toilet facility should be provided in the said train having a six hour travel time.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me time to speak on Demands for Supplementary Grants for the Railways. Hon'ble Ramkishunji was discussing about the setting up of dedicated freight corridor. Hon'ble Minister of Railways is also sitting here When this line will proceed beyond Mugal Sarai, it will enter into my Parliamentary constituency. I would like to submit that the Railways should properly look into its alignment. Three times more space is available along the existing line where third and fourth railway track can be laid. Despite that extremely fertile and irrigated lands that produce abundant quantity of rice and wheat are being acquired for the said purpose. I feel that nobody is going to be benefited on account of this.

Sir, I come from Buxar. Buxar is the place where even Lord Ram had to take education at the Vishwamitra's Ashram. Such an important place of the country like Buxar has not been selected for making it a world class station. It is important not only from the point of view of tourism but it is also important because many battles of India had been fought in Buxar and Chausa. However, today the station is completely in a bad shape. It is an ordinary station, that too is in a dilapidated condition. The passengers from Balia region of Uttar Pradesh also use this station. The said station serves the passengers of two states. The entire station is in a bad shape. I demand that the said station should not only be renovated, it should also be covered under the dream project of the hon'ble Minister of Railways for making it a world class station.

Chausa-Dumaraon-Raghnunathpur are our important stations. These stations should also be selected for making them model stations because important trains pass through these stations. So necessary facilities should be provided at these stations for passengers. Our 'Camur' area is fortunately also the area of the hon'ble Madam Speaker. I would like to submit that that area is completely cut off from Bihar. If Mehania-Bhabhua road is not

connected to Patna through the Sasaram-Arrah line, then this area will continue to remain cutoff from Bihar. So a train should be introduced for Patna via Mohania-Sasaram-Arrah

Stoppage of important trains like Sampurn-Kranti, Vikramshila should be provided at Buxar. It is essential from every point of view.

There are railway halts at Chausa, Buxar-Dumraon-Raghunathpur, however, ticket counter and other passenger amenities are not available there. The result is that the railways is suffering losses on account of this and the passengers who come to board trains also face several types of difficulties. So, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Railways that these problems should be addressed.

Mundeshwari-Moharia-Arrah, Patna-Aurangabad and Sasaram-Bangari, these three lines are to be laid. The work in this regard should be expedited. The land should be acquired for this purpose and laying of railway track should be expedited.

Railways have got a huge asset at Dalmia Nagar factory at a throw away price the factory with hundreds of acres of land where several types of railway projects had to be launched, will be encroached by others, if the Railways fail to use the lands and the existing infrastructure built on those lands ...*(Interruptions)*.

Chausa and Buxar have state highways. Thousands of vehicles pass through these highways, however there is no overbridge there. So, an overbridge should be constructed at Chausa on the Chausa state highways along the Buxar Sasaram and Buxar Bhabhua road, to facilitate smooth movement of people and traffic. Buxar is an important place of India. Keeping in view its importance, the Ministry of Railway should make efforts to give its due.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Supplementary Grants for the Railways. First of all, I would like to thank the hon'ble Madam Minister that she raised social feasibility point in her speech and said that the remote areas would be connected through railway network. I come from Uttrakhand.

Astiyutarasyam Dishu Devatatma Himalayo Nama Nagdhiragah. The people of Uttarakhand want that the railway line should be laid from Rishikesh to Kamprayag.

My suggestion is that the said project should be divided into four parts and be completed in four phases *i.e.* Rishikesh to Devprayag, DevPrayag to Srinagar, Srinagar to Rudraprayag and lastly from Rudraprayag to Karnprayag. Thus the laying of railway track should be completed in four phases. The people of the mountains desire that railway lines should be extended to the mountain areas. Railway tracks have not been laid in the mountain areas after independence. Even today one delegation had come. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister Shri Muniappaji that he very amicably listend to us. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that the people of Uttarakhand want that

[English]

mixed coaches having 1st and 2 AC facilities may be introduced in the Train No. 3010 between Dehradun and Howrah which connects the Capital of Uttarakhand, UP and West Bengal. Another important train that needs to have mixed coach with 1st AC berth in Link Express Train Number 4114 from Dehradun to Allahabad via Kanpur. The introduction of mixed coaches with 1st AC berths in addition to 2nd AC in Train Number 5006 Dehradun-Gorakhpur Express. Introduction of mixed 1st and 2nd AC coaches in Train Number 9020 Dehradun-Bandra Express. To provide mixed 1st and 2nd AC coaches in addition to 3rd AC in Trains 5013 from New Delhi to Ramnagar.

[Translation]

Along with this, the people of that area also want that a three tier coach should be introduced in the train plying between Dehradun and Ramnagar so that people may conveniently travel. Many thanks to you that you gave the time to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demand for Supplementary Grants for Railways for the year 2009-10. The strength of railway employees was 16 lakh during the year 1990-91, however, now it has come down to 14 lakh. That is why, particular attention needs to be paid to the idea hold by the railway officers to bring down the number of employees in the Railways.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I belong to Jharkhand. Between Telon and Chandrapura stations, there was Kochagoda halt under Dhanbad division ever since the British rule. It has now been closed. My demand is to restore it immediately. Secondly, a halt should be given at Swang between Gomia and Bokaro Thermal Power Plant. There was an agitation for ten years to get a halt station set up in Ramakunda under Dhanbad division. We were

consistently given assurance by the DRM, however, no action has been taken there as on date. There is Burmo station, ever since the British rule. Not even Rs. 20 thousand have been spent there in the name of development for the last 20 years, so there is minimum development. Besides, Three-tier A.C. Coach should be attached in the Palamu Express linking two states since it was there even earlier. Today, Giridih is a major hub for iron. It should serve as a centre for manufacturing railway rakes. A night train Howrah-Giridih-Howrah should ply for Giridih. An EMU train should be introduced from Dhanbad to Barkakana. Stoppage of Amritsar-Jalianwala Bagh Express train and Ranchi-Alidwarpur Express should be given in my parliamentary constituency Chandrapura junction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, the hon'ble Minister is requested that New Delhi-Ranchi Garib Rath should be made thrice a week via Gomo-Bokaro. Shaktipunj Express linking three states-Jharkhand, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh should be provided a pantry car. Gomia station housing a gun powder factory is not equipped with PRS...*(Interruptions)*. Railways spent crores of rupees on Damodar River diversion, however, that work has not been completed as on date. I demand that that work should be completed in coordination with Coal India Ltd at the earliest. Hatia-Jainagar Express should be regularized.

Mr. Chairman, sir, finally it is requested that the Hatia-Patna train plying from my Constituency should be extended upto Buxar. That train connects 'Kolanchal' and two states carrying thousands of passengers from 'Kolanchal' area who work in the steel plant over there. It should be extended.

Mr. Chairman sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the demand for Supplementary Grants.

Sir, without taking much time of the House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards certain important issues.

Sir, Akola is my parliamentary constituency in Maharashtra. Ganga conversion was proposed to be started between Akola-Khandwa-Ratlam in the Railway budget for the year 2008-09. However, it has not taken off. It is an important line. This metre gauge line was an important railway route from Ajmer to Kachigudha before independence.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, this railway route is the shortest possible route connecting Southern and Northern India. Today, there is a sole route connecting Southern and Northern India, which passes through Bhusawal and Nagpur. The gauge conversion of this route would facilitate the shortest possible route connecting Southern and Northern India. This route would facilitate a new corridor from Northern India to Southern India.

Sir, this gauge conversion was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in the year 2007-08 and the proposal in this regard was there even in the Railway Budget for the year 2008-09. It surprisingly vanished from the Budget for the year 2009-10.

Sir, the Government is requested to expedite this important work. Trains from Akola to Vijayawada and Akola to Tirupati were run on trial basis during summers, which generated great enthusiasm among people. These trains got a good response too, however, these were suddenly discontinued. Sir, through you, the Government is requested to restore these trains at the earliest. Sir, a train was introduced from Nanded to Sriganganagar with great fanfare keeping the convenience of passengers in mind, however, that train too, was suddenly discontinued.

