

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 24, 2009/Agrahayana 3,1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) : Madam, we want to make a request that we have been demanding to lay the reports of Libraham Commission on the table of the House since yesterday morning. Yesterday, it was published in one newspaper only but today the newspaper has published another report on it. It is being shown on television channels continuously since yesterday. Journalists are saying that they have the copy of the report...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let the question hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : How did they get a copy of the report?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You can't do it every day. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Television channels are aware of it but the House is unaware of the same...(Interruptions). It is the House alone where the report is not available. Each and every journalist has got it and it is being presented in all forms...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, Government of Maharashtra wants to distort the history of Maharashtra...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Each newspaper is carrying this news today...(Interruptions) all are going their comments...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Madam, Government of Maharashtra wants to distort the history of Maharashtra...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You can't display paper in this way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Madam Government of Maharashtra want to distort the history of Maharashtra...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please put the paper down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down. Hon. Minister, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Only hon. Ministers speech will go on record. Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : We will listen to you later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Madam, the imposed restriction should be withdrawn...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Mr. Anant Geete, please keep quiet and let the question hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Madam Speaker, if you allow, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will lay the report on the table of the House immediately after question hour at 12 O' clock.

MADAM SPEAKER : Alright.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Geete, please wait for a minute as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is replying...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Mr. Basudeb, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER : Sushmaji, hon. Minister has said that he would lay the report on the table of the House at 12.00 noon.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Madam, as I said, with your permission, we would like to lay only the English version of the Report, because the Hindi version is not yet ready, on the Table of the House at 1200 Noon today, immediately after the Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : You had time, you should have got the Hindi version ready...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please say no more in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sushmaji, you are familiar with the formalities as to when it was required. If any time frame had been fixed, then it would be a different matter, then it could have been done. But where Hindi version would have been prepared then the report was to be laid. You understand all this. When the chair would instruct, it would be done. Yesterday, it was demanded, but it cannot be done immediately. Today, this report will be laid on the table...(Interruptions).

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : Madam, I had given the notice to adjourn Question Hour on the issue relating Jharkhand...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You have given the notice for postponement of question hour, which is not according to Rule 388, so I do not permit for it. I can allow it only during Zero Hour because it is under examination. The investigation may not get prejudiced; keeping it in view, the honourable members may express their views in brief. Now please sit down and let Question Hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Question 61, Shri Kabindra Purkayastha.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You place it on the table of the House. He has given the reply, Let it be laid on the table of the House and ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You please keep silence and let Question Hour continue. You have not given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You have not given any notice. You please sit down and do not show papers like this. You know the decorum of the House. You know the best. Please do not do like this. Please do not lower the dignity of the house. Please sit down. Let Question Hour continue and sit down. Please ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi) : Madam, I have also given the notice...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Why are you standing? You please sit down. I will take your notice afterwards. You please ask supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : Madam Speaker, a threat is looming large over Indian borders. China claims that the border line from Himachal Pradesh to Arunachal Pradesh comes under its territory. This issue is of vital importance...(Interruptions) Today the borders of our country are not secure...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Why do you always undermine the Question Hour. You make Question Hour meaningless.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : China plans to occupy our land. The borders of our country are not safe. This is a grave question.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your supplementary question.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Please allow us to speak on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER : I would let you, but, please sit down now.

[English]

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER : Question No. 61 – Shri Kabindra Purkayastha.

Road Connectivity in North Eastern Region

*61. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any plan/scheme for improving the road connectivity in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details of the ongoing and the new projects proposed to be taken up under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a bridge connecting the Dudpati area with Silchar in Assam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which survey relating to the said project is likely to be completed and construction work is commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Under National Highway Development Project-II, 4-laning of 678 km. length National Highway from Srirampur to Silchar in Assam has been taken up as part of the East West corridor at an investment of about Rs. 6000 crore. This 4-lane highway would connect the North Eastern region with rest of the country through a high speed high capacity route.

Improvement to 4-lane of 706 km length of stretches of National Highways is proposed under National Highway Development Project-III on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, to complete 4-lane connectivity to all state capital towns of North East, except Gangtok.

Ministry has formulated a Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East for improvement of 9940 km long road stretches of National Highways and State Roads to complete 2-lane connectivity to all District

Headquarters of North East. This will also improve the road connectivity of backward, remote and border areas of the region. This will lead to improvement of the identified stretches of the National Highways to 2-lane and 4-lane standards.

Details of road stretches proposed under East West Corridor, National Highway Development Project-III and Special Accelerated Road Development Programme are laid on the table of the house as Annexure-I, II and III.

The Ministry has also sanctioned under annual plans estimates for improvement of several stretches of National Highway under its regular scheme called NH (O) to upgrade such stretches and keep them traffic worthy.

The Ministry has also approved a number of estimates for improvement and construction of stretches of State Roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) and the schemes of Interstate Connectivity (ISC) and Economic Importance (E&I).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The bridge connecting Dudpati area with Silchar in Assam does not fall on any National Highway, nor has Ministry approved any estimate for construction of this bridge under CRF and the schemes of ISC and E&I.

Annexure-I**Status of East West corridor project**

Total length	=	678 km
Four lane completed	=	18 km
Projects Awarded and in progress	=	629 km
To be awarded after obtaining clearance from Wild Life Board	=	31 km

Projects in NC hills district

There are 6 contract packages in NC Hills district covering a length of 130 km. Work on 5 contract packages has been stopped by the Contractors in April, 2008 due

to non-handing over of encumbrance free land and law persuade these contractors and complete the East-West and order situation. However, efforts are being made to corridor at an early date.

Annexure-II

List of the roads under NHDP-III in NER

Sl. No.	NH No	States involved	Stretch/Corridor	Length (km)
1.	36 and 39	Assam/Nagaland	Doboka – Dimapur	124
2.	39	Nagaland/Manipur	Kohima - Imphal	140
3.	44 and 53	Meghalaya/Assam/ Tripura	Shillong – Churaibari (excluding Shillong bypass	252
4.	54	Assam/Mizoram	Silchar (on E-W Corridor)-Aizawl	190
Total				706

Annexure-III

Details of Roads under SARDP-NE

Sl. No.	State	Scope of work	Category of road	Length (Km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	Improvement of existing 2-lane NH-37 from Nagaon-Dibrugarh to 4-lane (BOT (Annuity)).	NH 37	301
2	Meghalaya	Construction of new Shillong By-pass connecting NH-40 and NH-44 (2-lane) (BOT (Annuity)).	NH 44	50
3	Meghalaya	Four laning of existing 2-lane road stretch from Jorabat to Barapani on NH-40 (BOT (Annuity)).	NH 40	62
4	Nagaland	Four laning of Dimapur to Kohima Road including Dimapur/Kohima Bypass on NH-39 (BOT (Annuity)).	NH 39	81
5	Assam	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-36, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 152, 153 and 154 to double lane with paved shoulders, including Silchar bypass	NHs	576
6	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam	2-laning of NH-44, 53, 54 and 154, including Jowai bypass in Meghalaya	NHs	180

1	2	3	4	5
7	Meghalaya	Improvement of existing 2 lane Barapani – Shillong section of NH-40 and flyovers in Shillong city	NH 40	54
8	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Re-alignment and improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulders of NH-37 from Dibrugarh to Rupai and improvement of Stilwell road and NH-38 to 2-lane with paved shoulders	NH 37 and 38	161
9	Tripura	Four laning of NH-44 from Churaibari to Sabroom.	NH 44	330
10.	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	4-lane connectivity to Itanagar	NH 37A, 52 and 52A	150
11.	Assam	2-lane Dibrugarh bypass on NH-37 (on EPC basis)	NH 37	14
12.	Sikkim/West Bengal	Alternative Highway to Gangtok	State road	242
13.	Manipur/Nagaland	Two laning of State road from Maram to Paren to provide connectivity of Manipur State with Nagaland State	State road	116
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement of road from Lumla to Tashigong via Dudunghar (Indo- Bhutan road)	State road	36
15.	Sikkim	Double laning of existing single lane Border Road from Gangtok to Nathula	State road	87
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2-laning of Taliha- Tato and Migging-Bile inter basin roads	State road	176
17.	Mizoram	Construction of a new 2-lane highway from Lawngtalai to Myanmar border in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project	State road	100
18.	Sikkim/West Bengal	Improvement of NH-31A from Sevoke to Ranipul to 2-lane standards	NH 31A	80
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nechipu – Seppa road NH 229	NH 229	99
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa – Khodaso NH 229	NH 229	110
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khodaso – Kheel – Hoj NH 229, via Sagalee	NH 229	102
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hoj – Potin NH 229	NH 229	20
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Potin – Yazali – Ziro NH 229	NH 229	71
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro – Daporijo NH 229	NH 229	160

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo – Bame NH 229	NH 229	108
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame – Aalo NH 229	NH 229	42
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo – Pangin NH 229	NH 229	26
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pangin – Pasighat NH 229	NH 229	84
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat – Mahadevpur NH 52	NH 52	170
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mahadevpur – Bordumsa – Namchik – Jairampur – Mammao NH 52B	NH 52B	97
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mammao – Changlang	NH 52B	42
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang – Khonsa NH 52B	NH 52B	67
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa – Tissa NH 52B	NH 52B	48
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tissa – Longding – Kanubari NH 52B	NH 52B	80
35.	Assam	Kanubari – Bimlapur NH 52B	NH 52B	16
36.	Assam	Bimlapur to NH 37 link in Assam NH 52B	NH 52B	70
37.	Arunachal Pradesh	Missing bridge and its approach between Dhola and Sadia ghats on NH 37	NH 37	28
38.	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	2-laning with paved shoulders from Islampur Tinali to Roing, via Sadia and Santipur	NH 37	32
39.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kolozang – Joram road	State road	158
40.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong – Mariyung – Pasighat road	State road	140
41.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini – Meka road	State road	235
42.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hawai – Hawa Camp road	State road	165
43.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hoj – Yupia – Pappu road	State road	35
44.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame – Iekabali – Akajan road	State road	114
45.	Manipur	2 laning of Ukhrul to Yaingangpokpi section of NH 150	NH 150	92
46.	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin – Shillong section of NH 44E	NH 44E	83
47.	Meghalaya	2 laning from Assam/Meghalaya border to Dalu via Baghmara	NH 62	161

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Mizoram	2 laning of NH 54 from Aizawl to Tuipang section	NH 54	380
49.	Mizoram	2 laning/realignment of NH 44A from Km 11.500 to 130	NH 44A	119
50.	Mizoram	2 laning of NH 54A from Lunglei – Theriat section	NH 54A	9
51.	Mizoram	2 laning of NH 54B from Zero point to Saiha section	NH 54B	27
52.	Nagaland	2 laning of Assam/Nagaland border to Kohima section	NH 61	200
53.	Nagaland	2 laning from Kohima to Nagaland/Manipur border	NH 150	132
54.	Nagaland	2 laning of Mokokchung to Jessami section	NH 155	340
55.	Tripura	2 laning/realignment of NH 44A from Manu to Tripura/ Mizoram Border.	NH 44A	130
56.	Assam	2 laning of Golaghat – Rangajan road	State road	7
57.	Assam	2 laning of Lumding – Diphu – Manja road	State road	56
58.	Assam	2 laning of Haflong – Jatinga road	State road	8
59.	Assam	2 laning of Dhubri – Gauripur road	State road	8.5
60.	Assam	2 laning of Baska – Bamara road	State road	25
61.	Assam	2 laning of Morigaon – Jagi road	State road	23
62.	Assam	2 laning of Barpeta – Howly road	State road	12
63.	Assam	2 laning of Goalpara – Solmari road	State road	6.5
64.	Assam	2 laning of Kokrajhar – Karigaon road	State road	18
65.	Assam	2 laning of Udalguri – Rowta road	State road	13
66.	Assam	2 laning of Alternative route between Barak Valley (Silchar) – Guwahati road via Harangajao – Turuk	State road	285
67.	Manipur	2 laning of Tamenglong- Khonsang road	State road	40
68.	Manipur	2 laning of Pallel Chandel road	State road	18
69.	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin- Rongjeng-Tura road	State road	201
70.	Meghalaya	2 laning of William nagar to Nengkhra road and other road (2 side connectivity with respective length of 14 and 8 km)	State road	22

1	2	3	4	5
71.	Meghalaya	2 laning/Repair/Upgradation of road between Domiasiat and Nongstoin	State road	54
72.	Meghalaya	Construction of alternate 2 lane road from Boko (bypassing Guwahati) to Nongstoin	State road	125
73.	Mizoram	2 laning of Lunglei – Demagiri road	State road	92
74.	Mizoram	2 laning of Champai – Thau road	State road	30
75.	Nagaland	2 laning from Pfutsero – Zhamai road	State road	18
76.	Nagaland	2 laning from Athibung – Khelma	State road	55
77.	Nagaland	2 laning of Phek – Pfutzero road	State road	79
78.	Nagaland	2 laning of Longleng – Changtongya road	State road	35
79.	Nagaland	2 laning of Tamlu – Merangkong road	State road	50
80.	Nagaland	2 laning of Peren – Kohima road	State road	96
81.	Sikkim	2 laning of Tarku – Namchi road	State road	32
82.	Sikkim	2 laning of Gyalshing – Singtam road	State road	80
83.	Tripura	2 laning of Kailasahar – Kumarghat road	State road	26
84.	Tripura	Improvement of road from Kukital to Sabroom	State road	310
85.	Mizoram	2 laning of Champai – Seling road	State road	150
86.	Nagaland	2 laning of Zunheboto – Chakabama road	State road	128
87.	Nagaland	2 laning of Mon – Tamlu road	State road	50
88.	Sikkim	2 laning of Gangtok – Mangam road	State road	68
89.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Vijaynagar – Miao road	State road	157
90.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Miao – Namchik road	State road	17
91.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Changlang to Khimiyang road	State road	35
92.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Khimiyang – Sangkuhavi road	State road	33
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1	2	3	4	5
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98.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Panchao – Nagaland Border road	State road	25
99.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Yingkiong to Bishing (Porgo via Gette-Pugging-Likor-Paling-Jido) road	State road	160
100.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Zido-Singha road	State road	94
101.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Pango-Jorging road	State road	90
102.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2 laning from Sarkam point-Singa via Eko-Domping road	State road	125
Total				9940

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Madam, the hon. Minister has given a detailed explanation or report regarding the North-Eastern States. He has given his own planning. I want to know from the hon. Minister, according to his own planning that he has already made what is being done in the North-Eastern Region.

Madam, you know very well that the North-Eastern Region is the most vulnerable area in the country. According to the statement of the hon. Minister there are three types of roads, that is, ongoing roads, future roads and existing roads. The hon. Minister has stated regarding ongoing roads and future roads, but he has not stated anything regarding the existing roads.

Madam, so long as the existing roads are not properly maintained, the communication cannot be well. This is the condition of roads in the North-East, particularly, in the State of Assam and most particularly in my constituency Silcher-Barak Valley. There are three national highways, National Highway Nos. 44, 53 and 54 and not a single highway is pliable.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Yes, Madam. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has received any proposals from the Assam NHAI for repairing the roads; if he has got any proposal what action he has taken or when the action will be taken.

Madam, the East-West Corridor starts from my constituency, Silcher and goes up to Saurashtra. The foundation stone for the same was laid in the year 2004. Since then virtually the work has started but on the ground no work has been done.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Madam, in my constituency, out of 30 kms., work of only two to three kilometers has been done.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Yes. I want to know when the work on the portion from Silcher to Lamding, including NC, will be completed and whether any special measures have been taken for this.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH : Madam, regarding his first question on repair of National Highway No. 44 which passes through the constituency of hon. Member, the road has been handed over by the BRO to Assam PWD in July 2009 in extremely bad condition. The Ministry has taken various steps regarding the improvement of those roads. A sum of Rs. 87 lakh has been sanctioned by the Ministry on 1.10.2009 in favour of the Assam PWD. The PWD is yet to start the work. Madam, Rs. 266 lakh have been given on the portion from Ratachera to Kalain. An estimate of Rs. 1312 lakh has been sanctioned by the Ministry to repair the road from Kilometre 197 to 222, and the PWD has called tenders on this.

Regarding the second part of his question about the East-West Corridor being made in his constituency from Silchar, six packages were going on in that area. But, because of land acquisition problems and environmental problems, plus we had extremely grave law and order situation in that area on the NC Hills, out of six packages, five have been stopped because of all the contractors who were working there, and because of the law and order situation that arose there. There was one Gammon India which had an engineer killed by the extremist elements there. There was another supervisory consultant who had three engineers kidnapped; another Valecha construction company which had three engineers kidnapped. Because of the law and order conditions in the 130 kilometres of the NC Hills, the NHAI is looking at all the proposals and we have even come up with the proposal to put Territorial Army or other security forces to make that road. As soon as that is in place, we shall be commencing work on that stretch of the road.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : This has been declared in the National Project. Will the Central Government not take the responsibility of how the work can be done?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : Madam Speaker, as was said earlier, in some areas the question is that of security, as the hon. Member himself knows. He comes from there; he knows it better than anybody else. I have requested the State Government and the Chief Minister to

provide adequate security – as we all know 'Police' is a State subject – and he has assured it. We hope that it will yield results.

The other issue which was mentioned also is the question of unencumbered land. There are utilities on the land; there are electric poles; there are water tanks. All these have to be shifted if the road is going to be built. There was very slow progress on this, but I am happy to tell the Member that in the last three-four months there has been substantial improvement. The pace of construction of these roads is going to increase.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Madam Speaker, after the UPA Government has come, they have taken up a lot of projects for the development of the roads in the North-Eastern Region. The national East-West Corridor is one of the major projects. As you know, in the North-Eastern Region the working time is only six months because we have heavy rains. I would like to know whether the Ministry will think over to reschedule their project that they are working out. It is because, you have working time of only six months. For another six months, due to heavy rains, there is no work.

East-West Corridor has taken a curve from Naogaon to Silchar because it is supposed to go up to Margherita to the Myanmar border. There is a great demand from the people of Assam that the East-West Corridor must touch the last point of the East. I would like to know whether the Ministry has promised that they will start the work from Naogaon to Margherita. When is the Ministry going to start that project up to Margherita which is actually the last point of the Indian Subcontinent?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is extensive monitoring. The Ministry has started extensive monitoring of the North-East Sector. The hon. Member has only talked of the East-West Corridor. There is the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North-East (SARDPE) both in two phases. There is the NHDP-III. The East-West Corridor is a part of NHDP-II. This is being monitored, and I would request the hon. Member and all the hon. Members from the North-East Region to assist the State Governments as much as they can, especially in their constituencies in ensuring that there is unencumbered land.

There is no lack of either determination in this. If the unencumbered land is there, progress will be there. If the hon. Member is able to also assist in this, I am sure, it will accelerate the work.

MADAM SPEAKER : You have to assist.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI : Thank you, Madam. I would like to know from the Minister as to when will we see the end of the sorry state of the National Highway 31A, which is actually a very strategic route leading right up to Nathu La. This particular road has been a problem. We have seen this as a problem for the last 10, 15 years. It is just not completed. We would like to know from the Minister as to when will this two-lane Highway be completed.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This road, National Highway No. 31A, which goes to Nathu La is a part of the Accelerated Programme Phase A moving from Singtam to Nathu La. I presume, this is the road he is talking about.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI : From Sivok to Nathu La.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am not very familiar with the geography there. Anyway, these are all a part of the various programmes – NHDP II, SARDPE Phase A and Phase B, and National Highway Development Programme III. These are all a part of our programmes to be done which we hope to take up in the next one or two years and take them to completion.

DR. RATNA DE : Thank you, Madam. It has been observed that the National Highway Nos. 234 and 235 in our State, West Bengal, are facing perennial problems in different spots and insignificant milestones. It has become very difficult to travel on those roads. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would ask the National Highway Development Authority of India to show progress for early detection and repair of those Highways?

MADAM SPEAKER : I think, you have gone beyond the main Question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, if the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific issue, I will be happy to look into it but this Question is really about Assam.

MADAM SPEAKER : Now, next Question – Q. No. 62. Shri S. Alagiri.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Madam, I had given the notice. The was an important question. You did not call us.

MADAM SPEAKER : I will call you later. I always call you.

[English]

Losses to NFDC

*62. SHRI S. ALAGIRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) has suffered huge financial losses due to non-realisation of outstanding dues from the advertisement agents appointed by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts have been made to recover the outstanding dues;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has aggregate outstanding dues of Rs. 36,75,17,102.44 against 97 advertisement agents as on 31.03.2009.

(c) and (d) NFDC has taken the following action for recovery of outstanding dues:—

(1) Legal action has been initiated against principal debtors for recovery of outstanding dues by filing cases in the High Court of Bombay.

(2) Demand notices have been sent to various debtors for repayment of dues and the same are being followed up.

- (3) In addition to the above, information is being collected from Government agencies such as Income Tax department, Registrar of Companies, etc. for obtaining details of outstanding dues towards NFDC in the books of accounts of defaulting parties and particulars of their directors to support legal action being taken for recovery of dues.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer given to parts (c) and (d).

SHRI S. ALAGIRI : Madam, the financial losses have occurred in two ways. One reason is due to non-realisation of outstanding dues from the advertisement agents appointed by the National Film Development Corporation. The other reason is this. The C&AG also referred to a revenue loss of Rs. 71.3 millions to Prasar Bharati because of over payment to the National Film Development Corporation. An error has occurred because Doordarshan has not been maintaining film-wise data of telecast of films. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the losses have occurred frequently.

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA : Madam, NFDC has generated Rs. 591.66 crore from its business of marketing advertisement slot in TV between 1993-94 and 2003-04. The activity was stopped in September 2003 because of the disagreement with Doordarshan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 36.75 crore is outstanding, which constitutes only 6.21 per cent of the total revenue generated on this account. Considering the nature of the business, this is within the business trend. However, all-out efforts are being made to recover the dues. In as many as 16 cases involving this amount, suits have been filed in the hon. High Court, Bombay.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI : Madam, since dues are pending for a very long period, I want to know from the Minister what action is taken against those people who are responsible for this loss.

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA : Madam, I have already told that 16 cases have been filed against the defaulters in the hon. High Court of Bombay and the matter is *sub judice* now.

Cap on BPL Beneficiaries

*63. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the States to put a cap on the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quantum of foodgrains presently allocated to the States are based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has also requested the States to identify afresh the BPL population; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor is operated under joint responsibility of Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on poverty estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of fair price shops, rest with the concerned State and UT Governments.

Presently foodgrains are allocated to State and UTs under TPDS for 6.52 crore BPL [including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)] families, based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000. For taking up next round of BPL census in rural and urban areas, Ministries of Rural Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are yet to issue guidelines.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Madam, if I may please be allowed to say, this is bordering on the ridiculous, I mean, the answer that has been given has no relevance to the Question asked, and I beg your indulgence. I had asked, "whether the Union Government has urged the States to put a cap on the number of BPL beneficiaries under the Targeted Public Distribution System", and the answer that I get is that the TPDS focused on the poor is operated jointly by the Central and State/UTs. Firstly, there is no mention of whether or not the Central Government has actually asked the State Governments to put a cap on this because at the ground level this is the reality. This is not my supplementary, Madam.

I would like you to intervene in this that you should ask the hon. Minister to at least answer the Question that the Member has put. I am not ceding my right for this supplementary. So, Madam, would you like to tell him that please?

MADAM SPEAKER : I cannot force the Minister to answer in any particular way. He has already answered and you can now frame your supplementary.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : But this answer, by no means, can just be construed as an answer. So, I do not know where to go from here.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please frame your supplementary.

Please wait a minute. The hon. Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : It is true that on 26th of August, 2009 one communication was sent to all the State Governments and in that letter it has been communicated to them that there are some findings by independent evaluation of TPDS in the States. Those findings were done by two organizations, namely the Programme Evaluation and Implementation of the Planning Commission and ORG-MARG, which is an independent organization. Both the organizations have given the reports that there is large scale leakage and diversion of the food grains in many States and also there are bogus ration cards.

So, we have communicated to the State Governments that it is better to examine whether the cards have been given to the proper people. In fact, we have received communication from some States. They have come to conclusion after their inspection that bogus ration cards are there. They have found one crore and fifty lakh bogus ration cards and they have been removed. So, we reminded them that they should continue this action because substantial subsidy has been provided for this section and that subsidy-benefit should not reach such a section of the society which does not deserve. So, we have sent that communication to take care of that. We have communicated that you take care about that and remove the bogus cards.

MADAM SPEAKER : You put your second supplementary.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : No, Madam, this is not my second supplementary. This is my first one.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister for throwing some light on what is happening. Therefore, my first supplementary is this. Does this Government have a policy of determining who will fall under the BPL category? Is there a categorization? I will give you an example of Bihar, and I am sure, Madam, you yourself from your personal experience would know this that because of the cap being given by the Central Government, when we carry out a survey, the State Government is forced to tell the District Administration [Translation] When we carry out a survey, the State Government is forced to tell the District Administration that BPL list should be cut off on this number. In my area, the cut of number was 13. Many a people, who are numbered after 13, and living below poverty line, it seems, they are not benefited from schemes meant for BPL. This is strange that it is the Planning Commission that decides who comes under BPL instead of Government of India and the Parliament.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Madam, my question is that.

[English]

Is there a guideline by which people under the BPL category can be assessed?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : The Planning Commission is a nodal agency. It has given certain guidelines to all Departments. According to those guidelines, which have been communicated to State Governments, State Governments should execute this policy. But, actually what happened is that in some States the number, as per the Planning Commission guidelines, is X of BPL, but they have allotted cards to X plus something.

I will give one example. Take a State like Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government has given BPL cards to the entire population. We are giving 35 kgs., to BPL card holders.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR : They are all poor people.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : I agree. If the entire population is below poverty line, it is a very serious thing because we have been ruling for so many years. I think something is wrong. We have to go into the details of it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Something is wrong with you or with them?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Something is wrong with me. I have gone in detail. We have given 35 kgs., for BPL families. Here we have got ultimately the information that some of the States, instead of 35 kgs., are giving 22 kgs., or 20 kgs. Therefore, the real policy decision which the Government has taken about the quantum, is not being implemented. We are getting this type of complaints. That is why, we are requesting State Governments to please check the BPL families, those who really fit in the BPL category, and only send their names and we will allot food grains to them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Madam Speaker, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether it is true that there is huge difference between list of BPL families identified by the state Governments and the list of BPL families recognized by Central Government? I would list to state that Government of Madhya Pradesh has identified 62 lakh families in Madhya Pradesh, while, Central Government is recognizing only 42 lakh families. I want to know from hon'ble Minister whether Government is considering any scientific method to remove this discrepancy so that BPL families could be identified in scientific manner and the families which have been left out and are not getting benefit, could also be benefitted of the scheme?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Madam Speaker, This work is carried out by planning commission. Planning Commissions send us the list of families included in BPL category and APL category in a state. When we started receiving complains in this regard, we took up this matter with planning commission. Planning Commission has directed Ministry of Rural development to formulate new guidelines to enable verification of the figures. Planning Commission has also asked Ministry of Urban Development of formulate separate guidelines for urban areas. The figures will be verified on the basis of these guidelines. We are yet to receive the initial report of Ministry of Urban Development. The report of Ministry of Rural Development has been received. We have forwarded the report to the concerned State Governments for their comments. Planning Commission will decide the matter on receiving the comments of state Governments and we will effect changes and improvement in the figures and additional quantum will be added to the list on the basis of guidelines of Planning Commission. Thereafter, whether it is Madhya Pradesh or any other State, we will accept the additional quantum and start its implementation.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Thank you, Madam. The answer given by the hon. Minister does not conform to the ground realities. The hon. Minister, being a senior leader, should be knowing the ground realities. In a country of 110 crore people, only 6.52 crore people are eligible for ration cards. Madam, this is a gross injustice. The question was that whether a cap is put on the number. The overzealous authorities are putting a cap on the number. Even the people who are below the poverty line are again being pruned according to the quantity available. Can you prune the number of cardholders? This is a very unfair practice.

I would request the hon. Minister that a whole review of the whole Targeted Public Distribution System which is now denying justice to so many crores of people may be done and the eligible people are given the benefit. I can understand the avoidance of the false cards. But here is a question that the eligible people are also being eliminated from getting the benefits of this list.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : I would like to know whether a review can be taken up at the highest level.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Madam, firstly 6.52 crore is not about the number of people; it is the number of families. One family consists of five people; so, it is more than 36 per cent of the total population. This is according to 1993-1994 figures. If we collect the latest figures of 2004-2005, it is 27.5 per cent. In fact, the number will go down. But still we are honouring the old number.

MADAM SPEAKER : Thank you. Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : Thank you Madam Speaker. It is a very vital question. At the present backdrop the food security of millions of people in our country is grossly jeopardized. The list for Targeted PDS was based on the estimates of the year 1993-1994 and the population census was based on the year 2000. It is a long back thing. Already sixteen years have elapsed. Still this list has not been revised. The ground reality is that recently the Central Government has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the reputed economist Dr. Arjun Sengupta. The Arjun Sengupta Committee has revealed the ground situation in our country and the food security of the common people.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : Madam, I am coming to the supplementary. That is a very revealing fact. I want to know whether the Government is going to frame guidelines taking into account the Arjun Sengupta Committee report or the Saxena Committee report that has been presented to the Government to revise the existing BPL list and, Madam, this is a related question. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You ask one question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You asked a very important question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : Instead of the Targeted PDS scheme whether the Government is going to universalize the PDS system or not. This is my question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Madam, the Government is not going to accept the suggestion of universalisation of PDS because this was a conscious decision which was taken ten years back by this Government. We would like to concentrate on the separate sections which really

deserve this. We would like to provide subsidised food to really poorer sections of the society. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please let the hon. Minister reply. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Secondly, it is true that we are calculating on the basis of 1993-1994 population today. According to 1993-1994 population, the BPL percentage is 36 per cent and if I take the year 2004-2005, the second survey, that comes to 27.5 per cent. So, the number will further go down. But still we accept the old figure and we are providing subsidised food to this 36 per cent people. That is why it is not injustice. In fact, we are providing to more than those who actually deserve.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Excuse me, Madam, there is no supply under PDS in my constituency... (Interruptions)

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

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : I have given you in writing... (Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : I want to know from the Minister that... (Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Let him ask the question. Please keep quite.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of former Food Commissioner Shri Naresh Chandra Saxena and he has stated that number of BPL families has been doubled. I had raised this issue in Lok Sabha and I would like to know whether keeping this thing in view, the figure of BPL families will be doubled? If it is not possible, whether the Government will ask the Planning Commission to consider and review this matter.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Madam, the reports whether it is of Arjun Sen Gupta Committee or Saxena Committee has not been accepted by the Planning Commission as yet. Unless the Planning Commission accept such a report and issue guidelines to the concerned Ministry, the said Ministry cannot implement that. It has not accepted that report.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : This is a very important matter. If the hon. Members so desire, they can send a notice and we can have a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this.

We shall now go to the next Question.

Criminal-tracking Network System

*64. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to develop Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features and the status of implementation of the project;

(d) whether some of the States have already developed similar technology platform; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project is being implemented as a Mission Mode Project, under which about fourteen thousand Police Stations and six thousand other police offices at various levels would be interconnected for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system of "investigation of crime and detection of criminals". The total estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 2000 Crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. The major role in the implementation of the project would be with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The role of the Central Government would be largely confined to development and management of the Core Application Software and aspects pertaining to

Issuing guidelines, review and monitoring of the project implementation. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Central and each of the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of this project has been signed, and disbursement of funds allocated for 2009-10 to the States and UTs for capacity building is underway.

(d) and (e) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat have developed somewhat similar platforms. Andhra Pradesh has implemented the eCOPS (Computerized Operations for Police Services) system to automate the processes related to case registration, investigation, arrest and remand-report, charge sheet, status of court matter etc. Karnataka has developed the Police IT Application which is undergoing User Acceptance Testing. As per the information available from Karnataka, the State-wide implementation of the Police IT Application is expected to be completed by the end of 2010. Gujarat has developed the Home Department Integrated IT Solutions application (HD-IITS) and the software is in the process of the User Acceptance Testing. The State-wide implementation of this IT Application is expected to begin in 2010.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Madam, this project to set up the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems is a commendable initiative, at a cost of Rs. 2,000 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Undoubtedly he is aware that the capacity levels of the various States vary dramatically. So, what are the guidelines for the allocation of funds because many of the poorer States, many of the less developed States, like my own State Orissa, have certain basic infrastructural shortcomings? Many of the 20,000 police stations and offices are in rural areas which do not even have regular electricity. Is there any special provision to give them extra funding for the basic infrastructure requirements, before they can even take up some of these issues?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : Madam, in this CCTNS Project, we have laid special emphasis on capacity building. This year alone, we are giving Rs. 89 crore to the States for capacity building. Besides, we are allowing the States to have their own private system integrators who would be entrusted with the task of hand-holding and capacity building. Besides, SDA, Software Development Agency at the Central level also is entrusted with the hand-holding of the Core Application Software.

We have already organized three regional workshops. The first regional workshop was organized on 14.10.09 in Lucknow, the second on 30.10.09 in Chandigarh and the third on 18.11.09 in Bangalore. Two more regional workshops are being conducted in Ahmedabad and Gangtok. I would like to assure the hon. Member and the House that capacity building would be the top priority in this project.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Hon. Minister has acknowledged that some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka are already going ahead with their own similar systems. What are the steps being taken to ensure that they will be compatible with the eventual Central system? Will it also be compatible with the international systems, for example Interpol and others?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : Madam, three States have already initiated this project. Andhra Pradesh has eCOPS; Karnataka has Police IT Application; and Gujarat has HD-IITS system. In Karnataka and Gujarat, the projects are still at pilot stages whereas it is functioning in Andhra Pradesh. We are ensuring that these projects are subsumed into the CCTNS. The system integrators, which the States have to deploy, would be entrusted with this task of integrating the Core Application Software provided by the Union Government to the States to be integrated properly with what they are already using now.

Shortfall in Kharif Production

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*65. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA :
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficient rainfall in some parts of the country is likely to result in decline in foodgrains production and sowing area for various crops including wheat and paddy during the ensuing kharif season;

(b) if so, the details thereof crop-wise alongwith the areas affected and measures being taken by the Government to tackle the situation;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the resultant shortfall in crop production;

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

(e) the details of the assistance/compensation provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to the farmers and especially the small and marginal farmers affected/likely to be affected due to shortfall in production; and

(f) the strategy formulated by the Government to tackle the impending situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) As per assessment made by the Government, the State-wise details of shortfall in area and production of major Kharif crops during 2009-10 as compared to Kharif 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Annexure.

The Government has taken several measures to tackle the impending situation which, *inter alia*, are constitution of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to review the condition and take appropriate decisions to counter the impact of deficit rainfall; providing assistance to the States to save the standing Kharif crops through providing additional power, diesel subsidy, etc.; increase the area under Rabi cultivation to compensate for likely loss in Kharif; increasing upper ceiling of distribution subsidy on certified seeds under Government of India programmes; providing assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to the affected States for agriculture input subsidy and other relief measures etc.; and regular review with all concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Central Teams have visited drought affected States and based on their recommendations, the Government has approved a total assistance of Rs. 4073.785 crore from NCCF so far and also released Rs. 1990.3275 crore to these States as the Central Government share under CRF. The assistance provided from NCCF as well as CRF includes assistance to be provided to farmers including small and marginal farmers affected by drought.

Annexure

State-wise Shortfall in Area and Production of major Kharif crops during 2009-10 as compared to Kharif 2008-09

States	Shortfall in Area ('000 Hectare)							Shortfall in Production ('000 Tonnes)						
	Rice	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Rice	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	-755.5	-155.0	-18.0	-928.5	-538.0	-52.0	-129.0	-3001.0	-391.0	8.6	-3383.4	-486.2	-4138.0	-329.4
Assam	207.0	-4.0	-3.0	200.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	-334.0	-1.0	-2.0	-337.0	8.0	180.0	0.0
Bihar	-1063.5	38.2	11.2	-1014.1	0.0	-1.4		-2724.5	126.0	14.3	-2584.1	0.0	427.0	
Chhattisgarh	-263.1	-24.7	-0.6	-288.4	-11.5	-0.3		-106.1	-37.6	19.4	-124.3	-64.8	0.2	
Gujarat	-60.0	-236.6	-6.0	-302.6	-67.0	3.0	271.0	-271.0	-116.6	-11.4	-399.0	136.4	0.0	722.2
Haryana	-65.5	-48.0	-4.0	-117.5	-5.0	-15.0	72.0	261.4	-56.3	-14.8	190.3	-4.2	-938.0	157.0
Himachal Pradesh	-7.8	-30.9	-2.1	-40.8	-0.4	-0.2		-68.1	-133.5	-5.7	-207.4	-1.3	-37.8	
Jammu and Kashmir	-1.0	-12.4	-0.7	-14.1	0.3	0.0		-2.2	-66.4	0.4	-68.3	0.1	0.3	
Jharkhand	-762.6	-83.7	-75.1	-921.4	-13.0	-3.0		-1846.6	-108.6	-69.1	-2024.3	-10.8	-75.0	
Karnataka	-140.0	59.0	3.0	-78.0	-111.0	-17.0	-118.0	-809.0	65.3	-157.0	-900.7	-362.4	-1421.2	-263.8
Kerala	-0.3	-3.0	-1.8	-5.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.2	3.0	-2.2	-2.3	-1.4	0.4	-21.2	-1.5
Madhya Pradesh	-369.3	-229.6	75.2	-523.7	-183.3	-7.2	21.2	-565.4	-617.4	39.7	-1143.1	-1350.6	-301.0	-180.7
Maharashtra	-69.0	359.0	172.0	462.0	-41.0	-34.0	361.0	-466.0	109.4	171.9	-184.7	-79.0	-3260.0	567.9
Orissa	105.4	-11.0	-13.7	80.8	-22.9	-3.4	-3.9	237.4	-26.3	-14.0	197.0	-12.1	80.4	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Punjab	-20.0	8.7	-14.9	-26.2	2.0	4.0	3.0	465.7	30.6	-8.9	487.4	2.0	350.0	13.0
Rajasthan	16.3	99.9	-225.1	-108.9	28.4	-2.9	142.3	-10.3	-3651.7	-547.3	4209.2	-332.1	-301.3	-85.2
Tamil Nadu	-33.4	-30.3	75.5	11.7	-119.9	3.5	-42.6	78.0	-35.1	38.8	81.7	-91.7	3.2	-78.2
Uttar Pradesh	-1862.0	-43.0	196.0	-1709.0	133.0	-84.0	-4.0	-5392.8	-572.5	143.6	-5821.7	1.2	-14860.7	-1.0
Uttarakhand	-12.0	-11.0	14.0	-9.0	7.0	-12.0		-23.0	-85.0	6.0	-102.0	3.0	-632.0	
West Bengal	-229.0	-5.5	49.7	-184.9	-5.6	2.4	-12.0	-558.5	-10.1	34.7	-533.9	-3.7	495.4	-24.0
Others	00	00	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0
All India	-5385.3	-363.8	231.5	-5517.6	-948.3	-217.5	567.9	-15133.0	-5580.2	-355.0	-21068.1	-2648.8	-24449.6	500.5

*Production (000 Bales of 170 kgs each)

Note : The Shortfall in area and production based on 1st Advance Estimates for 2009-10 and 4th Advance Estimates for 2008-09.

SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA : Why is the Government delaying the release of advance estimates on rice crop output, thereby causing speculative activities in rice trade circles?

Has the Government made adequate provisions -- despite the shortfall — for storage and disbursement of rice for the welfare schemes and PDS priorities, especially, the mid-day meal scheme? What would be the quantum of rice imports to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : Madam, to be frank, as can be seen from the reply, the real affected area in crops is rice because the farmers could not transplant paddy in more than 53 lakh hectares of area — where generally paddy crop is taken up — because of non-availability of sufficient rain. Hence, this year, we will get 15 million tonnes less paddy crop. But, fortunately, our performance last year was very good. The farming community has done an excellent work, and that is why our last year's stock position was very good. We have got enough food for whatever was the country's requirement for the Public Distribution System (PDS), and it is more than the buffer norms. Therefore, there will not be any shortage for public distribution.

There are a number of welfare schemes including the mid-day meal scheme. So far as these schemes are concerned, there will not be any shortage as ample rice is available for that also, and wheat is also available for these schemes. So, there is no shortage. Our real worry is that there is a shortfall in the open market. Probably, those who purchase and depend from the purchases of open market will face a little bit of problem. Hence, we have taken a massive programme of Dal production in Rabi and summer.

Fortunately, in Punjab and Haryana, till today, we could procure more than last year in this paddy season. The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and even Western UP have taken special precaution, and they have tried their level-best to save their crop. The Government of India has provided Rs. 1,000 crore just to give them decent

subsidy; the Government of India has provided additional power to these States just to save their crop; and these farmers and these Governments have succeeded to protect and save their crop. Hence, we are getting very good response from the farming community from these three States, and we could procure more than last year. So, there will not be any problem for PDS and all other welfare schemes.

SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA : What is the present stock of food grains in the country? What is the additional investment proposed in the agriculture infrastructure development? What is the strategy formulated to reduce weather-dependent agriculture?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : The latest stock position is that we have a total of 300 lakh tonnes of wheat. As per buffer norms, it should be 162 lakh tonnes. So, there is no problem.

As regards rice, we have got 172.11 lakh tonnes, and the latest procurement is not yet included in it. The buffer norm for rice is 52 lakh tonnes, and we have got 172.11 lakh tonnes. Hence, we are in a comfortable position, and there is no problem as we have ample stocks.

Thirdly, the hon. Member asked this. What are the schemes that the Government is trying to do to improve agriculture production? There are a number of schemes and one of the major schemes, which this Government has introduced, is the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) where Rs. 65,000 crore has been provided to the State Governments if they are ready to submit any proposal where States will be able to improve their per-hectare yield. Further, there are a number of other schemes. A lot of weightage has also been given by this Government to agriculture, and this is the reason that in the last two years our food position is quite comfortable.

Unfortunately, this year, there were 299 districts where there was insufficient rain. That is why, production has been affected, but with the help and support of the farming community, we are trying our level best to fill this gap in Kharif and summer crops.

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE : The hon. Minister in his answer has given information relating to shortfall in Area and Production of major Kharif crops during 2009-10 as compared to Kharif 2008-09 State-wise. In his answer, he has also stated that additional power, diesel subsidy, and increasing the upper ceiling of distribution subsidy on certified seeds are the various programmes being implemented by the Government of India. All the Members coming from Maharashtra will agree with me that the power situation in the State is still worse. Sixteen to eighteen hours of load shedding is there in rural Maharashtra. So, I really wonder what additional power has been given to the State of Maharashtra. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how much diesel subsidy has been given to the State of Maharashtra.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Diesel subsidy and additional power were mainly given for the paddy crop and that too to those States which are giving a certain quantity to the FCI's kitty. Maharashtra State is not a surplus State, and they are not giving anything, particularly rice, to the FCI's kitty. There are States, that is, Punjab, Haryana, UP, Orissa, Andhra, and Chhattisgarh, which are really giving rice. There are some other States also, but a major portion is from all these States. This year this particular demand for additional power was essentially from four States, that is, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and UP, that too particularly Western UP. The Ministry of Power tried its level best to fulfill these demands. They have diverted power from other States just to save these crops. Diesel subsidy is provided to these four States. The advantage of the scheme has been taken by these States and they have saved their crops. They are also giving certain quantity for public distribution and to FCI's kitty.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH : Madam Speaker, it is clear from the reply of Hon'ble Minister that there has been major shortfall both in the area and production of major Kharif crops. It will naturally aggravate the present food crisis.

I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps are being taken to bridge this shortfall? Secondly, whether it is a fact that there has been major shortfall in the foodgrain production area every year due to acquisition of land? When the Government is going to introduce the proposed Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill and whether such provisions will be introduced in the bill to ensure that no fertile land of farmers be acquired in any case without obtaining the consent of farmers?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, as far as land acquisition is concerned. Ministry of Rural Development deals with this matter. As per the provisions and improvements made in this respect, no land can be acquired for any major project unless more than 70 per cent of affected farmers give their consent for it. Such proposals have been made in the proposed Land Acquisition Act that no such land may be acquired where more than two crops are grown. The said bill will be introduced in the house and all the members will be apprised of its entire details. I am not able to give details in this regard, now with regards to foodgrains I have already stated that there was no rainfall in 299 districts. Either there was no sowing at all or we could not get normal crop and all these factors have contributed in shortfall of production, but, efforts were made in Rabi season and in summer to increase the production. Seeds were provided at subsidized rates, more fertilizers were provided and State Governments were instructed to release more water to irrigate foodgrains crops from the reservoirs having surplus water. Hence, efforts were made to compensate the shortfall by increasing production and in addition to that restrictions were imposed on export of foodgrains and thirdly restrictions imposed on imports of foodgrains were withdrawn. As far as the question of Public distribution system is concerned I have stated in the beginning itself that some shortfall has been witnessed in this regard. But the people who are not dependent on public distribution have to purchase these items from open market and in case there is short supply of these items in the market there, prices go up and the people of country are facing such types of problems these days. We need to increase the availability of these items to control their

prices and to increase their availability we need to restrict exports and streamline the imports. In addition, we have taken steps to increase production in other crop seasons.

[English]

Multi-purpose National Identity Card

*66. SHRI ANTO ANTONY :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pilot project for issuing Multipurpose National Identity Card to all the citizens of the country has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the experience gained in the pilot project, is proposed to be replicated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of the project, at present?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Pilot-project for issuing Multipurpose National Identity (smart) Card (MNIC) has been successfully completed on 31st March, 2009 after distributing nearly 13 lakh MNIC cards in the pilot areas.

Based on the learnings of the pilot project on MNIC, the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each individual alongwith Census 2011. The NPR Schedule would be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census starting from April 2010. Later, photographs and fingerprints of all those who are 18 years of age and above will be captured.

As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR for the coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs), namely, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry has been taken up. The work of direct data collection to map a population of over 1.2 crore in the coastal villages is in progress since August 1, 2009. So far, personal details of more than 30 lakh people have been collected. The work of collecting photographs and fingerprints of individuals aged 15 years and above is going on.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Madam Speaker, I would like to know whether the Multi Purpose National Identity Card can be considered equivalent to the voters' ID card issued by the Election Commission of India. Will it enable the NRIs holding such cards to access their voting rights?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : Madam, at the moment, the identity cards are being issued only in coastal areas. And the sole purpose for issuance of such Identity cards is for security purposes. The Election Commission has its own set of I. Cards. I think, that is separate and this is separate.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the hon. Minister have priority while issuing the Multi-Purpose cards for NRIs?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : The I. Cards are being issued only to the usual residents and for this, the National Population Register is being prepared. While preparing the National Population Register, only the usual residents in that particular area would be covered. If at all, the I. Cards will be issued, it will be only to such people who are the usual residents of that area.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Madam, Multi Purpose National Identity Card is mentioned here. I want to suggest hon. Minister that he can name it as a police card or security card because if the Union Government are issuing something at national level, all points need to be included in it and it should be having some importance. If you want to use the said card for security-purpose, the police will issue the same. At present, each citizen is

burdened with four to six cards each like Voter Identity Card, Driving License, Ration Card. If the Government are issuing a Multi Purpose Card, all information should be there in the card.

Second point I want to know is whether you have fixed any time frame for the country having hundred crore population. So far, only 13 lac card have been issued, will this policy continue for ten years.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : Madam, I would like to tell hon. member that UID Authority has been set up under Planning Commission that will allot UID number to each and every citizen. Ministry of Home Affairs is looking security aspect involved in it, so we are issuing such type of identity card to cover the security aspect.

We have issued Multi Purpose Identity Cards to the people living in coastal area. He has talked about the issuing of only 12.5 lac cards. Actually there have been issued as part of pilot project only. With this, we are issuing the card to the persons living in 3331 villages along the coastal areas. These identity cards will be issued to almost 120 lac people living there. It is under phase-one. There identity cards will be issued to the people residing in coastal areas under phase two. These cards will be issued as the necessity arises once the National Population Register is prepared. The number of the cards will be increased on the basis of NPR. It will not be limited to 12 lacs as a part of pilot project and it will be extended further.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA : In Assam, we are facing influx and a lot of infiltration from Bangladesh is taking place. I want to know specifically whether the Government has any specific proposal to update the NRC and issue identity cards to the citizens in Assam.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : NRC is separate and this NPR is separate. NRC would be carried out in the future also as it has been carried out. This NPR is a separate exercise altogether.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : My question is related to Arunachal Pradesh. As a pilot project, of course, the Government has

taken up only the coastal areas and certain villages especially of the fisher folk are being provided with this type of card. My pointed question is, whether Government is going to take up or going to provide Multipurpose National Identity Card to the people of Arunachal Pradesh on a priority basis?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN : We are first going to carry out the exercise of NPR in which canvassing for the schedule of NPR is to start in April 2010. It will be over by September 2010 and all the States including Arunachal Pradesh would be taken in that.

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. 67, Shri A.T. Nana Patil — Not present.

Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede.

Procurement of Wheat and Rice

*67. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE :
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :

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

- (a) the total quantity of wheat and rice procured during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether there is a wide gap between the production and procurement of foodgrains in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to bridge this gap?

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

Statement

- (a) to (c) The production and procurement and procurement as percentage of production of wheat and rice during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat			Rice		
	Production	Procurement	Procurement as percentage of production	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#	333.07	33.59
2009-10	805.8#	253.82	31.50	694.5@	112.79*	16.24

#Fourth Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

*as on 18.11.2009

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

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). 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. However, 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 paddy available in the Central Pool and extent of participation by private trade.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice are given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Steps taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice

Wheat

- (i) Wheat export on private account has been banned from 9.2.2007 till further orders.
- (ii) The MSP for wheat was fixed at Rs. 1000 per quintal for RMS 2008-09. As a result of this and

other measures taken by Government, 226.89 lakh tonnes of wheat was purchased in RMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of wheat. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which has contributed to procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Rice

- (i) In KMS 2008-09, the MSP of Rs. 850/- and Rs. 880/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2008-09 to maximize the procurement. As a result of this, a record quantity of 333.07 lakh tonnes of rice was procured in KMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of rice in the Central Pool. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950/- and Rs. 980/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government has also approved a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10 to maximize rice procurement for Central pool.
- (ii) Export of non-basmati rice has been banned w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Export of Basmati Rice is

allowed only at Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 900 per MT.

- (iii) To have an assessment of major rice purchases by private trade, a notification titled "Rice (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or individuals) Order 2009 has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 on 11.11.2009.
- (iv) State Governments have been requested to maximize the procurement of rice by opening sufficient number of procurement centres and by making other necessary arrangements for the procurement of paddy and its milling. State Governments have also been requested to enforce a minimum levy of 50% on rice millers.
- (v) Commission to societies and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for KMS 2009-10 has been fixed at 2.5% of MSP to maximize procurement from small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE : Madam Speaker, hon. Minister, in the reply to this question, has told the Government's purchase of wheat and paddy. Apart from this, he has also mentioned production and purchase price. I want to ask hon. Minister about the shortfall of wheat and rice against the demand of the country.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please ask supplementary question quickly as time of Question Hour is going to be over.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE : The details of the steps taken by the Government to meet the short fall.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Madam, if you look at the situation of last three to four years, you will find that procurement was 92 lac tonnes in 2006-07, 111 lac tonnes in 2007-08, 226 lac tonnes in 2008-09 and it has reached 253 lac tonnes in 2009-10. So situation improves year after year. As I had replied in response to other questions about the quantum of necessity, buffer norm and stock available with us. We are having a stock of wheat more than our necessity and requirement for public distribution.

As far as rice is concerned, the procurement was 251 lac tonnes in 2006-07, 287 lac tonnes in 2007-08 and 333 lac tonnes in 2008-09. This year, only kharif season has been over.

[English]

As I have already stated in the House, 299 Districts were affected by drought. Sufficient rains were not there and that is why paddy crop has been substantially affected and paddy production has been less by 15 million tonnes.

[Translation]

Our total procurement of rice is 110 lac tonnes till the date but stock position of last year is good, so we will be able to solve the food security problem of the poor.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Naxal Activities

*68. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loss of lives of civilians and security forces and loss of property due to naxal violence alongwith the number of naxalites arrested and killed during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the districts affected by naxal violence and number of bandh called by naxals during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the assistance given to naxal affected States for development of security related infrastructure, setting up of anti-guerilla warfare training schools and the utilisation of allocated funds, State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether a conference on naxalism of the Chief Ministers of naxal affected States was held recently in New Delhi;

(e) if so, the details of the issues discussed, outcome thereof and the strategy decided to tackle naxalism; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the rising naxal menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (f) In 2009 (upto October 31), 1817 incidents of violence resulting in 742 casualties including 455 casualties of civilians and 287 security forces were reported from naxal affected States. In the same period, 170 naxals were neutralised and 1619 naxals were arrested Statement-I. The total number of economic infrastructure, including railway properties, telephone exchange towers, power transmission lines, mining, panchayat bhawans, school buildings and roads that were targeted was 252.

There were 136 bandh calls by Left Wing Extremist Groups [Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (21), Chhattisgarh (40), Jharkhand (23), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (4), Orissa (16), Uttar Pradesh (1), and West Bengal (18)] so far.

On the basis of naxalite violence profile, 83 districts in 9 naxal affected States have been included under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme which is meant for reimbursing such expenditure incurred for anti-naxal operations by the States. A State-wise list of the districts is enclosed as Statement-II.

Affected States have been carrying out operations against the naxals within the States and joint operations along Inter-States boundaries. Government of India assists their efforts inter alia by providing Central Para Military Forces. Presently, 59 battalions of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) have been provided to 9 naxal affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for anti-naxal operations. Two CoBRA Battalions (Commando Battalions for Resolute Action) specially trained in jungle warfare have been raised in CRPF, with key location points for one battalion each at Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Koraput in Orissa during 2008-09. Further, 37 India Reserve (IR) Battalions have been sanctioned to naxal affected States, out of which 24 battalions have been raised by the States. Release/ allocation of funds under the schemes of Security Related Expenditure, Modernisation of State Police Forces and Special Infrastructure is enclosed as Statement-III.

A meeting of Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal was held on 17.08.2009. There was consensus to launch coordinated anti-naxal operations and to focus on developmental activities.

The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of naxal violence, has been included in the schedule of terrorist organisations along with all its formations and front organisations on 22nd June, 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Statement-I

State-wise Naxalite Violence (as on 31.10.2009)

	No. of Inci- dents	No. of Casualties in Security Forces	No. of Casualties in Civilians	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
Andhra Pradesh	50	—	16	13	296
Bihar	188	23	37	1	265
Jharkhand	587	54	123	31	340
Chhattisgarh	429	124	126	103	355
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	—	—	11
Maharashtra	140	52	34	4	39
Orissa	226	27	28	11	140
Uttar Pradesh	6	—	1	—	30
West Bengal	185	7	90	7	69
Others	5	—	—	—	74
Total	1817	287	455	170	1619

Statement-II

83 districts included under the SRE Scheme

Andhra Pradesh

1. Anantapur

2. Adilabad
3. East Godavari
4. Guntur
5. Karimnagar
6. Khamman
7. Kurnool
8. Medak
9. Mehboohnagar
10. Nalgonda
11. Prakasam
12. Srikakulam
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Vizianagaram
15. Warangal
16. Nizamabad

Bihar

17. Arwal
18. Aurangabad
19. Bhojpur
20. East Champaran
21. Gaya
22. Jamui
23. Jehanabad
24. Kaimur
25. Munger
26. Nalanda
27. Nawada
28. Patna
29. Rohtas

30. Sitamarhi
31. West Champaran

Chhattisgarh

32. Bastar
33. Bijapur
34. Dantewada
35. Jashpur
36. Kanker
37. Korea (Baikunthpur)
38. Narayanpur
39. Rajnandgaon
40. Sarguja

Jharkhand

41. Bokaro
42. Chatra
43. Dhanbad
44. East Singhbhum
45. Garhwa
46. Giridih
47. Gumla
48. Hazaribagh
49. Koderma
50. Latehar
51. Lohardagga
52. Palamu
53. Ranchi
54. Simdega
55. Saraikela-Kharaswan
56. West Singhbhum

57. Khunti

58. Ramgarh

Madhya Pradesh

59. Balaghat

Maharashtra

60. Chandrapur

61. Gadchiroli

62. Gondia

Orissa

63. Gajapati

64. Ganjam

65. Keonjhar

66. Koraput

67. Malkangiri

68. Mayurbhanj

69. Navrangpur

70. Rayagada

71. Sambhalpur

72. Sundargarh

73. Nayagarh

74. Kondhamal

75. Deogarh

76. Jajpur

77. Dhenkanal

Uttar Pradesh

78. Chandauli

79. Mirzapur

80. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

81. Bankura

82. Midnapore

83. Purulia

Statement-III*Release of Funds*

(Rs. in crore)

State	Modernisation of State Police Forces				Security Related Expenditure				Special Infrastructure Scheme* 2008-09
	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	420.24	87.34	83.84	66.58	26.47	10.79	5.83	1.98	5.89
Bihar	148.67	16.24	41.57	7.77	7.23	2.30	5.22	2.77	16.05
Chhattisgarh	164.68	41.72	26.54	2.25	26.37	10.45	20.12	4.60	27.50
Jharkhand	131.30	50.95	69.86	3.63	25.71	17.24	23.50	4.99	23.80
Madhya Pradesh	216.52	57.68	40.37	26.47	6.05	1.70	4.00	0.11	2.93
Maharashtra	395.66	78.87	75.86	22.19	10.05	4.62	4.72	0.67	3.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	138.80	45.80	42.54	16.53	12.92	12.16	13.09	3.71	11.77
Uttar Pradesh	426.36	115.44	02.32	19.12	2.25	0.80	1.84	0.51	8.66
West Bengal	98.47	44.45	32.18	8.92	3.78	2.88	1.68	0.66	—
Total	2140.7	538.49	415.08	173.46	120.83	62.94	80.00	20.00	100.00

*The scheme was introduced in 2008-09.

Targets for Agricultural Production

*69. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets for enhancing agricultural production for foodgrains like wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, pulses and other crops like cotton and sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets set for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and item-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken to realise the above production targets and the achievement made during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether any slippages in achieving the above targets and decline in agricultural productivity including shrinking of cultivable area of such crops have been observed during the said period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) For enhancing Agricultural Production for food grains, targets for crops like Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Pulses and other crops like cotton and sugarcane are fixed every year. Strategies for achieving these targets are finalized after discussions with the States before each Crop season in National Conferences for Kharif and Rabi Campaign.

(b) The Statement-I to III indicating crop-wise, state-wise targets viz-a-viz achievement for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are enclosed. For the Year 2009-10 targets were fixed as per statement-IV. It is too early to compute achievement for the year.

(c) For increasing the production and productivity of the Crops, various crops development programs are being implemented through the State Governments viz Macro Management mode of Agriculture, Integrated scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil palm (ISOPOM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM). Minimum Support Price was increased for the food crops to give better income returns to the farmers.

(d) and (e) Overall targets fixed for the production of food grains during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 were achieved in full in the first two years of Eleventh Plan period. The production of food grain crops during the year 2007-08 was 230.78 million tonnes against the target of 221.50 million tonnes and during 2008-09, 233.88 million tonnes of food grains were produced (as per the fourth estimate) against the target of 230.00 million tonnes. There was relatively less achievements due to biotic and abiotic factors in case of pulses and coarse cereals, which are essentially rainfed crops.

Intensive promotion of foodgrain crops including pulses has been taken up in mission mode implementation under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with a target of producing additional 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses by 2011-12.

Statement-I*Target and achievements of production of various Crops in respect of Major States during 2006-07*

States	Rice		Wheat		Jawar		Bajra	
	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
Andhra Pradesh	108.25	113.72	0.05	0.09	5.64	4.11	0.90	0.47
Assam	39.00	29.16	0.69	0.67				
Bihar	52.00	49.89	38.00	39.11	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.04
Chhattisgarh	55.00	50.41	0.82	0.92	0.10	0.05		
Gujarat	12.00	13.90	19.89	30.00	2.15	1.03	13.54	10.19
Haryana	28.00	33.71	98.96	100.55	0.25	0.26	9.75	10.24
Himachal Pradesh	1.25	1.24	7.51	5.02				
Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	5.54	4.76	4.92			0.05	0.12
Jharkhand	22.85	29.68	1.50	1.29				
Karnataka	35.00	34.46	1.88	2.05	15.37	13.12	3.41	1.87
Kerala	7.10	6.31	0.00	0.00				
Madhya Pradesh	18.15	13.68	82.25	73.26	6.35	5.96	2.80	2.54
Maharashtra	25.70	25.69	18.53	16.31	37.46	37.72	14.91	10.59
Orissa	72.10	68.25	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.01
Punjab	100.00	101.38	159.75	145.96			0.10	0.06
Rajasthan	1.50	1.70	62.55	70.56	3.00	3.68	25.20	34.21
Tamil Nadu	58.00	66.11	0.01	0.00	2.50	2.94	1.12	0.99
Uttar Pradesh	110.00	111.24	239.85	250.31	3.00	2.38	13.50	12.86
Uttarakhand	66.00	5.56	8.04	8.01				
West Bengal	150.70	147.46	8.43	8.00				
All India	967.60	914.09	753.47	757.09	76.10	71.51	85.50	84.24

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

**Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

(Lakh Tonnes)

Ragi		Pulses		Foodgrains		Sugarcane		Cotton*	
Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
1.03	0.64	7.76	13.47	146.11	162.29	165.00	216.92	20.00	21.81
		0.00	0.59	39.92	30.60	10.00	10.55	0.00	0.00
0.45	0.13	6.80	4.38	116.86	110.99	75.00	59.56	0.00	0.00
0.06	0.03	4.65	4.94	61.72	58.05	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00
0.18	0.11	6.20	5.93	61.54	64.99	100.00	156.30	71.00	87.87
		5.20	1.40	143.37	147.63	65.00	95.80	16.00	18.14
0.04	0.03	7.50	0.29	17.71	13.82	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.14	16.39	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.13	0.11	0.00	2.58	25.95	36.87	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.00
18.47	8.16	7.50	8.53	105.46	95.99	225.00	286.70	8.00	6.10
		0.00	0.08	7.15	6.40	0.00	4.10	0.00	0.00
		32.00	32.03	159.52	137.47	20.00	28.06	6.00	8.29
1.89	1.23	21.50	23.04	126.39	126.45	305.00	785.68	30.60	46.18
1.66	0.43	6.70	3.52	81.40	73.45	16.00	12.74	1.50	1.08
		1.10	0.27	266.87	253.13	55.00	60.20	20.00	26.78
		20.30	14.81	133.06	142.03	0.00	6.30	8.00	7.47
1.82	1.48	3.70	2.91	70.36	82.63	230.00	411.24	30.00	2.21
		26.45	19.75	415.76	412.15	1330.00	1339.49	0.05	0.07
1.96	1.86	0.00	0.34	17.59	17.35	60.00	61.00	0.00	0.00
0.11	0.15	1.70	1.54	162.15	159.75	10.00	12.67	0.03	0.15
27.90	14.44	159.00	140.54	2200.00	2172.82	2666.00	3549.81	211.18	226.15

Statement-II*Target and achievements of production of various Crops in respect of Major States during 2007-08*

States	Rice		Wheat		Jawar		Bajra	
	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
Andhra Pradesh	113	133.24	0.05	0.08	8.05	4.7	1.09	0.92
Assam	39.4	33.19	0.69	0.71				
Bihar	47	44.18	38.64	44.5	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.1
Chhattisgarh	51	54.27	0.52	0.99	0.05	0.05		
Gujarat	12.5	14.74	19.89	38.38	1.48	1.57	10.40	13.07
Haryana	31	36.13	98.96	102.36	0.3	0.39	10.73	11.61
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	1.22	7.51	5.04				
Jammu and Kashmir	5.5	5.61	4.76	4.96	0.01	0.02		
Jharkhand	18.5	33.36	1.5	1.4	0.01	0.003		
Karnataka	40.85	37.17	1.88	2.61	12.24	18.19	2.66	3.56
Kerala	7.8	5.29	0	0	0.01	0.02		
Madhya Pradesh	17	14.62	82.25	60.33	5.27	5.93	2.12	2.52
Maharashtra	27.2	29.96	18.53	20.79	43.27	40.03	9.68	11.27
Orissa	70.2	75.41	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02
Punjab	100	104.89	159.75	157.2			0.04	0.04
Rajasthan	1.4	2.6	62.55	71.25	3.50	3.95	35.28	42.23
Tamil Nadu	57.5	50.4	0.01	0	2.00	2.48	1.12	0.86
Uttarakhand	10.1	117.8	239.85	256.79				
Uttar Pradesh	6.4	5.93	8.04	8.14	3.57	1.73	11.5	13.36
West Bengal	153.52	147.2	8.43	9.17				
All India	930	966.93	755	785.7	80	79.3	85	99.7

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

**Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

(in lakh tonnes)									
Ragi		Pulses		Foodgrains		Sugarcane		Cotton*	
Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
0.89	0.69	13.2	16.97	161.05	193.03	190	202.96	20	34.91
			0.63	40.32	34.7	15	9.8	0	0
0.2	0.09	6	4.97	110.13	108.64	100	38.55	0	0
0.02	0.03	5.84	5.37	58.69	62.92	0	0.28	0	0
0.18	0.18	5.4	7.43	56.3	82.06	120	151.9	85	82.76
		2.2	1.02	144.9	153.08	80	88.6	20	18.85
0.02	0.03	0	0.36	17.62	15.58	0	0.58	0	0
		0	0.15	161.91	15.72	0	0	0	0
0.11	0.06	0	3.02	23.07	41.64	0	1.5	0	0
17.13	14.97	10.5	12.65	109.26	121.86	250	262.4	8	7.78
		0	0.08	7.32	5.4	0	2.18	0	0.02
		36.85	24.54	161.45	120.71	25	31.8	6	8.65
1.30	1.24	21.25	30.24	130.02	151.92	290	884.37	40	70.15
1.15	0.47	3.8	3.84	76.03	81.43	20	10.96	1.5	1.25
		0.7	0.23	286.41	268.15	70	66.9	27	23.55
		14.3	15.53	140.52	160.59	0	5.94	8.5	8.62
1.84	1.76	4.2	1.85	60.96	65.82	250	380.71	3	2.01
1.96	1.79	24.4	15.77	18.00	17.96	1440	1246.65	0.05	0.07
		0	0.5	413.37	420.95	90	76.86	0	0
0.11	0.15	2.1	1.48	165.38	160.5	10	12.72	0.04	0.13
25	21.52	155	147.52	2215	2307.75	3100	3481.88	220	259

Statement-III*Target and achievements of production of various Crops in respect of Major States during 2008-09*

States	Rice		Wheat		Jawar		Bajra	
	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
Andhra Pradesh	126.50	142.07	0.05	0.10	4.50	4.24	0.50	0.58
Assam	33.40	37.75	0.65	0.75				
Bihar	42.50	56.69	40.00	43.96	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Chhattisgarh	53.00	43.92	0.52	0.93	0.05	0.07		
Gujarat	15.20	12.90	38.00	28.97	1.50	1.92	6.50	8.80
Haryana	40.00	32.98	103.00	105.93	0.50	0.41	12.50	10.79
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.19	6.10	6.05				
Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	5.63	4.80	4.80			0.06	0.17
Jharkhand	31.00	33.05	1.30	1.41				
Karnataka	36.00	35.90	2.40	2.41	13.00	16.11	1.10	1.86
Kerala	6.15	5.89	0.00	0.00				
Madhya Pradesh	13.50	15.60	67.00	65.22	6.05	5.61	2.12	2.41
Maharashtra	29.50	23.11	21.00	14.71	42.75	36.71	9.88	6.86
Orissa	69.00	67.62	0.10	0.08			0.03	0.02
Punjab	105.00	110.00	157.00	157.53			0.10	0.05
Rajasthan	1.80	2.41	71.00	69.99	4.50	3.33	54.20	42.83
Tamil Nadu	63.00	52.01	0.00	0.00	4.40	2.57	1.12	0.88
Uttar Pradesh	125.00	130.74	255.00	285.54	2.00	1.95	11.50	13.02
Uttarakhand	6.25	5.80	8.00	8.56				
West Bengal	156.00	155.54	8.30	7.98				
All India	970.00	921.54	785.00	805.83	80.00	73.12	100.00	98.35

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

**Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Ragi		Pulses		Foodgrains		Sugarcane		Cotton*	
Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.	Targ.	Achiv.
0.80	0.52	14.20	14.54	220.00	153.22	32.00	35.72		
		0.66	0.82	5.00	8.97	0.00	0.01		
0.10	0.09	6.00	4.76	120.00	47.83	0.00	0.00		
		5.30	5.06	5.00	0.25	0.00	0.00		
0.20	0.02	6.05	6.68	185.00	152.80	90.00	76.16		
		1.70	1.93	100.00	56.63	20.00	18.58		
0.50	0.03	0.20	0.37	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00		
		0.30	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.15	0.06	1.65	2.84	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00		
17.00	13.90	10.70	9.66	270.00	231.57	5.00	9.12		
		0.20	0.04	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.02		
		34.20	36.77	35.00	2.98	9.25	8.56		
1.30	1.22	22.00	17.10	610.00	508.13	62.00	49.43		
0.60	0.41	3.45	3.81	10.00	6.46	1.50	1.47		
		0.70	0.34	70.00	46.70	27.00	22.85		
		15.10	17.14	0.00	4.14	9.00	7.26		
2.00	2.02	4.70	2.04	410.00	322.20	3.00	2.05		
		24.00	19.38	1260.00	1090.48	0.00	0.01		
2.25	1.93	0.32	0.39	75.00	55.32	0.00	0.00		
0.20	0.15	2.10	1.75	10.00	14.05	0.00	0.24		
25.00	20.61	155.00	146.63	3400.00	2712.54	260.00	231.56		

Statement-IV*State-wise and Crop-wise Target of Production of Crops for the year 2009-10**(in lakh tonnes)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rice	Wheat	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Pulses	Foodgrains
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.00	0.08	4.50	0.60	0.80	14.80	186.35
2.	Assam	36.40	0.75				0.66	38.00
3.	Bihar	42.50	44.50	0.05	0.03	0.10	7.20	112.95
4.	Chhattisgarh	53.00	0.9	0.05			4.95	60.95
5.	Gujarat	15.20	38.00	1.50	9.00	0.20	5.95	78.55
6.	Haryana	36.00	104.00	0.50	11.00		1.65	155.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	6.10			0.05	0.20	15.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.50	4.80		0.06		0.30	16.86
9.	Jharkhand	34.20	1.30			0.15	1.15	42.03
10.	Karnataka	54.00	2.60	13.00	2.12	17.00	11.15	131.84
11.	Kerala	6.15					0.70	6.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.90	63.00	6.05	2.41		35.75	135.51
13.	Maharashtra	31.00	21.00	42.75	9.88	1.30	24.85	149.26
14.	Orissa	67.00	0.10		0.03	0.60	4.05	73.52
15.	Punjab	105.00	155.00		0.10		0.70	267.90
16.	Rajasthan	2.41	71.00	4.50	50.20		16.95	174.16
17.	Tamil Nadu	66.00		4.40	1.11	2.00	4.80	89.91
18.	Uttarakhand	6.13	8.00			2.25	0.33	18.86
19.	Uttar Pradesh	128.00	260.00	2.00	13.10		25.80	448.28
20.	West Bengal	159.00	8.15			0.20	2.10	173.25
	All India	1005.00	790.00	80.00	100.00	25.00	165.00	2391.00

*State-wise and Crop-wise Target of Production of
Crops for the year 2009-10*

(in Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cotton*	Sugarcane
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	180.00
2.	Assam		12.00
3.	Bihar		70.00
4.	Gujarat	94.00	160.00
5.	Haryana	20.00	95.00
6.	Karnataka	9.00	270.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9.00	35.00
8.	Maharashtra	55.60	660.00
9.	Orissa	1.50	12.00
10.	Punjab	24.50	70.00
11.	Rajasthan	8.00	
12.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	400.00
13.	Uttarakhand		75.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh		1330.00
15.	West Bengal		16.00
16.	Others	1.50	15.00
All India		260.00	3400.00

*Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

*70. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

SHRI P.L. FUNIA:

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

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities including foodgrains, pulses, edible oil, vegetables, milk etc., are on the rise despite the remedial steps taken by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any fresh action plan to improve availability and control the prices of essential commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon including punitive action against black-marketeers, hoarders and speculators;

(e) whether steps are being taken to strengthen the Price Monitoring Cell and vest it with more powers to control price rise; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) Government is aware of increasing trend in prices of essential commodities and has taken series of steps to check the increase in prices by taking effective measures such as augmenting domestic supplies of rice, wheat, pulses and edible oils through imports at zero/reduced rates of duty and ban on exports. All these measures have had a moderating influence on the rise in prices of essential commodities.

Over the year, rise in price of pulses, sugar, are witnessed mainly due to inadequate supplies in relation to demand. Vegetable prices tend to fluctuate depending on the availability and seasonal factors. Rice, wheat, milk prices have remained more or less stable. Prices of edible oils monitored by this Department such as groundnut oil, mustard oil have declined over the past one year. Retail Prices of essential commodities at Delhi during the last one year is given in table below:

Commodity	Price as on 19.11.09	1 Week Back 12.11.09	1 Month Back 19.10.09	3 Month Back 19.08.09	6 Month Back 19.05.09	1 Year Back 19.11.08
Rice	22	22	23	20	20	22
Wheat	15	15	13	13	14	13
Atta	17	18	15	14.5	15	14
Gram Dal	40	40	38	39	34	38
Tur Dal	90	90	82	85	60	50
Urad Dal	77	77	63	60.5	56	47
Moong Dal	82	81	67	60.5	57	47
Masoor Dal	70	72	71	69	58	60
Sugar	38	38	32	30	27	20
Milk@	22	22	21	21	21	21
Groundnut Oil	111	101	101	110	109	111
Mustard Oil	66	63	61	70	71	78
Vanaspati	56	51	51	59	56	60
Tea Loose	155	155	154	145	146	140
Salt Pack I	12	12	12	12	12	11
Potato	21	23	24.5	17.5	11	11.5
Onion	23	24	26	14	11	18

Note:- refined @ per litre Source : State Civil Supplies Department

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of steps of control the price rise and to soften the impact of price rise on consumers. Government measures are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) set up under Department of Consumer Affairs is not mandated to control/check the rise in prices of essential commodities. The Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) is entrusted, inter-alia, with the task

of monitoring of the prices and availability position of 17 essential commodities in the country viz., rice, wheat, atta, gram dal, tur/arhar dal, moong dal, urad dal, masoor dal, tea, milk, sugar, vanaspati, mustard oil, groundnut oil, potato, onion and salt, and other matters concerning price scenario 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. Besides, the situation of prices of essential commodities is regularly monitored at High Level Meetings in the Government. The decisions taken in these meetings are implemented by the concerned Ministries/Department which are charged with the responsibility of the subject matter of the decision. PMC monitors the action taken on those decisions and give feed back to the Government. No need is felt to vest PMC with more direct power in this regard.

- (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Measures taken by Government to control Prices of essential commodities.

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero-for sugar, rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and maize;
- (ii) Reduced import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils to 7.5%
- (iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. upto 1.8.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.4.2009). This has since been extended up to 31.3.2010.
- (iv) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. upto 1.8.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.4.2009). This has since been extended up to 31.3.2010 (notified on 17.4.2009). Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.3.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis (notified on 31.7.2009).
- (v) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by 01.08.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.4.2009). This has since been extended up to 31.11.2010. Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government

agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies.

- (vi) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

2. Administrative Measures

- (vii) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana).
- (viii) Effected no changes in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (ix) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds upto 31.9.2010;
- (x) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at \$445 per tonne for October 2009) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (xi) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) over the last five years;
- (xii) Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2009-10. Futures trading in sugar was suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto 31st December, 2009.
- (xiii) Distribution of imported edible oils to States/UTs at a subsidy of Rs. 15/kg.
- (xiv) To augment availability of pulses, permitted the Public Sector Undertakings (namely, STC, MMTC, and PEC) and NAFED to import and sell pulses under a scheme and the losses, if any, up to 15% are reimbursed by the Government.
- (xv) Distribution of imported pulses through PDS at a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg to State Governments.
- (xvi) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfil export obligation on ton to ton basis.

(xvii) Increased quota of levy sugar to 20% with effect from 1.10.2009.

(xviii) For the month of Nov, 2009, a quantity of 15.00 lakh tons of non levy sugar has been made available which includes 10.50 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 1.45 lakh tons of refined raw sugar imported by sugar mills. The estimated availability out of imported white/ refined sugar is about 1.50 lac ton. Besides, the validity period of Oct. 2009 non-levy quota has since been extended for the first fortnight up to 25.10.2009 and for the second fortnight upto 10.11.2009, it is expected about 1.55 lakh ton of sugar would be spill over quota of Oct. 09.

(xix) 30 lakh tonnes of tonnes of rice is estimated for release under OMSS (D) scheme for September to December 2009. Allocation of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of rice to State Governments has been made. In addition 5 lakh tonnes of wheat for sale by FCI to bulk consumers through tenders has been made. The wheat and rice allocated to the States is to be distributed through Corporations/Cooperatives/ Federations/Self-helped groups or any other Government or semi-Government organizations of States/UTs. The State Governments are also allowed to sell wheat to small processors of wheat like chakkies, bakeries.

(xx) Convened meetings with the State Food Ministers and Chief Secretaries to intensify the efforts to contain price rise.

(xxi) Experimenting with popularization of Yellow peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

(xxii) Video Conferencing by the Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs and Secretary, Department of Food with the State Governments.

(xxiii) Steps have been to discourage storage of imported pulses and Sugar in the port area for long duration.

3. Action Taken thereon including Punitive Action against Blackmarketeers, Hoarders and Speculators

Power have been vested with State Governments for taking action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to continue to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose restrictions like stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar. The commodity wheat which had also been included in the above list has been removed w.e.f. 01.04.2009. Further, in respect of sugar, the Central Government have also issued Orders providing for 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 quintls.

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 details of the raid conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules during the year 2009 (updated upto 31.10.2009 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are 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)
2009 (upto 31.10.2009) (Updated as on 04.11.2009)	111367	5516	2982	42	2634.66

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 1.1.2009 to 31.10.2009 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govt.	During 2009 (Upto 31.10.2009)
1.	Gujarat	18
2.	Tamil Nadu	104
3.	Orissa	02
4.	Maharashtra	02
Total		126

(B) Medium Term Measures :

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

[English]

Suicide by Farmers

*71. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of suicide by the farmers continue to occur in the country including Maharashtra and Orissa;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent suicides by the farmers;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial assistance/funds to the States to address the problem of farmers;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) The incidents of suicide by farmers have been mainly reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala and stray cases of farmers' suicide have been reported from the State of Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. A Statement indicating State-wise number of suicides as intimated by the State Governments is enclosed as Statement-I. As reported by the State Governments and revealed in some studies conducted earlier, the causes for suicides by farmers are manifold including personal and other reasons. However, some suicides out of the total number of suicides have been attributed to crop failure, indebtedness, drought and socio-economic reasons.

The Government of India approved in the year 2006 a rehabilitation package of Rs. 16978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone Districts in the four States of Andhra

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The package is being implemented over a period of 3 years and includes both immediate and medium term measures with an aim of establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries etc.

It has been decided by the Government to extend the period of implementation of the non credit components of the package by 2 more years i.e. 30th September, 2011. Need based additional funds will be provided to the States during the extended period of 2 years. An amount of Rs. 16953.04 crore (i.e. 99.8% of total package cost) has been released by Centre/State Governments and Banks in 4 States up to 30th September, 2009. The State-wise break-up is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

State	Amt. approved under Rehabilitation package	Amt. released/utilized upto 30.9.2009
Maharashtra	3873.26	4197.26
Karnataka	2689.64	3264.02
Kerala	765.24	369.57
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	9122.19
Total	16978.69	16953.04

In addition to the Rehabilitation Package being implemented in 31 districts, the Government of India implemented a Debt waiver and Debt Relief scheme, 2008 in all districts of the country. As per provisional figures, a total of 3.01 crores small and marginal farmers and 0.67 crore other farmers have benefitted from the scheme involving debt waiver and debt relief to the tune of Rs. 65,318.33 crores, as their line of credit has been declogged due to clearing off of their principal and interest

liabilities. The State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Besides, for revitalization of agriculture sector, a number of plan schemes and programmes are under implementation across the country which include National Food Security Mission to improve production and productivity of foodgrains, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana with an objective to incentivise the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors in a decentralized manner, National Horticulture Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management and Support to Agriculture Extension Services etc. For these schemes an amount of Rs. 11307 crore has been approved for the year 2009-10 of which Rs. 5855.30 crore has already been released.

The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has also definite provisions to improve economic viability of farming.

Statement-I

Number of suicides by farmers on account of agrarian reasons as per reports received from the State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Period	No. of suicides by farmers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2007	490
		2008	390
		2009 (upto 16.11.09)	77
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176
		2007-08	182
		2008-09	143
		2009-10 (upto 31.08.09)	14
3.	Maharashtra	2007	590
		2008	627
		2009 (upto 15.11.09)	259

1	2	3	4
4. Kerala	2007	68	
	2008	22	
	2009	02	
	(upto 31.08.09)		
5. Tamil Nadu	2007	01	
	2008	01	
	2009	Nil	
	(upto 31.10.09)		
6. Punjab	2007	24	
	2008	10	
	2009	11	
	(upto 30.06.2009)		
7. Gujarat	2007	04	
	2008	01	
	2009	02@	
	(upto 31.05.09)		

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Date of Report	No. of suicides
1	2	3	4
8.	Assam	12.12.2007	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Received	NA
10.	Bihar	14.5.2008	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	31.07.2009	Nil
12.	Goa	31.10.2009	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.11.2009	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.11.2007	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.11.2009	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	25.4.2008	Nil

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	19.11.2009	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	31.07.2009	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	28.2.2008	Nil
20.	Mizoram	23.07.2009	Nil
21.	Nagaland	23.11.2009	Nil
22.	Orissa*	23.11.2009	Nil*
23.	Rajasthan	4.12.2007	Nil
24.	Sikkim	12.10.2009	Nil
25.	Tripura	25.3.2008	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.11.2009	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	8.5.2008	Nil
28.	West Bengal	31.10.2009	Nil
29.	Admn. of Andaman and Nicobar	26.10.2007	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	28.9.2007	Nil
31.	Admn. of Daman and Diu	15.07.2009	Nil
32.	Admn. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.7.2008	Nil
33.	Admn. of Lakshadweep	19.11.2007	Nil
34.	Admn. of Puducherry	23.11.2009	Nil
35.	Admn. of Chandigarh	23.09.2009	Nil

*23 cases of alleged suicide by farmers have been reported in Orissa, but the State Government has not been able to ascertain so far whether anyone or more out of these alleged suicides have been caused due to agrarian distress. However, investigations by the State Police are going in this regard.

@Being re-verified by the Agriculture Department, Gujarat.

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
	SF/MF	OF	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97
Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
Odisha	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1537	958	2495	1.96
Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
Total	30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

Losses due to Flood

*72. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether floods due to heavy rains have affected many States of the country including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives, livestock and property including crops during the year 2009, State-wise;

(c) whether the flood affected States have urged the Union Government to declare the devastating flood as a National Calamity;

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

(e) whether any central team has visited the flood affected States;

(f) if so, the details of the findings of the said team; and

(g) the details of assistance sought by the flood affected States and assistance provided/sanctioned thereon during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) Twenty States including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have reported damage due to floods, heavy rains etc. of varying magnitude during 2009-10. A statement-I indicating the State-wise details of loss of lives, livestock and damage to crops and houses, as reported by the affected States, is enclosed.

2. States of West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

have requested for declaring the cyclone/floods in their State as National Calamity. Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamity is provided under the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). A CRF has been constituted for each State, corpus of which is shared between the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In case of a calamity of severe nature, when resources in the CRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is considered from the NCCF, which is 100% funded by the Government of India. In such cases the support to the concerned State Government is provided at National level

in the form of logistic and financial support to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The Scheme for CRF/NCCF does not contemplate declaration of any natural calamity as a "National Calamity".

3. In addition, Government of India had also provided requisite logistic support to the affected States in terms of deployment of Army, National Disaster Response Force etc. for rescue and relief operations. Details of assistance sought by the flood affected States, visit of Central Teams and assistance approved by the Government from NCCF are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to heavy rains/flash floods/floods/landslide during the year 2009

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82
2.	Assam	08	12	240	0.298
3.	Bihar	63	02	6050	Neg.
4.	Chhattisgarh	05	03	1321	—
5.	Goa	03	265	1053	0.034
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029
7.	Haryana	09	16	2216	0.083
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	
9.	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22
10.	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39
11.	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	—
12.	Maharashtra	38	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	56	—	12547	1.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Punjab	08	—	72	0.06
15.	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	—
16.	Sikkim	01	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	19	32	1106	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61
19.	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	—
20.	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47
Total		1557	97106	1275953 (12.76 lakh)	38.324

Figures taken from situation report of MHA.

Figures taken from Memorandum of State Government

Statement-II

Details of assistance sought by the flood affected States, visit of Central Teams and assistance approved by the Government of India from NCCF during the year 2009-10.

State	Assistance sought (Rs. in crore)	Visit of Central Team	Status of approval of funds from NCCF
1	2	3	4
West Bengal (Aila cyclone of March/April, 2009)	1743.14	6th to 9th June 2009	Rs. 516.859 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity.
Kerala-(floods of 2009)	312.13	2nd to 6th August 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 61.36 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity. Rs. 1.85 crore from Special Component of ARWSP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Karnataka first memorandum (floods of July 2009)	317.07	30th August to 2nd September 2009	Rs. 44.33 crore has been approved from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account for instant calamity.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs. 0.66 crore has been approved from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
Goa (floods of September-October 2009)	130.56	15th to 17th October 2009	As per the procedure, the report of the Central Team will be placed first before the IMG and thereafter High Level Committee (HLC) for approval of funds from NCCF
Andhra Pradesh (floods of September-October 2009)	11609.25	26th to 29th October 2009	As per the procedure, the report of the Central Team will be placed first before the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) and thereafter High Level Committee (HLC) for approval of funds from NCCF.
			In pursuance of announcement made by Hon. Prime Minister of Rs. 1000 crore, Government of India released, on an 'on account' basis, an amount of Rs. 500 crore from NCCF to Government of Andhra Pradesh. Remaining amount of Rs. 500.00 crore will be released shortly.
Karnataka – second memorandum (floods of September-October 2009)	7195.12	20th to 25th October 2009	As per the procedure, the report of the Central Team will be placed first before the IMG and thereafter High Level Committee (HLC) for approval of funds from NCCF.
			In pursuance of announcement made by Hon. Prime Minister of Rs. 1000 crore, Government of India released, on an 'on account' basis, an amount of Rs. 500 crore from NCCF to Government of Karnataka. Remaining amount of Rs. 500.00 crore will be released shortly.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

*73. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) functional in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps were taken to recruit district youth co-ordinators in all the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted

advisory Committees at State level for monitoring the NYKS at State level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to open 122 new Nehru Yuva Kendras in the uncovered districts of 23 States and Union Territories, State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Steps have been taken to recruit District Youth Coordinators on deputation basis. All the State Governments where vacancies to the post of Youth Coordinators exist have been requested to sponsor officers on deputation basis for the post.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. State Level Advisory Committees have been Constituted in all the States of the country for monitoring the activities of NYKS. The composition of the State Level Advisory Committees is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Districts without NYKs

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	District Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	5	1. Nawanshahr 2. Moga 3. Muktsar 4. SAS Nagar 5. Barnala
2.	Uttarakhand	4	6. Rudraprayag 7. Bageshwar 8. Champawat 9. Udham Singh Nagar

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	3	10. Panchkula 11. Fatehabad 12. Jhajjar
4.	Delhi	6	13. North 14. North East 15. New Delhi 16. Central 17. South West 18. East
5.	Rajasthan	2	19. Hanumangarh 20. Karauli
6.	Uttar Pradesh	16	21. Jyotiba Phule Nagar 22. Baghpat 23. Gautam Budh Nagar 24. Hathras 25. Kannauj 26. Mahoba 27. Chitrakoot 28. Kaushambi 29. Ambedkar Nagar 30. Shravasti 31. Balrampur 32. Sant Kabir Nagar 33. Kushinagar 34. Chandauli 35. Sant Ravidas Nagar 36. Auraiya

1	2	3	4
7. Bihar	4	37. Sheohar	
		38. Lakhisarai	
		39. Sheikhpur	
		40. Arwal	
8. Arunachal Pradesh	10	41. Tawang	
		42. West Kameng	
		43. East Kameng	
		44. Papum Pare	
		45. East Siang	
		46. Upper Siang	
		47. Dibang Valley	
		48. Changlang	
		49. Tirap	
		50. Karung Kaise	
9. Nagaland	4	51. Dimapur	
		52. Peren	
		53. Kiphire	
		54. Longling	
10. Manipur	1	55. Imphal East	
11. Mizoram	5	56. Mamit	
		57. Kolasib	
		58. Champhai	
		59. Serchhip	
		60. Lawngtlai	
12. Tripura	1	61. Dhalai	

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya	2	62. South Garo Hills (Baghmara)	
		63. Ri Bhoi	
14. West Bengal	1	64. Dakshin Dinajpur	
15. Jharkhand	6	65. Kodarma	
		66. Pakaur	
		67. Jantara	
		68. Lathar	
		69. SaraiKela	
		70. Sindega	
16. Orissa	14	71. Bargarh	
		72. Jharsuguda	
		73. Debagarh	
		74. Bhadrak	
		75. Jajapur	
		76. Angul	
		77. Nayagarh	
		78. Gajapati	
		79. Boudha	
		80. Sonapur	
		81. Rayagada	
		82. Nabarangapur	
		83. Malkangiri	
		84. Jagsinghpur	
17. Chhattisgarh	8	85. Koriya	
		86. Kawardha	
		87. Dhamtari	

1	2	3	4
			88. Dantewada
			89. Korba
			90. Jashpur Nagar
			91. Mahasamund
			92. Jagdalpur
18	Madhya Pradesh	8	93. Umaria
			94. Neemuch
			95. Sheopur
			96. Barwani
			97. Dindori
			98. Ashoka Nagar
			99. Anoop Pur
			100. Burhanpur
19.	Gujarat	6	101. Patan
			102. Porbandar
			103. Anand
			104. Dahod
			105. Narmada
			106. Navsari
20.	Maharashtra	4	107. Nandurbar
			108. Gondiya
			109. Hingoli
			110. Washim
21.	Karnataka	7	111. Bagalkot
			112. Koppal
			113. Gadag
			114. Haveri

1	2	3	4
			115. Dakshina Kannada (Devengere)
			116. Chamarajanagar
			117. Udupi
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	118. Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)
23.	Assam	4	119. Chirang
			120. Udalgiri
			121. Baksha
			122. Kamrup Metropolis

Note:- This list does not include new Districts created by bifurcation of existing districts after 29.2.2008.

Statement-II

The Composition of State Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP)

Sl. No.	Designation
1	2
1.	In-charge Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports of the State
2 & 3.	Member of Parliament/MLA/MLCs (To be nominated by Hon'ble Minister cum – Chairperson, NYKS)
4 & 5.	Renowned Social Worker, Women Activist, Sports Persons. (To be nominated by DG, NYKS)
6.	Zonal Director/Regional Coordinator
7.	Director, Youth Services and Sports
8.	Director, Rural Development

1	2
9. Director, Health and Family Welfare	Member
10. Director, Social Welfare	Member
11. Director, Culture	Member
12. Director, Agriculture	Member
13. Director, Small Scale Industries	Member
14. Director, Environment and Forest	Member
15. Director, SC, ST and Backward Classes	Member
16. Director, Information and Public Relations	Member
17. Chief of Lead Bank in the State	Member
18. Deputy Programme Advisor, NSS	Member
19. Representative of DG, NYKS	Member
20. Dy. Director(s) of the State	Special Invitee

Crime against Women

*74. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of crime against women in general and against women belonging to SC/ST and the North East in particular are on the rise in some parts of the country;

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

(c) the total number of accused arrested in this regard and action taken against them, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) The

detailed information regarding crimes against women, obtained from the National Crime Records Bureau, during the last three years 2005, 2006 and 2007 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Provisional figures for the years 2008 and 2009 based on monthly crime statistics are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State/UT-wise details regarding number of cases registered, charge sheeted, persons arrested etc. is given in the enclosed Statement-III. These statistics are inclusive for all women, including SC/ST women. In respect of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separate information is being maintained only with respect to crime related to rape, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V, respectively. No information with reference to crimes committed against women belonging to North-Eastern States outside their home States is being maintained by NCRB, separately. However, NCT of Delhi has reported 5 and 17 number of cases of crime in 2008 and 2009 respectively, where victims are girls/women from North-Eastern region.

(d) The Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and has enacted various legislations to prevent crimes against women, including Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution and the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. Government of India has issued advisories to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice with emphasis on prevention and control of crimes against women. In this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has also been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been directed to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving effectiveness of the machinery in tackling atrocities against women.

Statement-I*Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2005*

Sl. No.	State	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	935	995	443	3595	2508	8696	3	681	306	2657	0	20819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	39	0	67	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	150
3.	Assam	1238	1456	99	899	19	2206	3	25	82	0	0	6027
4.	Bihar	1147	929	1014	451	13	1574	74	28	789	0	0	6019
5.	Chhattisgarh	990	184	100	1450	132	732	0	6	5	0	0	3599
6.	Goa	20	12	2	30	8	11	0	38	0	0	0	121
7.	Gujarat	324	916	48	802	104	4090	0	59	0	0	0	6343
8.	Haryana	461	344	212	380	597	2075	0	85	7	0	0	4161
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	102	2	286	29	228	0	4	1	0	0	793
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	201	658	5	830	371	76	0	3	0	0	0	2144
11.	Jharkhand	753	283	257	293	36	590	4	13	313	2	0	2544
12.	Karnataka	343	312	261	1585	71	1883	0	1241	361	0	0	6057
13.	Kerala	478	129	21	2339	175	3283	0	225	4	108	0	6762
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2921	604	739	6426	792	2989	3	19	36	0	0	14529
15.	Maharashtra	1545	851	341	3228	919	6233	0	222	23	8	0	13370
16.	Manipur	25	69	0	25	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	63	19	1	44	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	131
18.	Mizoram	37	0	4	49	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	95
19.	Nagaland	17	9	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	37
20.	Orissa	799	547	334	2238	184	1671	0	29	446	1	0	6249
21.	Punjab	398	329	99	308	43	729	0	58	5	0	0	1969
22.	Rajasthan	993	1549	361	2503	28	5997	0	115	1	109	1	11657
23.	Sikkim	18	2	0	38	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	62
24.	Tamil Nadu	571	783	215	1764	665	1650	0	2777	193	30	0	8648
25.	Tripura	162	43	34	161	1	439	0	0	0	0	0	840
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1217	2256	1564	1835	2881	4505	0	31	586	0	0	14875
27.	Uttarakhand	133	125	63	100	89	272	0	2	2	0	0	786
28.	West Bengal	1686	1039	446	1572	54	6936	61	74	18	1	0	11887
Total State		17651	14584	6665	33305	9723	56901	148	5742	3178	2916	1	150814
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	0	11	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	22
30.	Chandigarh	33	45	3	31	9	75	0	9	0	0	0	205
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	9	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	24
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10
33.	Delhi UT	658	1106	114	762	225	1324	1	151	9	1	0	4351
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	3	4	60	26	6	0	5	17	0	0	127
Total UT		708	1166	122	870	261	1418	1	166	26	1	0	4739
Total all India		18359	15750	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	5908	3204	2917	1	155553

Source : Crime in India

Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2006

Sl. No.	State	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049	1329	519	4534	2411	9164	0	657	474	1347	0	21484
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	51	1	63	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	168
3.	Assam	1244	1544	105	1290	10	2548	0	29	31	0	0	6801
4.	Bihar	1232	1084	1188	530	53	1689	42	13	909	0	0	6740
5.	Chhattisgarh	995	178	103	1598	143	717	1	13	9	0	0	3757
6.	Goa	21	10	0	18	7	14	0	26	0	0	0	96
7.	Gujarat	354	945	50	736	138	4977	0	78	1	0	0	7279
8.	Haryana	608	431	255	486	491	2254	0	85	7	0	0	4617
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	109	3	275	31	259	0	0	2	0	0	792
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250	723	10	960	347	135	0	5	2	0	0	2432
11.	Jharkhand	799	410	281	414	44	668	5	11	345	2	0	2979
12.	Karnataka	400	328	244	1683	38	2129	0	786	476	0	0	6084
13.	Kerala	601	202	25	2543	222	3708	0	189	5	59	0	7554
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2900	617	764	6243	762	2989	0	12	32	2	0	14321
15.	Maharashtra	1500	921	387	3479	984	6738	1	378	55	9	0	14452
16.	Manipur	40	79	0	42	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	171
17.	Meghalaya	74	25	6	57	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	72	1	0	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125
19.	Nagaland	23	3	0	3	2	3	0	9	0	0	0	43
20.	Orissa	985	577	457	2415	247	694	12	44	1394	0	0	6825
21.	Punjab	442	418	130	314	60	801	2	67	7	1	0	2242
22.	Rajasthan	1085	1553	394	2582	31	7038	3	143	3	102	0	12934
23.	Sikkim	20	7	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	47
24.	Tamil Nadu	457	718	187	1179	852	1248	0	1732	81	35	0	6489
25.	Tripura	189	62	35	207	0	471	0	0	0	0	0	964
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1314	2551	1798	2096	2714	5204	0	70	628	0	0	16375
27.	Uttarakhand	147	183	80	153	113	358	0	3	1	0	0	1038
28.	West Bengal	1731	1199	445	1837	63	7414	1	66	25	4	0	12785
Total State		18682	16258	7467	35802	9765	61264	67	4417	4487	1561	0	159770
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	0	14	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	36
30.	Chandigarh	19	57	10	20	13	102	0	3	0	0	0	224
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	14	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	32
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
33.	Delhi UT	623	1066	137	718	144	1728	0	112	15	1	0	4544
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Puducherry	9	13	3	56	39	19	0	8	2	0	0	149
Total UT		666	1156	151	815	201	1864	0	124	17	1	0	4995
Total all India		19348	17414	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	4541	4504	1562	0	164765

Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2007

Sl. No.	State	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070	1564	613	4406	3316	11335	0	612	817	1005	0	24738
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	44	0	72	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	185
3.	Assam	1437	1471	100	789	10	3000	0	21	16	0	0	6844
4.	Bihar	1555	1260	1172	853	12	1635	56	27	978	0	0	7548
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	181	100	1549	111	824	0	14	14	0	0	3775
6.	Goa	20	7	2	20	7	14	0	10	0	0	0	80
7.	Gujarat	316	1089	42	822	120	5827	0	44	0	0	0	8260
8.	Haryana	488	554	269	417	409	2412	0	88	8	0	0	4645
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	150	8	322	33	342	0	0	4	0	0	1018
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	288	707	9	986	353	176	0	1	1	0	0	2521
11.	Jharkhand	855	534	303	342	15	801	0	14	453	0	0	3317
12.	Karnataka	436	390	251	1828	28	2507	0	612	517	0	0	6569
13.	Kerala	512	177	27	2624	262	3999	0	201	9	26	0	7837
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3010	701	742	6772	780	3294	0	19	52	0	0	15370
15.	Maharashtra	1451	967	436	3306	1039	7356	0	322	45	2	0	14924
16.	Manipur	20	83	0	70	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	188
17.	Meghalaya	82	22	2	45	1	19	0	1	0	0	0	172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	83	0	0	66	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	151
19.	Nagaland	13	6	0	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	32
20.	Orissa	939	660	461	2775	241	728	0	40	1460	0	0	7304
21.	Punjab	519	545	133	427	48	971	0	45	6	0	0	2694
22.	Rajasthan	1238	1694	439	2477	28	8170	0	91	2	131	0	14270
23.	Sikkim	24	9	0	13	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	55
24.	Tamil Nadu	523	1097	208	1540	875	1976	0	1199	368	25	0	7811
25.	Tripura	157	81	36	244	4	545	0	0	0	0	0	1067
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1648	3363	2076	2522	2882	7650	0	49	803	0	0	20993
27.	Uttarakhand	117	227	70	146	63	463	0	9	2	0	0	1097
28.	West Bengal	2106	1590	451	2281	99	9900	5	62	40	10	0	16544
Total State		20096	19173	7950	37722	10738	73988	61	3487	5595	1199	0	180009
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	9	1	21	2	18	0	1	1	0	0	56
30.	Chandigarh	22	46	1	32	11	112	0	5	0	1	0	230
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	18
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	11
33.	Delhi UT	598	1167	138	868	167	1787	0	63	16	0	0	4804
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
35.	Puducherry	9	14	2	89	32	17	0	5	11	0	0	179
Total UT		641	1243	143	1012	212	1942	0	81	28	1	0	5303
Total all India		20737	20416	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	3568	5623	1200	0	185312

Statement-II*Incidence of crimes committed against women during 2008 (Provisional) State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Importing of Girls upto 21 years	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1160	1447	797	9503	4536	3052	5	326	1215	747	22788	Dec.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	39	0	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	164	Dec.
3.	Assam	1427	1018	59	2455	761	15	1	12	27	5	5780	Dec.
4.	Bihar	1028	902	941	1016	278	11	19	10	3	1215	5423	Dec.
5.	Chhattisgarh	965	290	110	894	1627	474	0	1	1	13	4376	Dec.
6.	Goa	28	30	2	10	35	13	0	13	0	0	131	Dec.
7.	Gujarat	374	1050	98	5947	848	127	17	35	4	4	8504	Dec.
8.	Haryana	572	689	307	2406	420	423	4	71	0	22	4914	Dec.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	131	7	340	283	33	1	1	0	1	951	Dec.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	221	659	7	164	869	293	0	3	156	2	2374	Dec.
11.	Jharkhand	660	246	175	380	230	0	2	2	1	524	2220	Dec.
12.	Karnataka	446	420	324	2638	1954	48	1	515	0	628	6974	Dec.
13.	Kerala	548	169	27	1135	2756	255	0	188	16	2	8096	Dec.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2852	802	769	2694	6829	2963	4	17	51	31	17013	Dec.
15.	Maharashtra	1438	1157	398	6870	3436	1491	17	286	14	45	15152	Dec.
16.	Manipur	38	88	1	27	57	0	0	0	0	0	211	Dec.
17.	Meghalaya	88	16	8	30	57	3	0	3	0	0	205	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	51	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	111	Dec.
19.	Nagaland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Dec.
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	484	560	145	820	286	54	6	48	7	4	2414	Dec.
22.	Rajasthan	1211	1682	531	7725	2253	17	0	62	102	2	13085	Dec.
23.	Sikkim	20	1	0	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	45	Dec.
24.	Tamil Nadu	548	1080	122	1537	1685	290	12	660	21	244	6199	Dec.
25.	Tripura	204	108	34	711	349	3	0	0	118	0	1527	Dec.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1707	4158	2278	7844	2818	3182	0	14	11	242	22254	Dec.
27.	Uttarakhand	83	190	84	341	108	355	0	1	0	0	1162	Dec.
28.	West Bengal	2188	1966	534	11829	2713	102	5	60	8	70	19475	Dec.
Total (States)		18553	18898	7758	69833	35338	13204	94	2328	1755	3801	171564	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	12	4	27	26	3	0	0	0	0	83	Dec.
30.	Chandigarh	20	42	3	48	19	25	0	7	0	1	165	Dec.
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	9	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	Dec.
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	Dec.
33.	Delhi	439	1158	129	1372	621	122	0	60	0	14	3915	Dec.
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	Dec.
35.	Puducherry	8	9	2	12	65	22	0	3	0	7	128	Dec.
Total (UTs)		485	1233	138	1465	739	173	0	70	0	22	4325	
Total (All India)		19038	20131	7896	71298	36077	13377	94	2398	1755	3823	175889	

Source : Monthly crime statistics

N.A. means data not available

Incidence of crimes committed against women during 2009 (Provisional) State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty Husband and his Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Importing of Girls upto 21 years	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	1039	506	7033	3359	2561	24	168	686	994	17142	Aug.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	14	0	5	27	0	0	0	0	0	82	Jun.
3.	Assam	1126	833	67	1899	663	3	1	16	3	28	4639	Aug.
4.	Bihar	629	886	612	720	138	7	25	6	0	1031	4054	Aug.
5.	Chhattisgarh	670	211	93	633	1066	265	0	3	404	16	3361	Aug.
6.	Goa	36	20	4	16	28	7	0	19	1	0	131	Sep.
7.	Gujarat	288	732	73	3598	497	78	3	14	0	0	5283	Aug.
8.	Haryana	325	447	164	1427	251	456	0	50	0	3	3125	Jul.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	94	4	233	247	22	0	2	0	0	750	Sep.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	122	326	6	84	458	194	0	2	0	0	1192	Jul.
11.	Jharkhand	336	103	91	207	91	0	0	1	2	173	1004	Aug.
12.	Karnataka	235	196	165	1535	1085	22	1	168	1	436	3844	Aug.
13.	Kerala	302	87	12	2342	1506	216	0	301	19	5	4790	Aug.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2081	632	585	2396	4688	2080	5	26	0	29	12522	Aug.
15.	Maharashtra	961	747	237	5087	2154	1021	6	187	0	45	10445	Aug.
16.	Manipur	12	61	0	15	27	5	0	0	0	0	120	Aug.
17.	Meghalaya	56	10	0	17	35	2	0	0	0	0	120	Jul.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	50	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	81	Sep.
19.	Nagaland	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Aug.
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	338	394	104	497	186	24	14	30	0	1	1588	Aug.
22.	Rajasthan	464	781	168	2905	783	3	0	32	28	0	5164	Apr.
23.	Sikkim	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	Aug.
24.	Tamil Nadu	286	503	61	625	635	81	12	245	37	77	2562	Jun.
25.	Tripura	142	70	34	255	293	5	0	0	68	1	868	Sep.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1066	3139	1485	5047	1766	1431	4	6	16	232	14192	Jul.
27.	Uttarakhand	81	136	68	216	81	184	0	2	93	0	861	Sep.
28.	West Bengal	970	1025	244	5811	1098	48	3	26	5	35	9265	May
Total (States)		11554	12491	4783	42603	21193	8715	98	1304	1363	3106	107212	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	10	1	12	18	3	0	0	0	0	53	Aug.
30.	Chandigarh	18	16	2	21	15	11	0	4	0	0	87	Jul.
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	Sep.
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	Jul.
33.	Delhi	191	944	66	577	257	59	0	14	0	1	2109	Jun.
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	Aug.
35.	Puducherry	1	11	0	9	39	14	0	6	0	2	82	Sep.
Total (UTs)		224	985	69	621	333	87	0	24	0	4	2347	
Total (All India)		11778	13476	4852	43224	21526	8802	98	1328	1363	3110	109559	

Source : Monthly crime statistics

N.A. means data not available

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total crimes against women during 2005-2007

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	20819	18226	5353	31136	30369	7543	21484	16139	3579	30660	27617	5892	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	122	38	129	105	45	168	108	16	141	114	22	185	128	16	203	155	20
3	Assam	6027	3876	524	8760	5934	762	6801	3987	692	8438	5425	955	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851
4	Bihar	6019	4267	626	11220	9280	1035	6740	4488	801	11757	9827	1591	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425
5.	Chhattisgarh	3599	3417	1085	5491	5435	1683	3757	3665	881	5758	5676	1491	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038
6.	Goa	121	97	47	229	196	105	96	83	29	159	166	65	80	48	10	145	88	14
7.	Gujarat	6343	5834	345	16510	16314	555	7279	6592	276	18188	17566	543	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581
8.	Haryana	4161	2914	741	6275	6264	1159	4617	3255	791	6857	6665	1308	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	793	668	73	1267	1242	102	792	645	69	1151	1153	97	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2144	1781	104	3163	3039	136	2432	2142	170	3896	3887	268	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183
11.	Jharkhand	2544	1790	475	3432	2367	721	2979	2110	629	4117	3733	526	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854
12.	Karnataka	6057	5102	1238	10590	10335	2375	6084	5252	716	11035	10494	1509	6569	5576	685	11302	11049	1412
13.	Kerala	6762	5929	461	10669	10155	929	7554	6565	617	11406	10926	1159	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14529	13939	3301	24254	24298	5836	14321	13950	3705	23753	23696	6061	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932
15.	Maharashtra	13370	12625	616	34156	33326	944	14452	13020	584	36197	34067	1064	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073
16.	Manipur	140	11	0	127	11	0	171	3	3	104	3	2	188	3	1	133	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	131	62	4	106	53	4	176	88	7	158	101	10	172	67	16	130	71	30
18.	Mizoram	95	89	29	85	70	169	25	128	209	138	139	128	151	142	84	152	163	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	37	29	34	37	40	49	43	36	26	64	52	38	32	25	38	58	40	49
20.	Orissa	6249	5015	377	9524	9368	693	6825	5851	535	10408	10179	957	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391
21.	Punjab	1969	1381	224	3303	3027	498	2242	1588	276	3882	3094	697	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708
22.	Rajasthan	11657	7393	2383	12838	12856	4042	12934	8155	2719	14546	14565	4987	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138
23.	Sikkim	62	26	6	42	25	5	47	34	3	39	34	3	55	33	2	63	44	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	8648	7877	4630	12275	12471	6152	6489	5598	2923	9483	8987	4991	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338
25.	Tripura	840	742	111	1308	1090	192	964	834	106	1272	892	159	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14875	12316	6484	32720	31006	14537	16375	13254	6800	34720	32599	15710	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392
27.	Uttarakhand	786	603	183	1648	1465	382	1038	836	207	2176	1895	523	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804
28.	West Bengal	11887	11199	812	19227	17324	1261	12785	11445	1001	22398	18226	2077	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667
Total State		150814	127330	30304	260521	247465	51914	159770	129851	28370	272901	251778	52833	180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	14	1	32	23	2	36	39	1	49	63	1	56	36	3	80	50	6
30.	Chandigarh	205	141	12	306	247	17	224	133	24	352	267	33	230	128	28	290	232	40
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	18	0	35	33	0	32	22	2	25	31	3	18	14	1	21	17	1
32.	Daman and Diu	10	8	0	17	18	0	9	9	1	28	26	3	11	7	1	57	30	1
33.	Delhi UT	4351	2552	473	5853	5238	798	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0
35.	Puducherry	127	109	36	191	177	54	149	139	35	260	250	77	179	178	32	337	351	69
Total UT		4739	2843	522	6434	5736	871	4995	3251	628	6922	6174	1042	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139
Total all India		155553	130173	30826	266955	253201	52785	164765	133102	28998	279823	257952	53875	185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444

Source : Crime in India.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20.	Orissa	33	28	8	33	31	9	52	55	8	43	47	8	57	37	5	66	57	4
21.	Punjab	9	9	0	13	15	0	11	5	1	15	7	1	1	4	0	4	10	0
22.	Rajasthan	136	90	45	145	145	69	132	73	30	103	103	37	153	96	28	119	119	26
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	17	8	17	16	11	21	19	5	21	21	11	27	22	5	27	28	6
25.	Tripura	5	5	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224	206	138	349	344	202	229	201	128	346	317	216	318	277	146	530	488	267
27.	Uttarakhand	12	9	3	21	13	3	6	7	4	8	14	3	4	3	0	7	7	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Total State		1172	1037	307	1558	1535	431	1217	1021	282	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	1811	1784	508
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total all India		1172	1037	307	1558	1535	431	1217	1021	284	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	1811	1784	508

Source : Crime in India.