Sir, through you, the Government is requested to restore these trains at the earliest.

Sir, a train was introduced from Nanded to Sriganganagar with great fanfare keeping the convenience of passengers in mind, however, that train too, was suddenly discontinued hardly after fourth round and started from Nagpur.

Sir, the Government is requested to restore this train so that the passengers who have been deprived services could avail of it again.

Sir, I wanted to make many more suggestions; however, owing to paucity of time I conclude. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

[English]

*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to put forth my problems before the House.

Indian Railways plays a vital role in the country so far as communication is concerned. It serves nearly 70% of the total population in the country.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Since the Railway mostly serves the common people it is the duty of the Railway Ministry to give priority to the undeveloped states. Orissa is a very under developed state so far as Railway communication is concerned. Out of 30 districts nearly 7 are not connected by Railways. The people of these districts being deprived of the railway facilities always put pressure on State Government and Central Government to have Railway connection. The Government of Orissa has submitted various proposals to the Union Govt. from time and again.

Khurda Road-Bolangir Rail line: This Railway line is one of the most important line which connects east to west of Orissa covering 5 districts such as Khurda, Nayagarh, Boudh, Sonepur and Bolangir. The people of these districts have not seen rails. This project was sanctioned in the year 1994-95 and till date no remarkable progress has been made. The Project cost has reached from 300 crores to 700 crores. This project should be given top priority as 2 Nos. of Thermal Power projects at Bhapur and Boudh are coming up which will make this project commercially viable.

Hence, I urge this Govt. to increase the financial allocation in the budget.

KHURDA ROAD – PURI DOUBLING

This project was sanctioned in the year 2002-03 and the first phase of the work from Khurda Road to Delang has been completed in the year 2007-08 and the doubling work has been stopped and no budgetary allocation is made in the year 2009-10. Puri, it is needless to mention that Puri is one of the biggest pilgrimage in the country. It is one of our "Dhams" and every year lakhs of pilgrims visit Puri. The Hon'ble Minister of Railways have declared in the budget speech to convert this Puri Station to a world class station. Sir, without having a double line world class station seems to be unrealistic. Further more than 15 trains are terminated in Puri and due to want to unrealistic. Further more than 15 trains are terminated in Puri and due to want of double line the trains are made running late.

I, therefore, urge the Government to provide budgetary allocation to complete doubling of Khurda-Puri railway line.

Sir, my friends from Orissa have touched all points in their speech. I need not to consume the valuable time of the House. With this I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI DANVE RAOSAHED PATIL (Jalna): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views with regard to supplementary demands.

Madam, Ms. Mamataji presented the budget for the year 2009-10 after formation of new government. Members to this house are elected from every part of the country.

Every Member of Parliament put forth the problems of his own constituency during the course of discussion on the budget but attention has not been paid towards the problems raised by the members and the announcements made by the hon'ble Minister in her speech have not been implemented. Besides many other assurances the hon'ble minister has assured here in the house that services and safety of the passengers will be ensured, 78 new trains will be introduced new rail lines will be laid and survey will be conducted for laying of new rail lines.

Through you, I would like to tell the Minister that she has stated about services and safety. What sort of service and safety has been provided? Mr. Chairman, Sir, my parliamentary constituency comprises of two districts Aurangabad-Jalna. Manmad-Hyderabad line passes through Aurangabad-Jalna. Sir, there are 25 railway crossings from Aurangabad to Purna which have no gate nor are they manned. Accidents occur every year on these crossings.

There is a Shendra Village near Aurangabad. Last year due to the absence a gate and watchman over there a car collided with a train and our two industrialists Hiralal Ji Agrwal and Jindal Anil, alongwith another person shendra from (Jalgaon) and a driver were killed in the accident. It is just one example. A number of such accidents take place every year on this route. What kind of security is this?

Our Leader Shri Lalji Tandon had shared his experiences with regard to the services. Through you, I appeal to the hon'ble Minister that what we do not get what we demand, but we did not even get what she herself has announced. The hon'ble minister has announced introduction of 78 new trains, but only 22 trains were introduced. What is this?

The hon'ble Minister had stated about a survey of Jalgaon-Solapur line via Ajanta-Alora in her budget speech

*Speech was laid on the Table.

2009-10, but what is the progress of that survey till date and what is its status? There is no information about it till date. Through you, I would like to tell to hon'ble Minister that Ajanta-Alora which is a world famous tourist destination is located there. Domestic as well as foreign tourists visit Ajanta Alora. Besides this rail route is very important for the people of Ajanta-Silod-Phoolbaree-Sambaji Nagar and Paithan regions of my constituency. Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the work should be started soon by conducting a survey for this line.

This is a long pending demand of my constituency. A Rail route should be constructed from Jalna to Khamgaon so as to ensure proper and smooth traffic system in Marathwarah and Vidharbha. Jalna and Khamgaon are the trade centers. There will be improvement in trade with the establishment of link between these two trade centers through this route.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Sir, I have come into this House with some special issues. Lakhs of people and daily passengers from my constituency, Faridabad, commute to Delhi for work and go back to Faridabad after work for the last 20 years. In this connection, I had made a request to the Minister of Railways in tenth Lok Sabha. Many Ministers of Railways succeeded and gave assurances, but nothing happened till date. It was just that the shuttle service that runs from Palwal in return journey will run from Hodal instead of Delhi. I would say that since there is no junction over there it should either be run from Chhatah to Delhi or new shuttle service should be introduced for the people of Faridabad. In the absence of shuttle service lakhs of passengers are facing difficulties; lot of people have been killed over there. Another thing is that Mewat is a backward minority area for which I was given assurance by the Minister of Railways in this very House in tenth Lok Sabha that rail connectivity would be provided, but nothing happened in this regard. Last time Luluji had given assurance and still nothing happened in this regard. This Government has presented a very good budget, so it is natural that each countryman will have a great expectation from the Government. Similarly today it is also expected from the Minister of Railways, Mamataji, that she will probably impellent the assurance she has given. Two Prime Ministers of the country had made announcements for Khurja, Palwal and Rewadi rail line aimed at providing rail connectivity to the minority area of Mewat, but nothing has been done in this regard till date. I want Palwal to be made a junction, a shuttle service should be introduced or the same shuttle service

be run from Chhatah to Delhi in return journey so that lakhs of people facing problems will feel relieved. There is an area located near Delhi which is a minority and backward dominant area. There is a district adjoining Palwal having 80% OBC population, but the people of this area have never seen railway line till date, not to speak of travelling in the train. Even today such people are residing there. Indrajeet will appreciate this fact, he is my colleague. Till date our mother and sisters of this area have not seen the trains travelling therein is a far-fetched dream for them. So, I would say that these projects should be started soon. I hope that the Minister of Railways will address the problems of the people of my constituency as she has given me assurance just before I rose to speak here in the House. I will remain obliged to her.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Sir, many many thanks to you.

During the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for the Railways, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Railways hon'ble Mamata Banerjee that she should spare some amount out of the crores of rupees of the Railways Budget for the development of Railway Budget for the development of Railway connectivity in the mountainous region particularly in Himachal Pradesh so that the people of that area may fed that they have also been benefited from the independence of India. After independence, Himachal Pradesh has still the same railway network that was developed during the British period. There is negligible expansion of railway network in our State. I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Mamata ji towards some important demands pertaining to my area, for Himchal Pradesh. I would like to add the names of three unmanned railway crossings in my area namely Guriyal Crossing, Ladat crossing and Talana crossing which are required to be manned. Alongwith this, my suggestion is that Pathankot, Nurpur, Palampur, Joginder nagar railway line should be converted into broadguage line at the earliest as it is important from the point of view of national security. Similarly, a new line should be laid from Pathankot to Leh Laddakh and Tibet border via Nurpur, Palampur Joginder Nagar, Mandi, Kullu, Lahaul on the lines of the Udampur Srinagar line.

18.00 hrs.