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

Statement-V

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under rape against STs during 2005-2007

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	34	41	2	36	32	2	60	34	5	57	51	3	44	55	7	68	74	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	5	7	5	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
3.	Assam	19	6	0	22	10	0	24	9	1	24	9	0	3	10	2	6	12	3
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0	9	10	1	10	12	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	104	105	25	110	114	37	97	88	22	142	140	21	81	77	12	84	86	30
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19	17	0	40	40	0	23	22	2	40	40	3	12	12	1	20	20	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	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	20	17	2	29	23	11	21	15	2	24	28	3	22	20	7	19	18	5
12.	Karnataka	6	5	0	5	2	0	7	7	1	8	10	1	3	3	0	4	5	0
13.	Kerala	24	26	1	26	30	2	23	26	3	22	27	11	16	21	6	16	22	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294	269	50	411	413	97	284	272	87	385	393	122	288	270	118	463	460	156
15.	Maharashtra	41	37	2	67	57	3	56	50	2	93	86	2	43	41	1	59	57	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	6	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	4
20.	Orissa	30	33	2	31	30	6	30	25	2	18	21	2	45	26	6	54	48	6
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	29	20	14	27	27	17	32	20	9	26	26	10	45	30	8	32	32	10
23.	Sikkim	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	3	3	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	4	6	1	3	6	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	7	1	0	7	1	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		639	584	105	827	790	184	699	591	138	862	855	180	625	586	176	844	858	238
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Total all India		640	587	105	828	791	184	699	591	138	862	855	180	627	587	176	845	859	238

Source : Crime in India.

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

[Translation]

Sugarcane Pricing Norms

*75. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced changes in the sugarcane pricing norms under "Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)";

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(c) whether the farmers have raised objections in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the objections raised by the farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) The Central Government had been fixing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane under the provisions of the Clause 3 of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 (SCO) having regard to different criteria. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has been further amended on 22nd October 2009 by inserting clause (g) which provided for giving reasonable margins to the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits. Powers were given to the Central Government to fix a fair and remunerative price (FRP). Accordingly, the FRP payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season has been fixed 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 Rs. 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. The FRP fixed at Rs. 129.84 per quintal for 2009-10 sugar season is about 51% higher than the SMP of sugarcane of 2008-09 calculated at 9.5% basic recovery rate.

(c) to (e) There is only one representation from farmers' association in this regard. According to the representation and the media reports that there is misapprehension amongst a section of farmers that the FRP is the maximum price of sugarcane above which they are not entitled to get a price for their cane from the mills. The Governments has informed the farmers through clarifications in the press that FRP is a bench-mark price and the price payable will be a negotiated price between the farmers and the mills and will have to be equal to or above the FRP. The same has been conveyed to sugar mills.

It has also been represented that the powers of the State Governments to fix a State Advised Price (SAP) for sugarcane may be allowed to continue and that a 50% margin over the costs to the farmers may be given.

The Central Government proposes to delete the clause 3B in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The FRP for 2009-10 sugar season already includes a margin of about 50% over the costs to the farmers.

Loss of Crops due to Drought

*76. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought has been declared in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of districts and total agriculture area affected alongwith the likely loss of crops, State-wise;

(c) whether the States have sought assistance/relief package to tackle the drought situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the impact of drought on agriculture and farmers;

(f) the criteria adopted for declaring an area as drought hit;

(g) whether the central team/an Empowered Group of Ministers for assessment of drought situation has submitted its report; and

(h) if so, the details of its findings thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) 12 States have declared drought/scarcity/drought like conditions covering 301 districts. The number of districts declared affected by drought/scarcity/drought like conditions is as under:

Andhra Pradesh (Drought)	22 districts
Assam (Drought-like Situation)	27 districts
Bihar (Drought)	26 districts
Himachal Pradesh (Drought)	12 districts
Jharkhand (Drought)	24 districts
Karnataka (Drought)	20 districts
Madhya Pradesh (Drought)	37 districts
Maharashtra (Drought)	28 districts
Manipur (Drought)	9 districts
Nagaland (Drought-like Situation)	11 districts
Rajasthan (Scarcity)	27 districts
Uttar Pradesh (Drought)	58 districts

The State-wise loss in area and production of Kharif crops during 2009-10 (as compared to Kharif 2008-09) is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All 12 drought affected States

have sought assistance to tackle the drought situation in the State. The States have, inter alia, sought assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF); additional power allocation from the central pool; relaxation in subsidy norms for seed distribution under various central schemes; subsidy for diesel for running pumpsets for irrigation of the standing crops; additional allocation of foodgrains etc.

(e) The Government has taken several important decisions to address the drought which, inter alia, are, constitution of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to review the condition and take appropriate decisions to counter the impact of drought; providing assistance to the States to save the standing Kharif crop through providing additional power from central pool, diesel subsidy, etc.; increasing upper ceiling of distribution subsidy on certified seeds under Government of India programmes to enable increase in area under Rabi cultivation to compensate for likely loss in Kharif; providing assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to the affected States for agriculture input subsidy and other relief measures etc.; and regular review with all concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

(f) Declaration of drought is the domain of the State Government and as per practice in vogue, the State Governments declare drought after considering various factors including deficiency in rainfall, availability of water for agriculture and other purposes, estimated loss of crops due to deficit rains, etc.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) have visited all the 12 drought affected States and submitted their reports (except for Andhra Pradesh). On the basis of these reports, the Central Government has so far approved total assistance of Rs. 4073.785 crores from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), inter alia, has been mandated by the Government to take decisions on policy issues and schemes required for effective management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues. It has been meeting from time to time, and taken important

decisions such as relaxation of criteria for diesel subsidy, enhancement of upper ceiling of distribution subsidy on seeds, enhancement of number of days of employment beyond 100 days for additional 50 days through funds from Calamity Relief Fund.

Statement

State-wise Loss in Area and Production of Kharif crops during 2009-10 as compared to Kharif 2008-09

States	Loss in Crops Area ('000 Hectare)	Loss in Production ('000 Tonnes)			
		Total Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	-1647.5	-3383.4	-486.2	-4138.0	-329.4
Assam	202.0	-337.0	8.0	180.0	0.0
Bihar	-1015.4	-2584.1	0.0	427.0	
Chhattisgarh	-300.2	-124.3	-64.8	0.2	
Gujarat	-95.6	-399.0	136.4	0.0	722.2
Haryana	-65.5	190.3	-4.2	-938.0	157.0
Himachal Pradesh	-41.4	-207.4	-1.3	-37.8	
Jammu and Kashmir	-13.8	-68.3	0.1	0.3	
Jharkhand	-937.4	-2024.3	-10.8	-75.0	
Karnataka	-324.0	-900.7	-362.4	-1421.2	-263.8
Kerala	-6.9	-1.4	0.4	-21.2	-1.5
Madhya Pradesh	-693.0	-1143.1	-1350.6	-301.0	-180.7
Maharashtra	748.0	-184.7	-79.0	-3260.0	567.9
Orissa	50.5	197.0	-12.1	80.4	4.0
Punjab	-17.2	487.4	2.0	350.0	13.0
Rajasthan	58.9	-4209.2	-332.1	-301.3	-85.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	-147.3	81.7	-91.7	3.2	-78.2
Uttar Pradesh	-1664.0	-5821.7	1.2	-14860.7	-1.0
Uttarakhand	-14.0	-102.0	3.0	-632.0	
West Bengal	-200.1	-533.9	-3.7	495.4	-24.0
Others	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0
All India	-6115.5	-21068.1	-2648.8	-24449.6	500.5

*Production ('000 Bales of 170 kgs. each)

Note: The loss in area and production based on 1st Advance Estimates for 2009-10 and 4th Advance Estimates for 2008-09.

Package for Khadi Industries

*77. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide a package for equipping khadi with new technology and expediting the work of converting it into an international brand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds likely to be made available out of this package to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for development of khadi; and

(d) the efforts being taken by the Government to make khadi, an industry of international standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of MSME is proposing to introduce a comprehensive Khadi Reform Programme with the financial and Asian Development Bank (ADB) amounting to US\$150 million to revitalize

the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment of spinners and weavers, increased artisan welfare and to enable KVIC to stand on its own with decreasing dependence on Government Grants. Funds are proposed to be made available to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in four tranches for the following activities:

Khadi Sector Reforms	-	\$ 20 million
Capacity and Equipment	-	\$ 61 million
Marketing Reforms	-	\$ 57 million
Contingency	-	\$ 12 million
Total	-	\$ 150 million

(d) Several efforts have been made by the Government through KVIC to develop khadi and village industry so that the products reach international standard which include,

- (i) registered brands namely 'Khadi', 'Sarvodaya' and 'Desi Aahar' are being used exclusively for products under the purview of KVI sector.

- (ii) continued implementation of the Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) scheme for improved design and packaging of KVI products
- (iii) implementation of the 'Ready to Use Mission' for khadi products to convert khadi fabric into ready-made garments for higher value addition
- (iv) ensuring the availability of quality raw materials for khadi production through six Central Sliver Plants of KVIC
- (v) tie-up with the Textiles Committee, a statutory autonomous body set up by the Ministry of Textiles under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, to make available their laboratory infrastructure for checking quality of khadi cloth. Interfaces were also established with reputed Research and Development (R and D) institutes to extend results of their R and D efforts to KVI units
- (vi) Standard codes have been developed in Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) for testing of khadi, and
- (vii) Participation of KVIC along KVI units in international trade fairs and exhibitions.

Besides, three new schemes have been introduced recently for further strengthening khadi sector. These are Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment to spinners, Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry 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 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 khadi institutions.

National Investigation Agency

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

- (a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been fully constituted and made functional;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the NIA has been handed over any case of inter-state terrorism for investigation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the NIA has been asked to investigate cases in the naxalite affected States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been constituted and is functioning under the Director General, National Investigation Agency from its Headquarters in Delhi. 218 posts at various levels including that of Director General have been created.

(c) and (d) The National Investigation Agency has been directed to conduct investigations in four cases relating to offences under the Acts specified in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act which, inter-alia, includes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Charge sheets have been filed in two cases.

(e) and (f) No case relating to naxalite incidents has been assigned to National Investigation Agency.

[English]

Relaxed Visa Procedures

- *79. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allowing relaxed tourist friendly visa procedures for tourists visiting destinations like Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports/instances of national security having been compromised due to relaxed visa procedures for tourists;

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

(e) the details of the temporary landing facility for 15 days (TLF) granted at Goa airport during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No specific relaxation in visa procedure for tourists visiting destinations like Goa has been introduced by the Government in the recent past. Temporary Landing Facility (TLF) upto a maximum period of 15 days is provided to a foreigner who arrives in India without Visa in an emergent situation. This facility is available at all airports and sea ports including Goa. In addition, Government had in August, 2003 made a provision for issuing Collective Landing Permits (CLP) to foreign tourists in groups of 4 or more sponsored by recognized/approved Indian travel agencies and arriving by air or sea. CLPs are granted for a pre-drawn itinerary for a period not exceeding 60 days. CLPs are granted on a written request from the travel agencies to the Immigration Officers with full personal and passport details of the group members, itinerary and undertaking to conduct the group as per the itinerary; and an assurance that no individual would be allowed to drop out from the group at any place.

(c) and (d) No instance of national security having been compromised due to issuance of Collective Landing Permits to bonafide tourists has been reported.

(e) As per information available, the Temporary Landing Facility granted at Goa Airport during the last 3 years and in the current year are given below:—

Year	No. of passengers	No. of crew	Total
2006	142	1397	1539
2007	216	3956	4172
2008	1097	3685	4782
2009 (Till 19.11.2009)	914	2385	3299

[Translation]

Closed Sugar Mills

*80. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the number of sugar mills in operation and closed, State-wise and sector-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether a large number of mills have been closed down over the years in the country including Bihar;

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

(d) whether any technical/financial assistance is being provided to revive these mills and equip them with latest machinery;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A Statement showing State-wise and Sector-wise number of sugar mills

in operation and sugar mills which did not function in 2008-09 sugar season (October-September) including Bihar, as on 30.09.2009, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The number of sugar mills which did not function during sugar season 2008-09 is 150. The main reasons for closure of these sugar mills could be non-availability of adequate sugarcane, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization, upgradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, declaration of high State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane by some States, control over molasses, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc.

(d) to (f) It is responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take steps to restart the closed sugar mills. However, Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provide that a potentially viable sick sugar undertaking can take loan from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for (i) modernization/rehabilitation of plant and machinery and (ii) sugarcane development. The loan from the Fund should be recommended by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for sugar mills in private and public sector or the Committee of Rehabilitation (CoR) which has been set up in the Department of Food and Public Distribution to consider cases of sugar mills in cooperative sector.

Statement

The State-wise and sector-wise number of Sugar Mills in operation and which did not function including Bihar during the Sugar season 2008-2009

(Position as on 30.09.2009)

Sl. No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector/ State owned		Private Sector		Total	Total	
		Operated	Closed	Operated	Closed	Operated	Closed		Operated	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	10	7			6	0	23	16	7
2.	Haryana	12	1			3		16	15	1
3.	Rajasthan		1	1			1	3	1	2
4.	Uttarakhand	4		2		4		10	10	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3	14	19	91	3	155	130	25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2		2	5	2	14	8	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	1						1	1	0
8.	Gujarat	17	6			1		24	18	6
9.	Maharashtra	119	46			28	2	195	147	48
10.	Bihar				15	9	4	28	9	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Assam		2				1	3	0	3
12.	Orissa	3	1			2	2	8	5	3
13.	West Bengal				1	2		3	2	1
14.	Nagaland				1			1	0	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5		1	26	2	43	35	8
16.	Karnataka	15	7	2	1	31	5	61	48	13
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	1	2	1	20	2	41	37	4
18.	Puducherry	1					1	2	1	1
19.	Kerala		1				1	2	0	2
20.	Goa	1						1	1	0
All India		235	83	21	41	228	26	634	484	150

*[English]***Use of Fertilisers**

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

(a) whether deficient rainfall has any impact on the use of fertilisers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to assist the farmers 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) Deficient rainfall has an impact on fertilizer use, particularly in rainfed areas and areas where scarcity of

water poses high risk on fertilizer use. Interventions like efficient crop planning, rain water harvesting, soil and water conservation, use of compost/vermicompost etc. can help in minimizing the risk of crop failure, paving the way for greater fertilizer use in rainfed areas. The Government is providing assistance to the State Governments for watershed development programmes in the country under various schemes to assist the farmers.

Infrastructure Available with Immigration Agencies

673. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing infrastructure available with the immigration agencies in the country are inadequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There are 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) in the country comprising 26 airport ICPs, 20 seaport ICPs and 31 Land Check posts. A comprehensive project of modernization, computerization and networking of all the 77 ICPs has been undertaken by the Government of India. Under the Phase-I of the modernization programme, 33 ICPs, which regulate more than 98.5% of the passenger traffic, have been covered. This modernization programme *inter alia* includes upgradation of computer Systems, installation of Immigration Control Systems (ICS) software, Passport Reading Machines (PRMs), and Question document examiners (QDX machines). These 33 ICPs and 5 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) have been networked with Central Foreigners Bureau.

Furthermore, computers and requisite hardware have been delivered for computerization and networking of the 42 ICPs. In the case of two recently declared ICPs viz., Srinagar and Bagdogra airports, computer systems and ICS software have been installed.

Improvement in PDS

674. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the price of pulses and foodgrains in the open market and under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the last one year;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering any measures to improve the quality of the PDS in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether more items are likely to be sold through the PDS; and

(e) 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 Prices of Pulses and foodgrains are monitored by the Government. Prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) under the PDS and in the open market (retail prices at Delhi centre) are indicated below:—

(Rs. Per kg)					
Commodity	APL	BPL	AAY	Retail price at Delhi as on 19.11.2009	Retail price at Delhi as on 19.11.2008
Rice	8.30	5.65	3.00	22.00	22.00
Wheat	6.10	4.15	2.00	15.00	13.00

CIP is unchanged since 2002.

Among the foodgrains rice and wheat are distributed through PDS. Pulses are distributed to the State Governments under the PDS @ Rs. 10 per kg subsidy scheme.

(b) and (c) The Price control measures through allocations of foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs and strengthening of the TPDS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) At present, Central Government makes available wheat, rice, coarse grains and Kerosene under TPDS to the State/UT Governments for distribution through FPS. Pulses are distributed to the State Governments under the PDS @ Rs. 10 per kg subsidy scheme. There is no proposal to distribute other items through TPDS. However, in view of the rise in prices of essential commodities witnessed during the recent past, Government has allocated imported edible oils to State/UT Governments. States are free to distribute the oil through whatever outlets they decide on.

Statement

Price control measures through allocations of foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs and strengthening of the TPDS

1. Allocations of foodgrains under TPDS:

Government of India implements TPDS under which foodgrains include Rice at subsidized prices are distributed in all States/UTs as given below:—

(I) BPL/AAY allocation norms

- Allocation of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State Government, *whichever is less*.
- Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains for BPL and AAY categories are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted 6.52 crore families in the country. The total BPL including AAY allocations made during 2009-10 has been 276.77 lakh tons which includes 181.05 lakh tons of rice.

(II) APL allocation

- Allocations under APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool and past offtake. Due to declining stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool, allocations of wheat and rice to States/UTs under APL category were rationalized on the basis of past off take and availability foodgrains in the Central Pool. Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

- **During 2009-10**, a quantity of 190.20 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under APL category as against 112 lakh tons during 2008-09. This includes the following additional allocations made to augment availability of foodgrains in the States/UTs with a view to keep prices under control.

- (i) A total quantity of 2.65 lakh tons of wheat at MSP based price and 1.70 lakh tons of rice at MSP derived issue price allocated from April 2009 to September 2009 to various States/UTs as adhoc/additional/festival allocations.

(ii) Allocations for drought relief:

- A total quantity of 7.63 lakh tons including 1.45 lakh tons of rice have been issued at MSP based/derived price as drought relief for APL families in 12 drought affected States from September to December 2009.

2. Over and above the TPDS allocations of 190.20 lakh tons mentioned above, the following allocations of foodgrains have also been made during the year.

Allocations for flood relief:

- Additional allocations of 63000 tons of rice and 20000 tons of wheat have been made for flood relief to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka and UP during the current year so far.

Additional allocations on requests of State Governments

- Over and above TPDS allocations, 8000 tons of wheat and 4.41 lakh tons of rice have been allocated to the States/UTs at economic cost based on the request received from these State/UT Governments.

3. Besides the above, the Government has released 10 lakh tons of wheat and 5 lakh tons of rice for distribution to retail consumers and 5 lakh tons of wheat for bulk consumers under OMSS during October to December, 2009 to check inflationary trends in food economy

2. Measures taken for strengthening of TPDS:

4. A number of measures have been initiated by Department of Food and Public Distribution to strengthen TPDS which include improved monitoring and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, use of Information and communication technology tools and efficient operation of FPS.

These measures include:

A. Measures to strengthen monitoring and vigilance

- (i) Implementation of the Nine Point Action Plan
- (ii) Review to detect and eliminate bogus ration cards and action against those with Bogus Ration Cards
- (iii) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

B. Increased transparency in functioning of TPDS

- (i) Adoption and implementation of revised Model Citizens' Charter to facilitate use of Right to Information Act
- (ii) Introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at price shops and their distribution to ration card holders
- (iii) Publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS
- (iv) Display of allocation of foodgrains - district

and FPS wise on websites for public scrutiny.

C. Use of ICT tools

- (i) Pilot Scheme on Computerization of TPDS Operations in four States
- (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.

D. Improve the efficiency of FPS operations

- (i) Doorstep delivery of foodgrains to FPS
- (ii) Timely availability of foodgrains at FPS
- (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
- (vi) Revision of Commission paid by State Government to FPS licensees.

3. To improve functioning of TPDS, especially during the period of drought, State/UT Governments have been directed to take up a special campaign during October-December, 2009 to verify BPL and AAY ration cardholders to detect and eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Problems Faced by Road Users at Toll Gates

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

(a) whether several cases of long queues at toll gates and resultant delay caused to the commuters on the National Highways have been reported; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to ensure hassle free movement of vehicles on the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Instances of long queues within the flaring zone have been reported at the toll plaza at km 24.00 of Delhi-Gurgaon access controlled highway, during morning and evening peak hours. The Concessionaire has been advised by the NHAI from time to time to take suitable measures for avoiding long queues. The matter of traffic in-discipline has been taken up by the NHAI with the District Administration/Traffic police for enforcement of lane discipline among commuters.

Availability of Foodgrains at Affordable Prices

676. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a conference of Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of the States;

(b) if so, the details of issues deliberated and the decision taken therein;

(c) whether expected decline in the production of rice and sugarcane was also discussed;

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

(e) the steps taken to tackle the situation and to ensure adequate availability of essential foodgrains to the common man at affordable 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. A Conference of Sate Food, Civil Supplies and Sugar Ministers was organised on 19.8.2009.

(b) to (d) Following issues were discussed in the Conference:—

- (i) Procurement of rice and coarsegrains in the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10.
- (ii) Ensuring effective delivery of essential commodities through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and availability through other avenues for cushioning impact of price rise.
- (iii) Issues relating to sugar such as sugar production, effect of low sugar production on prices, measures taken by Central Government to augment domestic availability of sugar, fixation of price for sugarcane (SMP/SAP), etc.
- (iv) Implementation of stock holding limits of essential commodities and effective enforcement measures to ensure effective compliance.
- (v) Enactment of Proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA).

States were informed that to ensure availability of sugar in the ensuing 2009-10 sugar season the Government is in dialogue with the sugar industry to explore the possibility of increasing the levy obligation from 10% to 20% or more. State Governments were also requested for submission of correct estimate of sugarcane and sugar production.

(e) The steps taken to ensure adequate availability of essential foodgrains are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to maximize procurement of wheat and rice

Wheat

- (i) Wheat export on private account has been banned from 9.2.2007 till further orders.

- (ii) Import of wheat on private account at zero duty has been permitted till further orders.
- (iii) The Central issue prices of wheat have not been increased since 1.7.2002 in order to lessen the burden of inflation on the poor.
- (iv) The MSP for wheat was fixed at Rs. 1000 per quintal for RMS 2008-09. As a result of this and other measures taken by Government, 226.89 lakh tonnes of wheat was purchased in RMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of wheat. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which has contributed to procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Rice

- (i) In KMS 2008-09, the MSP of Rs. 850/- and Rs. 880/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government also allowed a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2008-09 to maximize the procurement. As a result of this, a record quantity of 333.07 lakh tonnes of rice was procured in KMS 2008-09, which has enhanced the availability of rice in the Central Pool. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs. 950/- and Rs. 980/- per quintal was fixed for Common and Grade 'A' varieties of paddy. The Government has also approved a bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10 to maximize rice procurement for Central pool.
- (ii) Export of non-basmati rice has been banned w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Export of Basmati Rice is allowed only at Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 900 per MT.
- (iii) Import of rice at zero duty has been permitted.
- (iv) The Central Issue Prices of Rice have not been revised since 1.7.2002.
- (v) To have an assessment of major rice purchases by private trade, a notification titled "Rice (Stock

Declaration by Companies or Firms or individuals) Order 2009 has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 on 11.11.2009.

- (vi) State Governments have been requested to maximize the procurement of rice by opening sufficient number of procurement centres and by making other necessary arrangements for the procurement of paddy and its milling. State Governments have also been requested to enforce a minimum levy of 50% on rice millers.
- (vii) Commission to societies and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for KMS 2009-10 has been fixed at 2.5% of MSP to maximize procurement from small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

Loan Waiver Scheme

677. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount spent on loan waiver and loan relief scheme during 2008-09 in the country including Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested to include those farmers in the scheme, who have already disposed of their loans prior to 29th February, 2009; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason 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) Under Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008, debt waiver and debt relief amounting to Rs. 65318.33 crore has been provided to 368.78 lakh farmers in the country including Rajasthan.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) All agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions upto March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until 29th February, 2008 have been covered under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008.

Quality Specifications for Food Items

678. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has submitted any draft to the Union Government regarding quality specifications for food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised any objections on the draft; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Arbitration in Road Projects

679. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases relating to road projects are involved in arbitration;

(b) if so, the number of such cases presently under arbitration and the cost incurred thereon;

(c) whether the road development work is being delayed owing to the delay in the settlement of arbitration cases; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the arbitration proceedings and settle all the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 163 cases relating to road projects are presently under Arbitration. Uptill now no amount in these cases has been released as they are ongoing.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government has constituted a Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to examine and make recommendations on various issues concerning implementation of National Highway Development Project including fast tracking of Dispute Resolution.

Assistance to Gujarat for Coastal Security

680. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal received from the State of Gujarat under the Coastal Security Scheme including proposal for financial assistance and setting up and upgrading additional 40 coastal police stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon including the amount provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) : A comprehensive Coastal

Security Scheme, which is under implementation since 2005-06 over a period of 5 years, was formulated after consultations with all agencies concerned as well as all the 9 coastal States including Gujarat and 4 Union Territories. Based on the proposal of State Government of Gujarat, the Coastal Security Scheme provides for 10 coastal police stations, 25 checkposts, 46 out-posts, equipped with 20 jeeps, 101 motorcycles, 20 boats of 12 Tonnes and 10 boats of 5 Tonnes at an outlay of Rs. 5842.60 lakh.

An amount of Rs. 842.60 lakh has already been released to Gujarat under the scheme for setting up of 10 coastal police stations, 25 check-posts and 46 out-posts; purchase of 20 jeeps and 101 motorcycles; and lump-sum assistance at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per coastal police station for 10 coastal police stations, for furniture, office equipments etc. The interceptor boats are being procured centrally and supplied to the States. So far seven (7) boats (4 boats of 12 Ton and 3 boats of 5 Ton) have been supplied to Gujarat. The delivery of the remaining boats is going on.

Later, a revised proposal from Government of Gujarat was received in 2006-07 for upgrading of the existing 40 police stations. But, the proposal could not be considered as the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme is approved for five years and any such proposal could be considered only at the time of review after that.

The proposal of Government of Gujarat for the proposed Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme has also been received, for further strengthening of the coastal security.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Rotting in Godowns

681. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether huge quantity of foodgrains are rotting in godowns across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing exports by the Government despite adequate stocks of cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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. However, some quantities of foodgrains with FCI in Central Pool are damaged due to various reasons, such as cyclones and floods and acceptance of below specifications stocks and movement to other regions.

(c) Keeping in view the wide spread drought situation in the country and estimated less production of foodgrains including rice during Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10, the Government did not allow export of foodgrains.

[English]

Purchase of Oilseeds at MSP

682. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oilseeds produced in Karnataka during the last three years, oilseed-wise and year-wise;

(b) the oilseeds covered under the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(c) whether the oilseeds were fully purchased by the Food Corporation of India at MSP;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the quantities purchased in relation to the production thereof;

(e) whether there were complaints of short purchase, delayed purchase which compelled the farmer to go for distress sale at a loss; and

(f) 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 quantities of oilseeds produced in Karnataka during the last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given below:—

Oilseed	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
Groundnut	379.0	733.0	530.4
Castorseed	16.0	16.0	18.0
Sesamum	48.0	48.0	32.0
R&M	1.0	1.0	1.0
Linseed	4.0	5.0	5.0
Safflower	61.0	57.0	55.0
Sunflower	517.0	586.0	488.0
Soyabean	94.0	97.0	90.0

*4th Advance Estimates

(b) Oilseeds covered under Minimum Support Price (MSP) are Groundnut in shell, Rapeseed/Mustard, Sunflower seed, Soyabean, Safflower, Toria, Sesamum and Nigerseed. Government also announces MSP for Milling and Ball Copra.

(c) and (d) The procurement of oilseeds is done by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) Ltd. During the last three years, NAFED undertook procurement of the following quantities of various oilseeds under Price Support Scheme:—

Oilseed	Quantity Procured (in Metric Tonnes)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
Ball Copra	13355	5645	174

1	2	3	4
Sunflower seed	—	—	4204
Safflower	11531	—	—

(e) As per reports from NAFED, there were no complaints relating to short purchase/delayed purchase which compelled farmers for distress sale/sale at loss.

(f) Does not arise

Review of Agricultural Income Insurance Scheme

683. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the outcome of the Agricultural Income Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted to determine the funds released for the scheme; and

(d) the amount released during 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) A Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) which provides income protection to the farmers by integrating the mechanism of insuring production and market risks was implemented on pilot basis in rabi 2003-04 in 11 States for rice and wheat crops and kharif 2004 season in 4 States for rice crop. The farmers' participation during two crops seasons in the selected pilot districts was very low i.e. at about 10% only due to certain inherent complications/limitations of the scheme. As required, a Concurrent Evaluation study of the parameters of impact of the scheme during the pilot phase was made by an independent

agency. It was revealed that the scheme in its present form is neither viable nor attractive. The Joint Group constituted to study the improvements required in the existing Crop Insurance Schemes has also looked into the implementation of Pilot Project on FIIS and found that as long as MSP regime continues, FIIS (with or without MSP based guaranteed income) would only be a parallel effort with additional expenditure. As far as risk protection for a farmer is concerned, there exists NAIS against yield risk and MSP against price risk. Therefore, based on the findings of the Concurrent Evaluation Study and the recommendation of the Joint Group, the scheme was discontinued with effect from Rabi 2004-05 seasons.

(c) The Government of India met all the expenses on account of Pilot Project on FIIS including premium subsidy 75% to small and marginal farmers and 50% to other farmers.

(d) Does not arise.

DAVP Advertisements in Journals

684. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the various journals published in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount provided to such journals for advertisements by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints that the small and medium newspapers are given less/low-valued advertisements by the DAVP;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the criteria laid down for selecting journals for releasing advertisements to them; and

(e) the steps/action taken/being taken by the Government to streamline the procedures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) The Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) registers all publications as newspapers under the Press and Registration of Books [PRB] Act, 1867. Journal or magazine is not defined in the PRB Act. The number of newspapers registered by RNI during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The amount for advertisements provided to the journals empanelled with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), as per their criteria, during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year 2006	Rs. 19,42,49,834
Year 2007	Rs. 23,48,09,775
Year 2008	Rs. 28,31,85,322
Year 2009	Rs. 21,63,54,341

(c) No such complaints have been received in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise. All advertising activities of DAVP are governed by the Advertisement Policy, available at DAVP's official website @ www.davp.nic.in. Advertisements are released to newspapers/periodicals keeping in view the publicity requirements, target audience, budgetary provisions and preferences indicated by the client departments.

(e) Government has already made provisions for allocating display budget in the ratio 50%, 35% and 15% for big, medium and small category newspapers respectively and also 30%, 35% and 35% for English, Hindi and regional/other language newspapers respectively.

Statement-I

*State-wise break-up of registered newspapers during last 3 years and the current year
(upto 15.11.2009)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of newspapers registered during 2006-07	No. of newspapers registered during 2007-08	No. of newspapers registered during 2008-09	No. of newspapers registered during 2009-2010 (upto 15.11.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	2	4
02.	Andhra Pradesh	198	264	302	230
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2	1
04.	Assam	13	23	23	15
05.	Bihar	13	15	22	18
06.	Chandigarh	8	12	19	13
07.	Chhattisgarh	37	68	67	48
08.	Daman and Diu	Nil	1	1	1
09.	Delhi	409	538	487	235
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	2	4	2
11.	Goa	5	2	5	2
12.	Gujarat	176	195	136	137
13.	Haryana	28	52	41	52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	15	5
15.	Jharkhand	9	16	21	8
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	37	37	41
17.	Karnataka	89	288	196	113

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	78	152	97	79
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Maharashtra	426	694	578	304
21.	Manipur	1	1	1	4
22.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	2
23.	Mizoram	3	1	Nil	8
24.	Madhya Pradesh	165	289	302	161
25.	Nagaland	1	Nil	Nil	1
26.	Orissa	70	121	71	55
27.	Puducherry	6	6	10	2
28.	Punjab	25	41	39	37
29.	Rajasthan	114	218	190	141
30.	Sikkim	7	35	10	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	161	266	198	154
32.	Tripura	3	3	3	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	250	662	748	476
34.	Uttarakhand	112	140	126	138
35.	West Bengal	84	159	111	80
Total		2521	4315	3865	2571

[Translation]

Funds to Agro and Rural Industries

685. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) the total funds allocated to various States under the Prime Minister's Employment General Programmes (PMEGPs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total funds granted under PMEGP for setting up of agro and rural industries in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for more development of agro and rural industries and number of villages likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) The 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. It is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks. State-wise funds (margin money subsidy) allocated/utilised by KVIC under PMEGP during 2008-09 and current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) For the development of village industries including agro and rural industries, several steps are being taken by the Government through KVIC which include implementation of Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters in khadi and village industries, Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) for setting up of common facility centers (CFCs) to provide infrastructural support and services to village industries, Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging, Research and Development and other support services, viz., marketing, export promotion, exhibitions at district, state, zonal and national level, design facility, brand building, etc.

Statement

State-wise funds allocated/utilised by KVIC under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No..	State/UT	(Rs. lakh)		
		2008-09		2009-10 Allocation
		Allocation	Utilised	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	59.94	9.74	59.94
2.	Delhi	285.51	0.70	899.10
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1190.28	1431.16
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	392.77	452.14
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	898.00	748.14
6.	Punjab	1800.00	951.00	1608.02
7.	Rajasthan	2793.42	1503.58	4011.54
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	29.53	19.98
9.	Bihar	5152.18	4201.22	6440.22
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	958.00	2366.52
11.	Orissa	2946.68	2419.53	2946.68
12.	West Bengal	6500.00	5135.37	5513.74
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	2582.54	5319.86
14.	Karnataka	3571.24	2510.48	3571.24
15.	Kerala	2123.80	671.33	2123.80
16.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0	6.66
17.	Puducherry	59.94	19.40	59.94

1	2	3	4	5
18. Tamil Nadu	4220.23	2328.54	4220.23	
19. Goa	86.59	2.10	86.59	
20. Gujarat	3487.62	659.33	3460.98	
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	—	—	13.32	
22. Daman and Diu#	—	—	13.32	
23. Maharashtra	6628.91	2455.61	6628.91	
24. Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1318.62	1736.78	
25. Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	1143.48	4619.82	
26. Uttarakhand	1162.25	456.52	641.59	
27. Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	7984.31	11768.96	
28. Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	88.45	102.86	
29. Assam	2050.54	890.20	2050.54	
30. Manipur	470.64	0	235.32	
31. Meghalaya	483.96	0	241.98	
32. Mizoram	238.28	0	119.14	
33. Nagaland	430.68	9.62	215.34	

1	2	3	4	5
34. Tripura	472.12	32.02	236.06	
35. Sikkim	125.80	22.45	62.90	
Total	73480.23	40864.72	74033.32	

* Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been included in the figures of Gujarat.

#Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Daman and Diu have been included in the figures of Maharashtra.

[English]

Banned Books in India

686. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has banned certain books in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and author of the Book	Reasons for proscription	Year of banning
1	2	3	4
1	"Michha Mahatma" (False Mahatma) Written by Mr. Bibhudha Ranjan	Derogatory writings on Mahatma Gandhi and wilful attempt to tarnish the image of the "Father of Nation" that had the potential to hurt sentiments of nation.	2006

1	2	3	4
2.	'Bunch of Truth' Hindi title 'Haqeeqat' written by Shri M.G. Mathew	The book contained objectionable and slanderous portions against a community.	2006
3.	"Vishwavyapi Muslim Samasya" written by Balraj Madhok	Highly provocative and had the potential to hurt religious sentiments of a community	2006

[Translation]

Modern Equipments for AIR Stations

687. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various All India Radio (AIR) centres/stations of the country including Madhya Pradesh have been provided with modern equipments which are being utilised for purposes other than live broadcasting;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to start live telecast from such centres/stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these centres/stations are likely to commence live broadcasting; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) Latest equipments are provided from time to time at all AIR Stations and All India Radio is keeping pace with latest technology in broadcasting field. These equipments can be used for live as well as recorded broadcasts depending on programme requirements.

(b) AIR stations have been provided following

latest/digital equipments as per its category and requirement. The details of equipments are as under:

1. Studio equipment :
 - (i) Hard disk (computer) based system for transmission and programme production.
 - (ii) Transmission console.
 - (iii) Dubbing and editing console.
 - (iv) Portable recorders.
 - (v) Hand held recorders.
2. Studio transmitter links, Digital satellites news gathering vans, satellite uplink equipments, INMARSAT equipment and audio CODEC etc. to feed programme as per requirement of the stations.
3. Transmitter :
 - (i) Better efficiency and performance based Medium Wave and Short Wave Transmitter.
 - (ii) FM transmitter of latest technology, which accepts analog, mono, analogue stereo signal.

(c) to (e) The programme of All India Radio have a balance of live and recorded programmes. Identified events such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Sports commentaries, Budget Session of the Parliament etc. are broadcast live. All news bulletins are also live. Music programmes, talks, features, plays etc. are recorded.

Absconding and Fugitive Criminals

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

(a) the total number of criminals who have been declared as absconders and fugitives by the Courts during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to coordinate with different States to facilitate the tracing of such absconders and with different countries to extradite the fugitives from abroad;

(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) Red Corner Notices have been issued on the request of various investigating agencies forwarded through Interpol Wing of Central Bureau of Investigation in respect of 167 offenders and circulated through Interpol Secretariat General (IPSG) during the last three years, the details of which are as under:-

2006	—	49
2007	—	70
2008	—	28
2009 (upto 30.7.2009)	—	20
<hr/>		
Total	—	167

(b) and (c) It is the policy of the Government in the Ministry of External Affairs to conclude extradition treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice. Efforts are made through diplomatic channel for extradition of fugitives. Matter is taken up at the appropriate level from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Impact of Multipurpose National Identity Cards

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

(a) whether the Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) is likely to invade an individual's right to privacy;

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

(c) whether any representation/suggestion received in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the safeguards envisaged against corrupting of information data and the exploitation of personal data collected for issuance of such cards;

(f) whether the Government has considered and taken into account the history of national identity cards in other countries regarding the potential threats that the MNIC scheme poses; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and safeguards provided in the scheme in this regard?

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

(e) to (g) The MNIC pilot project has been completed on 31.03.2009. The data collected during the pilot project is kept in a secure database. The Government has now approved a project to create a National Population Register (NPR). Once created the NPR will be a secure database accessible only within the Government for security purposes. The individual's right to privacy will not be compromised. Adequate safe guards will be built into the system to avoid corruption of information data and the exploitation of personal data collected. An expert group in the National Informatics Centre (NIC) is advising the

Government on the setting up of IT Hardware required for this purpose.

Shortage of Storage Capacity

690. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total foodgrain storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in metric tonnes in the North Eastern region State-wise;

(b) the details of foodgrains presently stored in these godowns, State-wise;

(c) whether the condition of godowns in the North Eastern States is very poor and there is a shortage of storage space to store fresh stock;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the condition of existing godowns and create new storage capacity;

(e) whether allegations of irregularities and fraud have been made against the management of the said godowns; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken including action against the management taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The State-wise details of storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the North Eastern Region as on 30.10.2009 are as under:—

Fig. in MTs

State	Storage capacity
1	2
Assam	267306

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	21168
Meghalaya	25950
Mizoram	26240
Tripura	50880
Nagaland	29854
Manipur	20590
Total	441988

(b) The State wise details of foodgrains stored in FCI's godowns in the North Eastern Region are as under:—

Fig. in MTs

State	Rice	Wheat	Total Foodgrains	Sugar
Assam	115407	25980	141387	13384
Arunachal Pradesh	8949	601	9550	1334
Meghalaya	16946	2151	19097	35
Mizoram	15146	1447	16594	1030
Tripura	35632	1862	37494	2075
Nagaland	9902	2656	12598	323
Manipur	18748	0	18748	1664
Total	220730	34697	255427	19845

(c) The condition of the FCI godowns in North Eastern States is satisfactory. However, there is shortage of storage space of 7.35 lakh MT on the basis of 4 months stocking at 75 % utilization.

(d) Under the Plan Scheme for construction of storage godowns, in the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), the following are the ongoing projects of FCI in North Eastern States:—

1. Bualpui/Mizoram/4590 MTs
2. Badarpurghat/Assam/5000 MTs
3. Hailakandi/Assam/5000 MTs
4. Nandan Nagar/Tripura/2500 MTs
5. Changasari/Assam/50000 MTs

Apart from the above, for North Eastern States there is a provision of Rs. 24 crores in the 11th Five Year Plan for construction of godowns by the State Governments. This amount is released as Grants in Aid to State Governments.

(e) and (f) No specific complaints relating to allegations of irregularity and fraud against the management of the said godowns at the regional or zonal levels have been received by the FCI.

[Translation]

Agricultural University in Orissa

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Agricultural University in Orissa; 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) No, Madam. There is no proposal for opening of Central Agricultural University in Orissa by the Union Government. In so far as State Agricultural University is concerned, it is informed that Higher Agricultural Education being a State

subject, State Agricultural Universities are established under the State Legislative Act by the Concerned State Government.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

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

- (a) the names of the various Livestock insurance schemes launched in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the said schemes had been successfully implemented;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the beneficiaries of the said schemes during 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme namely "Livestock Insurance" in all the States except Goa since 2005-06. The scheme benefits the farmers and cattle rearers having crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes. Under the scheme, benefit of subsidy is to be restricted to two animals per beneficiary. The scheme was approved by Government in February, 2006 for implementing it on pilot basis during 2005-06 and 2006-07 in 100 selected districts of the country. For the year 2007-08, the scheme continued in the same format in the same 100 districts. A full fledged scheme on Livestock Insurance, which was approved on 20.11.2008, is being implemented in 100 newly selected districts on regular basis. State-wise number of animals insured during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to September '09) under the scheme is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of animals insured			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto September' 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117455	67580	71937	33568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1012	891	955	20
3.	Assam	1138	432	17470	4146
4.	Bihar	10484	3251	0	532
5.	Chhattisgarh	6022	3428	0	199
6.	Gujarat	20395	5285	0	524
7.	Haryana	64161	66791	0	17459
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14177	25608	21127	311
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1239	141	27	0
10.	Jharkhand	2814	20	0	0
11.	Karnataka	9487	13853	0	1896
12.	Kerala	67206	5303	0	15853
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10169	4310	27259	5771
14.	Maharashtra	33591	27852		0
15.	Manipur	184	210	269	0
16.	Meghalaya	123	494	229	1031
17.	Mizoram	558	212	0	132
18.	Nagaland	3416	5153	2323	2439
19.	Orissa	20396	27865	12710	3371
20.	Punjab	13701	1276	9116	370

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	12211	17279	1607	2189
22.	Sikkim	2310	2013	313	1173
23.	Tamil Nadu	90072	119032	105774	0
24.	Tripura	2090	1731	0	250
25.	Uttarakhand	3053	4362	3525	1662
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23443	16873	53468	0
27.	West Bengal	2416	222	5	234
All India		533323	421467	328114	93130

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing

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

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries has held meetings to discuss the problems of marine fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any constraint in the smooth functioning of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to review the rule regulations and functioning of the Committee to solve and to expedite the matters concerning deep-sea fisheries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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) to (b) Yes, Madam. The Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries (EC) holds regular meetings to discuss various issues relating to the deep-sea fisheries sector.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam. No such review is being contemplated.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Consumer Awareness in School Curriculum

694. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Consumer Rights Awareness in school curriculum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon?

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) to (b) Government has already included Consumer Rights Awareness in the school Curriculum. NCERT Syllabus contains material on importance of Consumer Protection, Consumer Rights, Consumer responsibility, ways and means of Consumer protection such as Consumer Awareness and legal redressal with special reference to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and role of Consumer organisations and NGO's.

**Proposal to Provide Low Floor
Buses to STUs**

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide low floor buses to State Transport Undertakings (STUs) of different States;

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

(c) whether there is also a proposal to reward the best performing States in the transport sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) The proposal of this Ministry to provide financial assistance to the State Transport Undertakings for procurement of buses for operation in rural/mofussil areas has not been agreed to by Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) This Ministry does not have any proposal

at this juncture to reward the States on the basis of the performance in transport sector.

Mining of Bauxite in Forest Areas

696. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals living in the forests areas are facing difficulties due to the exploration/excavation of bauxite and other minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to protect the rights of the tribals living in mining areas in forests?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) Mining operations are permissible after statutory environment and Forest clearances have been obtained, and rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons are required to be undertaken in terms of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP). As per available information no instances of tribals facing difficulty in forest areas due to mining of bauxite and other minerals have come to notice.

(c) The Government has also enunciated the new National Mineral Policy, 2008 which provides for development of 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 the people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Policy provides for a framework of sustainable development to take care of bio diversity issues and to ensure that mining activity takes place alongwith suitable measures for restoration of the ecological balance. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages. All mining shall be

undertaken within the parameters of a comprehensive Sustainable Development Framework which will be so devised as to take all these aspects into consideration.

[Translation]

Modernising Mining Technology

697. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for want of new and modern mining technology, mineral rich resources of the country are not being exploited optimally?

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to modernise mining technologies and equipments for exploitation of minerals in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any policy to attract foreign entrepreneurs for the exploration and excavation of minerals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) 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 and 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.

(c) and (d) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 envisages streamlining and simplifying the procedures in grant of mineral concessions in order to attract investment including FDI, into the mining sector in India. The policy also seeks to facilitate import of mining equipment and machinery.

[English]

Sugar Development Fund

698. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent several proposals to the Union Government requesting for assistance from Sugar Development Fund for its various sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of requests received and approved;

(c) whether the funds have not yet been released by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons for not releasing the said funds; and

(e) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

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

(b) to (e) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Details and status of loan proposals of Sugar Factories received through the State Government of Karnataka since 2002 is as follows

(A) Cane Development loans

Sl. No.	Name of the sugar factory	Current status of sanction/release of funds
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Bhadra SSK Niyamit, Doddabathi, Davanagere Taluk, Karnataka	A loan of Rs. 231.30 lakh was sanctioned on 24.6.2003. The sugar factory had outstanding SDF dues, which it failed to clear. As per SDF Rules and norms, the loan could not be disbursed.
2.	M/s. Malaprabha SSK, Dist. Belgaum, Karnataka	A loan of Rs. 251.21 lakh was sanctioned on 8.6.2004. The sugar factory has not applied for disbursement of loan after completion of required documentation and other formalities.
3.	M/s. Dakshina Kannada Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Brahmavara, Udupi, Karnataka	The sugar factory had negative networth and had SDF over dues, which the factory failed to clear. As such as per SDF Rules and norms, the sugar factory is not eligible for SDF loan.
4.	M/s. Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Gogak, Belgaum Dist., Karnataka	A loan of Rs. 146.80 lakh was sanctioned to the sugar factory on 14.7.2005. The sugar factory has not applied for disbursement of loan after completion of required documentation and other formalities.
5.	M/s. Prabhulingeshwar Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., Siddapur, Karnataka	A loan of Rs. 118.73 lakh was sanctioned on 4.10.2004. The sugar factory could not arrange security for SDF loan, without which the loan could not be disbursed.
6.	M/s. Bannari Amman Sugar Ltd., Alaganchi Nanjangud Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka.	The sugar factory was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 269.89 lakh on 5.7.2005. First instalment of Rs. 134.95 lakh was disbursed on 31.03.2006. The sugar factory requested for cancellation of second instalment of the loan.
7.	M/s. Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Limited, K.M. Doddi, Maddur Taluk, Mandya Dist., Karnataka.	Despite reminders, the sugar factory did not furnish requisite information/documents for consideration of application.

1	2	3
8.	M/s. Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd., At Hirepadasalgi, Tq. Jamkhandi, Bagalkot, Karnataka.	The sugar mill had huge accumulated losses of Rs. 3333.30 lakh and the mill was having a negative net worth. Hence not eligible as per SDF Rules and norms.
9.	M/s.. Nirani Sugars Ltd., Mudhol, Tal. Mudhol, Dist. Bagalkot, Karnataka	Despite reminders, the sugar factory did not furnish requisite information/documents for consideration of application.
10.	M/s. Athani Farmers Sugar Factory Ltd., Vishnuanna Nagar, Post-Navalihal, Athani-Taluk, Belgaum Distt. Karnataka.	The Sugar factory was advised to come-up with revised proposal. Needful has not been done by the sugar factory as yet.
11.	M/s. Doodhganga Krishna SSK, Chikodi, Dist. Belgaum, Karnataka	The sugar factory did not furnish requisite information/ documents for consideration of application.
12.	M/s. Halasiddanath SSK Ltd. Nippani, Belgaum District, Karnataka	The sugar factory was advised to submit revised proposal through State Government which has been received through the State Government only on 15.9.2009.
13.	M/s. G.M. Sugar and Energy Pvt. Ltd., (Lessee of M/s. Karnataka Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamitha), Sangur, Haveri Dist., Karnataka	The application has been received recently on 10.11.2009 and is being examined.
(B) Other loans		
14.	M/s. Nandi Sahakare Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Krishna Nagar, Taluk and District: Bijapur, Karnataka	A lone of Rs. 510.64 lakh was sanctioned on 26.04.2007 for Modernisation-cum-expansion and the same was disbursed to sugar factory through National Cooperative Development Corporation on 26.12.2008.
15.	M/s. Nandi Sahakare Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Krishna Nagar, Taluk and District: Bijapur, Karnataka	A lone of Rs. 1485.00 lakh was sanctioned for Bagasse based cogeneration power project on 15.07.2009. The sugar factory has still not applied for disbursement of loan after completion of required documentation and other formalities.

[Translation]

Improving Sports Facilities

699. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Gujarat for improving sports facilities in their States;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received, State-wise;

(c) the status of these proposals; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has, for the first time, introduced a centrally sponsored scheme 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) with national coverage for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions in all village and block panchayats of the country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09, 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.

Proposals complete in all respects received from 28 States/UTs including Gujarat in 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been given approval/sanction of 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. la.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total amount approved	Funds released 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09						
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*	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	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

2009-10

(Rupees in Crore)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Villages Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar	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

*[English]***Visit by World Bank Team**

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

(a) whether an eight member team from the World Bank visited Delhi recently and reviewed the Commonwealth Games and other Projects and held discussions with the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and other Civic Bodies;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held;

(c) whether the team was satisfied with the overall progress of the projects relating to the Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per available information, no team from the World Bank visited India to review the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Increase in Area under Groundnut and Sugarcane Cultivation

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the area under soyabean, groundnut and sugarcane cultivation during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the target set in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) In order to enhance production of oilseeds, the Government of India is implementing various schemes viz; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). ISOPOM is implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States to increase the production of oilseeds including soybean and groundnut. The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme provides assistance for oilseeds development to the States not covered under ISOPOM. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State.

The Government of India is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) under MMA in major sugarcane growing States. The State-wise targets for production of soybean, groundnut and sugarcane during 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise targets for production of soybean, groundnut and sugarcane during 2009-10

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Major States	Soybean	Groundnut	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.70	25.95	180.00
2.	Bihar	—	0.08	70.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.35	0.34	—
4.	Gujarat	0.20	28.81	160.00

1	2	3	4	5
5. Haryana		0.06	0.07	95.00
6. Karnataka		1.02	12.60	270.00
7. Madhya Pradesh		58.25	2.52	35.00
8. Maharashtra		22.00	7.11	660.00
9. Orissa		0.02	1.22	12.00
10. Punjab		0.03	0.14	70.00
11. Rajasthan		10.00	3.00	—
12. Tamil Nadu		—	18.00	400.00
13. Uttar Pradesh		0.40	1.50	1330.00
14. West Bengal		0.02	0.87	16.00
15. Assam		—	—	12.00
16. Uttarakhand		—	—	75.00
17. Others		0.57	0.225	15.00
All India		93.62	102.435	3400.00

Modification of CBFC Rules

702. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to restrain the depiction of excessive violence in films and amend the rules of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the said rules to regional language films also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the depiction of excessive violence and obscenity in films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (c) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules and Guidelines, framed thereunder. Some of the Guidelines regarding violent scenes are as under:—

- anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified.
- pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown.
- Scenes showing involvement of children in violence as victims or as perpetrators or as forced witness to violence, or showing children as being subjected to any form of child abuse are not presented needlessly.

(d) and (e) The Guidelines for certification of films for public exhibition are applicable to all the films that come to CBFC for certification.

(f) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to (e) above.

Sale of Foodgrain through OMSS

703. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to distribute foodgrains to retail customers under the Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) through the co-operative network of the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has allocated 30 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice for sale under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) Government has allocated 10.0 lakh MTs of wheat and 5.0 lakh MTs of rice to State/UT Governments for distribution to retail consumers/small processors during October, 2009 to December, 2009. Another 5.0 lakh MT of wheat has also been allocated for sale to bulk consumers in various States/UTs through open tenders by FCI during October, 2009 – December, 2009.

Details of State wise allocation of wheat and rice under OMSS for various States/UTs are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

State-wise details of wheat released for sale to bulk consumers is also enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

The lifting position of Wheat by State/UT Governments for distribution to retail Consumers/Small Processors under OMSS (D) for October, 2009 – December, 2009

As on: 19.11.2009 (Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Allotment	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North	Delhi	80481	243
2.		Chandigarh	0	0
3.		Punjab	88982	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.		Haryana	19522	0
5.		Uttar Pradesh	51518	0
6.		Uttarakhand	26477	0
7.		Rajasthan	86932	0
8.		Himachal Pradesh	49523	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	40264	0
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	30893	0
11.		Puducherry	380	0
12.		Kerala	40660	0
13.		Andhra Pradesh	8239	0
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	798	0
15.		Lakshadweep	0	0
16.		Karnataka	18032	0
17.	East	Bihar	5332	0
18.		West Bengal	182990	0
19.		Sikkim	738	0
20.		Orissa	31807	0
21.		Jharkhand	3149	0
22.	North-East	Assam	66247	0
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	1535	0
24.		Meghalaya	3677	0
25.		Tripura	4472	0
26.		Mizoram	1885	0

1	2	3	4	5
27.		Nagaland	7572	0
28.		Manipur	3162	0
29. West		Maharashtra	68267	0
30.		Goa	1604	0
31.		Madhya Pradesh	53885	5.5
32.		Chhattisgarh	4939	0
33.		Gujarat	15991	0
34.		Daman and Diu	0	0
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	0
Total			999998	248.5

Statement-II

*The lifting position of Rice by State/UT Governments
for distribution to retail Consumers/under OMSS (D)
for October, 2009 – December, 2009*

As on: 19.11.2009

(Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Allotment	Lifting Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North	Delhi	8361	0
2.		Chandigarh	0	0
3.		Punjab	0	0
4.		Haryana	0	0
5.		Uttar Pradesh	1593	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.		Uttarakhand	2196	0
7.		Rajasthan	39	0
8.		Himachal Pradesh	8780	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	24684	0
10. South		Tamil Nadu	126422	42208
11.		Puducherry	4	0
12.		Kerala	25675	0
13.		Andhra Pradesh	152753	0
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	650	0
15.		Lakshadweep	206	0
16.		Karnataka	59215	240
17. East		Bihar	2	0
18.		West Bengal	7963	0
19.		Sikkim	1897	0
20.		Orissa	704	0
21.		Jharkhand	20	0
22. North-East		Assam	41508	0
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	3674	0
24.		Meghalaya	4476	0
25.		Tripura	10368	0
26.		Mizoram	3549	0
27.		Nagaland	5871	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
28.		Manipur	2756	0	33.		Gujarat	600	0
29.	West	Maharashtra	3210	0	34.		Daman and Diu	7	0
30.		Goa	1406	0	35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	0
31.		Madhya Pradesh	351	0					
32.		Chhattisgarh	960	0	Total				500000 42448

Statement-III

The status of Tenders Floated for sale of Wheat to Bulk Consumers under OMSS (D)
for October, 2009 – December, 2009

As on: 19.11.2009

(Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/State Government	Allotment (October, 09 – December, 09)	Whether Tender Floated	Date of NIT	Date of opening of T.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	North	Delhi	82,422	No		
2.		Chandigarh	7,209	No		
3.		Punjab	33,244	No		
4.		Haryana	16,772	No		
5.		Uttar Pradesh	23,152	No		
6.		Uttarakhand	20,269	No		
7.		Rajasthan	7,532	No		
8.		Himachal Pradesh	1,425	No		
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	25,746	No		
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	38,381	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009
11.		Puducherry	2,810	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.		Kerala	29,235	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
13.		Andhra Pradesh	30,396	Yes	12.11.2009	18.11.2009
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	—		
15.		Lakshadweep	0	—		
16.		Karnataka	66,918	No	11.11.2009	17.11.2009
17.	East	Bihar	1,475	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
18.		West Bengal	21,206	Yes	09.11.2009	17.11.2009
19.		Sikkim	42	No		
20.		Orissa	19,920	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009
21.		Jharkhand	548	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
22.	North-East	Assam	28,355	No		
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	0			
24.		Meghalaya	0	—		
25.		Tripura	0	—		
26.		Mizoram	0	—		
27.		Nagaland	0	—		
28.		Manipur	0	—		
29.	West	Maharashtra	29,130	Yes	09.11.2009	16.11.2009
30.		Goa	2,107	Yes	09.11.2009	16.11.2009
31.		Madhya Pradesh	8,608	Yes	06.11.2009	17.11.2009
32.		Chhattisgarh	1,412	Yes	11.11.2009	
33.		Gujarat	1,686	Yes	08.11.2009	16.11.2009
34.		Daman and Diu	0	—		
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	—		
Total			500,000			

[Translation]

Expenditure on Dairy Development

704. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed expenditure to be incurred on dairy development activities during Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the expenditure in terms of percentage of total expenditure to be incurred on agriculture development activities in the country including M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has an approved allocation of Rs 580.00 crore for dairy development activities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

In addition, there is an allocation of Rs 4323.00 crore for Animal Husbandry activities which also contribute to dairy development.

(b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has an approved allocation of Rs. 66577 Crore for agriculture development activities for all states including M.P during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The expenditure for dairy development activities will constitute to about 0-87% of the expenditure on agriculture development activities.

[English]

Supply of Sugar under PDS

705. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has failed to reach the targeted people;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) With effect from 01.02.2001, the Central Government, with a view to ensure better targeting, has restricted supply of levy sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in all the States/UTs, excepting North Eastern States, Hill States and Island Territories, where universal PDS has been allowed. The Central Government is concerned only with the allotment of levy sugar. The responsibility of distribution of levy sugar to targeted people through the Public Distribution System and maintaining smooth operation of PDS in the State lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

Promotion of Volleyball

706. SHRI P.T. THOMAS : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the game of Volleyball is being promoted in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up national level academy/coaching centers to promote/encourage the game of Volleyball; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Assistance to National

Sports Federations, financial and other assistance is provided to National Sports Federations to promote and develop respective sports discipline. During the last three years, the Volleyball Federation of India has been provided financial assistance as under:—

2006-2007	Rs. 58.17 lakh
2007-2008	Rs. 104.81 lakh
2008-2009	Rs. 63.51 lakh

(c) and (d) The Sports Authority of India under its various sports promotional schemes viz. National Sports Talent Contest, SAI Training Centers, Special Area Games Scheme at different Centers is imparting training/coaching to promote/encourage the game of Volleyball. At present there is no proposal to set up national level academy for Volleyball.

[Translation]

Directorate of Weed Science Research

707. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the R&D works undertaken by the Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur during the last three years;

(b) whether the benefits derived from the research undertaken by the said Directorates has failed to make any impact;

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

(d) whether any adverse results has been reported from the Weedicide/pesticides test carried out by the Directorate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The Directorate during last three years has been carrying out R and D works on various aspects of weed research viz. weed survey and surveillance, integrated weed management in different crops and cropping systems, biological control of aquatic and problematic weeds, management of parasitic weeds, herbicide residue analysis, biology of major weeds etc. Besides, the Directorate organizes frontline demonstrations, trainings, kisan goshties, kisan mela etc. for the benefits of the farming community.

(b) and (c) The technologies developed by the Directorate and coordinated centers located in different agro-climatic zones are of great use in controlling weeds including aquatic and problematic weeds effectively. These weed control technologies have been included in the package of practices of different crops.

(d) and (e) As such, no adverse results from the herbicide test carried out by the Directorate has been reported at recommended doses.

[English]

Enacting Federal Law

708. SHRI VARUN GANDHI :
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a federal law to tackle various forms of terrorism, militancy and law and order situation in the country including the strengthening the existing investigating agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestion from other Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which federal law is likely to be enacted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Based on suggestions received from various quarters, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was amended in December, 2008 with a view to further strengthen the legal framework to deal with terrorism; and the National Investigation Agency Act has also been notified in December, 2008, *inter-alia*, constituting the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts mentioned in the schedule to the Act which, *inter-alia*, includes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Translation]

Balanced use of Fertilizers

709. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to ensure balanced use of fertilisers;

(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 (b) The Government is promoting soil test-based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures to maintain soil health and its productivity. A new scheme, namely, "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) has been introduced during 2008-09. The components of the new scheme include setting up of 500

new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), setting up of 250 mobil STLs, strengthening of the existing 315 STLs, promotion of organic manures, soil amendments and distribution of micro nutrients during 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Norms for Road Construction

710. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms for road construction have been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Indian contractors engaged in the construction of National Highways;

(d) the number of contractors possessing international expertise in road construction;

(e) the number and details of contractors who have been found guilty of violation of road construction norms during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the action taken against them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads fall within the purview of the respective State Government/Union Territory. The works on National Highways (NHs) are carried out in accordance with Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge Works and relevant IRC Standards.

(c) and (d) The details of Indian contractors engaged in the construction of NHs are enclosed as statement. The

qualification requirements do not prescribe international experience of contractor and as such, record is not being maintained.

(e) and (f) If any violation of norms is detected during construction, it is immediately rectified during construction itself. If violations are detected after construction, these are rectified within the defect liability period.

Statement

Details of Indian contractors engaged in the construction of National Highways (NHs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Number of Indian contractors engaged in construction of NHs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	50
4.	Bihar	42
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	38
7.	Delhi	3
8.	Goa	5
9.	Gujarat	25
10.	Haryana	14
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13
12.	Jharkhand	47
13.	Karnataka	72
14.	Kerala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	35
17.	Manipur	12
18.	Meghalaya	32
19.	Mizoram	10
20.	Nagaland	15
21.	Orissa	12
22.	Puducherry	25
23.	Punjab	25
24.	Rajasthan	33
25.	Tamil Nadu	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65
27.	Uttarakhand	70
28.	West Bengal	47
29.	NHAI	67
30.	BRO	67

[English]

Casualties due to Ceasefire Violation

711. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani troops have frequently violated the ceasefire agreement along the international border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of casualties among the Para-Military Forces (PMF) personnel due to such ceasefire violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Pakistani troops have violated the ceasefire agreement along the international border. The cases of ceasefire violation by Pakistan during the last three years on the Jammu International Border are as under:—

Year	Nos of Cases
2007	02
2008	07
2009 (till 18.11.2009)	04
Total	13

During firing by Pak troops, there was no casualty of Para Military Forces (BSF) personnel.

Criminal Cases against Senior Government Officials

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

(a) whether several criminal cases have been filed against senior Government officials belonging to IAS and IPS;

(b) if so, the total number of such criminal cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year separately, State-wise;

(c) whether prior Government sanction is required for registering criminal cases against such officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of reports/communication in this regard received from various States during the said period; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government against such officials during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Expenditure on Litigation

713. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prasar Bharati has any policy of engaging lawyers and disbursing consultation fees to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the prescribed fee paid to lawyers for legal services; and

(c) the details of the total expenditure incurred by Prasar Bharati on litigation, separately indicating legal fee paid to lawyers during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has intimated that the fee to empanelled lawyers are paid as prescribed by Ministry of Law from time to time. Others like Attorney General, Solicitor General, ASGs, Senior Advocates, etc. have been paid on actual basis. There has been no definite procedure or policy on the subject, laid down in Prasar Bharati since inception.

A total of Rs. 90728402/- has been incurred by Prasar Bharati during last three year on litigation as detailed below:—

(All figures in rupees)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Amount	23423361	30224158	34448731	2632152

[Translation]

Construction Works by NHAI

714. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) the details of the ongoing construction works being carried out by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in different States in the country alongwith their present status, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of such construction works; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The details of the ongoing construction works being carried out by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in different States in the country alongwith their present status, State-wise and NH-wise and the time

line for completion are given in the Statement enclosed. Regional offices of NHAI have been set up at 10 different locations in the country to look after implementation of projects. The progress of works is regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Regional Officers, Projects Directors and senior officers of NHAI. Progress of work is also monitored by holding reviews meetings with chairman, NHAI, and other officers of the Ministry. State Governments have appointed senior state government officials as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/ pollution/ environment clearances etc. A Committee of Secretaries (COS) under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to address the inter-ministerial and Centre-State issues such as land acquisition, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs etc. The State Governments have been requested to set up Special Land Acquisition Units to expedite land acquisition for various projects. Steps have been taken to improve cash flow problems of contractors by granting interest bearing discretionary advance at the request of contractor, release of retention money against bank guarantee of equal amount and deferment of recovery of advances (on interest basis).

Statement*Details of Under Implementation Projects : Status as on 31.10.09*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Andhra Pradesh

1.	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	188.75	0	Agreement yet to be signed		
2.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane)	82.5	0	May-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
3.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-10)	40	33.9	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-11)	42.4	35.8	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
5.		Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	48	39.51	Mar-07	Mar-10	Jul-10
6.		Amur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (approved length 60.25)	59	0	Agreement signed in Aug 09.		
7.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	74.65	74.62	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov-09
8.		Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli toThondapalli (NS-23/AP)	23.1	16.2	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-09
9.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	38.75	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
10.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	26.88	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
11.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	29.75	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
12.		MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	55	39.75	Mar-07	Nov-09	Mar-10
13.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	36.5	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
14.		Kadal to Amur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	31	30.89	Mar-07	Nov-09	Nov-09
15.	9	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	181.63	0	Agreement signed in Oct. 09.		
State Total :			996.23	402.55			
Assam							
16.	31	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	5	0	Oct-06	Apr-10	Dec-10
17.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	21.5	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10
18.		Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	28	0	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-05
19.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	30	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	27.3	0	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
21.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	25	0	Nov-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
22.		Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	28	0	Dec-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
23.	31C	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	30	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
24.		Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	30	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
25.		Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	33	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
26.	36	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	30.5	10.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
27.	37	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	25	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
28.		Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	23	13.82	Dec-05	Jun-08	Mar-10
29.		Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	19	0	Sep-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
30.		Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	22	0	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
31.		Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	25	1.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
32.	54	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	26	0	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10
33.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	15	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
34.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	28	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
35.		Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	32	0	Sep-04	Sep-07	Jun-10
36.		Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	24	0	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10
37.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	23	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
38.		Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	24	13.61	Dec-05	Jun-08	Aug-10
39.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	21	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
40.		Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	16	0	Aug-06	Feb-09	Dec-10
41.		Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	18.5	0	Feb-08	Aug-10	Sep-10
State Total :			629.8	38.83			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar							
42.	28	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	40	8	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
43.		Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	40	18.79	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
44.		Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	38	1.31	Nov-05	Nov-08	Mar-11
45.		Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	41.09	0		Terminated	
46.	31	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	28	25.68	Sep-01	Sep-04	Mar-10
47.	57	Ring bounds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	45	18.36	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
48.		Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	40	16	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
49.		Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	38	31	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09
50.		Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	41	39	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09
51.		Jhanjharpur to Darbanga (BR-7)	40	2.11	Apr-06	Sep-08	Mar-11
52.		Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	30	30	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
53.		Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	10	0	Apr-07	Apr-10	Jun-10
54.		Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	15	11.5	Apr-06	Apr-08	Dec-09
55.		Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	40	2	Apr-06	Sep-08	Dec-10
State Total :			486.09	203.75			
Chhattisgarh							
56.	6	Aurang-Raipur	45	0	Apr-06	Jan-09	Feb-10
57.		End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	82.69	0	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11
State Total :			127.69	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi							
58.	1	Eight laning of Haryana/Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	12.9	4.6	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10
State Total :			12.9	4.6			
Delhi/Haryana							
59.	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways	4.4	0	Dec-08	Dec-10	Sep-10
State Total :			4.4	0			
Gujarat							
60.	15, 8A	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	90.3	83.4	Feb-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
61.	6	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira port Section	132.9	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
State Total :			223.2	83.4			
Gujarat [118.2]/Maharashtra[120.77]							
62.	8	Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	239	0	Feb-09	Aug-11	Aug-11
State Total :			239	0			
Haryana							
63.	1	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	20	20	Oct-06	Oct-08	Nov-09
64.		Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	21.7	21.7	Jan-06	Jul-07	Oct-10
65.		Delhi/Haryana Boader to Rohtak	63.49	0	May-08	May-10	May-10
State Total :			105.19	41.7			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana[116]/Punjab[175.1]							
66.	1	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane)	291	0	May-09	May-11	May-11
State Total :			291	0			
Haryana[20]/Himanchal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]							
67.	22	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	28.69	7	Feb-08	Aug-10	Aug-10
State Total :			28.69	7			
Haryana[64.3]/Rajasthan[161.3]							
68.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	225.6	0	Apr-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
State Total :			225.6	0			
Jammu and Kashmir							
69.	1A	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J & K)	19.65	0.6	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
70.		Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J AND K	15	0	Nov-05	May-08	May-10
71.		Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J and K)	33.65	0	Sep-05	Feb-08	May-10
72.		Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion) (NS-30)	17.8	11	Oct-03	Sep-08	Nov-09
73.		Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1.23	0	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10
74.		Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J & K)	30	0	Sep-05	Feb-08	Apr-10
75.		Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J & K)	17.2	16	Jan-02	Dec-04	Mar-10
State Total :			134.53	27.6			
Jharkhand							
76.	2	Gorhar-Barwa Add (TNHP/V-C)	78.75	77.58	Sep-01	Mar-05	Nov-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
77.	33	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	75	0	Agreement signed in Oct 09		

State Total :**153.75****77.58****Karnataka**

78.	13, 17 and 48	New Mangalore Port	37	12	Jun-05	Dec-07	Dec-09
79.	4	Tumkur Bypass	13	9.7	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10
80.		Harihar-Chitradurga	77	62.92	Oct-08	Jun-10	Jun-10
81.		Haveri-Harihar	56	46.85	Nov-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
82.		Bangalore-Neelamangala	19.5	2	Nov-07	Jul-09	Mar-10
83.		Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	79.72	27	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
84.		Chitradurga Bypass	18	18	Apr-07	Sep-08	May-10
85.	48	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	81	3	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
86.	7	AP/Karnatka border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte village	61.38	59.5	Mar-07	Mar-09	Nov-09
87.		Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	14.38	11	Apr-07	Jul-08	Nov-09
88.		Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	9.98	9.98	Jul-06	Jul-08	Nov-09

State Total :**466.96****261.95****Kerala**

89.	17	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	83.2	0	Agreement not yet signed		
90.		4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	81.5	0	Agreement not yet signed		
91.	47	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	40	25	Sep-06	Mar-09	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
92.		Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	30	0	Agreement signed in Aug 2009		
93.		Cochin Port	10	0	Nov-08	Apr-10	Apr-10
94.	47C	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	17.2	0	Aug-07	Feb-10	Feb-10
State Total :			261.9	25			

Madhya Pradesh

95.	26	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	14.7	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
96.		Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	55	21.52	Apr-06	Oct-08	May-10
97.		Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	54.7	14	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
98.		Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	42	42	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-09
99.		Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	44	3.96	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
100.		Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	54	24.1	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
101.	3	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	82.8	23	Nov-08	May-11	May-11
102.		Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	56.48	26.22	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10
103.		Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	49.35	40	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10
104.	75, 3	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	42	10	Apr-07	Oct-09	Oct-10

State Total :**506.33****219.5**

105.	3	Dholpur- Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	10	0	Sep-07	Sep-10	Mar-11
State Total :			10	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]							
106.	75	Gwalior-Jhansi	80	0	Jun-07	Dec-09	Dec-10
State Total :			80	0	Terminated		
Maharashtra							
107.	3	Dhole-Pimpalgaon	118	116	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
108.		Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	100	79	Apr-06	Apr-09	May-10
109.		Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	60	0	Jan-10	Jul-12	Jul-12
110.		MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	98	0	Dec-09	Jul-12	Jul-12
111.	6	Nagpur-kondhali	40	16	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-09
112.		Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km)	67.8	0	Agreement not yet signed		
113.		Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	80.06	29	Mar-08	Sep-10	Sep-10
114.	7	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	29	0			
115.		Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH)	1.8	0	Jun-05	Dec-06	Mar-10
116.		Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	30	28.61	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
117.		Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur 1/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	95	0	Agreement signed in Oct 2009		
118.		Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	30	28.27	Oct-05	Apr-08	Mar-10
119.		Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	22	6	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-11
120.		Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	27.4	25.7	Jun-05	Dec-07	Mar-10
121.	9	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I and II 170 Km)	105	0	Nov-2009	May-12	May-12
122.		Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length pkg I and II 170 Km)	110.05	0	Nov-09	Mar-12	Mar-12
State Total :			1014.1	328.58			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa							
123.	5	Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III)	62.64	35.56	Dec-08	Dec-10	Dec-10
124.		Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I)	26.3	26.3	Jan-01	Jan-04	Dec-09
125.		Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII)	55.71	21.2	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Oct-11
126.		Ganjam-Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	50.8	31.77	Jul-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
State Total :			195.45	114.83			
Punjab							
127.	1	Amritsar-Wagha border	36.22	13	Jun-08	Jun-10	Jun-10
128.		Jalandhar-Amritsar	49	44.4	May-06	Nov-08	Mar-10
129.	15	Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	106	0	Agreement yet to be signed		
130.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	44	0.15	Terminated		
131.	21	Kurali-Kiratpur	42.9	26	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10
State Total :			278.12	83.55			
Punjab[29]/Himanchal Pradesh[11]							
132.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	40	25	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
State Total :			40	25			
Rajasthan							
133.	11	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	54	0	LOA issued on 14.10.09		
134.	12	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	150	0	LOA issued on 14.10.09		
135.	76	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	1.4	0	Nov-06	Feb-10	Dec-10
136.		Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	31	30.62	Jan-06	Jul-08	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
137.		Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	25	13	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
138.	8	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	82	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
State Total :			343.4	43.62			

Tamil Nadu

139.	205, 4 and 45	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including construction of 4 grade separators	4	0	Apr-05	Apr-07	Dec-10
140.	4	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	19	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
141.	45	Padalur-Trichy (Pkg-VI-C)	40	34	Nov-06	May-09	Dec-09
142.		Trichy-Dindigul	88.27	16	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
143.	45, 4 and 5	Chennai Bypass Phase II	32	27.26	May-05	Nov-07	Dec-09
144.	45B	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package-VII B)	63.89	61.2	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
145.		Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package-VII A)	60.95	56.75	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
146.		Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	128.16	65.7	Jan-07	Jan-10	Jan-10
147.	47	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	53.53	40.6	Jul-06	Jan-09	Nov-09
148.	5	Chennai-Tada (Six lane)	43.4	0	Apr-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
149.	66	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	38.61	9.15	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
150.	67	Trichy-Karur	79.7	0	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
151.		Thanjarur-Trichy	56	32.22	Dec-06	Jun-09	Mar-10
152.	67, KC1	Karur to Kangayam (KC-1)	59.2	54.57	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
153.	67, KC2	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	55.2	44.2	Aug-06	Aug-08	Aug-09
154.	68	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	136.36	31.26	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11
155.	7	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	30.6	6	Apr-08	Apr-10	Apr-10
156.		Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	42.7	34.81	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-09
157.		Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	39.51	39.23	Sep-05	Apr-08	Nov-09
158.		Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	68.13	64.71	Oct-06	Apr-09	Nov-09
159.		Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	19.2	18.9	Sep-01	Aug-03	Dec-09
160.		Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	16.6	16.1	May-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
161.	7A	Tuticorin Port	47.2	0	Feb-04	Aug-06	Dec-09
162.	SR	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	15	0	Terminated		
163.		Chennai-Ennore Express Way	9	0	Terminated		
State Total :			1246.2	652.66			
Uttar Pradesh							
164.	2	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	38.99	38.99	Jun-04	Dec-06	Nov-09
165.		Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	44.71	44.71	Nov-04	May-07	Nov-09
166.		Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	77	76.19	Mar-01	Oct-04	Dec-09
167.		Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	50.83	50.76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Dec-09
168.	2, 25	Bara to Orai	62.8	51	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-09
169.	2, 3	New 4 Laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	32.8	0	Oct-07	Oct-10	Feb-11
170.	24	Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad	56.25	34	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
171.		Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	35	7	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10
172.		Sitapur-Lucknow	75	1.5	Jun-06	Jun-09	Jun-10
173.	25	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	15	13.13	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-09
174.		Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	50	17.69	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-10
175.		Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	66	29.2	Oct-05	Apr-08	Jun-10
176.		Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3A)	16	15.3	Dec-03	May-05	Dec-09
177.		Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	5.6	0	Dec-05	Sep-08	Jun-11
178.	25, 26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	49.7	28	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
179.	26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	49.3	9	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10
180.		Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	38	13.66	May-06	Nov-08	Sep-10
181.	28	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	44	10.2	Oct-05	Oct-08	Dec-10
182.		Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	40	19.71	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
183.		UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	41.12	25	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
184.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	41.93	32.5	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
185.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	47	38	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
186.		Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	29	9.7	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
187.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	36	25.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
188.		Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	43.7	29	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
189.		Gorakhpur Bypass	32.6	0	Apr-07	Oct-09	Dec-10
190.	56A and B	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	22.85	10.75	Mar-09	Aug-10	Sep-10
191.	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	79	63.5	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
State Total :			1220.2	693.98			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]							
192.	2	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	76	76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Jan-10
State Total :			76	76			
West Bengal							
193.	31	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	26	15.67	Jan-06	Jul-08	Jun-10
194.	31C	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	32	8.87	Jun-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
195.	34	Dalkola Bypass	5.5	0	Sep-6	Aug-08	Dec-10
196.	41	Haldia Port	53	26.7	Sep-08	Sep-10	Sep-10
197.	6	Bridges section (WB-III)	1.73	0.48	Terminated		
State Total :			118.23	51.72			
Grand Total :			9514.9	3463.39			

[English]

R&D Activities in Mining Sector

715. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Research and Development (R&D) activities are being undertaken by the Government and Private entities in the mining sector;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred by the Government during the said period on R&D in mining;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any

plan to improve the quality of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the latest technology available in the country vis-a-vis other countries?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government does not maintain data on Research and Development (R&D) activities undertaken by private entities. The details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred by the Government on Research and Development activities in mining sector during last three years and the current year are as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Organization	Provision	Amount released
1	2	3	4
2006-07	National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar	26	26
	National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur	21	20.72
	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur	98	98
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	50	50
	<i>Other Research Programmes:—</i>	54	
	(i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore		48
	(ii) Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat		4
2007-08	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur	100	100
	National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur	20	20
	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	03	2.475
	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal	10	03
	<i>Other Research Programmes:—</i>	90	
	(i) Bundelkhand University, Jhansi.		40
	(ii) Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat		17.65
2008-09	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur	130	130
	National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar	47	47
	National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur	30	30
	<i>Other Research Programmes:—</i>	93	
	(i) Thaper Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala		10
	(ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore		23

1	2	3	4
	(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development (JNARDDC), Nagpur		54.8
	(iv) College of Technology and Engineering, Maharana Pratap University, Udaipur		5.2
2009-10 (As on 19.11.2009)	<i>Other Research Programmes:—</i>	300	
	(i) Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre.		38
	(ii) Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar		12.2
	(iii) Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIFMR), Nagpur		32
	(iv) Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad		12.15
	(v) North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat		5

(d) to (f). Yes, Madam.

The Government of India has formulated the National Mineral Policy, 2008 in which thrust has been given to improve the quality of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the country. Special attention will be given to the development of strategic minerals through systematic investigation. Focus will also be given to survey and exploration of minerals in which the country has poor or just adequate resource base. Exploration for noble metals, base metals, high grade ilmenite etc. will be put on fast track.

The Geological Survey of India (GSI), which has been entrusted with regional level mineral survey and assessment work, conducts advanced exploration including aerial geophysical surveys using fixed wing aircraft and ground geophysical surveys. GSI is procuring a Heliborne geophysical survey system with Magnetic, Gravity, Time Domain-Electromagnetic and Radiometric sensors.

Hyperspectral survey is one of the latest techniques used in many foreign countries where spectral signatures of various minerals received either through satellite or aerial survey, when analysed lead to mineral suites associated with mineral deposits. GSI and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) have jointly taken up a pilot project on the Hyperspectral study of the Hatti-Muski schist belt in Karnataka during the Field Season 2009-10.

Ratio of Land to Farmers

716. SHRI P. KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of farmers having more than two hectares of agricultural land out of the total number of farmers in the country;

(b) whether schemes/programmes are under

implementation to improve the conditions of small and marginal farmers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements realised during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) As per Agriculture Census 2000-01, the percentage of operational holdings in the country in the category of 'more than 2.0 hectares' were 18.2% of the total operational holdings.

(b) to (d) The Government provides financial incentives, grants, concessions to the farmers with special emphasis on holdings of small and marginal farmers through various Schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management, National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States. Central Government also provides subsidies on seeds, micro irrigation systems, machinery, premium on crop insurance and fertilizer, etc. The funds released under various Plan schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 4679.87 crore, Rs. 7058.10 crore and Rs. 9502.48 crore respectively.

[Translation]

Regulating TV Content

717. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity through Television programmes and advertisements on various Private TV and Doordarshan Channels is increasing;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the number of incidents depicting objectionable contents that have been reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government during the said period, channel-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) Although a number of references/complaints have been received from public against scenes of Violence, obscenity and vulgarity in electronic media from time to time, no formal study has been brought to notice to indicate an increasing trend.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) The Government has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific violation of the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed there under. The IMC either suo motu or on receipt of complaints, looks into the violations and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government, based on which action is taken as per rules. The Government has also constituted a committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of the existing Codes. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government which is available on the website of the Ministry <http://mib.gov.in> under the heading "Code and Guidelines" sub-heading "Self Regulation Guidelines 2008".

Statement*Broadcasting wing*

Up Dated on 17.11.2009

The number and names of TV channels against which incidents of violence, obscenity and vulgarity (objectionable content) have been reported and action taken thereon during last three years i.e. 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-09 and current year 2009-2010

YEAR WISE

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2006-2007				
1.	MH1 Channel	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	No specific date of telecast of the song was given, matter was not processed further. Matter Closed.
2.	MTV	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	The Channel was directed vide Order dated 28.6.2006 to run a scroll of apology. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
3.	Channel 7	Telecast of obscene advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.04.2006	Matter Closed.
4.	Sahara Samay	Telecast of obscene advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.04.2006	Matter Closed.
5.	Sun TV	Telecast of obscene advt. of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Matter Closed.
6.	AXN	Telecast of obscene programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements'.	26.06.2006	AXN Channel Banned from 17.01.2007 to 28.02.2007. Matter Closed.
7.	Yo Music	Telecast of obscene songs on 11.05.2006.	27.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Zee Telugu	Telecast of obscene programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 had been issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
9.	Vh 1	Telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed
10.	Star Plus	Telecast of adult certified film 'Apaharan.	04.08.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
11.	FTV	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Midnight Hot'	09.08.2006	The Channel was banned for a period of two months vide Order dated 29.03.2007. Matter Closed.
12.	Sony Max Channel	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	A Warning dated 05.02.2007 issued to the Channel Matter Closed.
13.	IBN 7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	IBN7 Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
14.	Zee News	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Zee News Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
15.	Star News	Telecast of obscene programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
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Year 2007-2008

1.	India TV	Telecast of an objectionable programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms. Jhanvi has also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court which is pending. Opinion of M/o Law and Justice has been sought. A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll for three days as the telecast was based on distorted facts.
2.	IBN7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	A Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
3.	India TV	Telecast of programme 'India Bol' containing adult language.	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
4.	NDTV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
5.	IBN7	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
6.	NETV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
7.	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
Year 2008-2009				
1.	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
2.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene 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.
3.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. Matter Closed.
4.	ETV Bangle	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
5.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
6.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
7.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008. Matter Closed.
8.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter Closed
9.	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter Closed

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.;	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. Matter Closed.
11.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
12.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
13.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
14.	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPDR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. Matter Closed
15.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. Matter Closed

Year 2009-10

1.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	Warning with direction to run apology scroll is being sent.
2.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Warning is being sent.
3.	NSTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Warning is being sent.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	Advisory is being sent.
5.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	Warning is being sent.
6.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	Advisory being sent.
7.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Year Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	Advisory being sent.
8.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	Warning being sent.
9.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	Warning being sent.
10.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
11.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	Warning being sent.
12.	FTV. com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
13.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	Reply awaited.

Broadcasting wing

The number and names of TV channels against which incidents of violence, obscenity and vulgarity (objectionable content) have been reported and action taken thereon during last three years i.e. 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-09 and current year 2009-2010

CHANNEL-WISE

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	Warning is being sent.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2009	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
3.	AXN	Telecast of obscene programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements'.	26.6.2006	AXN Channel banned from 17.01.2007 to 28.02.2007. Matter Closed.
4.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008 Matter Closed.
		Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	Advisory being sent.
		Telecast of the Reality show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
5.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
		Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	Warning being sent.
6.	Channel 7	Telecast of obscene advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
7.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
		Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	Reply awaited.
8.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.
		Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter Closed.
9.	ETV Bangla	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Final decision is to be taken. Pending.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	FTV	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Midnight Hot'	09.08.2008	The Channel was banned for a period of two months vide Order dated 29.3.2007. Matter Closed
		Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
11.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene 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
12.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.;	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. Matter Closed.
13.	IBN 7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	IBN7 Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
		Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	A Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
		Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	A Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
14.	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
15.	India TV	Telecast of an objectionable programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms. Jhanvi has also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court which is pending. Opinion of M/o Law and Justice has been sought. A Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the channel for running apology scroll for three days as the telecast was based on distorted facts.

1	2	3	4	5
	Telecast of programme 'India Bol' containing adult language.	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed	
	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khal 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	
16. MH1 Channel	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	No specific date of telecast of the song was given, matter was not processed further. Matter Closed	
17. MTV	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	The Channel was directed vide Order dated 28.6.2006 to run a scroll of apology. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.	
	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.	
	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. Matter Closed	
	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to apology scroll for three days. Matter Closed.	
	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	Warning with direction to run apology scroll is being sent.	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	NDTV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
19.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	Advisory being sent
20.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Warning is being sent.
21.	NETV	Telecast of News item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
22.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
23.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Warning is being sent.
24.	Sahara Samay Bihar Channel	Telecast of obscene advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
25.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	Warning being sent.
		Telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	A Warning dated 05.02.2007 issued to the Channel Matter Closed.
26.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter Closed.
27.	Star News	Telecast of obscene programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
		Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Star Plus	Telecast of adult certified film 'Apaharan.	04.08.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed
		Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	Advisory is being sent.
29.	Sun TV	Telecast of obscene advt. of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Matter Closed.
30.	Vh 1	Telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
		Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	Warning being sent.
31.	Yo Music	Telecast of obscene songs on 11.05.2006.	27.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
32.	Zee News	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Zee News Channel directed vide Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
33.	Zee Telugu	Telecast of obscene programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 had been issued to the channel. Matter Closed.

Security Plan for Commonwealth Games

security plan for the participants of the Commonwealth Games to be held in the country in 2010;

718. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held discussion with the delegates of participating nations;

(d) if so, the details of various issues debated and decisions taken thereon;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any

(e) the details of the security related areas requiring urgent attention; and

(f) the time by which all the security related issues would achieve the state of readiness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The Government has prepared a comprehensive security plan for all the participants of the Commonwealth Games 2010 in consultation with the Central Security Agencies and Delhi Police. In this context an International Security Liaison Group has also been constituted by M/o Home Affairs with representatives from central security agencies, M/o Defence, M/o External Affairs and others to effectively liaison with all the security administrators of participating countries in the Commonwealth Games 2010 and to address their security concerns. Further, Delhi Police has prepared security plan for participants, team officials, technical officials, media persons various visiting dignitaries and the general public.

(c) and (d) A briefing of all Heads of Missions was organized in New Delhi on 9th September, 2009. Besides, an International Conference of the Security Administrators of all the participating countries was also organized on 23rd and 24th September, 2009 at New Delhi. Subsequently, the Executive Board and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) was also held in New Delhi from 5th to 12th October, 2009. A presentation on the Security arrangements for the Games was made before the General Assembly by Delhi Police and the security agencies.

(e) and (f) The security arrangements for Commonwealth Games 2010 is an ongoing process which is being continuously updated/finetuned in consultation with all the concerned security agencies as per the latest threat perception available in this regard. The venue, transportation and other security plans have been prepared and are being implemented.

Funding of Naxal Activities

719. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the naxalites getting funds from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sources providing funds to naxalites; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to freeze Naxal funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) There is no input to indicate that CPI (Maoist) is receiving funds from any foreign country. The naxalites mainly raise funds from contractors, businessmen by imposing levy, extortion and also by looting banks.

Ban on Advertisements of Liquor and Tobacco Products

720. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the surrogate advertisements of liquor and tobacco shown on various TV channels;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in order to put a ban on such advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details of action/steps taken by the Government to ban such advertisements through elec-

tronic/print media and hoardings during the said period, media-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some instances of such advertisements have been brought to the notice of the Government in the Electronic Media (Private TV channels). A statement showing complaints received against surrogate advertisements and action taken thereon during last three years and current year is enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The surrogate advertisements on the private TV channels are regulated by the Advertising

Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. So far as Print Media is concerned, the Press Council of India monitors and takes cognizance, suo motu or on complaints, of advertisements, which it is prima facie satisfied, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. Accordingly Press Council of India, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, has been issuing directions/appeals to newspapers/magazines to guide them in publication of advertisements etc. The Press Council of India have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Article 13(2)/(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978.

Statement

Complaint received against surrogate advertisements and action taken thereon during the last three year as well as current year

Year 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	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.
2.	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	-do-
3.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sahara One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	-do-
5.	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	-do-
6.	Star One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' during 1st week of April, 2006.	18.4.2006	-do-
7.	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	-do-
8.	Channel [V]	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' during 1st week of April,	-do-	-do-
9.	Star Movies	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Fling Wicked' 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' and 'White Mischief Holidays'	-do-	-do-
10.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 Pipers Pure Music', 'White Mischief Holidays'.	-do-	-do-
11.	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'.	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Star One Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'	-do-	-do-
13.	Animal Planet	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays'	26.04.2006	-do-
14.	Sahara One	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' 'White Mischief Holidays', 'Kingfisher Mineral Water'.	-do-	-do-
15.	CNBC TV 18	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Kingfisher Model Hunt' on 7th April and 8th April, 2006.	26.04.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed
16.	National Geographic	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's 100 pipers pure music'	04.04.2006	-do-
17.	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 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed
18.	Aaj Tak	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April, to 7th April, 2006.	-do-	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed
19.	Channel 7 News	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April, to 8th April, 2006.	-do-	Final Order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 Matter Closed

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Headlines Today	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April, to 8th April, 2006.	-do-	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.08.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed.
21.	Sahara Samay Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April, to 8th April, 2006.	-do-	-do-
22.	Star News Channel	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 4th April, to 8th April, 2006.	-do-	Final Order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 Matter Closed
23.	TEZ TV (TV Today)	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 1st April, to 7th April, 2006.	-do-	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed.
24.	ETC Music	SCN issued for telecast of advertisements of 'Bagpiper Soda' and 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' on 28.3.2006.	-do-	Final Order not issued. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006 Matter Closed.
25.	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.
26.	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
27.	FTV	For telecasting of advertisements '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
28.	ETV Bangla	For telecast of advertisements 'Bagpiper Mineral Water' on 10.3.06 to 16.3.06	3.7.2006	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Star Plus	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	-do-
30.	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	-do-
31.	History	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
32.	Star Gold	For telecast of advertisements of 'Bagpiper Club Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
33.	In Cable Net (Indusind Media)	For telecast of advertisements of 'Manik Chand Oxyrich', 'Manik Chand Gutka' and 'Manik Chand Tea' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
34.	NDTV 24X7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Games' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
35.	Channel [V]	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
36.	HBO Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's No. 1 Soda' from 10.3.2006 to 16.3.2006	3.7.2006	-do-
37.	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	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Star Movies	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Challenge Premium Sparkling Water' from 24.4.2006 to 28.4.2006	5.7.2006	-do-
39.	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
40.	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
41.	NDTV Profit	For telecast of advertisements of 'McDowell's Signature Success' from 17.5.2006 to 20.5.2006	5.7.2006	-do-
42.	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	-do-
43.	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	-do-
44.	Sahara TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 3.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
45.	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	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Tez TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
47.	Aaj Tak	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
48.	Headlines Today	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 6.5.2006 to 13.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
49.	Channel 7	For telecast of advertisements of 'Seagram's Imperial Blue' between 1.5.2006 to 4.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
50.	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 20.05.2006 and 'Hayward's 5000 Soda' between 16.5.2006 to 20.5.2006.	5.7.2006	-do-
51.	Times Now Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 10.5.2006 to 10.5.2006.	05.08.2006	-do-
52.	Raj TV	For telecast of advertisements of 'Sand Piper N.A. Malt Beverage' between 7.5.2006 to 19.5.2006.	05.07.2006	Final Order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. Matter Closed.
53.	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
54.	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.

1	2	3	4	5
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During the year 2007-08 and 2008-2009, no complaint against surrogate advertisement was received in the Ministry.

Year 2009-10

1.	INDIA TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigandha Pan Masala'	23.06.2009	The reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. Matter Closed.
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Monitoring TV content

721. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether in view of many reality shows depicting obscenity and using objectionable language therein the Government proposes to strengthen its mechanism for monitoring the content of such programmes;

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

(c) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has taken note of specific violation of the programme and advertisement code by TV channels airing such TV programmes and obscene advertisements;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of recommendations made the Committee in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote value-based programmes on Indian television?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) All programmes including

reality shows and advertisements telecast on TV channels transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Government has also constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and rules framed thereunder. This Ministry has also set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) with a view to monitor the content of Private TV Channels which includes reality shows in accordance with the Programme and Advertising Codes.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A statement showing the action taken by this Ministry on the basis of recommendations made by Inter-Ministerial Committee on obscene TV reality shows and obscene advertisements during the last three years and the current year, channel wise is enclosed.

(e) This Ministry 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 while nurturing of values upheld by India Society. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government which is available on the website of the Ministry www.mib-nic-in under the heading "Self Regulation Guidelines 2008". Wider consultation with all the stakeholders in ongoing before arriving at a broad consensus in the matter.

Statement*Broadcasting wing*

Up Dated on 20.11.2009

The number and names of TV channels against whom complaint of showing obscenity and objectionable content on Reality shows and showing obscene advertisements have been received and action taken thereon on the recommendations of IMC during last three years i.e. 2006, 2007, 2008 and current year 2009.

YEAR WISE

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.	AXN	Telecast of obscene programme 'World's Sexiest Advertisements'.	26.6.2006	AXN Channel banned from 17.01.2007 to 28.02.2007 Matter Closed.
2.	Sony Max Channel	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	A Warning dated 05.02.2007 issued to the Channel Matter Closed.

Year 2007**'NIL'****Year 2008**

1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed vide Order date 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
2.	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed vide Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. Matter Closed
4.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'		Warning dated 25.11.2009 Matter Closed.
Year 2009				
1.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
2.	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
3.	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed
4.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	Warning with direction to run apology scroll is being sent.
5.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	30.06.2009	Warning is being sent.
6.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	Advisory is being sent.
7.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	Advisory being sent.
8.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	Warning being sent.
9.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show "Dadagiri"	26.08.2008	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
10.	Sony	Télecast of the Reality Show 'Iss jungle Se Mujhe Bachao	26.08.2008	Warning being sent.

*[English]***Guarding of Biometric Machines by CISF**

722. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME :
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) personnel have been instructed to guard biometric machines at Government offices to prevent their tampering; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Government Building Security (GBS) unit of CISF which looks after the security of Government buildings under MHA security cover, has been instructed to ensure security of the Biometric based Attendance Monitoring System installed by Ministry of Home Affairs in its offices located at North Block, Jallalmer House and Lok Nayak Bhawan. This has been done to ensure that the system is not tampered with.

*[Translation]***Price of Wheat**

723. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the prices of wheat and wheat products in the country continue to rise despite a fall in its price in the international market; and

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

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) No Madam, The domestic and international price of wheat are moving in tandem. After a decline, the prices are currently rising.

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal TV Channels

724. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the broadcasting of sensitive issues on TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of illegal TV channels are being run by the cable operators in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the telecast of such TV channels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) All the Broadcasting Service Providers including the Broadcasters of TV channels, Cable Operators, Direct-to-Home service providers and Internet Protocol Television Service providers are required to ensure compliance with the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 (hereinafter referred to as Cable Act) and the Rules framed thereunder. There codes have a number of provisions to deal with sensitive issues. The Cable Act and the

applicable Guidelines also contain provisions to take action in case of violations which may include suspension and termination of permission. Advisories are also issued by the ministry to the Broadcasters as and when required.

(c) and (d) The Government is in receipt of media reports and intelligence inputs regarding downlinking and re-transmission of unregistered satellite TV channels by cable operators in their network in certain parts of the country.

(e) and (f) The Programme Code as prescribed under the Cable Act and Rules made thereunder permits cable operators to carry only such satellite TV channels as are registered with the Ministry of Information and 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 accordingly 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. Recently, 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 has also been in communication with the Ministry of Home Affairs to curb the carriage of unauthorized TV channels by cable operators.

Cattle Diseases

725. SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments to control diseases affecting the cattle during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the proposals?

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) to (c) During the last three years and the current year, on specific proposal for control of diseases affecting cattle has been received from State Governments. However, proposals from State Governments for release of funds for undertaking certain specific activities including immunization of cattle against various diseases have been received under components 'Assistance to States for control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)', 'National Project Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)', and 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMDCP)' of Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)". All the proposals received from State Governments have been considered and financial assistance provided to them from time to time as per approved criteria under the scheme.

Demand for Fodder

726. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for fodder *vis-a-vis* its production during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised to/by the States under the Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Schemes during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the production of fodder in the country?

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) There is no system in place to assess the production and demand of fodder on year to year basis. However, as per a study

awarded by the Department to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), State-wise production and requirement of fodder has been assessed and is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme, the State-wise funds released and their status of utilization is given in the enclosed statements-II and III.

(c) To boost fodder production in the country, Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme under which funds are provided to States for undertaking fodder development activities. Besides this, under Central Sector Scheme, seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and one Central Fodder Seed Production Farm are operating in different agro-climatic zones to reduce the gap between requirement and supply of fodder in the country. Under ongoing Central Minikit Testing Programme, fodder seed Minikits are distributed, free of cost, to the farmers with the objective of introduction of new high yielding fodder varieties to enhance fodder and fodder seed production. During 2009-10, 9.23 lakh Minikits have been distributed against the target of 6.00 lakh. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), proposals on feed and fodder development amounting to Rs. 3471.13 lakh have been supported and under Special Livestock and Fisheries Sector package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts, funds to the tune of Rs. 218.00 lakh have been released, so far.

Statement-I

State-wise availability and requirement of fodder

Dry matter in million tonnes

State	Availability		Requirement	
	Crop residues	Greens	Crop residues	Greens
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15.69	4.88	31.71	16.91

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	1.57	1.00	0.53
Assam	5.82	0.95	12.39	6.61
Bihar	16.23	0.81	23.49	12.53
Chhattisgarh	9.93	2.83	14.93	7.96
Goa	0.13	0.05	0.15	0.08
Gujarat	10.61	14.48	22.32	11.90
Haryana	8.75	6.57	9.95	5.31
Himachal Pradesh	2.30	1.98	4.60	2.45
Jammu and Kashmir	2.53	0.64	6.79	3.62
Jharkhand	4.10	0.88	13.59	7.25
Karnataka	14.59	3.55	20.66	11.02
Kerala	0.71	0.38	2.91	1.55
Madhya Pradesh	24.30	11.65	37.41	19.95
Maharashtra	22.21	25.12	33.68	17.96
Manipur	0.36	0.00	0.72	0.38
Meghalaya	0.31	0.40	1.17	0.62
Mizoram	0.15	0.50	0.06	0.03
Nagaland	0.56	0.30	0.74	0.40
Orissa	12.25	2.46	22.27	11.88
Punjab	13.71	7.38	10.58	5.64
Rajasthan	21.67	33.53	33.53	17.88
Sikkim	0.23	0.01	0.25	0.13
Tamil Nadu	7.01	3.70	16.46	8.78

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	0.53	0.19	1.09	0.58
Uttar Pradesh	42.07	15.73	57.19	30.50
Uttarakhand	2.05	1.73	4.90	2.61
West Bengal	13.77	0.51	30.30	16.16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.06
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.04
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Delhi	0.09	0.01	0.43	0.23
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Puducherry	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.06
All India	253.26	142.82	415.63	221.63

Source: NABARD Consultancy Services-2008.