Like-wise Chandigarh-Una line should be extended to Talwada and a new railway line should be laid from Talwada to Dhameta-Fateh Purahan-Jassu. Existing

Chandigarh to Kalka-Parwaoo railway line should be extended to Solan-Shimla-Kinnaur and upto the China border. Another line should be laid from Chandigarh to Lahaul-Spiti Leh Laddakh via Bilaspur-Mandi-Kullu I would like to submit that the above mentioned lines are important not only from the point of national security but also for removing the backwardness of our state.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is 6 o'clock. I hope the House would agree for extension up to the business is over.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers and we are giving two minutes each.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I would like to express my views on the Demand for Supplementary Grants for the Railways.

Sir, I consider Railways, the Ministry of Railways as the most effective medium of development and meeting the requirements of the common man.

Sir, I represent the Chandrapur and Yawatmal district of the backward region of Vidarbha of Maharashtra. I would like to demand that necessary provision should be made in public interest in the budget to meet the demands and requirements of the people that could also provide employment to the common people of this region.

Chandrapur station is the center of the district several trains pass through this station. However, all trains do not have the stoppage at this station despite being the center of the district. Necessary action should be taken to provide stoppage to all the trains at this station. G.T. Express train running between Chennai-Delhi passes through this important line, it should be extended to Amritsar and Yashwantpur-Bilaspur train originating from Yashwantpur should be extended Kolkata Howrah. It will meet the long pending demand of the Punjab speaking Sikhs and nearly one and a half lakh Bangali speaking people. Maximum two km new railway line is required to

be laid to connect Chandrapur station and Chandrafort station. I would like to demand that survey in this regard should be conducted at the earliest to connect the two.

Sir, RoBs are sanctioned for several places by the Ministry of Railways and 50 percent cost of construction of the RoB is taken from the state Government. It leads to inordinate delay in the completion of the RoB. I would like to request the hon'ble Madam Minister that the State Government should not be asked to give their share for the construction of RoBs. The Ministry of Railway should bear the entire cost of construction of RoBs. Keeping in view the urgent need of the people of my area, the project for the construction of the Bapupath over bridge (Central Railway) was sanctioned. I would like to request that the said RoB should be completed. Besides, RoB should be sanctioned for Vani-Varora road, Chandrapur-Ghugus road major road and near Visapur village. New stations-Mukutban railway station (Central railway) and Maroda railway station (SEC railway) should be made operational. There is no rake point in Yavatmal district. New rake point should be setup there. New rake points should be sanctioned for Vani Kayan and Mukutban in this district.

Sir, keeping in view the increasing population of the cities, there is a need to relocate goods sheds located at several stations including at Chandrapur station and Vani station for which people are demanding for long. As coal, iron ore, cement etc. are downloaded at the goods sheds located at these stations, pollution and filth in the city and at stations rises. There is rampant increase in pollution. Traffic problems are creating disturbances in the city. There is discontent among people and they are demanding for the relocation of these sheds. I demand that these goods sheds should be removed at the earliest.

Sir, 30 years back, there were trains from Chandrapur station to Ballarshah, Chandrapur, Ghugus. The trains should be reintroduced on this route and new train should be introduced from Ballarshah to Gadchandu town via Rajura. There are railway lines at both these places.

Sir, work for pitline has been sanctioned for Ballarshah station. There is a need to get the work completed at the earliest. Survey work for Ballarshah to Surajgarh was sanctioned in the previous Budget. I think that it might have been completed. Effective action should be taken to lay a railway line on this route at the earliest. Telangana Express originating from Hyderabad should be extended beyond Kagajnar to Ballarshah or Chandrapur. Similarly, Nandigram-Mumbai link express originating from

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Nagpur should be run from Ballarshah to Mumabi. Further, the said train from Manmad should be bifurcated into two link trains—one for Pune and another for Mumbai. While discussing on the Demands for Supplementary grants, I would like to submit that railway concessions should be given to the patients suffering from sickle cell disease. It is a serious disease and I demand that concession should be given to them to do justice with such patients.

[*English*]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry. As time is short, I request the Railway Minister to pay attention as I will not get a chance to repeat myself.

What I wish to speak first, Mr. Chairman, about two Rail Freight Corridors. These are feathers in the cap of the earlier UPA Government; it is a feather in the cap in this UPA Government. It was thought about and implemented by the last UPA Government and endorsed by the present Railway Minister. As luck would have it, as destiny would have it, both the Ministers, in the earlier Government as well as in this Government, represent States, which are covered by the Eastern Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor. Funding for this project as per the earlier decision was to be done by the Railway Ministry itself. Since both these Ministers are from the region represented by the Eastern Rail Freight Corridor, there would be not be problem with the funding from the Railways; there would be funding from within.

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

However, it is the Western Rail Freight Corridor that I am most interested in as this covers the Central part of the country through the region of the West or towards the Arabian Sea. Funding for this was left apparently to the mercy of foreign banks, and we have to go out with the begging bowl hoping that some country would support us, hoping that the Development Banks would support us, and hoping the international banks would support us.

When last heard, Japan had promised Rs. 12,500 crore for the building of the Western Rail Freight Corridor. What I would like to hear from the Railway Minister when she replies is this. Has the Ministry accepted what Japan had offered? Would the Western Rail Freight Corridor be taken up on as fast the war footing as it would be done on the Eastern Rail Freight Corridor?

There is also a link project between these two Rail Freight Corridors. It passes through Haryana, by-passing Delhi, and it goes around from Rewari, through Mewat, through Palwal, through Khurja and joins up with the Western and Eastern Corridors. Is the Government's thinking of proposal to implement this link between these two Corridors in the earliest possible time? I hope this is another issue on which the hon. Minister would answer.

When we were growing up, we were told that contemplate before you take a step. Once you take a step, thereafter, you are committed and you have to go through with it. Come hell or come high water. There is a project which I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister and the Government that in 1995-96, there was a survey conducted for the Rohtak-Rewari-Palwal-Khurja Passenger Railway line. The IIR at that time also was found to be positive. During the last Government, from Rohtak to Rewari, the project was implemented and completed, but from Rewari through Mewat, through Pawal, to Khurja and UP, the project has been abandoned.

I would think that this is something that should not be done as it is not in keeping with the image of the Government as such. I would request the Minister that if there are plans to de-congest Delhi, if there are plans to make a railway corridor through Mewat, why cannot the people living in Mewat, the most backward area of Haryana, also be included in a passenger network, the IIR of which has been found to be positive even as far back as 95-96.

Finally, every morning, those who live in Delhi go to Chandigarh sometimes, go to Dehradun sometimes, go to Jaipur sometimes, go to Gwalior or Agra sometimes by the Shadabdi. The timing of the Shadabdi is early morning. Whenever any passenger goes by this train – whether he is a foreigner or whether he is an Indian – the first thing that greets him with the morning newspaper is people defecating on the sides of the railway tracks in Delhi. Can I make a request to this Government and can I make a request to the Minister in particular? Does it do any harm to try and make some public latrines on the sides of the stations?

Anybody who travels, even those coming from abroad see the first thing they see is the lines of w-shaped bodies, defecating on the sides on railway land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you made your point.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: So, there are two things – we can either make latrines over there or we should

change the time of that train so that it does not function at a time when the people are doing their morning ablutions.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajaram Pal – kindly restrict it to at the most three minutes.

*SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2009-2010. The Ministry wants more funds to execute certain new projects. In this regard, I want to submit certain grievances of my place since all other MPs from my State have expressed the other grievances.