Statement-II

*Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Fodder
Development Scheme during last three years and
current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	12.00	0	0
Assam	0.00	85.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	0
Gujarat	0.00	136.03	165.00	224.00
Haryana	21.25	0.00	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	93.50	0
Jammu and Kashmir	106.69	279.19	56.70	0
Karnataka	100.00	55.00	0	0
Kerala	0.00	133.00	0	106.70
Madhya Pradesh	221.50	0.00	140.00	0
Maharashtra	27.50	0.00	0	21.25
Manipur	0.00	0.00	80.00	0
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0	0
Mizoram	20.00	30.00	199.50	0
Nagaland	120.00	0.00	0	0
Orissa	272.00	0.00	0	12.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	190.21	0
Rajasthan	33.00	0.00	0	129.26
Sikkim	0.00	33.00	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	0
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	10.10
Uttarakhand	0.00	21.25	0	0
West Bengal	0.00	136.00	0	0
Total	931.94	920.47	924.91	503.31

Statement-III

Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Oct., 2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	136.03	165.00	0.00
Haryana	21.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	92.20	184.48	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	0.00	133.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	217.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	27.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	20.00	30.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	272.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	190.21	0.00
Rajasthan	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	21.25	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	136.00	0.00	0.00
Total	912.95	685.76	355.21	0.00

[English]

Development of Sports Infrastructure and Training

727. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY :
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI :

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

(a) whether sports is not being accorded highest priority in India as compared to several other countries in the world;

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

(c) whether shortage of infrastructural facilities and training to sports persons in the country is seriously affecting their performance in various international events;

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

(e) whether the Government/Sports Authority of India (SAI) proposes to enhance the infrastructural facilities and training to sports persons in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds provided by the Government/SAI to all the States during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The National Sports Policy accords high priority to both mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. With a view to achieving these objectives, Government, for the first time, has introduced a Nation-wide scheme in 2008-09 to provide basic sports facilities at the village and block Panchayat level, including access to rural sports competitions. The scheme envisages to cover all panchayats and their equivalent units over a 10

year period @ 10% per annum. Similarly, Government also supports the National Sports Federations in the promotion and development of sports, especially in the preparation of national athletes. Comprehensive plans have been put in place for training of national teams for the Commonwealth Games-2010 and Asian Games-2010. It is expected that these efforts will enable India to perform better in major international events, especially in the long run, through expansion of the talent base.

(e) and (f) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has a large network of sports training centres and special area games centres, which are located all over the country, besides major Regional Centres. These are being continuously upgraded to provide State-of-the-art training facilities to both budding and established sportspersons. The States are being funded under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) to establish basic sports infrastructure in block and village panchayats. Details regarding release of funds since inception of the scheme is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Funds released to States under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl No.	Name of States	No. of village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount sanctioned	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*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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*	—
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

***Balance of First Installment

Financial Assistance to States

728. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of deficient monsoon during the current year, the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to State Governments under the National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of other assistance likely to be provided to the poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) In view of deficient monsoon during current year, the rate of assistance for seed distribution of rice, wheat and pulses under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been enhanced for Rabi, 2009-10 only from Rs. 500/- per quintal to Rs. 700/- per quintal for rice and wheat and from Rs. 1,200/- per quintal to Rs. 2,000/- per quintal for pulses crops. Besides, additional numbers of Boro/Summer/Rabi Rice and Wheat minikits have also been allocated to the States over and above the normal allocation including Bihar.

Under RKVY, as a special case for the current year (2009-10), 100% of the allocation of funds for the year amounting to Rs. 941.61 crores has been released to the eligible States under Stream-II considering the drought situation in the country.

(d) Besides above, as decided in the High Level Committee Meeting held on 21.10.2009 held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister, the State Governments' request for assistance to meet the hardships faced by the farmers due to natural calamities i.e. drought/

flood, were considered and a total amount of more than Rs. 4000.00 crores have been sanctioned under CRF/ NCCF funds. A Statement indicating the State-wise details is enclosed. Further, an amount of Rs. 37 crores have also been sanctioned as Grant in aid to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat representing central share as additional release for meeting the requirements of micro-nutrients for wheat for Non-NFSM districts during 2009-10 under Macro Management Programme.

Statement

State-wise approval of CRF/NCCF Funds (approved by HLC on 21 October, 2009)

Sl. No.	State	Total Funds approved by HLC (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1.	Kerala	63.21	As Flood affected
2.	Karnataka	44.96	-do-
3.	Manipur	14.57	As drought affected
4.	Bihar	1163.64	-do-
5.	Jharkhand	207.95	-do-
6.	Nagaland	21.12	-do-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	88.93	-do-
8.	Karnataka	116.49	-do-
9.	Rajasthan	1034.84	-do-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	246.31	-do-
11.	Maharashtra	671.88	-do-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	515.05	-do-
Total		4091.95	Flood + drought

Permission for TV Channels

729. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD :

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

(a) the number of Television (TV) Channels operating in the country, language-wise, State-wise and the parameters being adopted therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the policy regarding granting permission for up-linking/down-linking of TV Channels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has decided to hold periodic meetings with the applicants facing difficulties in getting clearance for the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) As on date, Ministry has permitted 436 private satellite TV channels to uplink from India as per uplinking guidelines and 76 private satellite TV channels, uplinked from abroad, to downlink in India as per downlinking guidelines. As per guidelines, there is no restriction with respect to permitting languages to the channels and hence, the channels are given permission to use any number of languages for their channels with prior permission. The permissions are given on an all-India basis and not State-wise.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has decided to hold a monthly meeting to expedite the clearances for the permission for Uplinking and Downlinking and to provide a platform where

queries may be responded to across the table. In this regard, a Notice has also been put on the website regarding the 'Open House' meeting on 5th of every month to clarify doubts and inform the participants about the status of their pending papers. No definite time frame can be indicated as the process includes inter-Ministerial consultation with other concerned Ministries.

[Translation]

Functional Small Industries

730. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) the number of small industries including registered/unregistered functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of average capital investments in the respective categories; and

(c) the number of persons employed in said sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) As per the Quick Results of Fourth All India Census of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with the reference year of 2006-07, the number of registered and unregistered enterprises functioning in the country were estimated to be 15.51 lakh and 245.50 lakh respectively, employing 99.48 lakh and 497.80 lakh person respectively. The State/UT wise detail of these enterprises is given in the enclosed statement.

Based on the data available for reference year 2001-02, it is estimated that average fixed investment in the registered MSMEs was Rs. 6.68 lakh and in the unregistered MSMEs sector was Rs.1.61 lakh.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of estimated no. of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Estimated No. of MSMEs		
		Registered	Un-registered	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14534	246803	261337
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11936	172915	184851
3.	Punjab	50113	753872	803985
4.	Chandigarh	1001	30746	31747
5.	Uttarakhand	23766	202747	226513
6.	Haryana	33783	570312	604095
7.	Delhi	725	616482	617207
8.	Rajasthan	55108	1216355	1271463
09.	Uttar Pradesh	187512	2925804	3113316
10.	Bihar	52188	950071	1002259
11.	Sikkim	123	11716	11839
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	451	19972	20423
13.	Nagaland	1315	25823	27138
14.	Manipur	4507	60295	64802
15.	Mizoram	3689	18690	22379
16.	Tripura	1251	108414	109665
17.	Meghalaya	3063	45627	48690
18.	Assam	18671	584870	603541

1	2	3	4	5
19.	West Bengal	42605	2470698	2513303
20.	Jharkhand	18198	357435	375633
21.	Orissa	19585	1042101	1061686
22.	Chhattisgarh	26235	338316	364551
23.	Madhya Pradesh	108804	1181732	1290536
24.	Gujarat	229738	867363	1097101
25.	Daman and Diu	595	6612	7207
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1714	4413	6127
27.	Maharashtra	86607	2496263	2582870
28.	Andhra Pradesh	23617	1981427	2005044
29.	Karnataka	139640	1472015	1611655
30.	Goa	3137	48354	51491
31.	Lakshadweep	89	1097	1186
32.	Kerala	149755	1318349	1468104
33.	Tamil Nadu	233951	2361176	2595127
34.	Puducherry	2109	32300	34409
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	745	8745	9490
All India		1550860	24549910	26100770

[English]

Laboratories for Testing Pesticide Residues

731. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set-up a network of laboratories across the country to test Pesticide Residues;

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

(c) the criteria laid down for setting-up of laboratories;

(d) the extent to which the farmers and consumers are likely to be benefited;

(e) whether testing in laboratories is likely to hike the prices of food articles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" to monitor pesticide residues in agricultural commodities. 21 laboratories of different Departments and Ministries are part of this network. The list of participating laboratories is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The laboratories involved for testing of pesticide residues have been identified from the laboratory network of various Ministries/Departments/Institutes as per their expertise in the area of pesticide residue analysis and their geographical location for maximum coverage of the country.

(d) The data base generated on pesticide residues has been shared with the State Governments concerned for promoting safe, judicious and need based use of pesticides adopting integrated pest management approach.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Department of Entomology, Dr. Y.S.P. University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan – 173 230 (Himachal Pradesh)
2. Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana – 141 004 (Punjab)
3. ICAR Unit No-9, BTRS Building, Anand Agricultural University, Anand – 388 110 (Gujarat)
4. Department of Entomology, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri – 413 722 (Maharashtra)
5. Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Kerala Agricultural University, Vellayani – 695 522 (Kerala)
6. Division of Soil Science and Agriculture Chemistry, IIHR, Hessaraghatta Lake Post, Bangalore – 560 089 (Karnataka)
7. Department of Entomology, RAU, Agricultural Research Station, Durgapura – 302 018, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
8. College of Agriculture, Department of Entomology, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030 (Andhra Pradesh)
9. Department of Agricultural Entomology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore – 641 003 (Tamil Nadu)
10. Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Sector-20, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon – 122 016 (Haryana)
11. National Institute of Occupational Health, Post Box No. 2031, Meghani Nagar, Ahmedabad – 380 016 (Gujarat)
12. Western Region Referral Laboratory, Department of Veterinary Public Health, Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Mumbai – 400 012 (Maharashtra)

13. Marine Product Export Development Agency (MPEDA), MPEDA House, Panampilly Avenue, Post Box No 4272, Kochi – 682 036 (Kerala)
14. Pesticide Toxicology Laboratory, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Post Box No. 80, Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)
15. Trace Organic Laboratory, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 110032
16. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nehru Marg, Nagpur – 440 020 (Maharashtra)
17. Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Haji Bunder Road, Sewri, Mumbai – 400 015 (Maharashtra)
18. Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Ministry of Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation), G.S.T. Road, (Near Trident Hotel), Meenambakkam, Chennai – 600 027 (Tamil Nadu)
19. All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues, B-2 Block, Division of Agricultural Chemicals, LBS Building, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi – 110 012
20. National Plant Quarantine Station, Rangpuri, New Delhi – 110 037
21. AINP on Pesticide Residues, Directorate of Research, Research Complex Building, Kalyani, Nadia – 741235 (West Bengal).

**Deployment of CISF in Government
Establishments**

732. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN :
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force

(CISF) deployed for providing security cover to all vital Government establishments including Mines in Naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the Ministry of Coal for the deployment of CISF personnel in their installations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Deployment of CISF for the security of important establishments is considered on the receipt of specific request by the management concerned. So far CISF has been deployed in 284 PSUs/Government establishments including some mines in naxal affected area of the country.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Ministry of Coal has requested for augmentation of strength of CISF at Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad (Jharkhand) and deployment of CISF at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Orissa). The request for augmentation of strength of CISF at BCCL, Dhanbad has not been agreed to as the existing strength of CISF at BCCL, Dhanbad has been found adequate. Management of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Orissa) has been requested to complete the formalities for carrying out survey to assess the requirement of manpower for providing CISF security.

Advisory Committee for Prasar Bharati

733. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether advisory committees for All India Radio and Prasar Bharati have been constituted at the State and station level;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the functions assigned and discharged by such committees;

(c) whether any guidelines exists for the setting-up of such committees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that Programme Advisory Committees (PACs) are constituted at AIR Station level as per the guidelines issued by Directorate General: All India Radio, while Joint Programme Advisory Committees are constituted by Doordarshan at Capital Stations/Kendras. Details of PAC constituted by Doordarshan as well are PACs constituted by AIR are given in the enclosed Statement:

Joint PAC is chaired by senior most Programme Head between DD and AIR, while PAC attached to AIR Station is chaired by Station Director concerned. Besides ex-officio members, the number of non-official members is 10 to 15 in PACs attached to major stations/Kendras and 5 to 10 in smaller Stations. Out of these, 50% are women. Non-official members represent different disciplines/interest groups. Panel of non-official members is prepared by Station/Kendra concerned from their coverage zones and is approved by concerned Director General. The term of PACs is for two years. It reviews the programmes broadcast/telecast and makes suggestions for improvement of the programmes.

Statement

1. Programme Advisory Committees Constituted by Doordarshan

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Jalandhar | 2. Jaipur |
| 3. Chennai | 4. Lucknow |
| 5. Kolkata | 6. Delhi |

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 7. Mumbai | 8. Srinagar |
| 9. Raipur | 10. Guwahati |
| 11. Hyderabad | 12. Bangalore |
| 13. Ahmedabad | 14. Ranchi |

2. Programme Advisory Committees Constituted by All India Radio

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rampur | 2. Jamshedpur |
| 3. Udaipur | 4. Agartala |
| 5. Gorakhpur | 6. Sambalpur |
| 7. Nagpur | 8. Bhadravati |
| 9. Bhuj | 10. Najibabad |
| 11. Panaji | 12. Tiruchirapalli |
| 13. Gwalior | 14. Varanasi |
| 15. Shimla | 16. Dharwad |
| 17. Calicut | 18. Bharamshala |
| 19. Aurangabad | 20. Leh |
| 21. Jeypore | 22. Cuttack |
| 23. Aizwal | 24. Chhattarpur |
| 25. Pune | 26. Siliguri |
| 27. Agra | 28. Rajkot |
| 29. Bhagalpur | 30. Reeva |
| 31. Allahabad | 32. Jammu |

Coverage Package for Election Candidate

734. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports regarding the introduction of coverage packages for candidates during elections by the electronic/print media where in extensive media space/ coverage is offered to persons paying the prescribed fee;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any enquiry in this regards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (e) The issue of coverage package for candidates during elections by the electronic/print media may be an arrangement between the candidate and the media both print and electronic. Press Council of India, an autonomous body set up under the PCI Act 1978 has set up a Committee to look into the phenomenon of paid news.

Official Languages

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

(a) whether the Government has received request from the various State Governments for declaring of regional languages as official language;

(b) if so, the number of such request received by the Government till date, State-wise and language-wise including Tamil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Only

Tamil Nadu State Government has requested to declare Tamil as official language. As many constraints are involved in this matter, it needs intensive discussion.

Inclusion of local MP in BADP

736. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include local Member of Parliament as a member of the committee which formulates the development schemes under the Border Area Development Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

737. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers whose crops are not insured under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) have shown an interest to enter into the scheme for getting their crops ensured;

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

(c) the number of farmers included under the scheme, claims made and settled during the current year;

(d) whether several States and farming communities have requested for certain modifications in the NAIS to include calculation of average yield; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) envisages coverage of food crops, oilseeds, pulses and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which (i) the past yield data based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) is available for adequate number of years and (ii) requisite number of CCEs are conducted for estimating the yield during the proposed season. The scheme is voluntary for the States and UTs and is compulsory for farmers availing agricultural loans from rural financial institutions like commercial banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and voluntary for non-loanee farmers in notified areas and crops.

The participation of farmers has increased gradually from 105 lakh farmers during the year 2000-01 to 191 lakh farmers during the year 2008-09 under NAIS.

Data in respect of coverage under the scheme is compiled by the implementing agency after completions of the crop season. State-wise details of farmers covered during Kharif 2009 are enclosed as Statement. The coverage under Rabi 2009-10 is going on and to be completed by 31st March, 2010. The admissible claims under the scheme are calculated/settled on after receipt of yield data from the concerned State Government. The cut off date for receipt of yield data for Kharif 2009 is January/March, 2010.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. During the course of implementation of the scheme implementing States/UTs have given various suggestions, including methodology for calculation of average yield/guaranteed yield.

Keeping in view the suggestions of States/UTs and other stake-holders, a Joint Group was constituted by the

Government, to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes. The Group has reviewed the scheme and made important recommendations. Based on these recommendations a proposal on Modified NAIS has been prepared.

Statement

NAIS – Kharif 2009 – Business Progress

Sl. No.	State/UT	Farmers Covered	Area Insured (In Hec.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036613	2717636.19
2.	Assam	7050	5936.89
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	197000	274416.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	743906	1440267.06
8.	Goa	236	204.80
7.	Gujarat	912319	1990607.52
8.	Haryana	26224	33205.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24114	14282.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1292	2010.98
11.	Jharkhand	836049	643879.12
12.	Karnataka	617127	722173.44
13.	Kerala	7977	6659.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	905831	2264393.42
15.	Maharashtra	2758472	1844051.23
16.	Manipur	10922	10916.41

1	2	3	4
17. Meghalaya	904	1077.28	
18. Mizoram	121	133.79	
19. Orissa	718076	619138.53	
20. Puducherry	279	279.15	
21. Rajasthan	2225700	4275934.77	
22. Sikkim	20	35.86	
23. Tamil Nadu	3167	4656.29	
24. Tripura	61	77.13	
25. Uttar Pradesh	417071	1049683.81	
26. Uttarakhand	41296	23346.51	
27. West Bengal	270293	124408.90	
Grand Total	11762120	18069411.80	

[Translation]

Recommendation of BIS on Fire Safety

738. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) with regard to fire safety in Government/Private buildings and in temporary structures and pandals used for functions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure fire safety measures in every Government/private buildings in the country;

(c) whether the Government has granted funds for modernisation of fire services in the country;

(d) if so, the total funds granted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including NCT of Delhi; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is an organization for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods. There are standards on fire fighting/rescue equipments, codes and practices on fire safety in various occupancies/industries including temporary structures and pandals used for functions. National Building Code of India is one of such document on the subject which also covers fire safety in detail and the State Governments are expected to adopt the same in their local building bye-laws. Fire is a State subject. It is upto the State Governments to raise and equip the fire services and enforce the fire safety codes and practices framed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, to save life and property.

(c) to (e) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the "Modernization of Fire Services in the Country" at a cost of Rs. 200 crore has been approved by the Government of India on 10th November, 2009. As the scheme has been recently approved there was no allocation of funds to the States during the last three years.

The Director General (National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence), Government of India is implementing the scheme through the State Government. A budgetary provision of Rs. 38.00 crore exists for this Scheme in the current financial year.

[English]

Synthetic Playing Surface

739. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay synthetic surface at various sports venues in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such synthetic surfaces laid during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned/allotted/utilised for the purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the names of the States which do not have any synthetic playing surface for any sports alongwith the steps being taken to provide such facilities to them?

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

(b) to (d) Details of Synthetic Hockey Surfaces and Synthetic Athletic Tracks laid by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) are enclosed as Statement-I and II, respectively. Laying of synthetic tracks and surfaces is an on going process and selection of locations is based on popularity of the game and availability of talent. There is no scheme in the Government or SAI to ensure 100% coverage of States in the laying of synthetic surfaces and tracks.

Statement-I

Synthetic Hockey Surfaces laid during the last 3 years and the current year

(a) Completed (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Location	Approved Cost
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh (SHILLAROO)	353.00
2.	Karnataka	
	– BANGALORE	200.00

1	2	3
	– MEDIKERI	272.06
3.	Orissa (SUNDERGARH)	290.00
4.	Haryana (SONEPAT)	252.90
5.	Punjab (PATIALA) – 2 Nos.	500.00
6.	Gujarat (GANDHINAGAR)	225.00
7.	West Bengal (KOLKATA)	250.29
8.	Madhya Pradesh (BHOPAL) – 2 Nos.	585.00

(b) Currently in progress

1.	Maharashtra	
	– KANDIVALI	230.00
	– AURANGABAD	275.00*
2.	Mizoram (THENZUAL)	300.00
3.	Punjab	
	– G.N.D.U., AMRITSAR	345.00
	– P.A.P. HQs, JALANDHAR	335.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00
	– BARIELLY	
	– ALIGARH	275.00*
5.	Meghalaya (SHILLONG)	333.00
6.	Assam (KOKRAJHAR)	275.00*
7.	Chhattisgarh (RAJNANDGAON)	275.00*
8.	Haryana (KURUKSHETRA)	275.00*
9.	Kerala (KOLLAM)	275.00*
10.	Madhya Pradesh (TIKAMGARH)	275.00*
11.	Uttarakhand (DEHRADUN)	275.00*

* Tentative Cost

Statement-II

*Synthetic Athletic Tracks laid during the last
3 years and the current year*

(a) Completed (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Location	Approved Cost
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra (KANDIVALI)	315.00
2.	Haryana (SONEPAT)	337.90
3.	Punjab (PATIALA)	300.00
(b) Currently in progress		
1.	Kerala	
	– THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	350.00*
	– KOLLAM	350.00*
2.	Assam (GUWAHATI)	308.00
3.	West Bengal (KOLKATA)	362.00
4.	Manipur (IMPHAL)	300.00
5.	Gujarat (Gandhinagar)	350.00*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	
	– BHOPAL	350.00*
	– GWALIOR	350.00*
7.	Maharashtra (AURANGABAD)	350.00*
8.	Orissa (BHUVANESHWAR)	350.00*
9.	Punjab (TARN TARAN)	494.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh (LUCKNOW)	350.00*
11.	Uttarakhand (DEHRADUN)	350.00*

1	2	3
12.	Meghalaya (SHILLONG)	350.00*
13.	Tamil Nadu (Tiruneveli)	350.00*

*Tentative Cost

[Translation]

Fake Freedom Fighters

740. SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about fake freedom fighters getting pension on fraudulent certificates;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints reported, cases registered and action taken against the accused, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) the action taken against the fake freedom fighters, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Complaints containing allegation of bogus/fraudulent claims for freedom fighter's pension are received from time to time. This is a continuing process. 35 complaints from different States about fake freedom fighters were received in the recent past.

(c) In most of these cases, where the allegations were sustained, the claims were rejected and if the pension had been sanctioned, the same was suspended/cancelled and recovery of pension ordered after following the prescribed procedure.

(d) Central Samman Pension is sanctioned only to those freedom fighters who fulfill the eligibility criteria and

produce evidentiary requirements in support of their claims duly recommended by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations. All claims received are examined and accepted/rejected as appropriate in terms of the stated norms under 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980'.

Demand and Supply of Edible Oil

741. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a wide gap in the production and demand of edible oil in the country leading to shortage and rise in its prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand, import and price of edible oil during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the foreign exchange spent thereon;

(c) the details of the other contributory factors for the rise in price of edible oil;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import more edible oil during the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum, import price and the country from which it is proposed to be imported; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to encourage domestic production of edible oil 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, there is a wide gap in the production and demand of edible oil in the country and imports are being resorted to, to bridge the gap. However, the prices of edible oils in the domestic market have declined as compared to that in the last two years. The details of production, demand, import and prices of edible oils are enclosed as statement.

(c) Increase in the prices of edible oils in the international market and increase in demand contribute to rise in price of edible oils.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The steps taken by Government to encourage domestic production of edible oil in the country are:

(i) A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing states for increasing production. Under the above scheme financial assistance is provided for purchase of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, gypsum/pyrite/line/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops.

(ii) Enhanced incentives to the farmers through fixation of higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major oilseeds.

(iii) Research for development of higher yielding improved varieties and production and protection technologies in oilseeds.

Statement

(Rs./Qntl.)

The details of production and demand of edible oil during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct)	Production/Net availability of Edible Oil from all domestic sources*	Demand of Edible Oil*
2006-07	73.70	120.85
2007-08	86.54	142.62
2008-09	85.98	167.81
2009-10	79.61	177.88
	(Estimated)	

Source : * Directorate of Vanaspathi, Vegetable Oils and Fats based on data on oilseeds production of D/o Agriculture and Cooperation.

The details of import of edible oils during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year (April-March)	Quantity (in lakh tons)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	42.69	9539.90
2007-08	49.03	10301.09
2008-09	67.15	15819.01
2009-10	21.58	5865.61
	(upto June, 09)	(Upto June, 2009)

Source : DGCI and S, Ministry of Commerce, Kolkatta

The yearly average prices (based on monthly average prices) of soyabean oil, mustard oil, groundnut oil and sunflower oil during the last three years (January-December) and the current year upto October, 2009 are as follows:

Name of the Oil	2006	2007	2008	2009
Soyabean Oil	3998	4733	5746	4502
Mustard Oil	4037	4807	6172	4896
Groundnut Oil	5021	6729	6752	5906
Sunflower Oil	4342	5319	6329	4184
RBD Palmolein	4056	4621	4882	3749

Source : Solvent Extractors' Association of India

[English]

Dilapidated Condition of NHs

742. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI :

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

SHRIMATI JAYSHREE BEN PATEL :

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether large stretches of the National Highways (NHs) are in damaged/ dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last 3 years and the current year State-wise and stretch-wise including details of NHs damaged during this year's monsoon;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken steps for repairing/resurfacing damaged/dilapidated NHs and also for strengthening the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and stretch-wise alongwith the time by which the said NHs are likely to be resurfaced/developed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) Damages on some of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) have occurred due to floods, excessive rainfalls, etc. Actions for restoration of such damaged stretches of NHs are taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions. The State-wise details of the available assessments made during 2009-10 (up to first week of July, 2009) of the damages caused due to floods and rains to NHs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The development and

maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works. Actions for restoration of the stretches of NHs damaged in various States due to floods, rains, etc., are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions. The allocation of funds are made State-wise and not NH-wise/stretch-wise or separately for each type of improvement works. The State-wise allocations made for development and maintenance of NHs during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the damages caused due to floods and rains to National Highways (NHs) during 2009-10 (upto first week of July, 2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH Nos.	Extent of Flood/Rain damages during 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 52B, 153, 229	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
2.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153, 154	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
3.	Bihar	28, 57C, 31	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
4.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A, 17B	Potholes, erosion of earthen shoulders, land slides, etc.
5.	Karnataka	17, 48	Potholes formation, landslide, etc.
6.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213, 220	Potholes formation, patches, landslide, damages to cross drainage structures, etc.
7.	Maharashtra	17, 204	Potholes, erosion of earthen shoulders, land slides, etc.
8.	Manipur	39, 53, 150, 155	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.

1	2	3	4
9.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
10.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 150, 154	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
11.	Nagaland	61, 155	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
12.	Orissa	5	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	28, 28C, 29	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.
14.	Uttarakhand	108, 109, 125	Potholes formation, landslide, breaches, etc.
15.	West Bengal	6, 31, 31C, 32, 55, 60, 60A, 81, 117	Potholes formation, breaches, etc.

Statement-II

The State-wise allocations made for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) during the last 3 years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) and the current year (2009-10 upto October, 2009)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Development				Maintenance			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.76	82.44	192.97	169.13	61.19	78.13	83.25	60.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	6.00	1.10	10.00	0.30	0.37	1.82	0.9
3.	Assam	79.11	87.96	88.25	122.04	25.98	41.62	40.20	49.8
4.	Bihar	111.26	96.82	104.02	162.93	34.34	29.90	44.50	65.03
5.	Chandigarh	1.00	2.00	3.39	4.00	0.66	0.98	0.68	0.75
6.	Chhattisgarh	39.45	42.19	67.42	78.76	24.15	27.19	27.26	34.59
7.	Delhi	3.00	9.00	15.80	15.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.75
8.	Goa	2.95	15.00	34.39	33.00	3.51	4.92	5.01	4.85
9.	Gujarat	67.69	67.70	102.33	254.59	33.99	40.27	42.04	42.65
10.	Haryana	64.00	81.25	103.23	105.00	24.27	18.13	19.64	18.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Himachal Pradesh	39.50	57.00	76.21	78.00	18.90	17.70	18.84	31.37	
12. Jharkhand	34.86	57.25	96.41	120.00	22.27	27.82	20.38	31.55	
13. Karnataka	88.91	104.21	215.30	199.82	39.88	59.45	71.24	56.85	
14. Kerala	62.02	58.48	72.53	88.53	19.30	27.36	21.75	28.50	
15. Madhya Pradesh	98.73	80.88	110.14	130.09	51.70	59.03	48.66	60.55	
16. Maharashtra	158.20	142.55	195.18	215.95	59.54	63.16	62.92	66.91	
17. Manipur	14.74	12.14	23.77	40.13	3.04	14.30	10.24	9.46	
18. Meghalaya	25.40	22.88	51.60	60.80	9.84	13.39	17.53	18.30	
19. Mizoram	15.53	15.00	13.55	28.00	5.19	7.25	9.20	7.08	
20. Nagaland	11.82	12.00	30.60	40.00	3.91	7.43	10.78	10.40	
21. Orissa	73.37	139.32	209.55	202.07	43.70	50.51	52.56	59.20	
22. Puducherry	5.00	7.55	2.95	7.00	0.94	0.91	1.10	1.63	
23. Punjab	75.34	85.95	156.77	156.12	17.44	23.82	25.58	23.40	
24. Rajasthan	80.37	103.18	214.35	187.77	67.58	70.57	72.35	74.25	
25. Tamil Nadu	84.69	94.03	133.77	130.85	25.67	30.16	49.40	30.83	
26. Uttar Pradesh	97.35	135.87	223.51	258.74	45.63	62.48	55.22	74.30	
27. Uttarakhand	54.61	41.30	112.40	92.67	15.80	19.10	21.87	23.31	
28. West Bengal	47.00	58.00	95.30	142.00	18.50	24.08	31.49	27.15	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00			0.00	4.00	
30. National Highways Authority of India*#	12052.12	11116.06	13125.47	14118.45	105.76	147.91	70.00	30.00	
31. Border Roads Organization*	528.00	649.76	650.00	600.00	22.28	30.06	26.35	24.00	

*—State-wise allocations are not made

#—Includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

Irregularities in Food Subsidy

743. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the food subsidy bill is likely to decline during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantum of subsidy provided during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the head under which the said subsidy was provided, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to irregularities in food subsidy given under the Public Distribution System to the families living below the poverty line in the country especially Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government for the solution of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Food Subsidy equal to the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and central issue price is released to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and to State Government/Agencies for the foodgrains distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). The food subsidy under TPDS and OWS during the last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as under:-

Scheme	Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
Total Subsidy	23827.59	31259.68	43668.08

1	2	3	4
Scheme-wise Subsidy			
BPL	10149	11685	16157
APL	3349	4673	7294
AAY	7852	9006	12615
TPDS (BPL, APL and AAY)	21350	25364	36066
MDM	1284	1343	2135
Other Welfare Schemes	622	906	1039

During the current year an amount as Rs. 52145.44 crore has been allocated for food subsidy in the budget (BE).

(c) No, Madam. The Department allocates foodgrains to States/UTs @ 35 kg/family/month for 6.52 crore BPL (including AAY) families and State Governments take up the distribution of foodgrains, to the eligible families.

(d) Government has taken following steps to improve functioning of TPDS and also to ensure that entitled quantities of foodgrains of proper qualities get distributed to the eligible families :-

- 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 FPS.
- B. to ensure increased transparency in functioning of TPDS by:
 - (i) adoption and implementation of revised Model Citizen's Charter;

(ii) introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPS) and their distribution to ration cards holders;

(iii) taking up publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS; and

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.

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 FPS to institutions and groups;
- (v) sale of non-TPDS items by FPSs; and
- (vi) revision of commission of FPS licensees.

[English]

Shortage of Essential Commodities

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

(a) whether the advance and hasty announcement regarding shortage of essential commodities like sugar, pulses and rice has led to hoarding and black marketing of these commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present demand and supply position of these commodities in the country; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to observe caution and restraint in making such announcements to avoid hoarding and artificial shortage of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Shortage of essential commodities like sugar, pulses and rice is on account of various factors like poor rainfall, high international prices and rising demand. The increase in prices is on account of these factors and not any information given to the public.

In commodities like pulses, imports take place every year because domestic production is not sufficient. Further there is a shortage of pulses because of high international prices, lower domestic production in certain varieties of pulses. In the case of rice, price has increased due to increase in MSP and poor monsoon leading to lower kharif production. Similarly in the case of sugar, production was lower than normal in 2008-2009; on account of this and rising demand as well as high international prices, domestic prices have increased. In order to check hoarding and blackmarketing, the Government of India has taken the following steps:—

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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 and 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.

- (iii) 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.

- (iv) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2009 (updated upto 31.10.2009) as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations is as given below:—

Year	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
2009 (upto 31.10.2009)	111367	5516	2982	42	2634.66

- (v) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. During the year 2009 (upto 31.10.2009), 126 detention orders have been issued under the said Act as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

- (vi) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly advised to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor such enforcement.

Plan to Revive/Improve the Road and Highway Sector

745. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :

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

- (a) whether the Union Government have chalked out an ambitious plan of constructing 20 kilometres of National Highways per day/70000 kilometres every year in the next 18 months;

- (b) if so, the modalities worked out for the purpose;
- (c) the details of projects to be taken up in the State, State-wise, project-wise;
- (d) whether the sluggish project clearances mechanism may likely to adversely affect the targets; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for timely completion of highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15.08.2009, a target of building roads @ 20 km. per day is aimed at. The work plans under NHDP have been finalized for 2009-10 and 2010-11 which envisage award of approximately 12,000 kms.

of highways each year as per details enclosed as Statement. Accelerating the award of work is an integral part of the effort to increase the pace of construction substantially.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In order to expedite implementation of projects regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers. Adequate powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also being set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries of State as Nodal officers for NHDP projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as at field units.

Statement

WORK PLAN-I (2009-10)

Sl. No.	State	Name of project	NH No.	TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Category (Length)			
					4 lane BOT (Toll)	6 lane BOT (Toll)	4 lane Annuity	2 lane with paved shoulders on EPC/ Annuity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	342.00	36			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	9	618.00	65			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore-Chilakaluripet	5	1840.00		184		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ichapuram-Srikakulam-Vishakapatnam -Rajahmundry	5	4360.00		436		
Sub-Total				7160.00	101	620	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	Patna-Hazipur-Muzaffarpur	77	599.00			63	
6.	Bihar	Motihari-Raxaul	28A	235.00				67
7.	Bihar	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	504.00	53			
8.	Bihar	Khagaria-Purena	31	494.00				141
9.	Bihar	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg-II)	19 and 85	252.00				72
10.	Bihar	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg-I)	19 and 85	294.00				84
11.	Bihar	Patna-Buxar	30 and 84	438.00				125
12.	Bihar	Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	31	420.00				120
13.	Bihar	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	83	438.00				125
14.	Bihar	Forbesganj-Jogwani	57A	46.00				13
15.	Bihar	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur	77	312.00				89
16.	Bihar	Mokhama-Munger	80	245.00				70
Sub-Total				4277.00	53	0	63	906
17.	Goa	Goa/KNT Border-Panaji	4A	618.00	65			
18.	Goa	Maharashtra/Goa border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	1169.00	123			
Sub-Total				1787.00	188	0	0	0
19.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Godhra	59	1121.00	118			
20.	Gujarat	Godhra-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border	59	798.00	84			
21.	Gujarat	Kandla-Mundra Port	8A	684.00	72			
22.	Gujarat	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	8A	560.00		56		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Gujarat	Jetpur-Somnath	8D	445.00				127
24.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	8	950.00		95		
		Sub-Total		4558.00	274	151	0	127
25.	Haryana	Rohtak-Panipat	71A	770.00	81			
26.	Haryana	Rohtak-Bawal	71	789.00	83			
27.	Haryana	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha-Yamuna Nagar upto Uttar Pradesh border	73	1026.00	108			
28.	Haryana	Rohtak-Hissar	10	340.00				97
29.	Haryana	Rohtak-Jind	71	158.00				45
30.	Haryana	Ambala-Kaithal	65	273.00				78
31.	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	Other PPP Project	2725.00		135		
32.	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	Delhi-Agra	2	1800.00		180		
		Sub-Total		7881.00	272	315	0	220
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla-Solan	22	570.00			60	
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo-Solan	22	380.00			40	
		Sub-Total		950.00	0	0	100	0
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar-Banihal (Pkg-I)	1A	1166.00			68	
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Quazigund-Banihal (Pkg-II)	1A	1987.00			15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban-Banihal (Pkg-III)	1A	986.00			36	
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur-Ramban (Pkg-IV)	1A	971.00			43	
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani-Nashri (Pkg-V)	1A	2580.00			12	
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu-Udhampur (Pkg-VI)	1A	1939.00			65	
Sub-Total				9629.00	0	0	239	0
41.	Jharkhand	Hazirabagh-Ranchi	33	675.00			71	
42.	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	33	1558.00	164			
43.	Jharkhand	Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	140.00				40
44.	Jharkhand/ West Bengal	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	1200.00		120		
Sub-Total				3573.00	164	120	71	40
45.	Karnataka	Kundapur-Surthkal and Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	17	855.00	90			
46.	Karnataka	Bijapur-Hungud	13	922.00	97			
47.	Karnataka	Hungud-Hospet	13	931.00	98			
48.	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurga	4	1140.00		114		
49.	Karnataka	Devihalli- Hassan	48	266.00				76
50.	Karnataka	Karnataka/AP Border-Mulbagal	4	77.00				22
51.	Karnataka	Belgaum-Dharwad	4	800.00		80		
52.	Karnataka	Balgaum-Goa/KNT Border	4A	287.00				82
53.	Karnataka	Km. 534.720 to km. 556.840 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section of NH-7	7	680.00		22		
Sub-Total				5958.00	285	216	0	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54.	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttiapuram (Pkg-I)	17	789.00	83			
55.	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttiapuram (Pkg-II)	17	779.00	82			
56.	Kerala	Walayar-Vadankancherry	47	551.00			58	
57.	Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram-Ochira	47	1933.00			86	
58.	Kerala	Cherthala-Ochira	47	1535.00			84	
59.	Kerala	KNT/Kerala border-Kannur	17	1235.00	130			
60.	Kerala	Kuttiapuram-Edapally	17	1064.00	112			
61.	Kerala	Trivendrum-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border	47	151.00				43
Sub-Total				8037.00	407	0	228	43
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border	59	1175.00	155			
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Bareilly	12 and 69	392.00				112
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Bareilly-Rajmarg crossing	12	343.00				98
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajmarg crossing-Jabalpur	12	357.00				102
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhansi-Khajuraho	75	620.00				177
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Sanchi	86	200.00				57
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Dewas	3	450.00		45		
Sub-Total				3537.00	155	45	0	546
69.	Maharashtra	MP/MP Border-Nagpur	7	903.00			95	
70.	Maharashtra	Pune-Sholapur (Pkg-II)	9	1045.00	110			
71.	Maharashtra	Talegaon-Amravati	6	637.00	67			
72.	Maharashtra	Panvel-Indapur	17	798.00	84			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
73.	Maharashtra	Kalamboli-Mumbra	4	190.00	20			
74.	Maharashtra	Pune-Satara	4	1450.00		145		
75.	Maharashtra	Solapur-Maharashtra/ Karnataka Border	13	285.00	30			
76.	Maharashtra	Nagpur- Wainganga Bridge	6	570.00	60			
77.	Maharashtra	Satara-Kagal	4	1330.00		133		
Sub-Total				7208.00	371	278	95	0
78.	Meghalaya	Jorabat-Shillong	40	217.00			62	
79.	Meghalaya	Shillong Bypass	40 and 44	175.00				50
Sub-Total				392.00	0	0	62	50
80.	Orissa	Panikoli-Keonjhar-Rimuli Section	215	1549.00	163			
81.	Orissa	Rimuli-Roxy Rajamunda Section	215	1007.00	106			
82.	Orissa	Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border	6	836.00	88			
83.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar-Puri	203	207.00				59
84.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	200	1264.00	133			
85.	Orissa	Chandikhol-Jagatpur- Bhubaneswar	5	700.00		70		
86.	Orissa/West Bengal	Dankuni-Baleshwar	6 and 60	2400.00		240		
Sub-Total				7963.00	490	310	0	59
87.	Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	15	969.00	102			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
88.	Punjab	Ludhiana-Talwandi	95	294.00				84
		Sub-Total		1263.00	102	0	0	84
89.	Rajasthan	Deoli-Kota	12	1178.00	124			
90.	Rajasthan	Kota-Jhalawar	12	193.00				55
91.	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Reengus	11	513.00	54			
92.	Rajasthan	Beawar-Pali	14	1102.00	116			
93.	Rajasthan	Pali-Pindwara	14	1235.00	130			
94.	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli	12	1416.00	149			
95.	Rajasthan	Reengus-Sikar	11	399.00	42			
96.	Rajasthan	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	8	2420.00		242		
97.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh-Udaipur	79A, 79 and 76	3150.00		315		
		Sub-Total		11606.00	615	557	0	55
98.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	67	523.00			55	
99.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	205	438.00				125
100.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	4 and 46	1480.00		148		
101.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur-Krishanagiri	7	650.00		65		
102.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	66	700.00				200
103.	Tamil Nadu	Kerala/ Tamil Nadu Border- Kanayakumari	7 and 47	245.00				70
104.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapatnam-Thajaveur	67	270.00				77
105.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy-Karaikudi	210	420.00				120
106.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	210	280.00				80
107.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni and Theni-Kumili	45 and 220	455.00				130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
108.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Ramnathpuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	49	651.00				186
109.	Tamil Nadu	Walajpet-Poonamalee	4	920.00		92		
110.	Tamil Nadu	Chengapalli-Walayar (excluding Coimbtore bypass)	47	523.00	55			
		Sub-Total		7555.00	55	305	55	988
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91	1197.00	126			
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Bareilly	24	1150.00	121			
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly-Sitapur	24	1454.00	153			
114.	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	58	760.00	80			
115.	Uttar Pradesh/ Bihar	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	2848.00		190		
		Sub-Total		7409.00	480	190	0	0
116.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Dehradoon	58 and 72	352.00			37	
		Sub-Total		352.00	0	0	37	0
117.	West Bengal	Realignment to Ghoshukur-Salsalabari	31-D	1558.00			164	
118.	West Bengal	Barasat -Krishnagar	34	798.00	84			
119.	West Bengal	Krishnagar-Bahrapore	34	741.00	78			
120.	West Bengal	Bahrapore-Farakka	34	960.00	101			
121.	West Bengal	Farakka-Raiganj	34	979.00	103			
122.	West Bengal	Raiganj-Dalkhola	34	475.00	50			
		Sub-Total		5511.00	416	0	164	0
		Total			4428	3107	1114	3298
		Gross Total (Length)						11947

Work Plan-II (2010-11)

Sl. No.	State	Section	NH No.	Length km.
1	2	3	4	5
NHDP Phase-II				
1	Assam	Balachera-Harangajo	54	31
		Sub-Total		31
		Total NHDP II		31
NHDP Phase-III				
2	Assam	Assam/Meghalaya Border-Assam/ Tripura Border	44	116
3	Assam/ Mizoram	Silchar-Kolasib	54	92
4	Assam/ Nagaland	Daboka-Dimapur	36 and 39	124
		Sub-Total		332
5	Manipur	Maram-Imphal	39	85
		Sub-Total		85
6	Meghalaya	Shilong-Jowai	44	32
7	Meghalaya	Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam Border	44	104
		Sub-Total		136
8	Mizoram	Kolasib-Aizwal	54	98
		Sub-Total		98
9	Nagaland and Manipur	Kohima-Maram	39	55
		Sub-Total		55
10	Uttarakhand	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	88
		Sub-Total		88

1	2	3	4	5
11	West Bengal	Barasat-Petrapole	35	60
		Sub-Total		60
		Total NHDP III		854
NHDP Phase-V				
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada-Elluru-Rajamundry	5	198
		Sub Total		198
13.	Karnataka	Dharwad-Haveri	4	95
14.	Karnataka	Khagal-Belgaum	4	77
		Sub Total		172
15.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Paradeep	5A	80
		Sub Total		80
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra-Etawah Bypass	3	125
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi	2	160
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Aurangabad-Bawra Adda	2	220
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah-Chakeri	2	157
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakeri-Allahabad	2	153
		Sub Total		815
		Total Phase V		1265
NHDP Phase-IV				
21.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	28	107
22.	Bihar	Chapra-Rewaghat-Muzzaffarpur	102	75
		Sub Total		182

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Chhattisgarh	Arang-Saraipalli-Orissa Border	6	150
24.	Chhattisgarh	Chilpi-Simga	12	128
25.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur to Dhamtari	43	72
26.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari-Jagdalpur	43	222
27.	Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand	Pathalgaon to Gumala	78	130
28.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur to Pathlgaon	78	85
29.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur-Ambikapur	111	190
30.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-Bilaspur	200	112
Sub Total				1089
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur to Ner Chowk	21	54
Sub Total				54
32.	Jharkhand	Junction with Govindpur at NH-2-Dhanbad-Bokaro- Ramgarh	32	130
33.	Jharkhand	Junction with NH-2 at Govindpur-Chas-Upto JHR/West Bengal Border	32	71
34.	Jharkhand/West Bengal	Jamshedpur-Kharagpur	6	150
Sub Total				351
35.	Karnataka	Hospet-Chitradurga	13	119
36.	Karnataka	Bellary-Gooty	63	77
37.	Karnataka	Hospet-Hubli-Ankola	63	271
38.	Karnataka	Hoskote to Dobespet	207	89
39.	Karnataka	Kozhikode(Kerala Border)-Gundlupet-Coimbatore (Kerala Border)	212	63
40.	Karnataka	Gulbarga-Bijapur-Homnabad	218	200
Sub Total				819

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur to Lakhnadon (km. 471 to km. 544)	7	74
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur-Mandla-Chilpi	12	189
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora to Rajasthan Border	12	66
44.	Madhya Pradesh	O'ganj to Betul	69	143
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul to Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh Border (km. 143 to km. 257)	69	115
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Umarnala-Ramkona-Sausar-Saoner	SH19	68
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara-Chaurai-Seoni	SH26	70
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai-Chindwara	SH26	89
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara-Umrana including bypass for Chindwara	SH47	75
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur-Harra-Amarwara	SH47	89
Sub Total				978
51.	Maharashtra	Amravati-Dhule-Gujrat Border	6	450
52.	Maharashtra	Khed-Nasik	50	180
53.	Maharashtra	Nagpur-Madhya Pradesh Border	69	75
54.	Maharashtra	Vedishi-Osmanabad-Solapur	211	85
55.	Maharashtra	Dhule-Aurangabad	211	140
56.	Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh	Solapur-Sangareddy	9	234
Sub Total				1164
57.	Orissa	Baleashwar-Baripada-Jharpokhria (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6)	5	90
58.	Orissa	Chhattisgarh Border-Sambalpur	6	50

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Orissa	Bahargora-Sambalpur	6	370
60.	Orissa	Jn. With NH-6 at Sambalpur-Jn. With NH-5 in Cuttack	42	261
61.	Orissa	Birmitrapur-Palhara	23	128
62.	Orissa	Talchar-Chandikhole	200	133
Sub Total				1032
63.	Punjab	Sri Ganganagar-Amritsar	15	172
64.	Punjab/ Haryana	Jullunder-Jind	71	350
Sub Total				522
65.	Rajasthan/Gujarat	Padhi-Dahod	113	123
66.	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh	Jhalawar-Biaora	12	121
Sub Total				244
67.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur-Pudukkotai-Sivaganga -Manamadurai	226	122
68.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli-Lalgudi-Chidambaram and Meenusuriti-Jayamkondam-Kootu Road [km. 90.20 to km. 93.00 (common stretch with km. 96.80 to km. 99.60 of NH 227)]	45C	135
69.	Tamil Nadu	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur	45C	165
Sub Total				422
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Hanumanha	7	70
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow to Raibareilly	24	82
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Lucknow	56	300
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar-Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh Border	73	50

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Aligarh	93	71
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut to Nazibabad	119	139
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareilly to Jounpur	231	169
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar to Banda	231	287
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao to Lalganj	232	68
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal Border to Varanasi	233	292
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut to Bulandshahar	235	66
81.	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	Bharatpur-Mathura-Hathras	84	90
Sub Total				1684
82.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun-Chutmalpur-Roorkee	72	70
83.	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj to Tanakpur	125	52
84.	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh	Haridwar-Kashipur	74	167
Sub Total				289
85.	West Bengal	Pundlbari to Baxirhat	31	46
86.	West Bengal	JHR/West Bengal Border-Purliya-Balarampur- JHR/West Bengal border-upto junction with NH-33 at Chandil (Jharkhand)	32	83
Sub Total				129
Total Phase IV				8959
SARDP-NE				
87.	Assam	Demow-Dibrugarh	37	64
88.	Assam	Numaligarh-Jorhat	37	56
89.	Assam	Jorhat-Demow	37	81
Sub Total				201

1	2	3	4	5
90.	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima	39	81
		Sub Total		81
91.	Tripura	Churaibari-Manu	44	90
91.	Tripura	Manu-Agartala	44	110
92.	Tripura	Agartala-Sabroom	44	130
		Sub Total		330
		Total SARDP-NE		612
		Grand Total		11721

Non-Availability of Land for Highway Projects

746. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL :

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

(a) whether non-availability of land is impeding highway bidding process in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the affected projects;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to ensure expeditious land acquisition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Letter of Acceptance has not been issued in respect of 4-laning of Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section and Goa-Karnataka Border to Panaji Section due to delay in Land Acquisition.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been requested to constitute a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State to remove the bottlenecks for the projects and expedite the land acquisition process. Meetings have been held with the Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary of the States for speeding up the land acquisition. Further 61 Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) have been constituted so far in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand to expedite Land Acquisition.

Communal Violence

747. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :
SHRI C. SIVASAMI :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of communal violence/rioting have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered and action taken against the accused, cases being pursued/closed by trial courts during each of the last three

years and the current year separately, State-wise including National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(c) whether the National Integration Council has submitted any report on communal riots;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to reconsider the Bill on "The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005"; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The number of communal incidents in the country in the last three years and during 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of registration of crimes and taking action against the accused rests with the State Governments. Data regarding number of cases registered in communal incidents in each State and the status of trials against the accused in such cases is not maintained and compiled centrally.

(c) and (d) A Working Group was set up by the National Integration Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It examined the reports of the Inquiry Commissions on communal riots and made certain recommendations. The recommendations,

inter alia, included improving intelligence, undertaking police reforms and modernization, regulating the routes of religious processions and use of loud speakers, regulating construction of places of worship, monitoring communal violence cases, constituting Peace/Mohalla Committees, providing adequate and timely compensation to the victims of communal violence, taking preventive measures by district administration, effecting electoral and judicial reforms, promoting communal harmony, undertaking educational reforms, etc. Its suggestions/recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for taking suitable action.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued revised Guidelines on Communal Harmony in June, 2008 to all States/Union Territories covering the recommendations made by the working group.

(e) and (f) The Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 and was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The Committee submitted its Report on 13.12.2006 to the Parliament. After necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, notices were given in March, 2007, December, 2008 and February, 2009 in the Rajya Sabha for moving the official amendments and for consideration and passing of the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up on these occasions. Fresh notices are proposed to be given in the Rajya Sabha in due course.

Statement

The number of Communal Incidents in the Country during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (Upto September)

States/UTs	2006	2007	2008	2009 (Upto September)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	24	13	17	12
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	7	7	10	16
Bihar	40	26	26	28
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	7	6	4
Delhi	7	6	5	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	2	1	1	3
Gujarat	35	57	79	47
Haryana	2	2	4	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0
Jharkhand	20	18	29	19
Karnataka	49	64	108	88
Kerala	13	10	22	22
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	137	180	131	85
Maharashtra	156	140	109	111
Manipur	0	0	1	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	9	15	180	8
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	2	5	1	0
Rajasthan	44	30	39	34
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	18	48	29
Tripura	0	0	1	1
Uttarakhand	4	2	1	4
Uttar Pradesh	113	138	114	126
West Bengal	14	18	10	14
Total	698	761	943	663

Installation of Communication Systems

748. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install state of the art communication system in the control rooms including headquarters of the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the communication system likely to be installed;

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to install similar communication system in naxal affected States in the country;

(e) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(f) the total funds allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A scheme named "Developing of Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mega Cities and Model System of Traffic Management" has been included for implementation in 11th Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 crore. The scheme has two components viz., (i) Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) and (ii) Setting up of an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway). The proposed Cyber Highway shall be the primary source of connectivity of Delhi Police Headquarters, DCP Offices, Police Stations, Police Posts and Field Units etc. The Cyber Highway will be used for connectivity for Video-conferencing, Inventory Management system, CCTVs, Intelligent Traffic

Management system, Automatic Vehicle Tracking System, Command and Control System for Commonwealth Games, 2010, besides Crime and Criminal data, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned Rs. 5.07 crores to MTNL for carrying out the pre-investment activity. The scheme is proposed to be initially implemented in the areas connected with Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(d) to (f) An amount of Rs. 2670 lakhs has been approved for communication equipments such as Tetra Trunking System, VHF equipment etc. in the overall Modernisation of State Police Force action plans of the naxal-affected States. Requirement of communication equipments vary from State to State depending on geographical and other conditions prevailing in the State and the State Governments are free to include modern communication equipments for their police force depending on their requirement.