Railways is lifeline of our country. It plays a vital role to the benefit of common man. I am from a backward district, Tiruvannamalai, where only farmers and workers are predominant. A new line has been sanctioned in 2007-2008 Budget, namely, Tindivanam to Nagari via Vandavasi, Cheyyar, Arani, Arcot and Nagari. A sum of Rs.583.83 crores was earmarked for this project. This new line is connecting Northern Tamil Nadu and Southern Andhra Pradesh. The people from Tamil Nadu can easily go to the famous temple Lord Venkateshwara Tirupati. This line passes through my Constituency. In 2009-2010 Budget, only Rs.25 crores was allotted and foundation stone was also laid by the Ministry in two places crossing the river. The State Government has promised to do all possible help to complete the project on its part. The Collector of my district has been instructed to take necessary steps to acquire the land of 648 acres. The line passes through 30 villages and five major commercial centres. Earlier, I had requested the Ministry to allot more funds. Unless sufficient fund is allotted, the project will come to a standstill. I want to tell you in this august House, Sir, in my area, some people, have not seen the train. My people in the district are very much interested to see this project is completed. It is the desire of the people. If the Ministry is not giving proper attention, the money already spent, will become waste. Hence, I request Hon'ble Minister for Railways to allot necessary funds to complete the project and make our dream a reality.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demand for Supplementary Grants pertaining to the Railway budget.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways towards my parliamentary constituency Akbarpur, the headquarters of the Kanpur Dehat having Rura as the nearest railway station. The hon'ble Minister proposes to make 375 model stations across the country, it is requested that Rura railway station be awarded the status of a model station. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways towards Mehitha to Roshan Mau halt on Kanpur Etawah section of the Northern Railways where many trains used to stop. Tickets used to be sold, there, however, it has been closed for almost one and a half-two years. The trains no longer stop there. The population of approximately one lakh residing at a distance of 15 kms has to cover 10 km. by foot to reach Rura railway station. Such a situation has generated resentment among people. I am being compelled for jamming the track. I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways that if there is status quo on Roshan Mau station and the trains are not given a halt there, the local people would compel me to lead the agitation and that is the main route to Delhi. I demand that the stoppage of trains should be restored at Roshan Mau Station on priority basis.

Through you sir, it is requested that if MEMU trains plying from Kanpur Central to Lucknow are extended upto Rura, it would facilitate students pursuing degree courses in Kanpur, traders and other people. Last time, the former Minister of Railways Laluji, had inaugurated the gauge conversion work on this line. Through you, Sir, I request that the work pertaining to gauge conversion from Mandhana to Bithur which is pending should be undertaken as Bithur has special importance in the history of freedom struggle.

It has been inaugurated. I demand that this line should be broad gauged by releasing the funds immediately. Bithur is a tourist place and the hon. Minister gave an assurance in the budget that multipurpose complexes would be constructed at 50 railway stations located in tourist places, pilgrim places and industrial centers. So, I demand the hon'ble Minister of Railways to ply trains for Bithur since it is a pilgrim place and historical place of freedom fighters and a tourist place. Through you, I would demand an overbridge to be constructed in Purha, a center for main trains in my constituency and another in Kalyanpur in my constituency known by the name of Kanpur. It is also known for traffic jams. In view of such a situation, an overbridge should be built at C.T.I. and Kalyanpur station crossing and through you, Sir, I demand the hon'ble Minister of Railways that A.C. first class passes be given to awardees

of Swarna Chakra or gallantry award winners on the lines of such facility being extended to the Swama Chakra awardees of the army. A level crossing should be constructed on the railway track in front of Bhakkupura and Kajiganj, Hasauli Gram Panchayat before the Pura station on the railway crossing in my parliamentary constituency Kanpur Central and the frequency of trains between Kanpur-Farrukabad should be increased.

[English]

*SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Sir, I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, towards Railway line in my constituency. Britishers had laid the line Hubli-Londa-Belgaum. This lane was laid to transport wood from the forest area during those days. After independence, the same lane was continued for the passenger trains also till today. The survey has been conducted from Dharwad to Belgaum in the previous Government. Now, I request Hon'ble Minister to provide necessary funds and execute the work on a war-footing basis so as to enable people of that region to avail the facility at least during your period.

Further, there is very much delay in Ranichennama arrival at Belgaum every day scheduled time for it is 8.30 am, but which is arriving at 10.30 am at Belgaum. Many times requested to you also as well as previous Ministers to change the timings of Ranichennama which should depart Belgaum evening 8.00 pm and it should reach Bangalore at 7.00 am and should depart from Bangalore 9.30 pm and arrive at Belgaum at 6.00 am. During meter gauge rail line it used to take 12 to 14 hours. Now, after conversion of broad gauge also it is taking the same time of meter gauge. Hence, after spending huge amount for conversion of broad gauge, the facilities have not been given to my constituency people. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to change the timings as early as possible to avoid inconvenience to my constituency people.

Rajdhani train is leaving Bangalore to Delhi via Kolar which should be changed to via Bangalore-Davanagere-Hubli-Belgaum because now it is passing only through two districts which is not convenient to people of Karnataka. If this train passes through above mentioned cities, the entire Karnataka people will be benefited. So, I earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister, that as Ranichennamma was a lady who fought against the British for betterment of the people during 1857. Likewise, you

*Speech was laid on the Table.

also being a lady Hon'ble Minister, kindly, for the betterment of the people of Karnataka, this Rajdhani Express should be changed via Bangalore-Davanaagere-Hubli-Belgaum-Mumbai-Delhi.

The Belgaum and Ghataprabha stations should be modernized at the earliest.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, provision should be made in the Demands for Supplementary Grants of the Railways for the introduction of Duronto trains from Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh to New Delhi. A train should be introduced from Bharwari (Kaushambi) Uttar Pradesh to-Mumbai and stoppage of main trains should be provided at this place. Either Bharwari or Sirathu stations in Uttar Pradesh should be made junction of Kaushambi district. Computerised reservation facility should also be provided at Sirathu station. One minute stoppage of Prayagraj Express (up and down) train should be given at Bharwari. An over bridge should be constructed on the railway crossing near Bharwari, Tirathu, Kunda (Pratapgarh) station which remains closed for hours together. Buffer godowns should be provided by constructing rakes in Bharwari and Kunda so that mangoes, amla, guava could be transported outside.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I am obliged.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, sir, I am grateful to you and all the hon. Members who have given very nice suggestions. I have worked for one year and five months even before. When I listen to the hon'ble Members, it appears that every hon'ble Members is very much interested in Railways. There are other departments also but the hon'ble Member seldom bother about them.

[English]

It is because railway is an important visible area.

[Translation]

Which provides connectivity to those coming from villages and cities. Then it is alright even if there is criticism and it should be taken positively and that is why I do not take exception to it.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

Sir, I have been fortunate in being a Member of this House seven times. This is my seventh term. I have seen how the Members speak about their demand for railway in their constituencies. It is a desirable thing. My unfortunate part is that I cannot satisfy the demands of all the Member. I would have been happy if I would have been able to meet the demands of all of them. They are all my colleagues and I feel for them.

[Translation]

I even go out of the way there I can and where I see the demand is genuine.

[English]

I am trying my best to do whatever is within my limitation. When I help someone I do not see whether the Member belongs to this side or that side. I always consider all Members as one family. I always used to do that.

[Translation]

I never take it otherwise. Whenever the hon. Members demand a stoppage, I feel it is their right. However, no stoppage has been given in my own state because if I do that to a Super Fast train then it would halt the train. The situation has come to such a pass. There are many countries where bullet trains are run with a speed of more than 200 kms. We have not been able to do that in our country. Our freight train runs at 75 kms per hour. How will that happen then? That is why we are thinking of dedicated freight corridor but if we give stoppages or interruptions everywhere than we will feel sorry for the inconvenience. The entire train would stop.

[English]

We will submit a white paper to the Parliament and also our Vision.

[Translation]

We will cover small routes. This is my feeling. There are small urban areas. sub-urban areas, sub divisional areas which can be covered in short term, however, there are mostly long routes which require long term. How much time does a person take travelling from Delhi to North-East-Guwahati? He gets tired.

Similarly, there are many interior areas in the country where one gets tired in reaching. It's O.K. for us, we visit Kanpur, Lucknow etc. It is our right. It takes 3 days if a person wants to go Guwahati from Delhi. Only a person can feel this who has experienced this. We will never think which we cannot do in our life. We should also see that.

[English]

All the members are like family members and we love them.