[Translation]

Medical Assistance on NHs

749. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical assistance available on the National Highways is sufficient;

(b) if so, the details of the ambulance service available on the National Highways especially in backward and rural areas of the country;

(c) if not, whether the Government is considering to make available the trauma medical assistance mobile vehicles on the National Highways to tackle the accident cases;

(d) the time by which this facility is likely to be made available; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing medical assistance on the National Highways/Expressways to ensure safe road journey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) to (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing the Scheme namely "Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the 11th Five Year Plan, started in the year 2007-08, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The trauma care network provides three categories of trauma care centres, i.e., Level-I, Level-II and Level-III. Level-I trauma centre in the states would provide the highest level of definitive and comprehensive care of patients with complex injuries. The level-II trauma centre would be available at every 300 km. Level III Trauma care centres, primarily district hospitals, will provide initial evaluation and stabilization of the trauma patients. The Level-III trauma centre will be available at every 100-150 km.

The trauma care network has been so designed that no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 kilometer. The project comprises of well equipped life support ambulances at every 50 Kilometer of the completed stretches of the National Highways equipped with life support equipments and trained staff, to be provided by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is committed to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to the 140 identified hospitals under the Scheme.

Presently, NHAI has provided 145 ambulances on the National Highways entrusted to it. Details of location of these ambulances are given in the enclosed statement-I. In addition to this, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has already provided 437 ambulances to States/UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures on National Highways in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victim to nearest medical aid centre. Details of these ambulances given to State/UT's are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	PIU/CMU	Ambulance	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi- Mumbai					
1.	Kishangarh-Kanwalias-Jojro ka Kheda (Chittorgarh) 0.0 to 35 and 15.00 to 163.90 Rajasthan	79A and 79	CMU- Bhilwada	4	Km 35 of NH-79A and Km 63.00, Km 113, Km 164 of NH-79
2.	Chittorgarh-Udaipur 220-113.830 Udaipur-Ratanpur 278.00 to 388.18 Rajasthan	76, 8	PIU - Udaipur	4	Km 166-2 Nos on NH- 76, Km 311.00, Km 348.450 on NH-8
3.	Ratanpur-Chiloda 388.18 to 495.00 Gujarat	8	PIU - Chiloda	2	Km 416, Km 472
4.	Chiloda-Naroda 495.0-515 Ahmedabad Bypass 515-522 and 0-6.4 Gujarat	8	PIU - Chiloda	1	Km 501
5.	Ahemdabad-Vadodara 6.400-108.00 Gujarat	8	PIU - Ahemdabad	2	Km. 60.00, Km. 91.50
Sub-Total				13	
Delhi-Kolkata					
1.	Delhi-Agra 18.80-198 Har./U.P.	2	CMU- Mathura	3	Km 164, Km 75, Km 27
2.	Dehri-on-Sone-Aurangabad (km 140-180)	2	PIU- Varanasi	1	Km 146.00 (Reliance Petrol pump)
3.	Barwa-Adda-Panagarh 398.750-515.615 Jharkhand/WB	2	PIU- Durgapur	2	Km 455.00, Km 502.00
4.	Khaga-Kokhraj 100.0 to 158.0 UP	2	PIU- Allahabad	1	Km 120.00 Kotaghan Toll Plaza
5.	Handia-Rajatalab 245.00 to 371.389 UP	2	PIU- Allahabad	1	Km 279.120

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Sikandra-Bhaunti Km 396.177 to Km 457.377	2	PIU- Kanpur	1	Km 431
7.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur Border Km 457.377 to Km 508.877	2	PIU- Kanpur	1	Km 488
8.	Etawah-Rajpur (Km 321.100 to Km 393) U.P	2	PIU- Agra	1	Km 351
9.	Makhanpur-Etawah (Km 250.500 to Km 321.100) U.P	2	PIU- Agra	2	Km 268 (2 nos)
10.	Agra-Makhanpur (Km 199.660 to Km 250.500)	2	PIU- Agra	1	Km 225
11.	Varanasi-Mohaniya (Km 317 to Km 319) (Km 0 to Km 30) VRM (Km 21 to Km 46)	2	PIU- Varanasi	1	Km 12 of VRM Bypass
12.	Mohaniya-Sasaram (Km 65 to Km 110)	2	PIU- Varanasi	1	Km 93
13.	Sasaram-Dehri-On-Sone (Km 110 to Km 140)	2	PIU- Varanasi	1	Km 111
14.	Aurangabad-Gorhar (Km 180 to Km 320)	2	PIU- Dhanbad	2	Km 200.100 and Km 279.400
Sub-Total				19	
Mumbai-Chennai					
1.	Pune-Satara 725.00 to 835.57 (Except 773.00 to 781.00) (Westerly Diversion and Katraj-Sarol) 0.0 to 30.0 and 835.00 to 797.00) (Maharashtra)	4	PIU- Pune	4	Km 748.600 (Anewadi Toll), Km 782.400 (Khandela), Km 819.240 (Khed Shivapur Toll), Km Westerly Diversion Km 22.500 (O and M Center)
2.	Hosur-Krishnagiri 33.015 to 94.00	7	PIU- Krishnagiri	1	Km 88.3 Krishnagiri Toll Plaza
	Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi 0.00 to 0.112	46		1	Km 46.800 Vaniyamadi Toll Plaza

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Vaniyambadi-Palikonda 50.112 to 100.872	46	CMU- Vellore	1	Km 98.520 Palikonda Toll Plaza
4.	Palikonda-Ranipet 100.872 to 148.201			1	Km 116.930
5.	Walajahapet-Kanchipuram 107.2 to 70.2 Tamil Nadu	4	CMU-Vellore	1	Km 104.990 Chorra Toll Plaza
6.	Kanchipuram-Chennai 70.2 to 13.8 Tamil Nadu	4	CMU- Vellore	1	Km 37.880 Nemili-Pennalur
7.	Belgaum-Dharwad (Km 433.100 to Km 475) (Km 475 to Km 515) Karnataka	4	PIU- Dharwad	2	Km 498.00, Km 450
8.	Haveri-Hubli (Km 340 to Km 404)	4	PIU- Dharwad	1	Km 386
9.	Tumkur-Sira including Sira bypass (Km 72.00 to Km 132.00) Karnataka (Stretch-I)	4	PIU- Chitradurga	1	Km 104.53 (Karjeevan Halli)
10.	Sira-Chitradurga (Km 132.00 to Km 189.00) (Stretch-II)	4	PIU- Chitradurga	1	Km 172.762 (Guilalu)
Sub-Total				15	
Chennai-Kolkata					
1.	Chennai Bypass Tamilnadu	5	PIU- Chennai	1	Km 16.635
2.	Nellore-Chilikaluripet section Km. 1366.547 to Km 1183.027 A.P.	5	CMU-Ongole	3	Km 1220 Medarametla, Km 1259 IOC (Surareddypalam), Km 1339 IOC (Near Thippa)
3.	Vijaywada-Gundugolanu including Eluru Bypass 1022.494-1101.694 A.P.	5	CMU- Vijaywada	2	Km 1050.800, Km 1076.00
4.	Divancheruvu-Gundugolanu 1022.494-901.753 AP	5	PIU- Rajahmundry	2	Km 943.600, Km 1003

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Srikakulam-Champavati-Ankapali-Vishakhapatnam Section 606.204-741.256 Andhra Pradesh	5	PIU-Vishakhapatnam	3	Km 632, Km 679.40 and Km 729.000
6.	Ichapuram-Nandigam 470.415 to 543.204 Orissa	5	PIU-Srikakulam	1	Km 513 Koreaigate
7.	Srikakulam-Nandigam Section 543.204.00-606.204 Andhra Pradesh	5	PIU-Srikakulam	1	Km 566.4 Kotabommali
8.	Bhubaneswar-Cuttak-Jagatpur-Chndikhole 285.338-219.138 Orissa	5	PIU-Bhubneshwar	2	Km 241.00, Km 265.00
9.	Kharagpur-Laxmannath 53.410 to 119.275 West Bengal/ Orissa	60	PIU-Kharagpur	1	Km 103 (Rampura)
10.	Kharagpur-Kolaghat Section 72.00 - 136.00 West Bengal	6	PIU-Kolkata	1	Km 112 Debra Toll Plaza
11.	Kolaghat-Dankuni 72.00 to 18.50 West Bengal	6	PIU-Kolkata	1	Km 35
12.	Chandikole-Bhadrak (Km 143.635 to Km 219.135)	5	PIU-Bhubneshwar	1	Km 191.698
13.	Laxmannath-Balasore (Km 0 to Km 53.41)	60	PIU-Kharagpur	1	Km 35
14.	Bhubnashwar-Sunakhala (Km 85.338 to Km 363.464)	5	PIU-Bhubneshwar	1	Km 302
Sub-Total				21	
North-South					
1.	Agra-Gwalior 8.0-103.00 excluding 51.00-61.00 UP/MP	3	PIU-Gwalior	2	Km 34 Baretha, Km 84 Choundha
2.	Nagpur-Hyderabad (Km 9.2 to Km 36)	7	PIU-Nagpur	1	Km 19
3.	Jalandhar-Bhogpur (Km 4.23 to Km 26.00)	1A	PIU-Jalandhar	1	Km 10

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bhogpur-Pathankot (Km 26.00 to Km 117.00)	1A	PIU- Jalandhar	1	Km 75
Sub-Total				5	
East-West					
1.	Palanpur-Deesa Section of NH-14 340.0 to 372.700 Gujarat	14	PIU- Palanpur	1	Km 345.00
2.	Deesa-Radhanpur Section of NH-14 372.700 to 458.00, Gujarat	14	PIU- Palanpur	1	Km 403
3.	Radhanpur-Gagodar Section of NH-15 138.800 to 245.000 Gujarat	15	PIU- Palanpur	1	Km 160
4.	Lucknow-Kanpur 11.38 to 59.19	25	PIU- Lucknow	1	Km 26.000
5.	Purnea-Gayakota Section (Km 410.700 to Km 420.300) (Km 447 to Km 470.15) (Km 476.15 to Km 498.970)	31	PIU- Siliguri	1	Km 451
6.	Porbandhar-Bhiladi (Km 2.00 to Km 53.038)	NH-8 B	PIU- Rajkot	1	Km 31
7.	Chittorgarh-Kota (Km 199.929 to Km 360.429)	76	PIU- Chittorgarh (EW)	3	Km 237.629, Km 294.469, Km 340.979
Sub-Total				9	
Other Projects					
1.	Ghaziabad Hapur and Hapur Bypass 8.638 and bypass of Uttar Pradesh	24	PIU- Ghaziabad	1	Km 29.00 on NH-24 (Toll)
2.	Samakhiali Gandhidham 306.00-362.16 Gujarat	8A	PIU- Palanpur	1	Km 324.200
3.	Amravati Bypass Maharashtra JNPT Package-I	6 4 and 4B	PIU- Amravati PIU- Panvel	1 1	Km 1.30 (Toll) Km 13.050 of NH-4B with contact no 9870771002
Sub-Total				4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
BOT/Annuity					
1. AV Expressway (Km 0.00 to Km 93.3)	NE-1	PIU- Ahmedabad	2	Km 2.8 at Toll Plaza and Km 86.00 Vadodara Toll Plaza	
2. Moradabad Bypass from Km 148.43 to Km 166.65	24	PIU- Moradabad	1	Km 156.00	
3. Tambaram-Tindivanam (Km 28 to Km 121) Tamil Nadu	45	PIU- Chennai	8	Km 32.00, Km 36.000 with 108 services, Km. 40.000, Km 45.000, Km 64.500, Km 95.00, Km 103.00 and Km 122.000	
4. Rajamundry-Dharmavaram (Km 901.753 to Km 848.743)	5	PIU- Rajamundry	1	Km 865.546	
5. Dharmavaram-Tuni (Km 848.753 to Km 799.998)	5	PIU- Rajamundry	1	Km 824.396	
6. Tada-Nellore (Km 52.80 to Km 163.500)	5	PIU- Nellore	3	Km 86, Km 125, Km 156	
7. Hyderabad-Vijayawada (Km 221.140 to Km 270.340)	9	PIU- Vijayawada	1	Km 231.900	
8. Jaipur-Kishangarh (Km 273.500 to Km 363.885)	8	PIU- Jaipur	2	Km 286, Km 360	
9. Dausa-Mauha (Km 175 to Km 120)	11	PIU- Dausa	1	Km 157	
10. Mahua-Bharatpur (Km 120 to Km 63)	11	PIU- Dausa	1	Km 65	
11. Bharatpur-Agra (Km 63 to Km 18)	11	PIU- Dausa	1	Km 31	
12. Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway (Km 13.7 to Km 42)	8	PIU- Gurgaon	3	At IGI being monitored through Walky Talky, Km 24, Km 42	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Namakkal-Karur (Km 248.625 to Km 292.600)	7	PIU-Karur	1	Km 272.950 Ambulance has been provided by the State Govt.
14.	Karur-Dindigul (Km 292.600 to Km 373.725)	7	PIU-Karur	2	Km 330, Km 351. Ambulances have been provided by the State Government
15.	Guna Bypass (Km 319.700 to Km 332.100)	3	PIU-Indore	1	Km 331.500
16.	Panagarh-Palsit (Km 517 to Km 581.457)	2	PIU-Durgapur	2	Km 517, Km 572.300
17.	Palsit-Dankuni (Km 581.457 to Km 645.6)	2	PIU-Durgapur	2	Km 617, Km 632.400
18.	Vadodara-Bharuch-Surat (Km 108.700 to Km 263.000) Gujarat	8	PIU-Vadodara	7	Km 135 Km 157.75 Km 210 Km 228 Km 236 Km 249 Km 260
19.	Gurgaon-Jaipur Section of NH-8 42.8-273.5 Haryana/Rajasthan	8	PIU-Jaipur	6	Km 61, Km 116, Km 150, Km 190, Km 211, Km 242
20.	Chalthan-Dahisar 263.4-502 Gujarat/Maharashtra	8	CMU-Manor	4	Km 297.36, Km 356.20 Km 421.00, Km 470.00
21.	Chennai-Tada 11.00-54.383 Tamil Nadu	5	PIU-Chennai	1	Km 21.460
22.	Panipat-Jalandhar Bypass 96-387.1 Haryana/Punjab	1	CMU-Ambala	3	Km 146, Km 212.00, Km 328.00
23.	Chilakaluripet Vijaywada Section 355.00-434.15 A.P.	5	CMU- Vijaywada	1	Km 417

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Belgaum-Maharashtra Border 515-592.240 Karnataka	4	PIU- Dharwad	1	Km 543
25.	Ambala-Zirakhpur 5.739-39.950 Haryana	22	PIU- Chandigarh	1	Km 22
26.	Swaroopganj-Palanpur 264.00-340.000 Guajrat	14	PIU- Palanpur	2	Km 271, Km 339
Sub-Total				59	
Grand Total				145	

Statement-II

State	Number of ambulances made available
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	14
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	10
Goa	4
Gujarat	17
Haryana	33
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu and Kashmir	12
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	22

1	2
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	26
Maharashtra	27
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	8
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	4
Orissa	23
Punjab	19
Rajasthan	11
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	16
Tripura	15
Uttarakhand	20
Uttar Pradesh	51

1	2
West Bengal	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
Chandigarh	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
Daman and Diu	—
Delhi	6
Lakshadweep	—
Puducherry	—
Total	437

[English]

Schemes for Promotion of Sports

750 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI :
SHRI RAMKISHUN :

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for the
promotion of basic sports infrastructure including stadia in
the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated/released during each year of
the 11th Five year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) :
(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has, for the first time,
introduced a centrally sponsored scheme 'Panchayat Yuva
Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) with national coverage
for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports
competitions in all village and block panchayats of the
country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme,
which was launched in the financial year 2008-09 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.

During 2008-09, financial assistance amounting to
Rs. 250.77 crore was sanctioned to 24 States for the
creation of sports infrastructure in 22,854 village and 601
block panchayats. During 2009-10, another five States/UTs
have been sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 14.64
crore to cover 1,261 village Panchayats and 53 block
panchayats 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)

Sr. No	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved	No. of Block Panchayats approved	Total Amount approved	Funds released 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99*	12.99**
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81		3.85*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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*	
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

2009-10

(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

Inmates in Juvenile Home

751. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports of a large number of inmates having fled from the juvenile homes in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an enquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 8 juveniles escaped on 20.8.2009 and 36 juveniles escaped on 9.9.2009 from the Observation Home for Boys II, Kingsway Camp.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The matter was enquired into by an Enquiry Committee and the enquiry concluded that the escape was a result of unrest created by the Juveniles in the Home and lack of proper handling. The caretaker has been placed under suspension.

(e) The remedial steps taken, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- Private Security registered with Director General of Resettlement, Army HQ has been engaged for providing security in Juvenile Homes.
- Regular Inspection of the Homes is carried out by the officers of the Department of Women and Child Development and the Members of the Child Welfare Committees.
- Apart from the Instructor, Department of Women and Child Development, a number of NGOs have been involved for engaging the Juveniles in constructive activities and for providing vocational training.
- The staff entering the Home is frisked with the support of security agency to ensure that no narcotic substances are passed on to the residents.
- The process of development of infrastructure in the Home to provide greater security without infringing on the rights of the children has been initiated.

[Translation]

Sale of Wheat in Open Market

752. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether wheat was sold in the open market between April, 2009 and September, 2009 in order to check the rise in prices in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum and price of wheat sold through the open market during the said period;

(c) whether the Government had assessed the increase in the consumer sale price of wheat and flour before launching the sale;

(d) if so, the extent of increase recorded in the consumer prices of wheat and flour during the said period; and

(e) the rate at which sale of wheat was made in the open market in comparison to its domestic cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 wheat was sold under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) in April to September, 2009 period.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Fake Ration Cards

753. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN :

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

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

(a) the total number of fake ration cards reported in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether complaints have been received regarding non-issuance of ration cards to eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether large quantities of foodgrains provided under Public Distribution System were diverted to open market thus denying the entitled quota to BPL families;

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

(f) the steps taken to check such irregularities alongwith the action taken against the officers held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (f) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor is operated under joint responsibility of Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocations of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on poverty estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of fair price shops rest with the concerned States and UT Governments.

Complaints as and when received by the Government about malpractices in TPDS, including issuing of ration cards to ineligible persons, denial of ration cards to eligible beneficiaries and diversion/leakages of foodgrains are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments for enquiry and necessary action as per law. Details of quantities of foodgrains diverted are being collected from State/UT Governments.

The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State/UT Governments to issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and to conduct periodical review and checking of ration cards, to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards and bogus units in the ration cards.

To streamline the functioning of TPDS, in consultation with the State Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous

review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards. As a result of implementation of this action plan, 17 State/UT Governments have reported by 15.11.2009, deletion of 159.42 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Further instructions have been issued to all State/UT Governments to take action as per law against the persons found in possession of bogus/fake ration cards and the Government staff found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons.

For various malpractices detected under TPDS, details of persons prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (E.C. Act, 1955) and the persons detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBM Act, 1980) during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Persons prosecuted under EC Act, 1955	Persons detained under PBM Act, 1980
1.	2006	3244	161
2.	2007	4872	119
3.	2008	6425	162
4.	2009 (upto 31.10.09)	2982	126

However, separate details on officers held responsible are not available.

[Translation]

New Schemes for Agriculture

754. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started new schemes for the development of agriculture including the National Food Security Mission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be implemented, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the States which have not been included in the schemes indicating 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) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has started two flagship schemes for development of the agriculture sector. (1) Rashtriya Kirshi Vikas Yojana to incentivize the States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively. (2) National Food Security Mission to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones, respectively.

(b) and (c) Salient Features of these schemes, the details of the States not included in the schemes and reasons therefore are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

National Food Security Mission

Salient Features of National Food Security Mission:

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims at an additional production of 20 million tonnes i.e. 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of pulses, respectively by 2011-12. The Mission promotes proven technology and knowledge inputs packaged to deliver end-to-end agriculture services to reach out to farmers of selected districts with higher yield potential. The outlay for the Eleventh Five Year plan is Rs. 4882.48 crores. Under NFSM, an area of about 13 million hectares of wheat, 20 million hectares of rice and an additional area of 4.047 million hectares under pulses is targeted. There is a paradigm shift to focus on districts with higher yield potential with large yield gaps and whose productivity is below the State average.

Criteria for identification of Districts Under NFSM:

For Rice, those districts were identified which have more than 50,000 ha area under rice and productivity less than the State's average productivity; for wheat the districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than the State's average were identified. The districts for implementation of NFSM-Pulses have been selected based on existing large area under pulses, potential for area expansion through inter-cropping and utilization of rice fallows.

Reasons for not including other States under NFSM:

As indicated above, presently, the NFSM is under implementation in 312 districts of 17 states (1) Andhra Pradesh; (2) Assam; (3) Bihar; (4) Chhattisgarh; (5) Gujarat; (6) Jharkhand; (7) Karnataka; (8) Kerala; (9) Madhya Pradesh; (10) Maharashtra; (11) Orissa; (12) Tamil Nadu; (13) Uttar Pradesh; (14) West Bengal; (15) Haryana; (16) Punjab; and (17) Rajasthan in the country. Of these, 136 districts are covered under NFSM-Rice, 141 under NFSM-Wheat and 171 under NFSM-Pulses. The rest of the States are not included under the programme as the districts of these States do not qualify as per specified norms.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

1. The broad objective of RKVY is to provide additional central assistance (ACA) to the States to increase public investment to achieve 4% growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors in the 11th Five year Plan. The new scheme requires the States to prepare District and State Agriculture Plans for creation of such infrastructure, which is essential to catalyze the existing production scenario for achieving higher production.
2. RKVY scheme is available for the following activities:-
 - (a) Integrated Development of Food Crops;
 - (b) Including coarse cereals;
 - (c) Minor millets and pulses;
 - (d) Agriculture Mechanization;
 - (e) Soil Health and Productivity;
 - (f) Development of Rainfed Farming Systems
 - (g) Integrated Pest Management;
 - (h) Market Infrastructure;
 - (i) Horticulture;
 - (j) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries;
 - (k) Concept to completion Projects that have definite timelines;

- (l) Support to institutions that promote Agriculture and Horticulture;
- (m) Organic and Bio-fertilizers; and
- (n) Innovative Schemes;

3. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is made available to the States as 100% grant. The States have been provided flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, Planning, approval and execution of schemes. The projects of the State Govt. are approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned States. The distribution of funds among the States is in two streams-Stream-I and Stream-II. Under Stream-I, at least 75% of the RKVY funds are made available for specific projects as part of the State and District plans. Under Stream-II, up to 25% of the total RKVY funds to a State are made available for strengthening existing State Sector schemes. The funds are routed through the State Agriculture Department, which is the nodal Department for the scheme.
4. The State Governments of Goa and Mizoram are not eligible for funds under the scheme during 2009-10 as they have not fulfilled the requisite eligibility criteria. As per the eligibility criteria, each state will ensure that the baseline share of agriculture in its total State Plan expenditure (excluding the assistance under the RKVY), is at least maintained, and upon its doing so, it will be able to access the RKVY funds. The baseline would be a moving average of the previous three years.

[English]

Proposals for Indoor Stadium

755. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments including Jharkhand to build indoor stadium in their States;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved/cleared?

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

(a) to (c) The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Schemes of the Government have been transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 01.04.2005. As such, it is for the State Governments, including Jharkhand to establish such facilities.

Universal PDS

756. SHRI S. SEMMALAI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the Targeted Public Distribution System and modify it into a Universal Public Distribution System to provide food security to every citizen of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States including Tamil Nadu where Universal PDS is already under implementation would be adequately compensated in terms of higher allocation of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no proposal before Government to expand Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to make it universal Public Distribution System.

As per present uniform norms of allocations of foodgrains to States and UTs under TPDS, all States and UTs, including Tamil Nadu, are being allocated foodgrains at subsidized prices from central pool. Additional allocations of foodgrains, over and above TPDS norms are also allocated to State/UTs but at applicable economic cost to FCI.

[Translation]

Compensation to Riot Victims

757. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend compensation package to the victims of anti-Sikh riots to the affected persons/families living in various States including Uttar Pradesh which were left out; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal to extend the compensation package to victims of anti-Sikh riots in State of Uttar Pradesh, as Uttar Pradesh already stands included in the Rehabilitation package announced by Government of India on 16.1.2006.

[English]

Violation of Broadcasting Guidelines

758. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA :

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI :

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

(a) the details of private TV Channels violating the downlinking guidelines; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such private TV operators during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) As on date, Ministry has permitted 485 TV channels to downlink in India. 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-I 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 in the Statement-I. 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
1	2
2006	159

1	2
2007	29
2008	33
2009	39

Apart from this, three companies had violated the provisions of The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and the rules framed thereunder, and one company had violated clause 5.11 of the downlinking guidelines, the details of which is enclosed in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

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.

1	2	3	4	5
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.	CNBC 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.
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.

1	2	3	4	5
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.	
19. S.S. Music	Smirnoffs 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 1	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 05, 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.	
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.	

1	2	3	4	5
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	Gopala 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 Gajarati	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.
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. Zee TV	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.

1	2	3	4	5
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.	
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 and B that the matter may not be pursued. Decision is in	

1	2	3	4	5
				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 Ashiq Banaya Aapne.	10.04.2006	MATTER CLOSED.
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 a scroll. 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.

1	2	3	4	5
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	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.
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.
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 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
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.
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.

1	2	3	4	5
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.
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 advertisement 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.

1	2	3	4	5
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.
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 'Segram'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. Permanent stay granted by MIB on 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.

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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 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	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.
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.

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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. ETV 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' 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.	
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.	
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 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.	

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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.
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. stay granted by MIB on 28.11.2006. MATTER CLOSED.

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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 '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.
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.
138.	Times Now Channel	For telecast of advertisements of 'Royal Stag Mega Music' between 10.5.2006 to 10.5.2006.	5.7.2006	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.	5.6.2006	Final order issued to the channel on 07.8.2006. 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.

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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 03:00 p.m.	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.
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 opera tion 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.	03.08.2006	SCN has been withdrawn vide letter dated 09.01.2007. MATTER CLOSED.

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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 Thammil'.	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 'Flavoured Condoms'.	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.
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 advertisement relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showing racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 04.04.2007 to Neo Sports Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

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5.	Star Plus Channel	For telecast of advertisement relating to India-West Indies Cricket Series showing racial discrimination.	14.02.2007	A Warning dated 19.04.2007 issued to Star Plus Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
6.	Aaj Tak Channel	For advertisement of product 'Maxo Cyclothrin Coil'.	26.03.2007	Advisory dated 12.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7.	Rashtriya Sahara Channel	For advertisement 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 Nahi'.	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.
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.

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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 upto 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.
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.

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				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, Uttar Pradesh.	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 advertisement 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.
2.	Star News	Telecast of advertisement 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.

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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 Hemraj.	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 Advisory 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. Bajaj.	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.
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.

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15.	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advertisement of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
16.	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advertisement of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
17.	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advertisement 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.
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	10.10.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. The Matter therefore

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		the feelings of Sikh Community.		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 Bapu.	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.
2.	CNN IBN	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore 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	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look into the matter

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		amongst viewers.		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 and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. 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.
10.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final orders under issue.
11.	SONY Channel	Telecast of the advertisement of 'HDFC Standard Life Insurance'.	16.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	INDIA TV	Telecast of the advertisement of product 'Rajanigandha Pan Masala'.	23.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'.	30.06.2009	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'.	30.06.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final orders under issue.
15.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'.	22.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final orders under issue.
16.	Star Vijay	Telecast of an especial programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	27.07.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
17.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals.	27.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final orders under issue.
18.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals.	27.07.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
19.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person.	27.07.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
20.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals.	28.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
21.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
22.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'.	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
23.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'.	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
24.	News Live	Telecast of a news item offending against decency.	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
25.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition.	29.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals.	31.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
27.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes.	31.07.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
28.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals.	19.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
29.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri.	26.08.2009	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	04.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
32.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	11.09.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
33.	FTV. com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	Reply awaited. Reminder sent.
34.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Who'.	06.10.2009	Reply awaited.
35.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of a News Item.	09.10.2009	Reply awaited.
36.	Sony	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	16.10.2009	Reply awaited.
37.	Star Plus	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka-Bidaai.	23.10.2009	Reply awaited.
38.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	Reply of channel is under examination.
39.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'	29.10.2009	Reply awaited.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the companies	Details of Violation	Year	Action Taken
1.	M/s. Neo Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Non-sharing of signals of ODI match of Sri Lanka Cricket Series-2007 on 8.2.2007 in violation of The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and Rules framed thereunder.	2007	A warning was issued on 23.1.2008
2.	M/s. Taj Television India Pvt. Ltd.	Non-sharing of signals of ODIs matches of India-Lanka Cricket Series-2008 in violation of The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and Rules framed thereunder.	2008	A warning was issued on 27.11.2008
3.	M/s. Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.	Non-sharing of signals of semi-finals and final of Santosh Trophy Football Tournament-2009 in violation of The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and Rules framed thereunder.	2009	A warning was issued on 23.10.2009
4.	M/s. Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Non-intimation of appointment of Director within a prescribed time limit of 15 days which was violative of clause 5.11 of the downlinking guidelines.	2009	A warning was issued on 17.11.2009

Crime by Biker Gangs

current year;

759. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a spurt in crime by Motorcycle borne gangs has been registered in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the total number of crimes committed by such gangs during each of the last three years and the

(c) the total number of such gangs busted by the police and criminals apprehended/convicted; and

(d) the details of the remedial measures being taken to prevent the spread of crime by biker gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) As per enclosed Statement.

Statement

Noida Yes, Madam. There has been some increase in the crimes by Motorcycle borne criminals. Details of crimes committed and persons arrested/convicted during the last three years are given below:—

Crimes committed

01.01.2009 to 15.11.2009	2008	2007	2006
41	34	31	28

Persons arrested/convicted

Up to 15.11.2009		2008		2007		2006	
Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted
75	—	53	—	49	1	45	2

The Noida Police are working in a planned manner to stop such incidents. Crime mapping of incidents time-wise and place-wise has been done and according to this the duty has been worked out. The mobile patrolling has also been increased. The route charts of mobile patrolling also include vulnerable place. Similarly, the police persons posted in various police stations of Noida have also been given daily tasks to curb these types of incidents. Checking of suspicious vehicles and persons is carried out daily at different places as also the checking of suspicious places.

Gurgaon Yes, Madam. In 2009 (up to 31st Oct, 2009), total 7 seven incidents of loot or attempt to loot committed by the Bikers Gang were reported in Gurgaon in which one person was killed. Details of the crimes committed by the biker gangs are given below:—

2009	2008	2007	2006
7	—	—	—

Two members of the Bikers gang were arrested and sent to judicial custody. To check such criminal activities in future, Gurgaon Police has taken following steps:

- (i) Strict checking of young boys travelling on bikes and identification of such persons are being carried out regularly.
- (ii) Special crime teams have been set-up under the supervision of DCP (Crime) to keep check on the activities of such persons on bikes.
- (iii) Total 85 PCRs/Riders are deployed round-the-clock in different areas of Gurgaon Commissionerate to prevent such criminal incidents.
- (iv) SHO/In-charge Police posts have also been directed to take steps to prevent such incidents in their respective areas.

Ghaziabad Information is being collected.

Delhi: There has been no such spurt this year in crimes committed by motorcycle borne gangs. However, it is generally seen that the criminals prefer to use motorcycles to commit robberies and snatchings. The details of crimes committed by motorcycle borne criminals/gang (head-wise) during the last three years i.e. 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 15.11.2009) are as under:—

Murder

Year	Cases reported	Persons					
		Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	P.T.	P.I.	Discharged
2006	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2007	02	05	00	00	05	00	00
2008	04	16	00	00	16	00	00
2009	03	12	00	00	12	00	00

Robbery

Year	Cases reported	Persons					
		Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	P.T.	P.I.	Discharged
2006	74	123	04	06	101	02	10
2007	62	97	02	23	60	00	12
2008	81	169	02	05	133	07	22
2009	68	115	06	00	43	63	03

Snatching

Year	Cases reported	Persons					
		Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	P.T.	P.I.	Discharged
2006	733	949	21	18	527	02	373
2007	727	822	10	09	459	36	318
2008	850	736	09	04	435	45	244
2009	760	730	10	02	259	230	222

There steps taken by Delhi Police to check the recurrence of these criminals activities include regular interaction by the beat/Division/Police Station staff with the rehri/patriwalas, security guards/chowkidars/three wheelers/TSR drivers, taxi stands/parking lot attendants/porters etc. to seek greater cooperation under "Eyes and Ears Scheme"; conducting regular checking of suspected persons by erecting mobile and static pickets, intensive motorcycle and foot patrolling near markets and crowded places; sensitization of Resident and Market Welfare Associations about the precaution to be taken to avert such crimes by organizing meetings with them, verification of 374159 Motorcycles started with effect from 18/2/2009 by local Police; regular prosecution by Delhi Traffic Police of two-wheeler riders/pillion riders found driving without helmet and indulging in triple riding; etc.

Recruitment of Women in BSF

760. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of women personnel in the Border Security Force (BSF);
- (b) the criteria adopted by the Government to recruit women personnel in the BSF;
- (c) the total number of women personnel recruited on the basis of NCC certificate;
- (d) whether the women personnel are posted alongwith their male counterparts in different battalions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The total number of women personnel in BSF as on date is 1164.

(b) Women are being recruited in BSF in various ranks according to the common recruitment scheme prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the eligibility conditions prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules notified in the official gazette for the respective posts.

(c) No women personnel are recruited on the basis of NCC Certificate. However, 19 women personnel of BSF are holding NCC Certificate.

(d) and (e) Yes, women Constables of General Duty cadre are posted alongwith their male counterparts in different Battalions. Women employees of Medical and

Ministerial cadre and civilian staff are posted in all formations of BSF.

Shadow Tolling

761. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new system of toll tax collection being called 'Shadow Tolling';
- (b) if so, the details and present status of the new proposal; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Non-Functional Traffic Signal

762. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI PURNMASI RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of traffic signals have been found to be nonfunctional on the roads of NCT of Delhi thereby causing traffic jam;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government or any other private body in regard to time/fuel/money loss due to such traffic jam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A large number of traffic signals have become non-functional on the roads of N.C.T. of Delhi due to DMRC construction works and road improvement projects on Delhi roads, technical faults, namely, sudden failure of electricity supply, cutting of cables, circuit faults in the controller and other hardware in the signals, flooding due to heavy rains etc. Government has not conducted any study in regard to time/fuel/money loss due to traffic jams in Delhi and is not aware of any such study conducted by any private body. However a scheme named "Developing of Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mea Cities and Model System of Traffic Management" has been included for implementation in 11th Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 crore. The scheme has two components viz., (1) Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) and (ii) Setting up of an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway). The above said scheme comprises a wide range of novel tools for managing transport networks, as well as services for travelers. The project broadly includes the state-of-the-art command and control centre, a city video surveillance system covering the maximum number of roads and intersections with fixed/PTZ cameras which will enable real time monitoring of traffic, assessment of road congestion, area control system, red light jumping cameras, intelligent transport system, variable message signs etc.

The Traffic management Plan of Delhi Police is based on the following principle:—

Regulations : The focus of traffic regulations is to improve traffic flow on travel corridors and reduce journey time. For this purpose, Traffic Police keeps studying the traffic flow, congestion/bottleneck points and ensure possible remedies to improve traffic flow pattern.

Road Safety Education : The thrust is on training programmes for drivers, motorists in pedestrians, school children etc. both in the organized and un-organized sectors.

Engineering Solution Measures : (i) Low Cost Traffic Management measures (ii) High Cost Traffic Management Measures such as implementation of intelligent Traffic System (ITS); use of modern enforcement equipments etc. and Creative Solutions module.

Enforcement Strategies : The emphasis of Traffic Police is on intensive quality having direct bearing on road discipline and safety.

National Institute of Drought Management

763. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI :
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report has recommended for the setting up of the National Institute of Drought Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the responsibilities proposed to be entrusted to this Institute;

(d) whether there has been a delay in setting up the Institute; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to set up the said Institute at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its 3rd Report titled "Crisis Management: From Despair to Hope" has, *inter-alia*, recommended that a National Institute of Drought Management may be set up.

(c) to (e) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Assistance to Gold Medal Winners

764. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had offered various rewards including employment and official assistance to sports persons winning Gold Medals in various International events;

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

(c) whether the Government has not been able to provide such rewards including employment to several such sports persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been implementing the following Schemes:-

- (i) Special cash awards to medals winners in international sports events and their coaches;
- (ii) Scheme for pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, and

(iii) Scheme of national recognition of elite sportspersons wherein following awards are given:-

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award,
- (b) Dronacharya Award,
- (c) Arjuna Award and
- (d) Dhyanchand Life time Award.

Apart from above, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy is given to Universities for best performance in the field of Sports.

As for employment of sportspersons, there is already provision under which the Ministries/Departments can recruit meritorious sportspersons against vacancies not exceeding 5% in Group 'C' and 'D' posts where there is provision of direct recruitment otherwise than through the UPSC.

The Ministry has given Special cash awards to medals winners in international sports during the last three year including current year as under:

Year	Number of Sportspersons	Total Amount (in Rs.)
2006-07	194	2,70,82,500
2007-08	504	13,36,64,815
2008-09	430	8,75,00,000
2009-10 (as on 31.10.2009)	6	47,67,016

(c) and (d) The Ministry gives special cash award to eligible medal winner sportspersons. The Government has never denied to give special cash award to any eligible medal winning sportspersons. Employment of sportspersons in central Government is regulated in terms of the above mentioned provision.

[English]

Autonomous Body for the Broadcasting Sector

765. SHRI B. MAHTAB :
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent autonomous body for the broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objective thereof;

(c) the composition of the proposed body alongwith the terms and conditions for its composition;

(d) the extent and nature of autonomy proposed to be granted to the said body; and

(e) the time by which the said body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry in the Year 2007 has put up a proposal to set up a Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India by enactment of a Legislation for ensuring orderly growth of broadcasting services. The Draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007, which is available on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in *inter alia* provides terms of reference, objectives and composition of the proposed Authority. However, concerns have been expressed by various sections in the media with respect to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the proposed Regulator.

Ministry has initiated wide ranging consultations with stakeholders for arriving at a consensus on this issue. The Ministry has already held consultations with Indian Broadcasting Foundation, Multi System Operator (MSO) Alliance, News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Broadcast

Editors Association (BEA) and the Cable Operators Federation of India (COFI). A task force of Ministry's officials and representatives of the Broadcasters is envisaged to hold further interactions with diverse stakeholders to understand their perspective and submit a roadmap for the setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority.

(e) No time frame can be given as draft of the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, under which the body is to be set up, is not final.

[Translation]

Illegal Chinese Arms

766. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the seizure of a large quantity of Chinese made arms like pen pistols, cell-phone pistols from various States including Bihar and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported during the current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the available information, 51 Chinese made arms (Pistols) were seized/recovered during current year in the following States:-

State	2009
Assam	07
Jammu and Kashmir	12
Punjab	12
Uttar Pradesh	01
Indo-pak Border	19

(c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to check anti-national activities and un-authorized/illegal movement of arms:-

- (i) The State and UT Governments have been urged to make sustained and continued efforts to unearth illegal weapons/arms.
- (ii) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicle), laying nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international border.
- (iii) Erection of fencing along the international border and flood lighting of the border to enhance the observation during night.
- (iv) Construction of border roads to facilitate border patrolling and speedy interception of infiltrators.
- (v) Introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments to detect crossing at night and during bad weather.
- (vi) Upgradation of intelligence network and coordination meetings among para-military Forces which are held at functional and directional level. In this context, coordination is also being maintained between Central Para-Military Forces, Army and State Police.
- (vii) Conduct of special operations, along the borders.
- (viii) Setting up of improvised fence breach alarm system at susceptible locations.
- (ix) Random checking of persons and vehicles crossing the border on the basis of specific intelligences.

Raids by Anti-corruption Branch

767. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anti-corruption Branch of the Delhi Police had recently conducted several raids on hotels in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incriminatory records were seized during such raids;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) Raids were conducted by the Anti Corruption Branch, GNCT of Delhi on three hotels located in Paharganj, Delhi. Incriminating documents/records related to properties, hotels and bank accounts were seized during the search. FIR has been registered in the matter on 12.10.2009.

Projects for Youth Affairs and Sports

768. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects pertaining to youth affairs and sports implemented by the Government in various States including West Bengal during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise; and

(b) the achievements made in this regard, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) State-wise funds are not earmarked by this Ministry for implementation of projects/schemes in the field of youth affairs and sports. However, grants released to various States for construction of Youth Hostels during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Sports infrastructure projects under the scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure has since been transferred from centrally sponsored scheme

to State Sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005. The Government has for the first time launched Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09 for promotion of sports in the rural areas. The details of funds released under the scheme are as per enclosed statement-II.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, seven Youth Hostels have been constructed in the different parts of the country. The detailed information of these Youth Hostels is as under:

Sl.	Year	Youth Hostel Constructed
	No.	
1	2	3
1.	2006-07	1. Rewari in the State of Haryana.

1	2	3
2.	2007-08	1. Sogalu in the State of Karnataka. 2. Khajuraho in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
3.	2008-09	1. Vizianagaram in the state of Andhra Pradesh. 2. Ooty in the State of Tamil Nadu. 3. Badrinath in the State of Uttarakhand.
4.	2009-10 (Till date)	1. Tarn Taran in the State of Punjab.

Statement-I

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	State	Funds released during the year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,20,00,000	21,00,000	45,42,000	75,00,000
2.	Haryana	43,20,000	20,17,000	—	—
3.	Karnataka	—	5,00,000	—	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	63,944	—	—	—
5.	Punjab	—	20,00,000	1,73,81,347	1,28,37,653
6.	Rajasthan	23,20,000	5,08,182	—	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	40,00,000	6,69,760	—	—
8.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1,60,000	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uttarakhand	50,00,000	20,45,058	30,76,653	—
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	15,00,000	—
11.	Manipur	50,00,000	75,00,000	60,00,000	75,00,000

Statement-II

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99
2.	Assam	—	3.85
3.	Bihar	5.22	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	5.05
5.	Goa	—	0.18
6.	Gujarat	—	7.10
7.	Haryana	3.26	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	—
10.	Kerala	0.80	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	—
12.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86
13.	Manipur	0.87	—
14.	Mizoram	0.85	—

1	2	3	4
15.	Nagaland	1.18	—
16.	Orissa	3.67	3.67
17.	Punjab	6.27	6.28
18.	Rajasthan	3.71	1.01
19.	Sikkim	0.54	0.14
20.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91
21.	Tripura	1.09	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.96
23.	Uttarakhand	3.00	1.45
24.	West Bengal	—	2.32
Total		83.85	69.78

*[English]***Report of Ram Pradhan Committee**

769. SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ram Pradhan Committee set up to examine the Mumbai terrorist attack on 26 November, 2008 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) whether any study commissioned to assess the methodology of perpetrating the Mumbai attack from conceptualization to execution for the purposes of suggesting pre-emption techniques to the Government for incorporation in their Standard Operating Procedures;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) probing the Mumbai attacks made any specific recommendations about intelligence handling at the central level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (f) As per available information, the Ram Pradhan Committee was constituted by the State Government of Maharashtra within its own jurisdiction. The State Government has not sent a copy of the report to the Government of India.

The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist, and Naxalites activities and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private Industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and reorganising of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24 x 7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Intelligence and security agencies; and development of online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. Further, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance for security and development which, *inter-alia*, include deployment of CPMFs, CoBRA Battalions, provision of funds for modernization of weapons and for other socio-economic and developmental works.

Election of SGPC

770. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) are due; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said elections are likely to be held?

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

(b) The election programme for holding the election of SGPC has not been finalized.

Work on National Highways

771. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government/NHAI proposes to undertake the repair/construction/strengthening and widening of various National Highways in the country including NH-60 in West Bengal;

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

(c) the time by which the work on the said NHs are likely to be completed alongwith the steps taken by the Government for its speedy completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) During the last three years and current year, the Government approved various projects for development of National Highways, such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV for 2 lane with paved shoulders, NHDP Phase-V for six-laning of 4-lane NH section, NHDP Phase-VI for construction of expressways and NHDP Phase-VII for construction of Ring Roads, Bypasses, Grade Separators, Flyovers, Elevated Roads, Service Roads etc. Details of these Projects

including their targets for completion are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, Government approved a large number of works under National Highway (Original) [NH (O)]. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As regards works on NH-60 in West Bengal,

the details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. All ongoing projects are monitored at various levels in the State and Central Government and bottlenecks if any, are sorted out in order to complete them within the targeted time period.

Statement-I

Details of various phases of NHDP approved during the last three years

Phase of NHDP	Implementing agency	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Target date of completion
Phase-IV (Widening to 2-lanes with paved shoulders)	PWD of different States/NHAI	5000	6950	December, 2013
Phase-V (6-laning of existing 4-lanes National Highways)	NHAI	6500	41210	December, 2012
Phase-VI (Expressways)	NHAI	1000	16680	December, 2015
Phase-VII (Ring Roads, Bypasses, Grade Separators, Flyovers, Elevated Roads Service Roads etc.)	NHAI	—	16680	December, 2014

Statement-II

State-wise list of works sanctioned during last three years including current year

Sl. No.	State	Year 2006-07		Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10 (Upto October, 2009)	
		Numbers of work sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in crore)	Numbers of work sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in crore)	Numbers of work sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in crore)	Numbers of work sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	127.71	27	90.71	36	322.07	37	341.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.78	0	0.00
3.	Assam	22	151.99	19	140.93	16	215.00	7	87.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Bihar		23	112.29	38	161.54	33	260.78	3	25.60
5. Chandigarh		0	0.00	1	0.60	1	4.19	0	0.00
6. Chhattisgarh		21	91.40	23	69.75	20	92.77	0	0.00
7. Delhi		1	13.29	1	14.60	1	7.48	0	0.00
8. Goa		5	15.04	16	36.80	10	25.53	2	11.83
9. Gujarat		23	96.52	25	110.83	36	344.42	2	10.03
10. Haryana		29	130.24	16	145.13	15	117.65	16	137.19
11. Himachal Pradesh		44	126.53	9	33.89	21	96.05	15	88.64
12. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.85	5	78.00
13. Jharkhand		32	91.44	49	175.36	31	180.77	10	57.18
14. Karnataka		44	145.67	30	187.71	47	372.60	8	78.34
15. Kerala		16	60.28	17	86.02	9	64.51	6	32.04
16. Madhya Pradesh		40	128.99	15	52.75	22	97.52	7	39.01
17. Maharashtra		58	206.02	34	96.66	43	218.90	35	210.84
18. Manipur		4	18.17	4	47.41	4	30.38	4	53.02
19. Meghalaya		8	43.20	7	43.86	9	81.74	5	87.60
20. Mizoram		3	9.61	5	21.95	5	40.25	7	26.66
21. Nagaland		0	0.00	13	47.08	9	57.90	0	0.00
22. Orissa		58	234.08	32	219.21	83	549.00	5	12.61
23. Puducherry		1	4.61	4	9.39	3	11.22	0	0.00
24. Punjab		25	80.06	34	158.87	18	149.64	19	148.88
25. Rajasthan		26	124.67	25	167.54	31	224.49	7	57.15
26. Sikkim		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Tamil Nadu		45	94.08	71	205.38	40	210.51	4	54.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28. Tripura		0	0.00	0	0.00	4	22.78	1	0.57
29. Uttar Pradesh		31	66.60	93	361.78	71	421.23	20	198.11
30. Uttarakhand		13	46.92	30	113.76	60	180.60	30	114.27
31. West Bengal		23	104.12	23	114.66	22	168.53	4	8.51
Total		626	2323.53	661	2914.17	702	4579.14	259	1958.94

NB. The sanctioned works are targeted to be completed within 30 months of sanction.

Statement-III

Details of works sanctioned for development of NH-60 in West Bengal during last three years including current year

A. National Highway (Original)

Year	Number of works sanctioned	Length (in km)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Target date of completion for ongoing works
2006-07	5	45	43.17	March 2010
2007-08	7	58	60.69	March 2011
2008-09	2	12.63	25.88	March 2011
2009-10 (Upto Oct. 2009)	—	—	—	—

B. National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Phase-V:— 63 km of 4-lane section of NH-60 (Kharagpur to West Bengal/Orissa Border), in the State of West Bengal is approved during 2006-07 for 6-laning as a part of NHDP Phase-V.

Acquisition of Land for NHs

772. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special land acquisition units to expedite acquisition of land for National Highways in various States;

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

(c) the details of the works assigned to the said units alongwith the power delegated for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the land acquisition process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has proposed to set up the Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) in the States for expediting the acquisition of land. The State-wise and location-wise details are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The said units have been delegated power for the following:—

(i) Preparation of notification under Section 3(A).

(ii) Preparation of notification under Section 3(D).

(iii) Preparation of award.

- (iv) Disbursement of compensation to land owners.
- (v) Mutation of land acquired under the Act.
- (d) The State Governments have been requested to constitute a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State to remove the bottlenecks

for the projects and expedite the land acquisition process. Meetings have been held with the Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary of the States for speeding up the land acquisition. So far 61 SLAUs have been constituted in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Statement

List of special land acquisition units

Sl. No.	State	No. of revenue units required	Locations/districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	10	Beawar, Tonk, Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Pali, Sirohi, Alwar, Sikar
2.	Bihar	13	Lakhisarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Ara, Patna, Poonia, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, Vaishali, Gopalganj, Chapra, Munger, Begusarai, Sitamarhi
3.	Uttar Pradesh	25	Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjhanpur, Lakhimpur-Khiri, Bareilly, Udhampur, Muzaffarnagar, Lucknow, Gaziabad, Kanpur, Moradabad, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gautam Budhnagar, Nagar, Jalaun, Agra, Kanpur-Dehat, Rampur, Meerut.
4.	Gujarat	07	Ahmedabad, Varodara, Valsad, Bharuch, Surat, Dang, Bhuj.
5.	Orissa	11	Balasur, Puri, Khurda, Angul, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Ganjam.
6.	West Bengal	13	Howrah, East Medinipur, West Medinipur, North 24 Pgs, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar-Dinajpur, Purnia, Katiyar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeling, Coochvihar.
7.	Tamil Nadu	26	Krishnagiri, Salem, Erode (2), Parundurai, Nagarcoil (1), Valliyoor, Vilavankodi. Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirupur (2), Coimbatore (2), Villupuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari (2), Trichy (1) Pudukkottai (2) Sivaganagai (2+2), Ramnathpuram (2)

1	2	3	4
8.	Jharkhand	04	Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Saraikila, Kharsawa, Jamshedpur
9.	Maharashtra	11	Amrawati, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, Wardha, Bhandara, Raigarh, Solapur, Thane, Dhule
10.	Punjab	05	Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Kurali
11.	Haryana	04	Rohtak, Rewari, Jhajjar, Panipat
12.	Himachal Pradesh	02	Solan, Shimla
13.	Assam	05	Nagaon, Sitchar, Guwahati, Bongaigaon, Shivsagar
14.	Meghalaya	01	Shillong
15.	Manipur	01	Imphal
16.	Mizoram	01	Aizwal
17.	Nagaland	02	Dimapur, Kohima
18.	Tripura	01	Agartala
19.	Madhya Pradesh	04	Indore (1), Bhopal (1), Jhansi (1), Shivpuri (1)
20.	Chhattisgarh	01	Raipur
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	Financial Commissioner should be appointed as Nodal Officer for all LA cases.
22.	Uttarakhand	03	Haridwar, Nainital, Rampur
23.	Goa	04	North Goa (2), South Goa (2)
24.	Karnataka	05	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Hospet, Belgaum
25.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Nalgonda, Vijaywada, Suryapet, Machalipatnam, Hyderabad, Nandyal, Kadapa
26.	Kerala	26	Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kollam, Trissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kannur and Kozhikode Districts
Total		192	

Schemes for Irrigation

773. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced any new schemes apart from the existing ones for taking up new irrigation projects in rural areas;

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

(c) if not, whether the existing schemes cater to the needs of rural farmers; 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) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Government as per their own priority. No new scheme has been introduced by the Central Government for taking up new irrigation projects in the rural areas. However, Ministry of Water Resources has recently launched a scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies in the country including Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, about 1 lakh water bodies having a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 9 lakh hectare at a cost of Rs. 4000 crore including central share of Rs. 1250 crore would be covered. The main objective of the scheme are:—

- Comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems including restoration.
- Improvement of catchment areas of tank.
- Community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for water bodies covered by the programme.
- Ground Water Recharge.
- Capacity Building of communities, user groups

standing committee for Panchayats and State Government/Central Government Agencies concerned with the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.

- Increase in storage capacity of water bodies.
- Improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity and increase in recharge of ground water in downstream areas of water bodies.
- Environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency; irrigation benefits through restoration of water bodies, supplementation of the groundwater use and promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
- Development of tourism, cultural activities, etc.
- Increased availability of drinking water.

Besides, Ministry of Water Resources is also implementing the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) which extends financial assistance to the States for creation of irrigation potential by completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects. As per the present pattern of assistance under the AIBP, the Centre is providing grant to the irrigation projects as an incentive to the States for creating irrigation infrastructure in the country. The AIBP has to now meet the demands of the Bharat Nirman programme under which a major thrust on irrigation is included. AIBP also provides assistance to the irrigation projects under the Prime Minister's Package for agrarian distressed districts. Apart from the above, Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing the Micro Irrigation Scheme in the country which aims at to improve the irrigation efficiency.

[Translation]

Spurious Seeds

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

(a) whether the existing laws to deal with the companies producing spurious and fake seeds are not adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to made the existing laws more stringent;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government are aware that such fake/spurious sale of seeds including spurious Bt. Cotton have caused loss to the farmers as 'Lanya' disease has affected cotton crops on a large scale in the country including Maharashtra;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken against such companies/traders during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government proposes to compensate the affected farmers; and

(h) 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) Adequate provisions are available to curtail the sale of spurious seeds under the Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968, Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) Department has introduced the Seeds Bills, 2004 in the Rajya Sabha in December, 2004 in order to strengthen the existing law. The Bill provides for compulsory registration of all kinds/varieties of seeds, based upon their expected performance, compensation to the farmers in case of failure, and enhanced penalties for infringement.

(e) Cotton hybrids are prone to leaf reddening popularly called LALYA in Marathi. Poor translocation of

essential nutrients leads to reddening of cotton leaves on fall in soil temperature at the onset of winter. This is not a disease caused by any pathogen or spurious seed. Farmers are advised to spray 2% urea to mitigate this problem.

(f) to (h) Do not arise.

Facilities to CRPF

775. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), gender-wise;

(b) whether the CRPF personnel are availing facilities as which are available to the personnel serving in the BSF;

(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) No gender-wise sanction of posts exists in CRPF. Presently, 2,48,727 Male and 4,285 Female personnel are serving in the Force.

(b) to (d) Facilities available to personnel of CRPF are largely similarly to that of personnel of BSF. But, because of different nature of duties of CRPF and BSF, facilities available to their personnel differ to some extent.

[English]

NLCPR for North Eastern Region

776. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge gap between funds available and funds spent under the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of applications received, projects sanctioned, funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI

B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) No, Madam, every year the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is spending the entire Budget allocation under the scheme Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) except during year 2006-07 when it was short by Rs. 10.17 crore. The details of funds allocated and spent under NLCPR since its inception to 2008-09 are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Budget allocation	106.34	409.96	309.25	491.57	550.00	550.00
Expenditure	106.34	409.96	309.25	491.57	550.00	550.00

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Budget allocation	650.00	679.18	700.00	636.00	660.38
Expenditure	650.00	679.18	689.83	636.00	660.38

(c) The State Governments submits the projects for funding under NLCPR in the form of Priority List every year. The State wise Priority Lists submitted by the State Governments of North Eastern Region and projects sanctioned during last three years and the current year is available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.mdoner.gov.in. The Budget allocation and expenditure of the Ministry under NLCPR during last three years and the current year are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore).

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Budget allocation	700.00	636.00	660.38	700.00
Expenditure	689.83	636.00	660.38	238.32
				(upto 19.11.2009)

[Translation]

Per Hectare Yield of Foodgrain

777. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per hectare yield of foodgrains in the country is lesser in comparison to other developed and developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rising population has impeded the efforts made by the Government to enhance agriculture production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) As per the latest available data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the year 2007, the per hectare yield of foodgrains in India vis-a-vis some of the important developed and developing countries in the world is given below:-

Country	Yield of Foodgrains
Canada	2817
USA	6619
China	5185
Pakistan	2521
France	6473
India	2239
Indonesia	4398
Thailand	3003

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Schemes under Macro Management of Agriculture

778. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has initiated a new scheme under the Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in the country;

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

(c) whether any representation has been received from different States including hill States like Himachal

Pradesh for allowing subsidy on light weight tractors/ power tillers for the benefit of small and marginal farmers;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the time by which a final decision on the issue is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme, the funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of the Work Plans furnished by the State Governments. The scheme provides sufficient flexibility to the States to develop and pursue the agricultural programmes on the basis of their regional priorities. Under the revised MMA scheme, practice of allocating funds to States/UTs on historical basis has been replaced by a new allocation criteria based on gross cropped area and area under small and marginal holdings. Also under the revised MMA at least 33% of the allocation would have to be made for small, marginal and women farmers.

(c) to (e) No representation has been received from any of the States (including Himachal Pradesh) for allowing subsidy on light weight tractors/power tillers for the benefit of small and marginal farmers of Hill States. However, it is informed that the scheme provides a cafeteria approach to the States. Depending upon their priorities, States can select the appropriate components and include the same in their Work Plans.

(f) Does not arise.

Road Tax on Vehicles

779. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a pilot project to collect one time road tax from vehicles plying on the NHs including the Golden Quadrilateral; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into Anti-Sikh Riots

780. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has requested Government's permission to file a fresh chargesheet in the case of 1984 riots against those indicted by the Nanawati Commission in 2005;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accord permission to CBI to file the case in this regard; and

(c) the likely constraints for not according permission to the CBI so far?

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

(b) and (c) The request of the CBI is under consideration of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Women Battalion in BSF

781. SHRI MODUGULA VENUGOPALA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to induct a women battalion in Border Security Force (BSF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to impart training in weapon handling, intelligence, border management, sports, unarmed combat and guard duties to these personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam, the Government does not propose to induct a women battalion in BSF. However, BSF has so far recruited 656 Constables (Mahila) as per availability of normal vacancies arising every year.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam, the recruited women personnel are imparted 38 weeks Basic Training at various BSF Training Centres, which covers weapon handling, intelligence, border management, sports, unarmed combat and guard duties, etc.

Mini Milk Dairy

782. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up Mini Milk Dairy under National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-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.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

*[Translation]***Mining Power to States**

783. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to grant powers to the States to sanction/approve the mining of minerals enlisted under Parts A and C of First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

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

(c) whether some members of the Hoda Committee dissented with the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a consensus has emerged among the State Governments on the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and mineral rights vest in the State Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (f) The representatives from State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Karnataka raised concerns on dilution of powers of the State Governments. These concerns were discussed with the Governments of chief mineral producing States and based on the resolution achieved with them, a National Mineral Policy, 2008, was enunciated by the Government on 13.3.2008.

*[English]***Advanced Public Transport System**

784. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA :
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka requesting funds to implement 'Advanced Public Transport System' including hand held Electronic Ticket Vending and Verification Machine and Smart Card Passes;

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

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be released/proposal likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) to (c) Proposals have been received from Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for introduction of smart card based student passes and monthly commuter passes to be implemented by North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NEKRTC) and Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC). Proposals have also been received from Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for implementation of Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled vehicle tracking and monitoring system and passenger information system, procurement of electronic bus ticket machine and for hardware for advanced ticket reservation system to be implemented by Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. A draft scheme prepared by the Ministry for providing central assistance to the States for strengthening public transport system has been approved by Planning Commission in principle and by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). Since finalization of the scheme involves observation/approval of the competent authority in the Ministry and Ministry of Finance,

no definite time frame for consideration of the above proposals can be envisaged at this stage.

Price of Cotton Sliver

785. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) without consulting the Khadi and Village Industries Board has raised the price of cotton sliver;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that any rise in the price of cotton sliver is likely to adversely affect the khadi sector;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to reconsider the price of cotton sliver to give a boost to the khadi sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. There are six Central Sliver Plants managed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of this Ministry and it has constituted an Advisory Committee for each Central Sliver Plant (CSP) for reviewing various issues like requirement of working capital, quality of sliver/roving, pricing of sliver/roving, sales promotion, etc. The representative of the respective State Khadi and Village Industries Board where the CSP is located as well as representatives of khadi institutions are members of the Advisory Committee. Any changes in the pricing of sliver/roving therefore, are made in consultation with the Committee which *inter alia* has representatives of the respective State Khadi and Village Industries Boards where the CSPs are located.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware about the system of pricing being adopted by CSPs for deciding the cost of sliver/roving. Normally the costing of sliver/roving is worked out on 'no profit no loss' basis by taking into consideration the cost of raw material, processing charges, consumption of power, salary and wages of the staff and workers etc. As the price of the sliver/roving is calculated on 'no profit no loss' basis at present, there is no plan for reducing the price of cotton sliver.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Aerial Survey for Exploration of Minerals

786. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aerial survey conducted to explore minerals and promote mining in the country, especially in backward and rural areas;

(b) if so, the outcome of such surveys, State-wise;

(c) whether some companies have been entrusted with the work exploring mineral; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Aerial surveys are carried out to explore for minerals in the country, including backward and rural areas. The government of India has conveyed prior approval for grant of Reconnaissance Permits (RP) in mineral rich States of India for exploration of minerals. During reconnaissance prospecting, aerial geophysical, ground geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys have been undertaken which are followed by drilling at suitable locations. So far, a total of 339 RPs have

been issued covering an area of 4,66,556 sq. km., out of which aerial surveys have been conducted in 27 RPs.

The outcome of the aerial surveys State-wise and company wise is as follows:-

State	Company	Status/outcome
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	De Beers India Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	No economic Mineralization discovered in Kurnool and Mahboobnagar district over an area of 2000 sq. km.
	De Beers India Minerals Prosp. Pvt. Ltd.	No Kimberlite discovered in Kurnool district over an area of 1635 sq.km.
	-do-	1 Kimberlite discovered in Kurnool district over an area of 679 sq. km.
	-do-	No Kimberlite zone encountered in Anantapur district over an area of 300 sq. km.
	De Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	3 Lamproites discovered in Kurnool and Prakasam districts over an area of 2000 sq. km.
	CRA Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	Mineralized zone encountered in Anantapur district over an area of 2240 sq. km.
	-do-	Mineralized zone encountered in Kurnool and Anantapur districts over an area of 2760 sq. km.
	-do-	Mineralized zone encountered in Anantapur district over an area of 2170 sq. km.
	-do-	Mineralized zone encountered in Kurnool and Anantapur districts over an area of 2160 sq. km.
Orissa	NMDC Ltd.	1 New Kimberlite discovered in Anantapur district over an area of 2300 sq. km.
	De Beers India Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	1 Lamproite discovered in Kalahandia and Nawarangpur districts over an area of 2000 sq. km.
	De Beers India Pros. Pvt. Ltd.	No significant discovery in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts over an area of 1880 sq. km.
	-do-	8 Lamproites discovered in Nuapada and Bolangir districts over an area of 2000 sq. km.

1	2	3
	De Beers India Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	1 Lamproite discovered in Nawarangpur district over an area on 2000 sq. km.
	De Beers India Pros. Pvt. Ltd.	No significant discovery in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts over an area of 1733 sq. km.
Madhya Pradesh	De Beers India Pros. Pvt. Ltd.	No significant discovery in Rewa district over an area of 1590 sq. km.
Karnataka	De Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	No discoveries in Bellary, Chitradurga and Davangere districts over an area of 1966.20 sq. km.
	-do-	No discoveries and results not encouraging in Gulbarga and Raichur district over an area of 1000 sq. km.
	-do-	13 Kimberlites discovered in Gulbarga district over an area of 2000.5 sq. km. However, results indicated that they are uneconomical.
	-do-	No discoveries in Chitradurga over an area of 817.5 sq. km.
	-do-	16 Kimberlite pipes discovered. However, results indicated that they are uneconomical.
Chhattisgarh	De Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	No Kimberlite discovered in Raipur and Mahasamund districts over an area of 2000 sq. km.
	-do-	No Kimberlite and the results were not encouraging in Durg district over an area of 2000 sq. km.
	-do-	No Kimberlite and the results were not encouraging in Rajnandgaon and Durg district over an area of 1975 sq. km.
	De Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	No discoveries and the results were not encouraging in Raipur and Mahasamund district over an area of 1000 sq. km.
	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Stream sediment samples collected over an area of 2500 sq. km.
Uttar Pradesh	De-Beers India Pros. Pvt. Ltd.	Exploration is in progress in Chitrakoot over an area of 1390 Sq. Km.

Besides the above, the Airborne Mineral Survey and Exploration (AMSE) Wing of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has, since its inception in 1965, carried out aerial surveys. A total area of 4,21,917 sq. km, has been flown in geologically favourable zones for targeting mineral resources which include rural and backward areas. Outcome of the work pertaining to the flying area is as under:-

State	Status/outcome
Maharashtra	Aerogeophysical data for Nagpur-Wardha valley for coal exploration under process.
Orissa	Aerogeophysical data for Baihar-Kutru area, for basemetal and gold mineralization under process.
Andhra Pradesh/ Karnataka	(i) Multisensor aerogeophysical data for generation of total magnetic and radiometric map has been completed for Bangalore-Penkunda area in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for possible occurrence of Kimberlite and Gold mineralisation. (ii) Aerogeophysical data in Mulabagal-Tambalapalle area, in parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and Mahboobnagar block completed. 31 blocks demarcated for base-metal and Gold minealisation.

Watershed Development Project

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

(a) whether the Government has identified districts

in Orissa for watershed development projects during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets set forth and achievement thereof under the scheme during the above 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) Yes, Madam. All the 30 districts of the State are covered under the various Watershed Development Programmes being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture namely: (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) and (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of the Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR). District-wise details of the watershed projects selected for implementation during the last two years under these programmes are enclosed as Statement.

(c) As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, the duration of the project period is in the range of 4 to 7 years depending upon nature of activities. The total target set for all the projects is 1.13 lakh ha. Out of which 0.28 lakh ha. have been achieved during the last two years.

Statement

District-wise Details of the Watershed Projects Selected for Implementation (2007-09)

S. No.	Name of the District	No of watersheds selected	
		NWDPR	RVP and FPR
1	2	3	4
1.	Kalahandi	8	—

1	2	3	4
2.	Nuapada	5	—
3.	Bolangir	14	—
4.	Subarnapur	4	—
5.	Koraput	11	—
6.	Rayagada	8	—
7.	Nawarangpur	10	—
8.	Malkangiri	6	—
9.	Cuttack	7	—
10.	Jagatsighpur	1	—
11.	Kendrapara	6	—
12.	Jajpur	9	—
13.	Puri	3	—
14.	Khurda	6	—
15.	Nayagarh	8	—
16.	Mayurbhanj	19	—
17.	Balasore	10	—
18.	Bhadrak	2	—
19.	Dhenkanal	7	—
20.	Angul	8	—
21.	Keonjhar	11	—
22.	Ganjam	2	—
23.	Gajapati	4	—
24.	Kandhamal	11	—

1	2	3	4
25.	Boudh	1	—
26.	Sambalpur	7	—
27.	Deogarh	3	—
28.	Bargarh	8	—
29.	Jharsuguda	5	—
30.	Sundargarh	17	2
Total		221	2

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

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

(a) whether a large number of deep sea fishing vessels remained stagnant during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to encourage entrepreneurs to enter into the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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. Letter(s) of Permission (LOPs) are being issued to eligible Indian companies and firms for acquisition and operation of resource specific deep-sea fishing vessels for sustainable exploitation of Marine Fisheries resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the country. As on date 94 such Letters of Permission (LOPs) are held by 23 Indian companies/firms for acquisition and operation of different categories of

resource specific vessels. In addition, under a Scheme of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), assistance is also being provided for conversion of trawlers into tuna long liners. So far, 245 such trawlers have been converted for tuna fishing in the Indian EEZ.

Dowry Deaths

789. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY :

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of dowry deaths are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether any stringent steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) A total of 6787, 7618 and 8093 cases of dowry death (Section 304B IPC) were registered during 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively. The State/UT-wise details of cases registered under dowry death (Section 304 B IPC) during 2005-2007

are enclosed as Statement-I total of 7896 and 4852 cases of dowry deaths have been reported during the year 2008 and 2009 as per the provisional crime statistics available with National Crime Records Bureau Statement-II.

(c) The State/UT-wise number of cases of arrested and convicted persons under Section 304B IPC dealing with dowry death during 2005-2007 are enclosed in the Statement-I.

(d) to (f) The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against women, including crime of dowry death, and has enacted important legislations such as Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to provide protection and legal remedies to women. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. Government of India has been advising all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime against women. In this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been directed to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving effectiveness of the machinery in tackling atrocities against women.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under dowry deaths during 2005-2007

Sl. No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		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	443	473	118	1280	1329	202	519	426	73	1274	1062	248	613	573	97	1562	1450	252
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	99	61	15	174	99	31	105	74	30	201	144	33	100	72	20	172	139	29
4.	Bihar	1014	680	110	2323	2162	223	1188	749	138	2674	2255	355	1172	1028	167	3265	2512	375
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	91	26	296	289	60	103	99	23	273	267	69	100	106	23	247	241	131
6.	Goa	2	3	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	48	48	10	136	139	16	50	43	3	150	133	5	42	38	4	121	139	11
8.	Haryana	212	185	52	481	502	141	255	215	69	533	514	169	269	238	62	572	581	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	6	3	1	3	4	1	12	13	1	8	5	1	31	29	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	7	1	26	23	1	10	8	0	12	13	0	9	7	0	21	21	0
11.	Jharkhand	257	166	71	503	421	118	281	170	60	557	474	140	303	223	92	559	518	131
12.	Karnataka	261	233	63	578	538	129	244	213	41	587	521	81	251	189	27	582	620	66
13.	Kerala	21	18	10	31	19	18	25	21	6	39	37	13	27	27	4	40	52	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	739	715	262	1992	2023	716	764	735	280	2203	2187	663	742	738	279	2127	2120	727
15.	Maharashtra	341	336	34	1379	1315	72	387	374	27	1348	1266	76	436	376	30	1349	1286	89
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	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	0
18.	Mizoram	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa		334	268	35	708	714	72	457	317	44	969	990	123	461	338	31	958	866	175
21. Punjab		99	89	28	246	248	89	130	106	31	331	259	106	133	119	43	316	291	141
22. Rajasthan		361	281	119	560	559	256	394	327	127	665	672	357	439	330	118	683	674	215
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		215	212	71	492	507	152	187	169	48	457	403	98	208	189	64	503	457	117
25. Tripura		34	28	7	43	35	4	35	22	10	25	11	8	36	21	11	42	40	23
26. Uttar Pradesh		1564	1367	678	4523	4233	1900	1798	1464	695	5280	4944	2206	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551
27. Uttarakhand		63	48	14	160	135	43	80	51	18	227	187	66	70	74	28	244	225	81
28. West Bengal		446	389	94	956	805	173	445	478	57	1058	1039	129	451	459	46	1068	1148	73
Total State		6665	5703	1821	16896	16107	4417	7467	6069	1781	18875	17394	4946	7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
30. Chandigarh		3	4	0	6	9	0	10	9	0	30	24	0	1	2	3	3	7	8
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
33. Delhi UT		114	95	40	267	227	158	137	134	47	320	309	192	138	123	56	313	272	211
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		4	2	0	4	5	0	3	7	2	7	9	6	2	3	1	8	7	3
Total UT		122	102	40	277	241	158	151	151	49	359	343	198	143	129	60	329	289	222
Total all India		6787	5805	1861	17173	16348	4575	7618	6220	1830	19234	17737	5144	8093	7048	1946	22113	19717	5580

Source : Crime in India.

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

Statement-II*Incidence of crimes committed against women during 2008 (Provisional) State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Importing of Girls upto 21 years	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1160	1447	797	9503	4536	3052	5	326	1215	747	22788	Dec.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	39	0	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	164	Dec.
3.	Assam	1427	1018	59	2455	761	15	1	12	27	5	5780	Dec.
4.	Bihar	1028	902	941	1016	278	11	19	10	3	1215	5423	Dec.
5.	Chhattisgarh	965	290	110	894	1627	474	0	1	1	13	4376	Dec.
6.	Goa	28	30	2	10	35	13	0	13	0	0	131	Dec.
7.	Gujarat	374	1050	98	5947	848	127	17	35	4	4	8504	Dec.
8.	Haryana	572	689	307	2406	420	423	4	71	0	22	4914	Dec.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	131	7	340	283	33	1	1	0	1	951	Dec.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	221	659	7	164	869	293	0	3	156	2	2374	Dec.
11.	Jharkhand	660	246	175	380	230	0	2	2	1	524	2220	Dec.
12.	Karnataka	446	420	324	2638	1954	48	1	515	0	628	6974	Dec.
13.	Kerala	548	169	27	4135	2756	255	0	188	16	2	8096	Dec.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2852	802	769	2694	6829	2963	4	17	51	31	17013	Dec.
15.	Maharashtra	1438	1157	398	6870	3436	1491	17	286	14	45	15152	Dec.
16.	Manipur	38	88	1	27	57	0	0	0	0	0	211	Dec.
17.	Meghalaya	88	16	8	30	57	3	0	3	0	0	205	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	51	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	111	Dec.
19.	Nagaland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Dec.
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	484	560	145	820	286	54	6	48	7	4	2414	Dec.
22.	Rajasthan	1211	1682	531	7225	2253	17	0	62	102	2	13085	Dec.
23.	Sikkim	20	1	0	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	45	Dec.
24.	Tamil Nadu	548	1080	122	1537	1685	290	12	660	21	244	6199	Dec.
25.	Tripura	204	108	34	711	349	3	0	0	118	0	1527	Dec.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1707	4158	2278	7844	2818	3182	0	14	11	242	22254	Dec.
27.	Uttarakhand	83	190	84	341	108	355	0	1	0	0	1162	Dec.
28.	West Bengal	2188	1966	534	11829	2713	102	5	60	8	70	19475	Dec.
Total (States)		18553	18898	7758	69833	35338	13204	94	2328	1755	3801	171564	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	12	4	27	26	3	0	0	0	0	83	Dec.
30.	Chandigarh	20	42	3	48	19	25	0	7	0	1	165	Dec.
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	9	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	Dec.
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	Dec.
33.	Delhi	439	1158	129	1372	621	122	0	60	0	14	3915	Dec.
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	Dec.
35.	Puducherry	8	9	2	12	65	22	0	3	0	7	128	Dec.
Total (UTs)		485	1233	138	1465	739	173	0	70	0	22	4325	
Total (All India)		19038	20131	7896	71298	36077	13377	94	2398	1755	3823	175889	

Source : Monthly crime statistics.

N.A. means data not available

Incidence of crimes committed against women during 2009 (Provisional) State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Importing of Girls upto 21 years	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Indecent Re-presentation of Women (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	1039	506	7033	3359	2561	24	168	686	994	17142	Aug.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	14	0	5	27	0	0	0	0	0	82	Jun.
3.	Assam	1126	833	67	1899	663	3	1	16	3	28	4639	Aug.
4.	Bihar	629	886	612	720	138	7	25	6	0	1031	4054	Aug.
5.	Chhattisgarh	670	211	93	633	1066	265	0	3	404	16	3361	Aug.
6.	Goa	36	20	4	16	28	7	0	19	1	0	131	Sep.
7.	Gujarat	288	732	73	3598	497	78	3	14	0	0	5283	Aug.
8.	Haryana	325	447	164	1427	251	456	0	50	0	3	3125	Jul.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	94	4	233	247	22	0	2	0	0	750	Sep.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	122	326	6	84	458	194	0	2	0	0	1192	Jul.
11.	Jharkhand	336	103	91	207	91	0	0	1	2	173	1004	Aug.
12.	Karnataka	235	196	165	1535	1085	22	1	168	1	436	3844	Aug.
13.	Kerala	302	87	12	2342	1506	216	0	301	19	5	4790	Aug.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2081	632	585	2396	4688	2080	5	26	0	29	12522	Aug.
15.	Maharashtra	961	747	237	5087	2154	1021	6	187	0	45	10445	Aug.
16.	Manipur	12	61	0	15	27	5	0	0	0	0	120	Aug.
17.	Meghalaya	56	10	0	17	35	2	0	0	0	0	120	Jul.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	50	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	81	Sep.
19.	Nagaland	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Aug.
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	338	394	104	497	186	24	14	30	0	1	1588	Aug.
22.	Rajasthan	464	781	168	2905	783	3	0	32	28	0	5164	Apr.
23.	Sikkim	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	Aug.
24.	Tamil Nadu	286	503	61	625	635	81	12	245	37	77	2562	Jun.
25.	Tripura	142	70	34	255	293	5	0	0	68	1	868	Sep.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1066	3139	1485	5047	1766	1431	4	6	16	232	14192	Jul.
27.	Uttaranchal	81	136	68	216	81	184	0	2	93	0	861	Sep.
28.	West Bengal	970	1025	244	5811	1098	48	3	26	5	35	9265	May.
Total (States)		11554	12491	4783	42603	21193	8715	98	1304	1363	3106	107212	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	10	1	12	18	3	0	0	0	0	53	Aug.
30.	Chandigarh	18	16	2	21	15	11	0	4	0	0	87	Jul.
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	Sep.
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	Jul.
33.	Delhi	191	944	66	577	257	59	0	14	0	1	2109	Jun.
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	Aug.
35.	Puducherry	1	11	0	9	39	14	0	6	0	2	82	Sep.
Total (UTs)		224	985	69	621	333	87	0	24	0	4	2347	
Total (All India)		11778	13476	4852	43224	21526	8802	98	1328	1363	3110	109559	

Source : Monthly crime statistics

N.A. means data not available

Expressway Authority

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Expressway Authority;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to fix targets for achieving road construction on a daily basis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken to attain the targets; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document envisages setting up of an Expressway Authority of India to implement the master Plan for 15600 Kms. of access-controlled expressways.

(c) and (d) The Government has envisaged construction of National Highways at an average of 7,000 km per year (i.e. about 20 km per day) during five years (2009-14).

(e) and (f) The details of steps taken to achieve the said targets are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Government has accepted the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee for implementation of National Highways Development Project, with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onwards would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. The recommendations of the Committee as approved by the Government include the following:—

1. Modification to Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, as accepted by the Government, in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance. Any further amendments to RFQ/RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out on the basis of recommendations of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Board.
2. Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll), Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Annuity) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) to be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MoRTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
3. Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it is to be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity Internal Rate of Return of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has been empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.

4. In case of projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project can be directly taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in the MoRTH for approval.
5. Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report will be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
6. Raising of overall Viability Gap Funding (VGF) cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Kms.
7. Funding of the NHDP Projects under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East Region (SARDP-NE) and in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.
8. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) with representatives of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to Modal Concession Agreement (MCA).

9. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising of Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been set up.

Establishment of Specialized Intelligence Gathering Centres

791. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps for effective operationalisation of the institutional mechanisms for intelligence collection, analysis, sharing and coordination with the State Governments including the setting up of Multi-Agency Centre, subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre, Joint Task Force on intelligence, inter-State intelligence support teams;
- (b) if so, whether the steps are adequate to upgrade and strengthen the capabilities of Intelligence Agencies;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish specialized intelligence gathering under the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the National Security Council (NSC); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis. An executive order has been issued on 31.12.2008 under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments, Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. Representatives of

the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regularly to undertake threat assessment. The National Security Council Sectt. (NSCS) is also one of the member agencies of the MAC. The strength of Intelligence Bureau has also been augmented.

Up-gradation and strengthening of capabilities of intelligence agencies, is a continuous process.

Employment in MSME

792. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD :

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

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

(a) the details of the persons including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) employed in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of persons employed in the MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) As per the Quick Results of Fourth

All India Census of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with the reference year of 2006-07, the category-wise number of persons including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) employed in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (latest available) is given in the Table below.

Year	Distribution of estimated persons (in lakh) employed in MSMEs				
	SCs	STs	OBCs	Others	Total
2006-07	89.26	37.21	202.31	268.50	597.29
2007-08	97.56	40.82	221.56	273.23	633.16
2008-09	102.35	42.65	232.58	286.44	664.01

The State/UT wise details of these persons are given in the Statement-I, II and III enclosed.

(b) Labour laws for the welfare of the persons working in the industrial sector, implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India and the State Governments from time to time are also applicable to the MSME sector. Ministry of micro, small and medium enterprises has not issued any specific labour law for this sector.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise distribution of employment by social category in MSME sector during 2006-07

State/UT Code	Name of the State/ UT	Estimated employment by Social Category				
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Jammu and Kashmir	76556	11262	63696	283048	434562
02	Himachal Pradesh	54846	10190	36755	210465	312257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
03	Punjab	443215	67049	359836	917503	1787603
04	Chandigarh	36260	9021	15280	33177	93737
05	Uttarakhand	73028	11832	57084	264246	406191
06	Haryana	296521	199699	365349	575303	1436872
07	Delhi	88268	7237	197989	2507434	2800929
08	Rajasthan	559293	266723	1096172	539861	2462050
09	Uttar Pradesh	932591	54996	2278257	2594230	5860073
10	Bihar	363619	57021	1084173	188814	1693627
11	Sikkim	3806	4872	7982	8243	24904
12	Arunachal Pradesh	6128	9758	4711	20911	41508
13	Nagaland	8527	33211	5138	19883	66759
14	Manipur	22469	59995	20612	16790	119867
15	Mizoram	4680	24615	4685	911	34891
16	Tripura	40185	27585	17109	88794	173673
17	Meghalaya	2208	88735	480	10976	102399
18	Assam	142681	121238	319773	674161	1257853
19	West Bengal	1018494	321950	598610	3889510	5828564
20	Jharkhand	72489	91647	278733	279797	722666
21	Orissa	359574	402148	526588	638626	1926936
22	Chhattisgarh	196859	135114	306544	86575	725092
23	Madhya Pradesh	509516	205290	1126698	777331	2618835
24	Gujarat	191453	281968	561842	1998755	3034017
25	Daman and Diu	898	2648	2093	46466	52104
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10701	10856	12488	20670	54715

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Maharashtra	650253	328239	1298628	4233805	6510925
28	Andhra Pradesh	954055	324599	3063040	1495661	5837355
29	Karnataka	468744	263807	1445089	1554423	3732063
30	Goa	1637	6254	5402	114387	127681
31	Lakshadweep	174	341	1259	804	2578
32	Kerala	300641	61973	1548974	1119684	3031272
33	Tamil Nadu	1015630	219406	3473717	1572119	6280872
34	Puducherry	17358	199	46417	48982	112956
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2741	13	287	17810	20852
All India		8926097	3721494	20231490	26850158	59729239

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise distribution of employment by social category in
MSME sector during 2007-08*

State/UT Code	Name of the State/ UT	Estimated employment by Social Category				
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Jammu and Kashmir	109876	16164	91419	406241	623700
02	Himachal Pradesh	78937	14666	52899	302910	449412
03	Punjab	478523	72391	388501	990593	1930007
04	Chandigarh	28188	7012	11878	25791	72869
05	Uttarakhand	106030	17180	82881	383660	589749
06	Haryana	298911	201309	368295	579941	1448456

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
07	Delhi	41604	3411	93321	1181859	1320195
08	Rajasthan	688639	328408	1349681	664714	3031442
09	Uttar Pradesh	1211690	71454	2960078	3370613	7613835
10	Bihar	513587	80539	1531322	266688	2392135
11	Sikkim	4006	5128	8401	8676	26211
12	Arunachal Pradesh	6806	10838	5232	23226	46102
13	Nagaland	10104	39354	6088	23560	79106
14	Manipur	29566	78944	27123	22093	157726
15	Mizoram	8846	46533	8857	1723	65959
16	Tripura	55636	38192	23687	122938	240454
17	Meghalaya	2568	103192	558	12764	119082
18	Assam	155955	132517	349521	736879	1374872
19	West Bengal	982372	310531	577379	3751563	5621846
20	Jharkhand	88578	111989	340599	341899	883064
21	Orissa	439716	491779	643954	780963	2356412
22	Chhattisgarh	242741	166605	377989	106753	894087
23	Madhya Pradesh	640301	257984	1415903	976858	3291046
24	Gujarat	214601	316060	629773	2240419	3400852
25	Daman and Diu	334	985	778	17281	19378
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4115	4174	4802	7948	21040
27	Maharashtra	593615	299649	1185517	3865040	5943821
28	Andhra Pradesh	719898	244932	2311267	1128575	4404672
29	Karnataka	516577	290728	1592555	1713047	4112908
30	Goa	1581	6038	5216	110438	123273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Lakshadweep	196	383	1414	903	2897
32	Kerala	381826	78708	1967256	1422041	3849831
33	Tamil Nadu	1083821	234138	3706946	1677672	6702576
34	Puducherry	12824	147	34293	36188	83452
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3115	15	327	20240	23697
All India		9755683	4082077	22155710	27322697	63316164

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise distribution of employment by social category in
MSME sector during 2008-09*

State/UT Code	Name of the State/ UT	Estimated employment by Social Category				
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Jammu and Kashmir	110213	16214	91699	407486	625611
02	Himachal Pradesh	82379	15305	55206	316118	469009
03	Punjab	496221	75068	402870	1027230	2001388
04	Chandigarh	28753	7153	12116	26308	74331
05	Uttarakhand	110800	17952	86609	400920	616281
06	Haryana	312351	210360	384854	606017	1513583
07	Delhi	43196	3542	96890	1227067	1370695
08	Rajasthan	732363	349259	1435376	706918	3223917
09	Uttar Pradesh	1282114	75607	3132119	3566515	8056355
10	Bihar	541147	84861	1613497	280999	2520504

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Sikkim	4169	5336	8743	9029	27278
12	Arunachal Pradesh	6963	11088	5353	23762	47166
13	Nagaland	8375	32618	5046	19528	65566
14	Manipur	30383	81126	27872	22704	162085
15	Mizoram	8768	46119	8778	1708	65373
16	Tripura	57757	39648	24590	127623	249617
17	Meghalaya	2708	108828	589	13461	125586
18	Assam	162778	138314	364813	769117	1435022
19	West Bengal	1037381	327920	609711	3961639	5936651
20	Jharkhand	92268	116654	354788	356143	919853
21	Orissa	458423	512701	671351	814189	2456664
22	Chhattisgarh	253174	173766	394235	111341	932515
23	Madhya Pradesh	675276	272076	1493243	1030217	3470811
24	Gujarat	224549	330712	658968	2344281	3558510
25	Daman and Diu	329	970	767	17029	19095
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2470	2505	2882	4771	12628
27	Maharashtra	622338	314148	1242880	4052053	6231418
28	Andhra Pradesh	740132	251816	2376231	1160296	4528475
29	Karnataka	544849	306639	1679713	1806799	4337998
30	Goa	1639	6262	5409	114524	127834
31	Lakshadweep	217	424	1565	999	3205
32	Kerala	399591	82370	2058783	1488202	4028945
33	Tamil Nadu	1144378	247220	3914067	1771411	7077076

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Puducherry	13393	153	35816	37795	87158
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3027	15	317	19670	23029
All India		10234872	4264749	23257746	28643869	66401232

Amendment in CRF Act

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to amend the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response/ views of different State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Low Procurement of Paddy

794. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of paddy by the Food Corporation of India has been lower than estimated despite announcement of bonus for the same during the current season;

(b) if so, the details of paddy procurement made by

the Government till date in comparison to the previous year alongwith the reasons for lower procurement;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of bonus to stimulate the procurement of paddy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. Under current Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10, 165.97 lakh tonnes of paddy has been procured by Food Corporation of India and State agencies as on 18.11.2009 as against 147.67 lakh tonnes of paddy procured in the corresponding period in KMS 2008-09.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Bt. Cotton Seeds

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

(a) whether non-licensed Bt. Cotton seeds are available in the market in large quantities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports that such Bt. Cotton seeds do not germinate as a result of which farmers have to suffer heavy losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to check the supply of such seeds up to the farmers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken against the producers/suppliers 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) to (g) There are no reports regarding sale of non-licensed Bt. Cotton seeds from the States. The enforcement of quality control on seeds including Bt. Cotton seeds is vested with the State Governments. Only Bt. Cotton hybrids/varieties seeds, duly approved by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests, are allowed for commercial cultivation. All Bt. Cotton growing States have been advised to remain vigilant to ensure sale of genuine seeds by regularly drawing and testing seeds samples from the suppliers and dealers. Wide publicity regarding the need to purchase seed with cash memo with details of name of the Bt. Cotton seed, lot number and permit number is being given to create awareness among the farmers. Financial assistance has been provided to the states to strengthen seed testing laboratories to test Bt. Cotton seeds.

[English]

Promotion of Sports and Games

796. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO : Will

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to promote sports and games in the underprivileged regions;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for removing regional imbalance in promoting sports and games;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to promote sports and games in the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) region in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government has, for the first time, introduced a centrally sponsored scheme 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) with national coverage for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions in all village and block panchayats of the country. The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09 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.

Proposals complete in all respects received from 28 States/UTs including Gujarat 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 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
2008-09						
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*	
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**

1	2	3	4	5	5	7
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

2009-10

(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

Preparation for Olympic Games, 2012

797. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up training camps to facilitate the sports persons selected to participate in the 2012 London Olympics;

(b) if so, the number of training centres set up by the Government for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open/set up new

training centres for the youths in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which such centres are likely to be set up?

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

(a) and (b) Imparting the training to national players representing the country in various international sports competitions, including Olympics, is an ongoing process. At present, Government has undertaken a special drive for preparation of athletes for participation in Commonwealth Games and Asian Games, 2010. These

efforts will be furthered suitably for training of sports-persons who will qualify for participation in London Olympics.

(c) and (d) Sports Authority of India operates a large number of residential and non-residential training centres throughout the country in which talented children and youth are given training in various sports disciplines. At present, around 15,000 children and youth are receiving training under these schemes. Adoption of schools and colleges, under the nonresidential training schemes of Sports Authority of India, is an ongoing process and under this the existing infrastructure of the institutions covered under the scheme is used. There is no proposal at present to open a new SAI training Centre (residential) in any State.

Traffic Movement during the Commonwealth Games, 2010

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to ensure hasslefree traffic movement during the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the proposal for a state-of-the-art traffic and communication network in NCR region;

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

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Delhi Police has prepared a Traffic Management Plan for managing traffic during Commonwealth Games 2010 to be held in Delhi. The Plan envisages connectivity between IGI Airport to

Commonwealth Games Village, approach to each stadium from Games Village, requirement for infrastructural development, Park and Ride scheme, dispersal of traffic etc. Steps have been initiated to reform and upgrade traffic management from empirical management to information-based scientific management. Keeping in view Commonwealth Games-2010 and the tremendous increase in traffic to and from satellite towns around Delhi, and in the city, it has become imperative to develop state-of-the-art Traffic and Communication network in NCR and MEGA Cities which *inter-alia* includes the state-of-the-art command and control centre, a city video surveillance system covering the maximum number of roads and intersections with fixed/PTZ cameras which will enable real time monitoring of traffic, assessment of road congestion, area control system, red light jumping cameras, intelligent transport system, variable message signs is being installed for guidance of motorists as well as to ensure safe and smooth movement of traffic.

This Ministry has already approved a pre-investment activity relating to setting-up of integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway) through MTNL for the 11th plan period and has approved an expenditure of Rs. 5.07 crores. The overall estimated expenditure of the project is approx. Rs. 200 crores during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Punishment for Offenders in Road Accidents

799. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the punishment for offenders involved in fatal road accidents and making such offence non-bailable;

(b) if so, the details thereof including effectiveness of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in context of accidents free Indian roads;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to have a Central law governing road traffic;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) to (c) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 prescribes punishment for violation of traffic rules and for such acts which could lead to accident. This Ministry has proposed to enhance the penalties for various traffic offences to make them more deterrent. However, the penalty for causing fatal road accidents is governed by the Indian Penal Code and not by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Effectiveness of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 depends upon strict implementation of its provisions, which is the responsibility of State Governments.

(d) to (g) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is a Central law to regulate motor vehicular traffic on road. It specifies provisions for ensuring discipline on road. As such, there is no need to have another Central law governing road traffic.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

800. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Crop Insurance Scheme provides adequate insurance cover to the farmers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to make the Scheme more beneficial to the farmers; and

(d) the success achieved 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) The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers growing notified crops in notified areas. As per the provisions of the scheme, entire loan availed by the loanee farmers for notified crops is insured at normal premium rate and in case of non-loanee farmers, the sum insured up to value of Threshold Yield is covered at normal premium rate. The sum insured beyond the value of Threshold yield and up to value of 150% of Average Yield, at actuarial/commercial rates. Therefore, scheme provides adequate insurance cover to the farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Based on the suggestions received from the various quarters of the farming community and other stakeholders, a Joint Group was constituted by the Government, to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes to make it more farmer friendly. The Group has made a number of recommendations. Based on these recommendations, a new Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is being implemented on Pilot basis from Kharif 2007 season and a proposal on Modified NAIS has been prepared.

(d) Under NAIS, about 1347 lakh farmers over an area of 2109 lakh hectares with a sum insured of Rs. 148258 crore have been covered since inception i.e. Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2008-09. Claims to the tune of Rs. 15154 crore have become payable against the premium income of Rs. 4426 crore benefiting about 361 lakh farmers during this period.

Similarly, under Pilot WBCIS, about 25 lakh farmers over an area of 34 lakh hectares with a sum insured of Rs. 4622 crore has been covered since inception of the

scheme i.e. Kharif 2007 to Kharif 2009 season. Claims about Rs.157 crore have become payable against the premium income of Rs.426 crore, benefiting about 5 lakh farmers during this period.

Vocational Courses in Jails

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start vocational courses in various jails of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of this course; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon alongwith the time by which the course is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) 'Prison' is a State subject under list II to the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. There is no proposal of Government of India to start vocational courses in various jails of the country. However, a large number of vocational training programmes in various prisons in the country are being conducted by the State Governments in accordance with the laid down provisions in various Prison Manuals of the States. The objective of such programmes are mainly to impart discipline and work culture among inmates, developing right attitudes towards work and dignity of labour, imparting and improving work skills, keeping inmates usefully employed in meaningful and productive work which will help in their rehabilitation after their release. Some of the vocational programmes being conducted in the prisons are carpentry, bakery, weaving, canning, soap making, computer training, paper making etc.

These vocational training programmes are designed for imparting training in the self employing trades and occupations for the convicted prisoners and also to suit the needs of prisoners sentenced to short, medium and

long term imprisonments. The expenditure incurred to run the vocational courses are not maintained centrally.

[English]

Development of Coir Industry

802. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country exports coir/coir fiber;

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of coir/coir fiber exported during each of the last three years, State-wise and country-wise including to China;

(c) whether the coir industry is facing crisis due to scarcity of coir fiber in the country;

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

(e) the quantum of the demand of coir fiber including availability of coir products in the country, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has established any institution for the promotion, research and development of the coir industry in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof including value added products developed by such institutions during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Country-wise details (including China) of export of coir and coir products including coir fibre during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The export figures from the major ports located in different States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The coir industry in the export oriented production centres at Alleppey (Kerala) is facing scarcity of coir fibre, of late. The industry is mainly dependent on

Tamil Nadu for sourcing fibre and it is estimated that around 80,000 MT to 1,00,000 MT of coir fibre is annually transported from the places like Pollachi, Tenkasi, Cumbam, Theni and Nagercoil in Tamil Nadu, to the export oriented production centres at Alleppey, Kerala. Now the supply of the coir fibre by the production centres in Tamil Nadu has come down as coir fibre is being increasingly exported. As against an export of coir fibre of 11,102 MT in 2007-2008, 19444 MT of coir fibre was exported during 2008-2009. In the current year, 18,262 MT of coir fibre has been exported till October, 2009 as compared to the export of 4,835 MT in the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition, there has been a slow down in the fibre production activities in Kerala due to a number of reasons like unattractive remuneration, drudgery in operation, awareness on the pollution aspects of the environment due to retting etc.

The scarcity of coir fibre has not so far been reported in other coir producing States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa though there appears to be some shortage in the curled coir industry in Tamil Nadu.

(e) It is estimated that a total quantity of 299000 M.T. of coir fibre is consumed in the domestic market sector. State-wise details of estimated production of coir fibre during 2008-09 are given below:—

(Quantity in MT)

State	2008-09
Kerala	130000
Tamil Nadu	198600
Karnataka	49300
Andhra Pradesh	56800
Orissa	2500
Others	53800
Total	491000

(f) and (g) For the promotion, research and development of Coir Industry two Research and Development Institutes viz. (i) Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor, Alleppey, Kerala and (ii) Central Institute of Coir Technology, Peenya, Bangalore have been set up. The details of value added products developed by these Institutes during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Value and Quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April, 2006 to March, 2007

Quantity in Tonnes and Value in Rs. Lakh

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4
1.	USA	38264.01	22197.72
2.	UK	10413.69	5539.44
3.	Germany	7661.43	4591.79
4.	Netherlands	26759.76	4195.24
5.	Spain	10276.37	2628.59
6.	Italy	6129.29	2539.16
7.	Canada	3824.68	1965.94
8.	France	3047.72	1714.56
9.	Australia	6000.66	1510.31
10.	Belgium	2300.09	1003.87
11.	Republic of China	8633.49	991.50
12.	South Korea	13118.80	963.32
13.	Sweden	1388.39	846.62
14.	Japan	1284.31	813.39

1	2	3	4
15.	Turkey	1471.38	742.96
16.	Greece	1222.49	662.91
17.	South Africa	1268.88	511.14
18.	Brazil	881.59	451.24
19.	UAE	2738.41	451.20
20.	Poland	1278.38	410.91
21.	Portugal	996.32	403.67
22.	Denmark	735.91	400.94
23.	Saudi Arabia	937.26	393.03
24.	Israel	2142.22	295.29
25.	Kuwait	763.58	264.89
26.	Chile	375.43	254.91
27.	Iran	738.81	236.98
28.	Norway	542.34	214.12
29.	Mexico	594.92	198.70
30.	Maldives Islands	420.59	195.51
31.	Malaysia	1928.23	182.57
32.	New Zealand	454.33	178.80
33.	Egypt	637.15	176.11
34.	Austria	316.69	156.75
35.	Russia	439.43	148.53
36.	Hungary	824.32	138.37
37.	Latvia	336.61	127.90
38.	Irish Republic	504.39	125.41

1	2	3	4
39.	Uruguay	170.04	124.92
40.	Argentina	241.09	124.25
41.	Lebanon	192.61	98.07
42.	Kenya	1412.10	89.51
43.	Lybia	133.79	86.38
44.	Morocco	374.85	85.05
45.	Hongkong	603.54	81.87
46.	Finland	141.77	75.54
47.	Ecuador	749.05	74.46
48.	Djibouti	875.60	68.13
49.	Cyprus	172.53	58.45
50.	Taiwan	209.17	49.42
51.	Yugoslavia	68.54	47.50
52.	Ukraine	149.38	45.81
53.	Tanzania	350.27	39.46
54.	Colombia	49.57	38.19
55.	Algeria	60.90	37.23
56.	Panama	57.59	34.74
57.	Singapore	55.74	33.41
58.	Switzerland	53.35	31.18
59.	Venezuela	61.06	28.28
60.	Croatia	57.76	27.69
61.	Czechoslovakia	42.50	25.74
62.	Jordan	68.60	22.94

1	2	3	4
63.	Nigeria	33.86	20.02
64.	Ghana	43.04	19.37
65.	Oman	95.73	17.56
66.	Peru	24.94	15.63
67.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.36	14.28
68.	Afghanistan	18.57	11.98
69.	Lithuania	20.99	11.28
70.	Baharain	40.88	10.48
71.	Mauritius	41.17	10.32
72.	Gabon	15.59	10.22
73.	Jamaic	47.91	9.98
74.	Thailand	13.02	9.13
75.	Paraguay	12.85	8.93
76.	Marshall Islands	16.98	8.74
77.	Fiji Islands	11.72	8.15
78.	Rumania	30.41	7.97
79.	Congo	10.45	7.43
80.	Dominican Republic	17.35	6.63
81.	Guatemala	10.16	6.45
82.	Iceland	11.87	6.20
83.	Syria	10.85	6.05
84.	Sri Lanka	49.24	5.88
85.	El Salvador	41.50	5.46

1	2	3	4
86.	Pakistan	25.50	5.14
87.	Qatar	13.85	5.05
88.	Tunisia	6.96	3.66
89.	Bangladesh	8.45	2.57
90.	South Yemen	27.00	1.82
91.	Cameroon	2.83	1.49
92.	New Caledonia	1.47	1.34
93.	Slovak Republic	1.93	1.30
94.	Bulgaria	8.82	1.29
95.	Trinidad	3.35	.91
96.	Brunei	11.00	.78
97.	Yemen	1.38	.61
Total		168754.75	60516.59

Value and quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April, 2007 to March, 2008

Quantity in Tonnes and Value in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4
1	USA	38412.38	20050.44
2.	Netherlands	33642.72	4954.12
3.	UK	10179.01	4950.75
4.	Germany	7447.19	4200.78
5.	Italy	6614.23	2816.91

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.	Spain	12453.84	2423.23	30.	New Zealand	464.35	206.68
7.	Canada	4438.30	2049.71	31.	Egypt	903.57	203.99
8.	France	3575.72	1969.37	32.	Uruguay	266.64	185.89
9.	Australia	6959.47	1728.42	33.	Lebanon	346.97	154.53
10.	South Korea	17380.32	1194.21	34.	Austria	236.71	139.68
11.	Republic of China	10169.71	1112.19	35.	Morocco	805.27	136.03
12.	Belgium	2758.50	978.18	36.	Hungary	725.78	127.16
13.	Japan	1351.28	799.50	37.	Russia	292.92	125.02
14.	Brazil	1561.32	773.06	38.	Maldiv Islands	485.46	120.81
15.	Sweden	1256.76	732.68	39.	Argentina	248.72	119.47
16.	Greece	1274.42	687.84	40.	Latvia	360.88	117.75
17.	Turkey	1243.40	601.32	41.	Malaysia	618.86	108.78
18.	South Africa	1525.65	552.94	42.	Irish Republic	297.25	103.63
19.	Poland	1217.40	459.93	43.	Kenya	1284.34	102.81
20.	Mexico	1501.15	435.13	44.	Ukraine	284.68	74.54
21.	UAE	2831.33	430.35	45.	Colombia	127.02	73.16
22.	Portugal	1053.02	397.86	46.	Djibouti	955.33	67.29
23.	Iran	1047.06	303.69	47.	Yugoslavia	204.77	55.34
24.	Israel	1981.15	260.69	48.	Ecuador	629.16	54.34
25.	Finland	347.66	260.44	49.	Tunisia	96.86	52.17
26.	Norway	575.92	218.41	50.	Cyprus	86.87	52.03
27.	Denmark	463.84	214.81	51.	Panama	80.28	51.21
28.	Saudi Arabia	559.43	212.03	52.	Lybia	92.66	51.19
29.	Kuwait	655.87	210.59	53.	Taiwan	489.58	50.22

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
54.	Hongkong	329.79	48.65	78.	Bulgaria	31.14	11.18
55.	Slovenia	116.13	43.89	79.	Philippines	25.29	10.83
56.	Croatia	105.99	42.34	80.	Tanzania	225.00	9.49
57.	Singapore	106.59	41.63	81.	Thailand	11.58	8.83
58.	Czechoslovakia	101.79	41.21	82.	Qatar	24.96	7.34
59.	Chile	63.41	37.59	83.	Algeria	11.48	6.44
60.	Nigeria	77.31	36.95	84.	Fiji Islands	6.93	6.02
61.	Sri Lanka	135.27	36.25	85.	Dominican Republic	8.98	5.03
62.	Georgia	60.52	34.63	86.	Trinidad	8.53	4.79
63.	Venezuela	64.74	33.54	87.	Surinam	7.94	4.32
64.	Peru	60.57	24.47	88.	Zambia	29.49	4.25
65.	Vietnam	38.38	23.54	89.	Ivory Coast	9.47	4.14
66.	Mauritius	54.37	23.50	90.	Albania	9.00	3.59
67.	Jordan	103.11	20.69	91.	Brunei	25.48	3.51
68.	Switzerland	39.92	20.32	92.	Malta	5.62	3.51
69.	Rumania	43.15	19.24	93.	Iceland	7.83	3.43
70.	El Salvador	166.14	19.18	94.	Coasta Rica	7.66	3.37
71.	Guatemala	110.57	18.65	95.	Jamaic	6.00	3.28
72.	Baharain	27.70	17.44	96.	Puerto Rico	39.60	2.87
73.	Ghana	32.48	16.16	97.	Pakistan	12.75	2.14
74.	Reunion	21.82	15.90	98.	Slovak Republic	4.03	1.86
75.	Oman	86.82	15.77	99.	Uganda	25.82	1.74
76.	Lithuania	37.48	13.67	100.	South Yemen	11.43	1.43
77.	Syria	54.55	12.89	101.	Papua New Guënea	2.84	1.32

1	2	3	4
102.	Saint Lucia	4.40	1.02
103.	Estonia	.90	.43
104.	Yemen	.70	.31
105.	Seychelles	.30	.18
Total		187566.72	59288.08

*Value and quantity of coir products exported,
country-wise, during April, 2008 to March, 2009*

Quantity in tonnes. and value in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4
1	USA	37819.25	19660.18
2	Germany	7951.02	5287.30
3	UK	10819.41	5235.45
4	Netherlands	33372.84	4814.41
5	Italy	5593.10	2692.46
6	Republic of China	18137.24	2199.74
7	Canada	4279.93	2047.37
8	Spain	10113.67	1985.35
9	Australia	7732.10	1908.82
10	France	3146.34	1899.23
11	Belgium	3299.45	1514.82
12	South Korea	18590.94	1484.12
13	Japan	1439.58	955.64

1	2	3	4
14	Greece	1474.22	863.13
15	Turkey	1318.13	710.71
16.	Brazil	1332.44	695.78
17.	UAE	4741.03	689.25
18.	Poland	1316.80	625.17
19.	Sweden	803.69	470.40
20.	South Africa	1366.69	467.03
21.	Israel	2530.08	410.97
22.	Saudi Arabia	902.03	393.27
23.	Mexico	1757.65	362.08
24.	Portugal	742.78	361.73
25.	Denmark	580.11	354.45
26.	Egypt	1547.56	345.68
27.	Russia	832.94	331.53
28.	Slovenia	375.66	301.69
29.	Chile	420.40	299.57
30.	Iran	1518.32	290.30
31.	Finland	322.60	276.65
32.	Argentina	407.72	241.93
33.	Norway	536.10	212.70
34.	Austria	336.19	211.92
35.	Morocco	1115.60	204.12
36.	Maldiv islands	669.79	166.10
37.	New Zealand	312.89	161.29

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
38.	Lybia	221.02	155.44	62.	Yugoslavia	145.13	36.03
39.	Kuwait	418.45	154.16	63.	Singapore	72.59	35.49
40.	Lebanon	354.01	150.71	64.	Hongkong	43.75	29.73
41.	Hungary	427.33	138.55	65.	Djibouti	322.88	28.71
42.	Croatia	192.54	131.66	66.	Mauritius	57.66	28.10
43.	Algeria	502.70	131.14	67.	Tanzania	311.39	27.66
44.	Malaysia	732.94	129.11	68.	Switzerland	42.49	27.42
45.	Kenya	1205.80	110.12	69.	Ghana	78.95	26.18
46.	Lativia	253.28	107.27	70.	Slovak Republic	65.96	25.72
47.	Ukraine	259.26	106.22	71.	Coasta Rica	223.09	25.31
48.	Colombia	123.32	105.27	72.	Rumania	53.91	22.93
49.	Nigeria	153.21	92.19	73.	Sri Lanka	87.39	22.71
50.	Oman	390.14	89.48	74.	Qatar	59.91	21.30
51.	Uruguay	108.51	74.41	75.	Indonesia	26.94	21.20
52.	Irish Republic	109.87	74.13	76.	Thailand	27.30	19.13
53.	Taiwan	843.70	73.23	77.	Lithuania	65.69	18.50
54.	Panama	100.12	72.69	78.	Vietnam	33.59	18.11
55.	Cyprus	191.96	63.88	79.	Bulgaria	28.95	15.57
56.	Ecuador	498.35	62.88	80.	Dominican Republic	36.70	13.33
57.	Czechoslovakia	104.18	60.81	81.	Syria	20.66	12.50
58.	Guatemala	348.23	58.75	82.	Trinidad	72.59	9.64
59.	Jordan	325.25	51.49	83.	Baharain	22.78	9.56
60.	Venezula	62.67	39.49	84.	Paraguay	15.62	9.54
61.	Peru	72.73	38.11	85.	Surinam	50.87	8.64

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
86.	Kazakistan	5.08	8.51	97.	Iceland	3.57	2.69
87.	Philippines	26.31	7.86	98.	Pakistan	12.75	2.16
88.	Ethiopia	79.50	7.29	99.	Papua New Guenea	6.37	2.02
89.	Malta	20.61	7.19	100.	Greneda	2.40	1.54
90.	Jamaic	28.84	6.64	101.	South Yemen	12.00	1.53
91.	Estonia	5.64	6.16	102.	Puerto Rico	18.72	1.35
92.	El Salvador	63.50	5.75	103.	Yemen	1.88	1.31
93.	Cameroon	11.16	5.04	104.	Brunei	11.00	.91
94.	Uganda	75.00	4.74	105.	Saint Lucia	.26	.27
95.	Albania	8.87	4.16				
96.	Angola	8.79	3.75				
				Total			
				199924.94 63997.43			

Statement-II*Port wise export of coir and coir products for the last 3 years*

Q = Quantity in M.T

V = Value in Rs. lakh

Name of the port	State	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Cochin	Kerala	100556	53415.36	98442	50853.44	90059	52309.39
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	59920	6055.48	74934	7089.42	88347	9268.95
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7749	802.85	13979	1241.56	21519	2419.08
Mumbai	Maharashtra	349	210.78	170	99.22	0	0
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	172	29.57	41	4.44	0	0
Kolkata	West Bengal	8	2.57	0	0.00	0	0
Total		168754	60516.61	187567	59288.08	199925	63997.42

Statement-III

Year	Value Added Products Developed
2006-2007	Compact motorised ratt with minimum movable parts for spinning coir blended yarn and products. C-POM Coir composite modular furniture Coir products using natural dyes
2007-2008	Extraction of sodium ligno sulphonite from coir pith. Coir jewellery and handicrafts
2008-2009	Cocolawn Enzyme treated brown fibre for spinning Softened coir material for floor covering and furnishing Oil emulsion applied coir fibre for improving spinning performance Furnishing material from coir blended products for upholstery.