[Translation]

I will not say much, however, many colleagues of our Bench have said that

[English]

I am not interested in eastern corridor and that I am interested only in western corridor. I cannot say like this. My priority is, of course, western corridor because the Government started from western corridor. So we have to fulfil the commitment for the western corridor and then simultaneously, we will go for the eastern corridor. You cannot say that I belong to eastern corridor. You cannot humiliate me because it is not my fault. We believe that we are Indian people. The eastern, the western, the southern and the central, all are our places. We have to think of them. Now-a-days, people are thining about divide and rule but I am not. We want a united India. If there is a problem in Assam, that is our problem; if there is a problem in Nagaland, that is our problem; if there is a problem in Andhra Pradesh, that is our problem; and if there is a problem in Delhi, that is also our problem. It is our beautiful capital. We love them all and we respect them because this is our commitment to the country.

[Translation]

I will not say much, however, dedicated freight corridor is our dream.

[English]

We will do it within the time line. Everything is in process and you should not worry for this.

[Translation]

Negotiation has been held by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with Japan, it is still on and the time line which had been asked to be chalked out, has been framed by us.

[*English*]

You will be happy to know that from our Railway Land Bank, we are going to provide about 21,000 acres of land for the Dedicated Freight Corridor. You should feel happy for that.

[*Translation*]

We have also reviewed the process of land acquisition. Some members say that when it was reviewed in 2007 then why it has not been implemented. I am not against anyone; however, we have reviewed it and that we will not acquire land forcibly. We will negotiate and make amicable settlement. We have reviewed the process of railway land acquisition. We will negotiate in regard to acquisition and will talk to them. We also sometimes make mistakes, because we go by the shortest and congested route so as to expedite the matter. Why? We should keep 3-4 options so that people do not face any problem, and land of the minimum number of people is acquired. We should think like this so that people do not have any difficulty.

[*English*]

Why should we go only for one option? Now-a-days, so many options are open. If one option is wrong, I have to go for 'b', if 'b' option is wrong, I have to go for 'c' and if 'c' option is wrong, I have to go for 'd'. Who has told you not to do it?

[*Translation*]

Is there any need to flow blood or resort to any strong arm tactics for two or four months? Will the country suffer on account of a delay of two, four months? It will not be so. It will have to be carried out by taking the people of the country into confidence. Some essential line of action in this regard has been formulated by my.

[*English*]

Department after carrying out a review. We will also provide one employment each to the affected families. We will acquire their land for this purpose, if they are agreeable but we will not acquire it forcefully.

[*Translation*]

We will make amicable settlement. What is there? A period of two or six months is significant. If two or four months is taken for review, it will not make a lot of

difference. We have decided that we will do that work which has been assigned to us. However, our method of doing work is a little different. We will not acquire land forcefully but will acquire it after proper negotiation. We will talk to those who want to sell their land. The Department of railways will do the needful.

Sir, initiating the debate on Demands for Supplementary Grants, Shri Lalji Tandon said that none of the promises made in the budget has been implemented. I am thankful to Shri Lalji for initiating the debate, however, I would like to submit that we have implemented some of our promises. Only six months have elapsed and the process of implementation is carried out throughout the year. You know that once we could not carry out implementation as elections were underway in February. After that a new Government was formed. This supplementary is technical and there is a practice prevalent for this. We will have to allocate Rs. 731.30 crores for the North-Eastern region. We have earmarked Rs. 60 crores for the smaller projects that we have undertaken. To say that no implementation has been done is not right. In the railway budget, I had mentioned about 120 trains, including introduction of new trains, extension and frequency of trains. I would like to say that out of 120 trains, 45 trains have already been made operational and other 45 trains are ready.

[*English*]

This is under process. I am waiting for the winter session to conclude because the hon'ble Members are busy with the session now. It will be done within the next 15 to 20 days.

[*Translation*]

After this, 30 trains will be remaining. Out of these 3 trains are to be operated after gauge conversion and 27 trains remain for initialization of operations. These trains will also be made operational once we get the rakes. However, it is not right to say that we have not implemented the promises made in the budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had mentioned in my Budget speech that a white paper will be brought out. It is not against any individual. We will explain in that about the condition of the Railways and the way it should remain in future. It's very simple and you know that it takes time. We have carried out a small job, however, how we can do better, this we will discuss during the session. Our mission would be for 10-15 years. In my Budget

speech also, I had said that the mission should be for both long term and short term. In the budget itself, we took up the mission about the interior areas. In my railway budget speech I had said that we would introduce Duranto trains. Five Duranto trains have already been introduced and it is very successful.

[English]

It is cheaper than Rajdhani and it is also faster than Rajdhani.

[Translation]

It is a good thing. Yesterday, we got two new rakes. We can buy clothes from the shop, however, we cannot buy coaches. Planning in advance for three-four years is required for procuring coaches and wagons. This is the reason that this time we have placed orders for more wagons and as regards coaches, we know as to what kind of coaches we need in the next 10 years. We have to see as to how we can upgrade our platform system so as to cater to the needs of the physically challenged people, senior citizens, children and women.

Regarding passenger amenities and cleanliness, I would like to appreciate the hon'ble members who have said that modernization should be done and we should opt for a cleaner system. I had mentioned these things in the Budget.

[English]

We have already set up an Expert Committee under Shri Amit Mitra. That Expert Committee is working on the innovative ideas that can be introduced in the Railways. Then Mr. Sam Pitroda has been appointed as the Chairman of the I.C.T. group. He is taking care of the telecommunication system in the Railways. We also have set up a PPP Committee so that the programmes in the Railways could be expedited.

[Translation]

Our left front colleagues have said in the morning that the PPP will finish everything. I would like to submit that it will never cease to exist. If our intention is good, then nothing will happen. I am not going to privatize railway. I will never do this.

[English]

I am proud of our employees in the Railways and also in Government. I would like to submit that if we want to create infrastructure, from where will the money

come? Does one not go for innovative ideas? How many things have they sold out? Let me be not asked about such details. I would not like to talk about that because this is not my political platform and also time is very precious. I do not want to waste the time of the House also.

[Translation]

However, in the PPP committee, priority will be given to make world class stations at the earliest. There are many such programme in it. We have started automobile hub in Shalimar and it will be started in nine locations across the country like Mumbai, Chennai, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala etc. such nine hubs are proposed. Since there is paucity of time, so I would not like to say much in this regard.

[English]

It is the automobile hub; an automobile ancillary hub, logistic hub and everything.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Members want to know as to why we do not have dedicated freight corridors. I would like to inform that it will take three-four years in setting up dedicated freight corridor. However, once it is operational, it will be beneficial for Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Bengal in terms of industrial capacity and employment opportunities and their infrastructure will also increase. The railway line, which could not be provided during the last fifty years, will be laid. It will be commenced in five years and it will be important for you. It will be excellent gift. Like golden quadrilateral, there will be diamond corridor as well. It will be a big achievement for the common people. In the budget speech, I had said that we are going to do just planning for the perishable goods. It will be started from Singur, however, it will also be provided in new Azadpur in Delhi. Similarly, it will be in other states as well. Our catering policy is under consideration. I had said four-five things in my budget speech. One thing was regarding R&B, which has been reviewed. I have said that RRB examinations will be held in the same day and that will be held in the regional language of the respective regions. Candidates from every nook and corner of the country may appear in the examination. If the examination is held in Assam, then it will also be held in assamese language besides English and Hindi. If it is held in Gujarat, then, it will be in Gujarati. Similarly,

it will be held in Bengali in Bengal, Malayalam in Kerala and Marathi in Maharashtra. Candidates will get opportunity to write in the official language. Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravid, Utakal Banga. Examination will be held in all the languages of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the budget speech, I had said that concession will be given to students. I have fulfilled that promise. 'Ijjat' scheme has also been launched. Whatever was demanded by MPs has been fulfilled. MPs who have not given their demand should do the same so that some work may also be carried out in their respective areas. Whatever projects were announced in the budget has been executed except one-two works. The proposal to sell train tickets through post offices is being considered. Decentralisation program is being considered so that one has not to take recourse to touts for purchase of tickets. I am coordinating for this work on setting up of cold storage for perishable commodities has been started; however, we have to expedite these works. We have commissioned washing plant in Mumbai. As I have said, work in this regard has to expedite in Kerala, Bangalore and Kolkata as well.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are able in taking up hardly two projects. The budget for the projects is more than of Rs. 60 lakh. We will do two pilot projects through this fund. First, it will be in Kolkata and second will be in Delhi and if these projects are successful, then we will implement it all over the country. Super fast trains have also been introduced in our country, however, catering policy is yet to be decided for this. We have to review the RDSO policy. 90 per cent of the works that were announced in the budget has been completed by us. It has been discussed about world class stations. All of you know as to how much time it takes for the tender process. Advani ji is sitting here. He can tell you as to how much time it consumes. It takes at least 3-4 months. You people often ask as to why it was not done in six months. What can we do, I have placed orders and have issued instructions to expedite the implementation of railway projects. Sometimes I think that it has not been done in my areas as well. Budget allocation has been made for model stations, however, work will start in January. Those who are engaged in construction work know that engineering works are not done during rainy season. That work is done between November and March. As far as the work of multifunctional complexes and other stations are concerned, they are in process. It will be done soon and there is no need to worry about that.

One of my colleagues had asked about the Kumbh fair. I have made a provision of Rs. 60 crore in the budget. Makar Sankranti is on 14th January and for this special trains will be arranged for Haridwar. Rs. 60 crore has been allocated for enhancing passenger amenities in Haridwar. One more thing Gangasagar fair is also going to be organized. Special trains has been arranged for this as well that will ply from Delhi via Varansi and Lucknow to Gangasagar. The train will go up to Kagdeep Namkhana near Gangasagar. I know that many people from Bihar and UP visit there. They have to face much difficulties. They go to Dharamtallah and wait there for another means and then after three-hour journey they reach Gangasagar. They face difficulties in getting food and drinking water and as such undergo a lot of hardships. However, our welfare organization do commendable work. That is why, we have arranged direct train for the said destination. There is no problem in providing trains for Kumbh fair or Gangasagar fair or during Christmas holidays when students go to their homes to celebrate holiday with their family. Presently, many students study in Bangalore who want to visit Mumbai and Kolkata or those who study in Delhi and want to visit Guwahati.

Keeping this in view many special trains are proposed to be run so that rush should be cleared. This time approximately 25,000 trains were introduced in six-seven months including special trains, extra trains and this year also more than 35000 trains would be introduced to clear extra rush. Special trains would be introduced during festivals like Ganpati Puja, Gangasagar Mela, Kumbh Mela, Urs, Magh mela etc. This is people's right. It is not that we are obliging anybody. We are giving to the people what belongs to them.

Lalji Tandon pointed out right now that revenue earning has shrunk. Yes, it has shrunk a bit why won't it? Sixth Pay Commission is a big burden. Unfortunately, when I was with hon. Vajpayji in the N.D.A. the recommendation of the Fifth Pay Commission had been implemented. How much it was Advaniji. Rs. 6,000 crore and now it is Rs. 28,000 crore. Pension and arrears will now cross Rs. 23,000 crore in a year. And what do we ask people to ponder over. Why do we lose Rs. 500 crore on blocking trains? People block trains. The trains were blocked for three days on Telangana issue. Then creation of Talangana was accepted, so trains were blocked for three more days! I appreciate the sentiments of the local people.

I have no objection. The Marxists are against us, but why block the trains, fight with me politically.

One can imagine the state of affairs prevailing in Bihar that a train engine was destroyed when a local police officer was transferred. This way we lost Rs.500 crore in three six-seven months. This is the most unfortunate part. Railway has social obligation. What can it earn from passenger earning? Is it like aeroplane? Poor people travel in the Railways. It belong to the common man.

[English]

The railways is of the people, for the people and by the people. You cannot compare railways with other business. When there is flood, it is the railway which carries the food free of cost.

[Translation]

Whenever there is a disaster like flood or an earth quake, the Railways carry all the food free of cost. However, if it is topped in a movement what will happen? What a poor man would do? Railways is already a poor Organisation. How will it make up these losses? Stopped for three hours everyday. Right now, I was telling one of my Assamese friends that the train between Badarpur-Lumding has been stopped for three hours.

[English]

Everyday it is going on. So, I would appeal to all the hon'ble Members that if you want that rail should go to your house, then please take care that trains are not stopped. Tell them to go ahead because this is people's money...*(Interruptons)*.

[Translation]

Sir, we are discussing austerity.

[English]

We have decided this time that even from the austerity point of view, at least we will try to save this year Rs. 1,500 crore. So, the message should go to other Departments also so that they will take care of that aspect. I appreciate the concern of our hon'ble Finance Minister. This is our railway family. They have taken a decision. We think we will overcome the situation. Right now we have the burden of pay commission. It is more than Rs.28,000 crore for pay and pensions. The annual impact of this enhanced payment is approximately Rs.30,000 crore. But as far as loading is concerned, it is more. From April to November, 2009 loading achieved is

574.40 million tonnes which is higher by 12.35 million tonne than target of 562.05 million tonne. There is a growth of 10.08 per cent in freight earnings over the corresponding period of last year. As far as passenger earnings are concerned, from April to November, 2009, passenger earnings have registered a growth of 6.03 per cent. The other coaching and sundry earnings have shown a growth of 13.76 per cent and 19.52 per cent respectively over the same period.

I would like to mention here that as far as freight earnings are concerned, the higher freight earnings were achieved; for the month of September-it was 20.29 per cent, for the month of October-it was 19.74 per cent and for the month of November, it was 18.57 per cent. It is against the budgeted target of 9.5 per cent. The loading target of 882 metric tonne for the whole year will be surpassed.

[Translation]

Problem is that our liabilities have increased because Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations were implemented. Besides, price rise has also added to the burden, however, we have increased neither fares nor freight charges, the increase in fares will further increase price rise. So, we have not increased the fares. We will suffer a loss on this account. We will make up this loss through commercial use of railway land and austerity measures. We shall not burden the masses.

[English]

So, I would just request all the hon'ble Members to pass the Supplementary for Grant Demand (Railways) for 2009-10. I would request all the hon'ble Members to take care of the Railways and the Railway family will take care of all of you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16".

The motion was adopted.

18.38 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 4 BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.12.09

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up "Zero Hour". Shri Purnmasi Ram. Is he there?

[Translation]

SHRI PURANMASI RAM (Gopalganj) Mr. Chairman Sir, Bihar is facing acute shortage of power supply. This shortage is creating many obstacles in the over all development of Bihar. Power generation has become negligible in Bihar after the division of the State. The state has to depend on the Central Sector for fulfilling its basic needs. Only 1550 megawatt power will be supplied through the Central Sector whereas its actual availability is only 900 to 1000 megawatt. In such a condition, the state is naturally facing an acute power shortage. In such a situation, it is imperative that additional power is supplied from the Central sector. The state is facing another serious and critical problem concerning power. The implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyut Yojana is negligible in Bihar despite so many years of implementation of the scheme.

The condition of my electoral constituency Gopalganj is extremely hopeless.

Mr. Chairman, through you, Sir, I would like to demand the hon'ble Minister of Power to ensure

additional supply of power from the Central sector with a view to ease the crisis of power supply in Bihar besides taking concrete and appropriate action for the immediate implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyut Yojana.

18.44 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to tell the Government that vehicles run at a speed of 100-125 km an hour. On the four laded NH-2 which leads to accidents every other day. Over bridges were constructed in major cities from Delhi to Kolkata. There are three municipalities namely Jaswant Nagar, Ekdit and Auriyah in my constituency Etawah. Some 2 or 3 days ago, a major accident took place here in which 20 people were killed.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to request the Government overbridge get constructed in these Nagar Panchayats so as to minimize accidents. There is heavy traffic jam for hours together where tax is collected in my Lok Sabha constituency Etawah. It causes great harassment in movement. This route should be six laned to facilitate commuters. Toll tax is a great harassment to the poor. The residents of nearby areas using that route two-three times a day have to pay each time they cross that route. By enacting a special law, they should be given tax exemption. This is my only request.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Madam Chairperson, I would like to raise the issue of establishment Trauma Care Centres across the country and particularly in 70 locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 125 crore from the Central Government for setting up these facilities vide letter dated 23.10.2008. If these facilities are established, it will help in rendering emergency medical attention and treatment particularly in cases of accidents on the highways which will help save valuable lives. So, through you, I would request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to release this amount immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon'ble Chairman, Madam, through you, I would like to invite the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism towards the Sita Samahit Sthal, the place where Sita disappeared into the Earth in Uttar Pradesh. This place falls in Sitamarhi situated in district Bhadohi. This place is very important from the point of view of Puranas, religion and culture. This place lies between Kashi and Prayag. It is adjoining to the Vindhyachal which is known as a Siddhapeeth of the country. If these places Kashi, Prayag Sitamarhi and Vindhyachal are developed as a tourist belt. Tourism can be improved in the region. Thousands of foreign tourists visit the place every year. Thousands of pilgrims from every nook and corner of the country visit the place daily. Sita Samahit Sthal is a heritage of the country. Valmiki Ashram was also existing there. The birth place of Luv and Kusha is also there and Sitaji also disappeared into the Earth at the same place. Such is the history as well.

Madam Chairman, in Ramcharitmanas, Goswami Tulsi Dasji writes "Digpur barigpur bich vilsat bhoom". This place is important from the historical, religious and legendary point of view. Since the separation of the Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh has been taken place, these tourist centers have somewhat suffered. Through you, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister that Sita Smahit Sthal should be declared as a tourist place and a corridor should be developed connecting Kashi, Prayag, Vindhyachal and Sitamarhi so that Indian and foreign tourists visiting can find the place worth-visiting and country can earn foreign exchange and the region can be developed.

Madam, this is a historical, religious and legendary place in Bhadohi district. The entire region will witness development. Through you, I would like to demand the Minister of Tourism, Government of India to declare this place as a tourist place.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon'ble Chairman, through you, Madam, I would like to draw the kind attention of the House towards the issue that Government of India has constituted a Unique Identification Authority of India to issue a multi purpose identity card to their citizens. By the way of fixing the purpose of this unique identification card it is believed that it will help the economically and socially under-privileged people of the society to avail the benefits of various Government schemes or social welfare. It means this identification

card will serve the purpose of complete catalyst for various Government schemes of social welfare In relation to providing social and economic justice.

Madam, approximately an expenditure of 1.50 lakh crore rupees will be incurred in implementing this scheme and this is a very important scheme. I welcome it. Keeping in view the huge expenditure involved and as this scheme is a people-oriented scheme. Some points are there in the scheme which are not clear and even the Chairman of the Authority is not able to provide full information in this regard. I would like to put forth these issue which are not clear in the House, though you, whether this unique identification card will be provide to the legal citizens of India only or crores of intruders who are living in India? Information in this regard may please be provided.

I would also like that Government to provide information to the House regarding objections raised as the Chairman of the Authority is not providing any information in this regard. The clarification on the point or citizenship raised and the declared objectives of setting up the Authority is contradictory. Whether the social and economical schemes of the Government are for legal Indian citizens only? If this card(*Interruptions*). I will take two more minutes only. When 1.50 lakh crore rupees expenditure is involved and crores of people will get benefited(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is a lecture on this subject today.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to demand the Government to provide a list in the National Register of citizens before issuing this unique identification card and so that more than 3 crores Bangladeshis living in India may not be able to get the benefit of it.

There are 6 such coastal areas in the sensitive state like Orissa where this scheme is being implemented. A large number of intruders are living there. I would request that proper investigation should be conducted before issuing these card so that it may not be misused.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House understands your feelings.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I conclude.

DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Madam Chairman, every party in its manifesto declares to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs and to conduct a

special recruitment drive. Recently, NCT Delhi on the pretext of the decision of the Double Bench of Supreme Court has discontinued the 7.5 per cent reservation of STs in the admission in its various educational institutions, whereas earlier the three Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in its decision stated that the benefit of reservation in Delhi may be given to the migrants tribals. Of late, the DOPT, Govt. of India has issued a circular to dereserve the 39728 posts of SCs and STs, and 28671 posts of OBCs in the larger public interest. What is learger public interest in it, it is not understandable. While as per the law, it cannot be done and it is not permitted as well. The DOPT has written a letter to all the departments to send the required information within a month time so that the process of degeneration of vacancies can be completed. If due to some reason, the requisite information is not given to the department it will be presumed that the posts have already been deserved. Such a practice of dereserving the posts i.e. 39728 posts of SCs and STs and 28671 posts of OBCs, in an attack on the rights of these categories. These posts should not be dereserve and process to fill up these post by the way of conducting special recruitment duties. This unconstitutional practice should be stopped. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it.

[*English*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I associate myself with this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to request the Government to provide land acquisition rights to the tribal communities living in forest areas in the various parts of the country for several generations with basic facilities of electricity and water enabling them to raise loans from Banks and be benefited from schemes like Indira Awas Yojna. I would to submit about my constituency that a gazette notification was issued Nainital Tarai Bhabar area by the Uttar Pradesh Government way back in 1969. Accordingly, the areas of land belonging to Tharu and Boksa tri inhabiting in their forest land for years in Ramnagar Legislative Assembly constituency were allocated land in category three and four. Their area land were not covered under category 'A' and land ownership rights were given to them. Consequently, bank loans are also not provided to them against their land and they are being deprived of being beneficiary of schemes like Indira Awas Yojna as they don't have ownership rights.

In Maldhan chand area Shirnathnur new and old habitations. Paltrani and Kumagdar and Sunderkhal, Nainidanda forest villages electric poles are not being installed and drinking water facilities are not being provided and the schools are not being constructed for children living there-as the tribals residing there have not been conferred land ownership rights. The developmental works of our Government don't benefit them.

I would like to request that the Tharu and Boxa tribals living in Uttarakhand whose land has been kept in category three and four may be given and ownership rights prescribed for category (A) and all hamlets of their habitation be declared revenue village in order that they may be able to avail themselves of the basic facilities as well as the benefits of the schemes run by the Government. To this end, there is a need to enact a suitable Central Legislation on the patterns of the other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest rights) Act, 2006 to provide them with land ownership rights on their forest land.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Madam Chairman, rules have been made by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development to set up schools upto High School for Secondary education under National Secondary education campaign throughout the country which is not being implemented in Uttar Pradesh. There are as many as twenty thousand secondary schools in the state, out of which four thousand schools are aided and one thousand schools are secondary, Government or of traditional pattern. Remaining nearly 15 thousand recognized secondary schools are being conducted without any financial aid from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. These 15 thousand secondary schools should be included in National Literacy Mission and after providing them with aid they should be covered in the guidelines by the directions issued to the Government. It will really be a very good step forward.

If the Government of India really wants to impart free education to the students, it should better include 15 thousand unaided schools of Uttar Pradesh. Parishadiya Vidyalayas are being included in this scheme by upgrading them in the name of secondary schools-while unaided recognized secondary schools are not being covered in this scheme.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, Chairman I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Civil Aviation towards this specific issue which is related to my Parliamentary constituency Satna. A decision was taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to start domestic flights from many towns on

continuous basis, however, those airports which don't fall within the ambit of Airports Authority of India and are controlled by the State Governments. I would like to know from the Government the time by which these domestic flights are proposed to be started.

Whether the Central Government has drawn up a plan to start domestic flights after signing MoUs with state Governments. My Lok Sabha constituency- Satna which is a big industrial centre where many large cement industries have been set up and the only place of communication for the adjoining districts of Rewa, Sidhi, Anuppur, Shaldol, Umariya, Katni, Panna, Chitrakut is Satna. People have continually been raising the demand to start air services from Satna.

The State Government is ready to Sign an MOU with the Central Government to start air services from Satna and to make arrangements for the maintenance of Airports.

Therefore, I would like the Central Government to immediately start air services from Satna by entering into an agreement with the State Government.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to a very important issue. We are aware that commonwealth Games are going to be organized in Delhi from 3rd Day of October to 14th Day of October, 2010. As many as 19 sports views have been made here and an expenditure of approximately 10 thousand crore rupees is likely to be incurred thereon. 17 types of games will be played in 17 stadia. All this work is being performed by DDA, CPWD, MCD, NDMC, Ministry of Tourism, Urban Development and Delhi Police. Alongwith an amount of Rs. 678 crore has been earmarked for imparting training to good players which will include nearly 8 thousand players. But I am afraid this is an issue of pride and reputation of the country.

19.00 hrs.

India can use this opportunity to exhibit its strength as an economic world power across the world. But the report received so far is very worrisome. Our work, be it construction of stadia or otherwise is being delayed. There is shortage of accommodation. We would have rather added our Medal Tally to make it impressive. But it appears to me that this preparation has been continuing since 1982. There is a clash of ego between Suresh Kalmadi and Mike Fencil due to which this problem is being countenanced.

Madam Chairman, I would like to submit to the Government of India that the way China had taken Olympics as a challenge and proved itself a world-power.

The same sort of opportunity has been made available to us. In China as many as 15 thousand players, one lakh audience and great leaders of 80 countries including US President Bush, Putin from Russia and Jintao from China visited here. The population of China is about 30 crore whereas our population is 115 crore. However the spirit in which China took this games. I would urge upon the Government of India to take it in the same spirit. ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please present your views in short. Please don't prolong your speech.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: My submission is that the Government of India should take it as national pride and expedite the pending work lest the nation should be subjected to mockery.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Madam Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the matter concerning the welfare of the unorganized workers in the cinema industry. Basically I come from the entertainment industry, and I have closely seen the plight of the people employed in the cinema industry under different categories such as 'A' grade, 'B' grade, and 'C' grade. The cinema workers play a very vital role. But I really do not know which class they belong to, and under which category we can put them. I would like to say that maybe they come under an ignored category. They come under the unorganized labour. Lakhs of people are working in this industry. They are not getting any facilities under the industry status.

Today, I would like to explain their plight. Basically, the workers such as light boys, Assistant Cameramen, Assistant Makeup men, small technicians are totally dependent on their daily wages. Their situation is so pathetic, and their work is not regular or guaranteed. If they work, then they get daily wages for that day.

The Government has declared that cinema has the industry status. These workers are in a very poor condition. They do not get any Provident Fund or any pension. The people who are employed in the Bollywood and the regional industries such as Telugu industry, Kannada industry, Malayalam industry, Marathi industry, Assamese industry, Bhojpuri industry are suffering very badly. Nobody is bothering as to how they are living and what they are doing.

If the Government has given the industry status, then these people have to be put under this category

so that they get pension and provident fund. I urge upon the Government to bring either an amendment to the existing Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 keeping in view of the plight of their daily wages or bring a new legislation especially for the welfare of these unorganized workers so that their lives will be secure and protected.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Environment through you towards the concern expressed by this House on the issue of drinking water. These are illegal butcher-houses in areas around Meerut and Hapur which are allowing their waste, blood etc to mix with ground water by way off bore-holes. ETB plant is not **ocistant** there. Likewise there are some factories which do not utilize ETB plant. When someone comes for checking they just show the plant as eyewash. As a result, the underground water which is the ultimate source of drinking water, is getting polluted. This is a cause for concern that the process of water getting polluted is irreversible. I also drew the attention of House towards it last time. I want to submit that Government should take action in this regard so that water is protected from getting polluted and the problem of drinking water does not arise.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Madam, I want to draw the attention of Government towards the backwardness of Vidarbha situated in Maharashtra. The development of Vidarbha area during past several decades has been dismal. There has been much development in many areas of our country after Independence. The development of Maharashtra is such that some areas have been developed but Vidarbha region is lagging behind. If I say that injustice is being meted out to Vidarbha then it would not be wrong. Farmers of Vidarbha area are continuously committing suicide and the cases of suicide are increasing. Labourers, Tribals, farmers in Vidarbha are not getting work. A very large numbers of youths are facing unemployment problem. If you compare the Western region of Maharashtra with the Vidarbha region then you would know that Vidarbha is very backward in comparison with other areas of Maharashtra. Late Rajiv Gandhiji had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma which supported the formation of a separate state of Vidarbha. Small states of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand were formed in our country and now the formation of Telengana is underway. Administrative, political and social control is more efficient in the small states, which helps in solving the problems of people. I demand the formation of separate state of Vidarbha like Telangana.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your subject is suicide of farmers.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam, all the parties except one are supporting the formation of a separate state. All the members of BJP want the formation of Vidarbha. The capital is there, Nagpur city is the only city which is not a capital in spite of being the capital.*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You took the topic of suicide by farmers. Then, why are they talking about the formation of a separate Vidarbha state.?

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: I had written that only, I have read it. There is backwardness in that area, therefore, a separate state may be formed.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Through you, I want to draw the attention of Central Government to the fact that a big agitation for a united Maharashtra has already taken place in which 105 persons were martyred ...*(Interruptions)*. Maharashtra was formed after a big agitation for a united Maharashtra. Our party Shiv Sena is working to keep the land of Chhtrapati Shivaji united. What will happen after the formation of Vidarbha? Just now Datta Meghe Saheb has talked about the suicides taking place there. Our party was also in the Government, there was a considerable development of Vidarbha region during that period, development of Vidarbha did not take place during the term of their Party*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Do not raise such dispute here

Datta Megheji, you have already spoken, now let them speak.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam, 105 persons have sacrificed their lives for united Maharashtra. Our party Shiv Sena had launched a big agitation in February 1969 in which our 69 worker were killed in police firing ...*(Interruptions)*. I want to say that the state which was constituted on the basis of Marathi Language, also included the Vidarbha.

Therefore, I want to say that our 69 workers of Shiv Sena were killed and Marathi speaking areas of Karnataka Bedgam, Karwan, Bhalki, Nepani should also be included in Maharashtra. Our demand is that Maharashtra should not be divided, it should remain united. On the country Bedgam, Karwan, Bhalki, Nepani etc. areas should be included in Maharashtra to form a united Maharashtra.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Alright, you have spoken your point and the house is aware of your views. Now, you may sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I also want to say that the example of Goa is there to state what happens after the formation of smaller states. Governments keep on changing there and the situation of law and order is bad. Therefore, there should be a united Maharashtra

and this is our demand. I am warning the Government through you that if they do not accept it then we will also come on roads and will be forced to agitate in favour of united Maharashtra.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam Chairman, the situation of power is very bad in our constituency Latur and the entire Maharashtra due to load shedding. Everyday there is load shedding for at least eight hours due to which there is much problem to factories, farmers and businessmen. There is much difficulty in the studies of students. Situation has worsened. There is chaos in entire Maharashtra and in our region of Latur due to which there is much resentment in the public. There is a load shedding of almost 12 to 13 hours in other districts of Maharashtra. Due to this, there are many difficulties for the entire state. Shortage of power should be removed permanently in Maharashtra including Latur.

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli-Dholpur): Madam Chairman, through you I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Railways towards the very serious problem of Railway in our parliamentary constituency that is the Department of Railway is partial to Rajasthan. There is Dholpur to Sarmathura narrow gauge in my parliamentary constituency. Gauge conversion has to be done on it and Gangapur has to be connected with Sarmathura with new line. This area is a very backward Dang area, in which poor people of forests, behar of Chambal falls. State Government is also giving special attention for development of this Dang area. It is that area in which there are mines of stones and all the large buildings of our Parliament and Delhi are made of this stone. I have been elected from that area. J.K. cement plant is also proposed in my area. Railway is set to earn a huge profit.

Madam, the survey work of this Railway line has been completed. There is an estimate of Rs. 622 crore for this entire work. Minister of Railways and officers say that there is a problem due to shortage of money as this amount is very big. Through you, I want to tell the Minister of Railways that the estimate of Rs. 622 crore shall be sanctioned in Railway Budget of next year 2010-2011.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 16th December 2009 at 11 a.m.

19.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 16, 2009/ Agrahayana 25, 1931 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Edition) and printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