Central Team to North-East

803. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA :
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN :
SHRI C. SIVASAMI :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the law and order situation has deteriorated in the North-Eastern States including in the North Cachar Hills district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central team has been sent to assess the situation in the States;

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

(e) the details of the insurgent groups operational in the said regions and names of those organisations which have been banned, alongwith reports of foreign assistance being provided to such groups and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The security situation in the North Eastern States centers around a number of issue such as language/ethnicity, inter-tribal clashes, migration, control over local resources and a wide spread feeling of exploitation and alienation. This has resulted in violence and diverse demands by various outfits. A Statement showing security situation in the North Eastern States during the last three years upto 15.11.2009 is enclosed. The security situation in the worst affected States are reviewed both in Delhi and in the State Capitals.

(c) and (d) A Central team led by Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited Guwahati and NC Hills District of Assam on 26-27 May, 2009 to review the security situation with State Government officials, Central Police Forces and Army. The team also met Chief Minister, Assam during their visit to Guwahati. A number of security measures were suggested by the team to contain the violence of DHD(J). The Union Home Secretary also reviewed the security situation in NC Hills district during his visit to Assam on 30 July 2009. Sustained CI operations was launched by the Security Forces against DHD(J). The Chairman of DHD(J) and his two associates were arrested on 4.6.2009 at Bangalore. Due to sustained

CI operations by the Security Forces and State Police in NC hills District, DHD(J) had surrendered their arms on 2.10.2009. No incident of violence by DHD(J) has been reported since September 15, 2009 in NC Hills district of Assam. Security situation was reviewed by the Union Home Minister during his visit to Nagaland and Manipur on 3rd February, 2009. Cabinet Secretary had also reviewed the situation during his visit to Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh on 7-8 April, 2009. The meeting was also attended by Union Home Secretary and Defence Secretary. Union Home Secretary during his visit to Manipur on 23-24 August, 2009 reviewed the situation in the State. Further Union Home Secretary reviewed the security situation in Nagaland during his visit to the State in October, 2009.

(e) A number of militant outfits have been operating in North Eastern States. United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Front of Bodoland (NDFB), Dima Haram

Daogah (Joel Group) DHD(J) in Assam, People's Liberation Army (PLA), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL), Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) in Manipur, All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF), National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) In Tripura and Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC) in Meghalaya have been banned under the Unlawful Association (Prevention), Act, 1967. As per reports, some of the outfits have been provided logistic support by the Pak ISI. The Government has pursued a coordinated multi-pronged approach against insurgency which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups by well coordinated intelligence based operations.

Statement

Data on Violent Incidents for the period during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 upto 15th November, 2009 in the North Eastern States

State	Incidents			Security forces personnel killed			Civilian killed			Extremist arrested/ killed/surrendered		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam	474	387	377	27	18	22	287	245	138	759	1237	1196
Meghalaya	28	16	11	1	2	—	9	1	2	85	88	52
Tripura	94	68	17	6	3	—	14	10	8	303	382	275
Arunachal Pradesh	35	28	47	5	—	—	12	3	3	53	26	85
Nagaland	272	321	125	1	3	—	44	70	15	211	460	199
Mizoram	2	1	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	21	13	—
Manipur	584	740	591	39	16	14	130	137	72	1443	2112	1704

Duty Free Import of Foodgrains

804. SHRI S. ALAGIRI :

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :

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

(a) whether the foodgrains being imported into the country by multinational companies under the duty free system has adversely affected the Indian farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the food items which come under the purview of the said system;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the said system in view of the problems being faced by the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Madam. The price policy of the Government for foodgrains seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce by declaring the minimum support price (MSP) at which the farmer can sell the produce to designated agencies with a view to encourage higher investment and production.

(b) Full exemption from basic customs duty has been provided to some foodgrains to augment their domestic availability and keep their prices under check.

The customs duty structure on foodgrains is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Commodity	Customs duty
1	2	3
1.	Wheat	Nil

1	2	3
2.	Meslin	Nil
3.	Rice (semi or wholly milled)	Nil
4.	Maize (Other than seed)	Nil
5.	Barley	Nil
6.	Rye	Nil
7.	Oats	Nil
8.	Jawar	50%
9.	Bajra	50%
10.	Grain sorghum	50%
11.	Ragi	50%
12.	Rice (in husk or husked)	80%

(c) and (d) The Government reviews the situation from time to time make adjustments necessary to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

Upgradation of MSME

805. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to increase their competitiveness with better infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to launch a comprehensive integrated cluster development programme to revive those clusters which were affected by the economic slowdown;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the small industrial units have requested for a special package for their rejuvenation to push up the demand for and enhance the sale of their products at competitive prices in the wake of global recession;

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether there is any plan to upgrade MSME products with the help of foreign designers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with the objective of enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to adjust to the competitive pressure caused by globalization. The NMCP schemes would facilitate setting up of Mini Tool Rooms, Design Clinics, IPR facilitation Centres, etc. to enable the MSMEs to enhance their competitiveness.

The Government is also implementing a comprehensive integrated cluster development programme for Micro and Small Enterprise clusters viz. Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme. This, *inter alia*, includes the erstwhile Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme (IID). Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for creation and upgradation of industrial infrastructure in industrial estates/clusters, training, capacity building, creation of awareness, programmes on technology upgradation, quality improvement, setting up of common facility centers, etc. Till date, the Ministry of MSME has undertaken cluster development interventions in 438 clusters.

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the impact of global/domestic 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 percent in pre and post-shipment export credit; (iv) refinance limit of Rs. 7,000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for incremental on-lending to 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.

(g) and (h) Under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), the Ministry of MSME has taken up Design Clinic Scheme to bring the MSME sector and design expertise into a common platform to provide expert advice and solutions on design problems. Under the scheme, the expertise of designers including foreign designers will be provided.

Speculation in Rice Trade

806. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in release of advanced crop output estimates for the kharif season has led to speculation in rice trade leading to imminent increase in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check such unfair practices; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure continuous supply of rice for Public Distribution System and other food based social welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Price control measures through allocations of foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs and strengthening of the TPDS is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Price control measures through allocations of food grains under TPDS to States/UTs and strengthening of the TPDS.

1. Allocations of foodgrains under TPDS:

Government of India implements TPDS under which foodgrains include Rice at subsidized prices are distributed in all States/UTs as given below:—

(I) BPL/AAY allocation norms

- Allocation of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State Government, *whichever is less*.
- Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains for BPL and AAY categories are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted 6.52 crore families in the country. The total BPL including AAY allocations made during 2009-10 has been 276.77 lakh tons which includes 181.05 lakh tons of rice.

(II) APL allocation

- Allocations under APL category are made depending upon the, availability of, stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool and past offtake. Due to declining stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool, allocations of wheat and rice to States/UTs under APL category were rationalized on the basis of past off take and availability foodgrains in the Central Pool. Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

- During 2009-10, a quantity of 190.20 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under APL category as against 112 lakh tons during 2008-09. This includes the following: additional allocations made to augment availability of foodgrains in the States/UTs with a view to keep prices under control.

- (i) A total quantity of 2.65 lakh tons of wheat at MSP based price and 1.70 lakh tons of rice at MSP derived issue price allocated from April 2009 to September, 2009 to various States/UTs as adhoc/additional/festival allocations.

(ii) Allocations for drought relief:

- A total quantity of 7.63 lakh tons including 1.45 lakh tons of rice have been issued at MSP based/derived price as drought relief for APL families in 12 drought affected States from September to December, 2009.

2. Over and above the TPDS allocations of 190.20 lakh tons mentioned above, the following allocations of foodgrains have also been made during the year.

Allocations for flood relief:

- Additional allocations of 63000 tons of rice and 20000 tons of wheat have been made for flood

relief to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh during the current year so far.

Additional allocations on requests of State Governments

- Over and above TPDS allocations, 8000 tons of wheat and 4.41 lakh tons of rice have been allocated to the States/UTs at economic cost based on the request received from these State/UT Governments.

3. Besides the above, the Government has released 10 lakh tons of wheat and 5 lakh tons of rice for distribution to retail consumers and 5 lakh tons of wheat for bulk consumers under OMSS during October to December, 2009 to check inflationary trends in food economy.

2. Measures taken for strengthening of TPDS:

4. A number of measures have been initiated by Department of Food and Public Distribution to strengthen TPDS which include improved monitoring and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, use of Information and communication technology tools and efficient operation of FPS.

These measures include:—

A. Measures to strengthen monitoring and vigilance

- (i) Implementation of the Nine Point Action Plan
- (ii) Review to detect and eliminate bogus ration cards and action against those with Bogus Ration Cards
- (iii) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

B. Increased transparency in functioning of TPDS

- (i) Adoption and implementation of revised

Model Citizens' Charter to facilitate use of Right to Information Act

- (ii) Introduction of monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains at price shops and their distribution to ration card holders
- (iii) Publicity-cum-awareness Campaign on TPDS
- (iv) Display of allocation of foodgrains – district and FPS wise on websites for public scrutiny.

C. Use of ICT tools

- (i) Pilot Scheme on Computerization of TPDS Operations in four States
- (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.

D. Improve the efficiency of FPS operations

- (i) Doorstep delivery of foodgrains to FPS
- (ii) Timely availability of foodgrains at FPS
- (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
- (vi) Revision of Commission paid by State Government to FPS licensees.

4. To improve functioning of TPDS, especially during the period of drought, State/UT Governments have been directed to take up a special campaign

during October-December, 2009 to verify BPL and AAY ration cardholders to detect and eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards.

Release of Foodgrains in Open Markets

807. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE :

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to release large quantities of wheat and rice under the Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) for increasing their availability in the open market thereby controlling the prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said quantity is likely to meet the requirements of these commodities in the entire country; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the requirements of wheat and rice 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. Government has allocated 30 lakh tones of wheat and 10 lakh tones of rice for sale under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic).

(b) Government has already allocated 10.0 lakh MTs of wheat and 5.0 lakh MTs of rice to State/UT Governments for distribution to retail consumers/small processors during October, 2009 to December, 2009. Another 5.0 lakh MT of wheat has also been allocated for sale to bulk consumers in various States/UTs through open tenders by FCI during October, 2009 to December, 2009.

Details of State-wise allocation of wheat and rice under OMSS for various States/UTs are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

State-wise details of wheat released for sale to bulk consumers is also enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Government will make additional allocation of wheat and rice under OMSS(D) as per requirement of State Government/Bulk consumers after the quantities already allocated are lifted by State Government/bulk consumers.

Statement-I

The lifting position of Wheat by State/UT Governments for distribution to retail Consumers/Small Processors under OMSS (D) for October, 2009 – December, 2009

As on: 19.11.2009

(Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Allotment	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North	Delhi	80481	243
2.		Chandigarh	0	0
3.		Punjab	88982	0
4.		Haryana	19522	0
5.		Uttar Pradesh	51518	0
6.		Uttarakhand	26477	0
7.		Rajasthan	86932	0
8.		Himachal Pradesh	49523	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	40264	0
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	30893	0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Puducherry	380	0	
12.	Kerala	40660	0	
13.	Andhra Pradesh	8239	0	
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	798	0	
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0	
16.	Karnataka	18032	0	
17. East	Bihar	5332	0	
18.	West Bengal	182990	0	
19.	Sikkim	738	0	
20.	Orissa	31807	0	
21.	Jharkhand	3149	0	
22. North-East	Assam	66247	0	
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1535	0	
24.	Meghalaya	3677	0	
25.	Tripura	4472	0	
26.	Mizoram	1885	0	
27.	Nagaland	7572	0	
28.	Manipur	3162	0	
29. West	Maharashtra	68267	0	
30.	Goa	1604	0	
31.	Madhya Pradesh	53885	5.5	
32.	Chhattisgarh	4939	0	
33.	Gujarat	15991	0	

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	0	
Total			999998	248.5

Statement-II

*The lifting position of Rice by State/UT Governments
for distribution to retail Consumers/under
OMSS (D) for October, 2009 –
December, 2009*

As on: 19.11.2009 (Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of the State/UT	Allotment	Lifting Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North	Delhi	8361	0
2.		Chandigarh	0	0
3.		Punjab	0	0
4.		Haryana	0	0
5.		Uttar Pradesh	1593	0
6.		Uttarakhand	2196	0
7.		Rajasthan	39	0
8.		Himachal Pradesh	8780	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	24684	0
10. South		Tamil Nadu	126422	42208
11.		Puducherry	4	0
12.		Kerala	25675	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
13.		Andhra Pradesh	152753	0	25.		Tripura	10368	0
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	650	0	26.		Mizoram	3549	0
15.		Lakshadweep	206	0	27.		Nagaland	5871	0
16.		Karnataka	59215	240	28.		Manipur	2756	0
17. East		Bihar	2	0	29. West		Maharashtra	3210	0
18.		West Bengal	7963	0	30.		Goa	1406	0
19.		Sikkim	1897	0	31.		Madhya Pradesh	351	0
20.		Orissa	704	0	32.		Chhattisgarh	960	0
21.		Jharkhand	20	0	33.		Gujarat	600	0
22. North-East		Assam	41508	0	34.		Daman and Diu	7	0
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	3674	0	35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	0
24.		Meghalaya	4476	0	Total				500000 42448

Statement-III

The status on Tenders Floated for sale of Wheat to Bulk Consumers under OMSS (D)
for October, 2009 – December, 2009

As on: 19.11.2009

(Qty. in MT)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/State Government	Allotment (October, 09 – December, 09)	Whether Tender Floated	Date of NIT	Date of opening of T.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	North	Delhi	82,422	No		
2.		Chandigarh	7,209	No		
3.		Punjab	33,244	No		
4.		Haryana	16,772	No		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.		Uttar Pradesh	23,152	No		
6.		Uttarakhand	20,269	No		
7.		Rajasthan	7,532	No		
8.		Himachal Pradesh	1,425	No		
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	25,746	No		
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	38,381	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009
11.		Puducherry	2,810	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009
12.		Kerala	29,235	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
13.		Andhra Pradesh	30,396	Yes	12.11.2009	18.11.2009
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	—		
15.		Lakshadweep	0	—		
16.		Karnataka	66,918	No	11.11.2009	17.11.2009
17.	East	Bihar	1,475	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
18.		West Bengal	21,206	Yes	09.11.2009	17.11.2009
19.		Sikkim	42	No		
20.		Orissa	19,920	Yes	11.11.2009	19.11.2009
21.		Jharkhand	548	Yes	11.11.2009	18.11.2009
22.	North-East	Assam	28,355	No		
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	0	—		
24.		Meghalaya	0	—		
25.		Tripura	0	—		
26.		Mizoram	0	—		
27.		Nagaland	0	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.		Manipur	0	—		
29.	West	Maharashtra	29,130	Yes	09.11.2009	16.11.2009
30.		Goa	2,107	Yes	09.11.2009	16.11.2009
31.		Madhya Pradesh	8,608	Yes	06.11.2009	17.11.2009
32.		Chhattisgarh	1,412	Yes	11.11.2009	
33.		Gujarat	1,686	Yes	08.11.2009	16.11.2009
34.		Daman and Diu	0	—		
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	—		
Total			500,000			

[Translation]

Consumer Awareness Programme

808. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general lack of awareness among the consumers about their rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

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

(c) whether the awareness campaign being run by the Government through the electronic and print media have not been successful in achieving their objective;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take steps for strictly enforcing provisions of this Act and creating awareness among the consumers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No Madam, a recent survey conducted by the Department in 12 States has indicated that 59.9% respondents started taking action after knowing about the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1986.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) it does not arise.

(c) No Madam. According to the recent survey conducted by the Department in 12 States to assess the impact of the Campaign it was revealed that overall 46.6% respondents have confirmed that the campaign in electronic and Print has had a positive impact.

(d) In view of the reply at (c) it does not arise.

(e) and (f) To implement Consumer Protection Act, 1986 the Department has been according high priority for effective implementation and creation of consumer awareness among the consumers in an effective manner by taken concrete steps, financial assistance is being

extended to States/UTs to strengthen the infrastructure of consumer Fora required for their effective functioning and Computerization and Networking of consumer Fora is being undertaken to enable consumers to have access to information. Regular co-ordination is also maintained with States/UTs for ensuring an interrupted and effective functioning of Consumer Fora.

Department is continuously running a multi-media campaign covering electronic, outdoor and print media for creating consumer awareness in the country including redressal machinery setup under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Quality of Roads

809. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to frame fresh rules for ensuring the quality of roads;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the said rules are likely to be framed;
- (d) whether any conference of Ministers has been held in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any committee has been constituted/proposed to be constituted for framing such rules; and
- (g) if so, the details alongwith the progress achieved therein so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Quality of National Highway works is prescribed in the Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge Works as well as various codes, guidelines and special publications of Indian Roads Congress and is ensured by incorporating these standards in the contract

agreement of works. These specifications, codes are reviewed from time to time as a part of the process for upgrading the quality standards.

(c) Since review of specifications, codes etc., is a continuous process, no time frame can be given.

(d) and (e) No conference of Ministers has been held exclusively on the subject of quality.

(f) and (g) The quality standards are reviewed through a system of Internal committees of the Ministry, wherein experts from outside are also associated. IRC has its own system of committee on various aspects of quality. There is no exclusive committee set up for framing rules on quality.

[English]

Awarding of Road Projects under NHDP

810. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :

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

- (a) whether construction work on several Highway projects under different phases of the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) including Phase-IIIA could not take off since contracts could not be awarded for them or bidders could not be found during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the above period, State-wise, NH-wise, NHDP phase-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to offer incentives/relax existing bidding rules to attract private participation in road projects;

(d) if so, the details of the norms proposed to be relaxed;

(e) whether such relaxation in norms would amount to compromising with regulations stipulated for such projects;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to approve the formation of Empowered Group of Ministers to fast track highway projects; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure that projects are awarded and implemented on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of the projects which could not be awarded during each of the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I. The reasons include the bids having not been found reasonable or only single bid having been received. In some of the projects, no bids were received or the, bidders withdrew in view of the economic downturn during 2008-09 onwards.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved certain modifications to the Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) for the road sector projects incorporating the recommendations made by the B.K. Chaturvedi committee keeping in view certain unique requirements of the sector and the need to provide certain flexibility for amendment of provisions which inhibit market acceptability. These include provisions relating to 'Threshold Technical Capability', 'Eligible Projects' and 'definition of associates', forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness, Eligibility of applicants/ conflict of interest-common shareholding levels and continuation of conflict of interest', and 'substitution of projects wise prequalification by annual/periodic pre-qualifications'. Any further amendment wherever necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry on the basis of recommendations of NHAI Board.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

(g) and (h) Government has set up an Empowered Group of Ministers comprising of the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the projects are awarded and implemented on time are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details for projects which could not take off in the last three years

Sl. No	State	NH	NHDP Phase	Name of the project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)	1A	II	4 laning and strengthening of existing 2 lane carriageway from km. 256/0 to km. 286/0 of NH 1A in Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	II	4 laning and strengthening of existing 2 lane carriageway from km 220.700 to km. 256.00 of NH 1A in Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	II	Rehabilitation strengthening and four laning of Udhampur-Banihal section km. 67 to 89 of NH 1A
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	II	Rehabilitation strengthening and four laning of Udhampur-Banihal section km. 130/0 to km. 151/0 of NH 1A
5.	Meghalaya	40	SARDP-NE	Jorabat-Shillong section from km. 0.000 to km. 61.800
6.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	24	V	Delhi-Hapur
7.	Orissa	5	V	Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar
S.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	2	V	Delhi-Agra
9.	Andhra Pradesh	5	V	Vijayawada-Ellure-Rajamundri
10.	Haryana	10	III	Rohtak-Hissar section from km. 87.000 to km. 170.000
11.	Bihar	77	III	Patna-Muzaffarpur section from km. 0.000 to km. 46.300
12.	Karnataka	48	III	Devihalli-Hassan from km. 110.000 to km. 189.500
13.	Uttar Pradesh	91	III	Ghaziabad-Aligarh
14.	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	58 and 72	III	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Dehradun section
15.	Andhra Pradesh	5	V	Chilikaluripet-Nellore (km. 1182.802 to km. 1366.547) 6 laning
16.	Tamil Nadu	46	V	Krishnagiri-Walahjpet section (km. 0.00 to km. 148.30) 6 laning
17.	Andhra Pradesh	9	III	Vijayawada-Machlipatnam
18.	Bihar	80	III	Mokhama-Munger
19.	Bihar	77	III	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur
20.	Bihar	31	III	Khagaria-Purena
21.	Bihar	85, 19	III	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hazipur (Pkg.II)
22.	Bihar	85,19	III	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hazipur (Pkg.I)

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Bihar	84	III	Patna-Buxar
24.	Bihar	31	III	Khagaria-Bakhatiaipur
25.	Goa	17	III	Goa/KNT Border-Panji
26.	Haryana	10	III	Rohtak-Hissar
27.	Haryana/Delhi/ Uttar Pradesh	SR	Other PPP Project	Eastern Pheripheral Expressway
28.	Karnataka	4	V	Belgaum-Dharwad
29.	Kerala	47	II	Walayar-Vadakkanecherry Section of NH-47
30.	Kerala	47	III	Charthalai-Ochira
31.	Kerala	47	III	Trivendrum-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border
32.	Kerala	47	III	Ochira -Thiruvananthapuram
33.	Kerala	17	III	Kuttiapuram-Edapally
34.	Madhya Pradesh	3	V	Indore-Dewas
35.	Orissa	215	III	Panikoli-Keonjhar-Rimuli Section
36.	Orissa	200	III	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar
37.	Orissa	215	III	Rimuli-Roxy Rajamunda Section
38.	Punjab	1	II	Amritsar-Jalandhar
38.	Rajasthan	79, 79A and 76	V	Kishangarh-Udaipur
39.	Tamil Nadu	67 Ext	III	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam
40.	Tamil Nadu	210	III	Karaikudi- Ramanathapuram
41.	Tamil Nadu	47	III	Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Kanayakumari
42.	Tamil Nadu	67	III	Nagapatnam-Thanjaveur
43.	Tamil Nadu	210	III	Trichy-Karaikudi

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Tamil Nadu	66	III	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri
45.	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh	205	III	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai
46.	Tamil Nadu/Kerala	45 Ext. 220	III	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni NH 45 Ext and Theni-Kumili NH 220
47.	Uttar Pradesh	2	V	Varanasi-Aurangabad

Statement-II

Steps taken by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to Expedite the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)

- a. The NHAI has set up Regional Offices at 10 different locations in the country to look after implementation of projects. Necessary powers have been delegated to the Regional Officers for this purpose.
- b. The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Regional Officers, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- c. State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems. In this regard, the Minister (RT&H) has also written to all the Chief Ministers emphasizing the need to streamline the process of land acquisition and utility shifting etc., by constituting high level committees

under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the respective States. In this committee, the Chief General Manager, NHAI in-charge of the respective States would act as Member Secretary and all the other Principal Secretaries of Departments of Revenue, PWD, Water and Power supply, Forests etc. would take part to resolve the inter-departmental issues along with the other concerned jurisdictional revenue officials.

- d. A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre — State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- e. The procedure for issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. An amendment was made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law approved standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- f. Special land acquisition units (LAUs) are being set up to expedite land acquisition for various projects. In order to expedite land acquisition, policy has been

introduced empowering Regional CGMs of NHAI to accept awards passed by competent authority land acquisition under section 3(G) of NH Act for amount upto Rs. 10 crore per case.

- g. To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs. A system of monthly coordination meeting between Nodal Officers of NHAI and Railways was introduced to expedite clearances. Secretary (RT&H) has already taken up the matter with Chairman Railway Board to take steps to reduce the administrative delays such as dispensing away with the stage approvals of the detailed design of these ROBs, time bound approvals of General Arrangement Drawings (GADs) and the creation of dedicated highway cell in Ministry of Railways for proper monitoring etc.
- h. Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- i. A large number of issues relating to Conflict of Interest in RFQ/RFP documents, termination clause, exit clause in MCAs, security to lenders, other issues of concern to developers such as forfeiture of bid security on account of non-responsiveness, Threshold Technical Capacity (TTC), etc. have been resolved with the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Chaturvedi Committee. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under Secretary RT&H has been set up to consider further issues related to MCA.
- j. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to consider the financing plan for 2010-11 onwards for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
- k. Road projects on all three modes of delivery, viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC may be considered for implementation concurrently rather than sequentially. If traffic does not merit implementation on BOT (Toll), such a project can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the work plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by IMG chaired by Secretary RT&H and approved by Minister for RT&H.
- l. Before implementing a project on EPC basis it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received will the project be taken up for award on EPC basis. Norms have also been laid down for annuity bids.
- m. In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs the project will be directly taken up on EPC.
- n. The other important issues such as dispute resolution mechanism, further delegation to empower the NHAI Board, amendments to issues relating to company laws, need for long term debt market, automatic approval of FDI in road sector other tax issues etc. have been referred to the Chaturvedi Committee for recommendations in Part-II of the Report.

Naxal Training Camps

811. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR :

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI :

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI :

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any report regarding the Naxalites and former LTTE cadres having set up training camps in the forests of Southern and Central India;

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

(c) whether there has been reports of foreign assistance to naxalites and the presence of agents of foreign intelligence agencies in naxal affected areas;

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

(e) whether there has been any report of a growing nexus between naxalites and similar elements in the neighbouring countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including taking up the issue with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) There are no inputs to indicate that naxalites and Tamil Tigers have conducted joint training camps.

(c) to (g) There is no evidence in this regard. However, the issue of greater cooperation between the law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism, arms smuggling etc., is taken up in bilateral discussion with neighbouring countries.

Storage of Foodgrains

812. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV :

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) the number and capacity of godowns in the country, State-wise and agency-wise;

(b) whether these godowns are inadequate to store the entire agricultural production of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some godowns are in a dilapidated condition particularly in the States of Orissa and Maharashtra;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has initiated any steps to improve the infrastructure for storage of foodgrains in the States particularly in Orissa and Maharashtra; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during 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) The information showing number of godowns with FCI State-wise/agency-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and the information showing capacity of godowns in the country State-wise/agency-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) As on 31.10.2009, FCI is having 278.59 lakh MT capacity and the total stocks held are to the extent

of 214.46 lakh MT. If procurement in RMS 2010-11 follows the trend of previous year, there may be shortage of storage capacity in some States.

(d) and (e) None of the godowns with FCI in Orissa is in dilapidated condition. However in the State of Maharashtra, Silos at Borivili/Manmad and godown at Borivili are not in working condition.

(f) Yes, Madam. During the XI Five Year Plan under the Plan Scheme for construction of storage godowns the Government has allocated a total of Rs. 149 crore, out of which Rs. 125 crore will be released to FCI as equity for construction of storage godowns by the FCI in the country and the remaining Rs. 24 crore will be released as Grants-in-Aid to North East Region, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir for construction of storage godowns.

The Government has also formulated a "Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI — Storage requirement through private entrepreneurs — 2008". Under the Scheme, the godowns would be constructed through CWC/SWCs for which FCI would guarantee the storage charges. FCI has sanctioned a capacity of 126.35 lakh tonnes under Five Year Guarantee Scheme.

Maharashtra:

In Maharashtra, under the Five Year Guarantee Scheme, the FCI has approved creation of storage capacity totalling 99,500 MTs which is proposed to be constructed by Central Warehousing Corporation and Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation.

Orissa:

Orissa being a DCP State, FCI has not sanctioned any godown under Five Year Guarantee Scheme.

Under the Plan Scheme in the 11th Five Year Plan, the FCI has undertaken construction of 20,000 MTs of storage space. The details are as under:—

Name of Centre	Capacity in MT	Present Status
Dungarpalli	10000 MT	The work is in progress. The super structure work completed. Capacity likely to be completed by March-2010.
Baripeda	10000 MT	The land has been identified and cost of land will be deposited with State Government shortly.

(g) The details of funds allocated under the plan scheme for construction of godowns during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

	Rs. in lakh			
Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Orissa	Nil	Nil	50	200
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

In addition following expenses have been made for the repair and maintenance of the godowns with FCI in the States of Orissa and Maharashtra:—

	Rs. in lakh			
Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Oct.-2010)
Orissa	160	150	125	100
Maharashtra	350	385	340	375

Statement-I

*The State-wise number of depot (Owned and Hired/Covered and Cap)
available with FCI*

Name of the Region/U.T.	F.C.I. Owned	Covered				Total Hired	Total Covered	Cap (Open)			Grand Total
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties			Owned	Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	16	10	36	50	4	0	4	54
Jharkhand	6	1	1	9	2	13	19	0	0	0	19
Orissa	23	0	11	37	1	49	72	0	0	0	72
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	9	19	42	0	0	0	42
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	29	62	22	118	185	4	0	4	189
Assam	17	0	3	2	11	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	10
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of N.E.Z.	40	9	6	4	11	30	70	0	0	0	70
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	28	14	33	7	82	117	27	3	30	147
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	6	8	24	0	0	0	24
Punjab	113	8	15	85	18	126	239	93	25	118	357
Chandigarh	4	0	4	3	0	7	11	4	3	7	18
Rajasthan	35	2	16	40	12	70	105	15	23	38	143
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	16	32	5	55	107	31	1	32	139
Uttanchal	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	3	5	25
Total of N.Z.	272	53	73	199	49	374	646	176	58	234	880
Andhra Pradesh	34	2	33	94	4	133	167	8	0	8	175
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	11	32	0	43	64	9	0	9	73
Tamil Nadu	11	0	8	8	2	18	29	3	0	3	32
Puducherry	4	0	1	1	0	2	6	2	0	2	8
Total of S.Z.	94	2	53	135	6	196	290	27	0	27	317
Gujarat	15	2	7	1	0	10	25	5	0	5	30
Maharashtra	17	1	15	24	9	49	66	4	0	4	70
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	12	38	31	87	110	5	0	5	115
Chhattisgarh	20	2	6	32	2	42	62	0	0	0	62
Total of W.Z.	76	11	40	95	42	188	264	14	0	14	278
Grand Total	549	80	201	495	130	906	1455	221	58	279	1734

Statement-II*The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.10.2009*

(Fig. in lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered					Total			Cap		Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Vacant space
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	Hired SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	covered	Owned	Hired	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	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	4.02	65	2.13
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.03	88	0.14
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0.00	0.76	2.90	0.15	3.81	6.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.74	4.55	68	2.19
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.60	8.32	78	2.28
	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	0.01
Total (E.Z.)			15.94	0.25	2.50	3.95	1.70	8.40	24.34	0.43	0.00	0.43	24.77	18.02	88	6.75
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	2.00	74	0.72
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.03	14	0.19
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.23	88	0.03
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.17	74	0.06
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.39	76	0.12
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.12	50	0.12
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.13	65	0.07
Total (N.E.Z)			3.30	0.10	0.46	0.15	0.37	1.08	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.38	3.07	57	1.31
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	2.59	71	1.08
	14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	2.16	3.97	2.18	12.15	19.83	3.33	0.05	3.38	23.21	16.23	70	6.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16
	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	0.19	76	0.06
	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	1.04	81	0.25
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.23	3.57	31.64	4.07	39.51	61.35	6.44	3.42	9.86	71.21	48.94	69	22.27
	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	0.39
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.58	3.23	1.76	6.57	13.63	1.58	0.19	1.77	15.40	15.29	99	0.11
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.22	4.06	0.23	6.58	21.53	4.69	0.10	4.79	26.32	16.94	64	9.38
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.09	0.20	0.29	2.36	2.33	99	0.03
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	4.65	10.54	43.66	8.40	67.25	124.37	16.52	4.13	20.65	145.02	104.47	88	40.55
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	4.20	15.94	0.96	21.20	33.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	36.48	28.88	79	7.60
	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	0.04
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.25	79	1.12
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.65	1.47	0.25	3.37	7.15	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.31	7.44	90	0.87
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	9.39	97	0.31
	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	-0.06
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.10	8.17	17.93	1.78	27.98	55.90	4.59	0.00	4.59	60.49	50.61	84	9.88
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.11	0.00	0.00	1.25	6.25	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.52	7.38	113	-0.86
	29.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.22	2.12	1.17	5.64	17.41	1.02	0.00	1.02	18.43	13.73	74	4.70
	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	0.01
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.57	1.65	2.55	2.90	7.67	11.04	0.35	0.00	0.35	11.39	10.88	96	0.51
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.34	1.70	0.10	2.32	7.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	6.16	83	1.28
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	1.02	5.32	6.37	4.17	16.88	42.29	1.64	0.00	1.64	43.93	38.29	87	5.64
	Grand Total		129.69	6.12	26.99	72.06	16.42	121.59	251.28	23.18	4.13	27.31	278.59	214.46	77	64.13

Amendment of Cr. P.C.

813. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ :
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third Report of the National Police Commission has opined that every second arrest made by police officer is unnecessary and unjustified;

(b) whether in view of above the Government proposes to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C.) and make it mandatory for police officers to record reasons on file every time they decide to arrest, or not to arrest, suspects in crimes that would be punishable with seven years' imprisonment or less;

(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) The National Police Commission in its third Report has, *inter alia*, stated that a major portion of arrests made by the police is really not justified from the point of view of crime prevention.

(b) to (d) Section 41 of Cr. P.C. relating to power of police to arrest without warrant has been amended recently through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008. Clause (b) of the amended Section 41 (1) of Cr. P.C. provides that a person who commits a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may be less than seven years may be arrested on the basis of a reasonable complaint or credible information or a reasonable suspicion, and the police officer will have to record the reasons for making the arrest. The provisions of the said Act are yet to be enforced. In the meantime, the Law Commission of India has recommended for further amendment in the amended Section 41 (b) of Cr. P.C. that the police officer be obliged to record his reasons not only for making an arrest under Section 41, but also for not making an arrest under Section 41. Accordingly, it is proposed for amendment in the amended section 41(b) of Cr. P.C. on the lines recommended by the Law Commission.

[Translation]**FDI in Road Development**

814. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up an international fund for encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the development of roads including National Highways;

(b) if so, the details and status of setting up of the said fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Rise in Crime Rate

815. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
 SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes/atrocities cases are on the rise in the country including against SCs/STs and Minority Communities;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered particularly against SCs/STs and Minority Communities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise alongwith the loss of lives and property including NCT of Delhi;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and organisation responsible for such incidents including the action taken against them, State-wise;

(d) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and steps taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the rising crime rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) As per information compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 1822602, 1878293 and 1989673 cases under Indian Penal Code (IPC) were registered in the country during 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively. A total of 26127, 27070 and 30031 cases of crime against the Scheduled Castes and a total of 5713, 5791 and 5532 cases of crime against the Scheduled Tribes were registered in the country during the years 2005, 2006, and 2007 respectively, thereby showing a mixed trend. NCRB does not maintain data on crimes against minority communities.

(b) to (d) Information on cases registered specifically against SCs/STs and minority communities, loss of lives and property in such crimes, organizations responsible for such incidents and solved/unsolved crimes is not maintained by NCRB. Details in respect of total number of cases registered, accused arrested, persons charge-sheeted and convicted etc. would be separately laid on the table of the House.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal Justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The Union Government has also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through a variety of Schemes which inter-alia include assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening and improvement of infrastructure of Police Stations and other levels, mobility, modern weaponry and equipment, communication system, strengthening of the intelligence machinery, training facilities, strengthening the Forensic Science related facilities etc., assistance for computerization of Police operations at the level of the Police Stations with networking facilities and creation of data bases at the local, State and national levels under a scheme "Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System" (CCTNS).

Construction of NS Corridor under GQP

816. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the Golden Quadrilateral Project (GQP) and the North-South Corridor therein has been completed as originally envisaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay alongwith the revised date of completion of the said project;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make additions/diversions to the length of GQP;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal, Orissa and Karnataka;

(e) the present status of the construction work of four-laning of the Nargispur-Lakhnadaun-Sheoni-Nagpur stretch of the North-South link road of the North South Corridor;

(f) the original estimated cost of the project alongwith the cost overruns due to delay in implementation of the said project; and

(g) the time by which the said project is likely to be commenced/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam Quadrilateral was targeted for completion by December, 2003. About 98% of Golden Quadrilateral has been completed and 4 laning of entire GQ is targeted to be completed by Dec. 2010. North South and East West Corridor (NS-EW) was targeted for completion by Dec. 2007. About 59% of NS-EW has been completed and NS-EW Corridor is targeted for substantial completion by Dec. 2010. The projects have been delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment and forest clearances, poor performance of contractors, law and order problems in some states, etc.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) to (g) The details of the stretch from Narsinghpur-Nagpur Section are enclosed as statement.

Statement*Status of Construction of Four laning of Narsinghpur-Lakhnadon-Seoni-Nagpur section*

Stretch	Length	Completed length	Original estimated cost (Rs. In crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crs)	Commence-ment date	Likely completion date	Reasons for delay
Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB II/C-7) km 255-297 of NH 26	42	42	206.96	228.6	April 2006	December 2009 (Completed)	Delay in land acquisition, encroachment removal, shifting of utilities, religious structure, Forest clearance, Clearance from other agencies like Railways etc. Public demand of underpass/overpass at various locations
Rajmarg Choraha-Lakhnaon (ADB-II/C-8) km 297-km 351 NH 26	54	24.1	251.03	114	April 2006	December 2010	
Rajmarg Choraha-Lakhnadon (ADB II/C 9) km 351- km 405.7 of NH 26	54.7	14	229.91	107.9	April 2006	December 2010	
Lakhnadon-Seoni from Km 547.400 to Km. 596.750 of NH 7	49.35	40.11	263.17	Nil so far as the work is being	March 2007	March 2011#	Non clearance of diversion of forest proposal under North Seoni and South Seoni Forest Division, and Pench Sanctuary from MOEF in the light of directions to be issued from Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
Seoni-MP/Maharashtra Border From Km. 596.750 to Km. 653.225 of NH 7	56.475	27.00	407.60	implemented on BOT (Annuity) basis	November 2007	March 2011#	
MP/Maharashtra Border to Nagpur including Kamptee-Kanhan and Nagpur bypass Km. 653.225-729. of NH 7	117.00	22.00	1170.52	Not Applicable	Agreement signed in Oct 09	910 days from the commencement date	Not Applicable

#Subject to clearance of forest proposal in November 2009.

[English]

Illegal Mining

817. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :

SHRI RAMKISHUN :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale illegal mining of iron ore and other minerals is prevalent in the country;

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

(c) the total number of such cases identified and action taken against the persons found guilty during the said period, State-wise including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Union Government/State Governments have any monitoring mechanism to stop/control/check such activities;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the manner in which such activities are monitored by the Union Government/State Governments; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including any proposal to make legal

changes in the prevailing legal framework to prevent such activities?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Some instances of illegal mining of minerals, including iron ore, have come into the notice of the Government in various parts of the country. As per available information cases of illegal mining of major/minor minerals detected by the State Governments during the period starting from the year 2006 to June, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) State Governments have been empowered under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) to curb illegal mining, transportation and storage etc. The Central Government has also directed State Governments to frame rules under section 23C of MMDR Act, constitute task forces at State/District level for prevention of illegal mining and furnish quarterly returns on illegal mining for review by Ministry of Mines. Central Government also monitors the instances of illegal mining, action taken by the State Governments to curb illegal mining in the review meeting with the Secretaries of State Governments held for the purpose. The Central Government has started the process to introduce legislative changes in terms of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which enunciates that the States will be assisted to overcome the problem of illegal mining through operational and financial linkages with the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise statement of cases of illegal mining reported by the State Government

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of cases detected by State Governments				Action Taken by State Governments				
		2006	2007	2008	2009 upto June 2009	Vehicle seized	FIRs Lodged	Court cases filed	Fine realized	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	7332	844	—	—	2112.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	599	—	—	2181	309.16	
3.	Goa	313	13	159	2	322	—	—	15.68	
4.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	3720	106	114	8	7085.67	
5.	Haryana	504	812	1209	416	103	138	2	133.33	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	478	—	503	375	—	—	464	21.04	
7.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	—	5592	202	39	108.41	
8.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	692	43585	931	771	3630.13	
9.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	802	—	—	—	532.7	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	2542	—	05	14831	1057.98	
11.	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	3285	15212	13	—	1129.01	
12.	Orissa	284	655	1059	365	1242 + 75 cycles	57	86	2309.36	
13.	Punjab	218	26	50	48	—	—	—	2.96	
14.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	1130	368	441	59	413.49	
15.	Tamil Nadu	2140	1263	1573	98	18722	133	155	6369.96	
16.	Uttarakhand	—	—	191	—	683	—	—	38.50	
17.	West Bengal	80	426	315	51	3680	897	167	—	

Financial Assistance from CRF

818. SHRI P. KUMAR :

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received estimates from the State Governments for grant of financial assistance from the Central Road Fund (CRF) for the development/maintenance of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the State-wise allocation of funds from the CRF; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The 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, is enclosed as Statement. The proposals under CRF are furnished by the respective State Governments depending upon allocation, availability of

sanction limit and utilization of funds.

(d) and (e) The funds for development of State roads under CRF were earlier distributed to States on the basis of 60% weightage to fuel consumption and 40% weightage to geographical area of the State, which starting from the current year 2009-10 will be distributed on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical area of State.

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 31.10.2009)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31.10.2009)
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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. Nagaland		0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0
20. Orissa		12	14	20	9	12	14	15	0
21. Punjab		6	7	15	15	6	7	13	11
22. Rajasthan		91	59	48	47	85	57	44	42
23. 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]

Milk Products

819. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply scenario of milk products in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the subsidy on export of milk products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of price fluctuation in the aftermath of withdrawal of the said subsidy; 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) Production of milk and milk products in the country is by and large

sufficient to meet the domestic demand. A statement indicating the milk production during last three years is enclosed as statement. Estimate of milk production for the current year has not been finalized.

(b) and (c) To maintain the supply of milk in domestic market, Government in its Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, dated 27.08.2009 announced withdrawal of export incentives on milk and milk products under the scheme 'Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY).

(d) and (e) Government is regularly monitoring the milk situation in the country to ensure availability of milk products at reasonable prices. Because of drought like situation and increased cost of production of milk there was some increase in prices of milk and milk products even after the withdrawal of subsidy.

Statement

*Milk Production (State-wise) during the years
2006-07 to 2009-10*

(in '000' tonnes)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7939	8925	9729
Arunachal Pradesh	49	50	50
Assam	751	752	835
Bihar	5450	5783	5450
Chhattisgarh	849	866	900
Goa	57	58	58
Gujarat	7533	7911	8030
Haryana	5367	5442	5680

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	872	874	874
Jammu and Kashmir	1400	1498	1498
Jharkhand	1401	1442	1442
Karnataka	4124	4244	4407
Kerala	2119	2253	2500
Madhya Pradesh	6375	6572	6895
Maharashtra	6978	7210	7403
Manipur	77	78	78
Meghalaya	75	77	79
Mizoram	16	17	17
Nagaland	67	45	45
Orissa	1431	1625	1782
Punjab	9168	9282	9320
Rajasthan	9375	9536	9536
Sikkim	49	49	49
Tamil Nadu	5560	5586	5619
Tripura	89	91	96
Uttar Pradesh	18095	18861	22100
Uttarakhand	1213	1221	1280
West Bengal	3982	4087	4225
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	24	24
Chandigarh	46	47	47

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	5
Daman and Diu	1	1	1
Delhi	289	282	282
Lakshadweep	2	2	2
Puducherry	45	46	47
Total	1,00,872	1,04,842	1,10,384

[English]

Encouraging Carrom

820. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether adequate attention is not being paid for promotion of carrom;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether achievements made by sportspersons in National and International carrom sporting events are ignored and such outstanding sportspersons not conferred awards like the Arjuna Awards;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to popularize carrom in the country and to promote the same in international sporting events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) :
 (a) to (e) Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, financial and other assistance is provided to National Sports Federations to promote and

develop respective sports discipline. During the last three years the All India Caroms Federation has been provided financial assistance as under:—

2006-2007	Rs. 12.69 lakh
2007-2008	Rs. 15.21 lakh
2008-2009	Rs. 19.09 lakh

National Sports Award is given to outstanding sportspersons of all recognized sports discipline including Carrom by an independent Selection Committee, duly constituted by the Government, comprising eminent sportspersons and sports administrators. The committee selects the awardees after careful evaluation of the achievements of players nominated for the award. A sportsperson of Carrom discipline was conferred with Arjuna Award in 1996.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sports Colleges

821. SHRI JAYWANT GANAGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sports colleges/ schools presently functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments for setting up new sports schools/colleges in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the time by which these sports schools/colleges are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) :
 (a) Sports is a State Subject and as such no centralized All India data base is maintained on the number of sports schools and colleges by the Government.

(b) There is no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme to support such activity.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

[English]

Approval of NH Projects

822. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY :
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :
 SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN :
 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :
 SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :

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

(a) whether the Government/NHAI proposes to approve/undertake projects for construction, expansion, modernization and maintenance of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects approved on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the details of the cost of such projects, amount allocated/spent thereon, FDI infusion estimated and their present status during the above period, State-wise and project-wise;

(d) the criteria/norms laid down for awarding contracts to bring transparency, quality and timely completion of projects;

(e) whether the Government is looking at various options to raise funds and set up a line of credit to meet viability gap funding and annuity payment require-

ments, World Bank funding etc. for projects under the NHDP; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to expedite timely commencement/completion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The available details of projects approved and awarded on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) The projects are awarded through a transparent international competitive two-stage bidding process. The pre-qualification process ensures that bidders permitted to participate have the wherewithal to execute projects of the required quality with timely completion.

(e) and (f) The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) financing plan as worked out by the Chaturvedi Committee envisages an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,37,959 crore on project construction. While approving the recommendations made by the committee, the Government has decided that the financing plan for 2010-11 onwards would be considered by an Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. It has also been decided that the NHDP Projects under the SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir would be funded with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis. As regards raising of the funds, the Government has accorded "in-principle" approval of the Government support to the NHAI for issuance of the tax-exempted bonds, guarantee cover to the borrowing plan of the NHAI and assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multi-lateral loans from the World Bank, ADB etc. The details of the other steps taken by the Government to expedite the projects are indicated in the enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I**Approval of NH Projects – BOT Toll Projects**

Sl. No.	Station from to	NH No.	Total Length	Present Status	TPC (Rs. cr)	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	Cumm. Exp (Rs. cr)	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006-07										
1	End of Durg Bypass – Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	Under Implementation	464	Jan.-2008	Jan.-2011	Jan.-2011	169.25	Chhattisgarh
2.	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-I (Six lane)	8	83.3	4 LANED	660	Jan.-2007	Jul.-2009	Sep.-2009	790.57	Gujarat
3	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT-II (Six lane) 48.32 (Six lane completed) 16.68 (Four lane completed)	8	65	4 LANED	492	Jan.-2007	Jul.-2009	Sep.-2009	652.24	Gujarat
4	Zirakpur – Parwanoo	22	28.69	Under Implementation	295	Feb.-2008	Aug.-2010	Aug.-2010	182.07	Haryana[20]/ Hiamchal Pradesh [6.69]/ Punjab[2]
5	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.724	Under Implementation	565	Jan.-2008	Jul.-2010	Jul.-2010	535.12	Karnataka
6	Bangalore – Neelamangala	4	19.5	Under Implementation	445	Nov.-2007	Jul.-2009	Mar.-2010	630.61	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border – Wainganga Bridge	6	80.055	Under Implementation	424	Mar.-2008	Sep.-2010	Sep.-2010	275.6	Maharashtra
8.	Kurali – Kiratpur	21	42.9	Under Implementation	309	Dec.-2007	Jun.-2010	Jun.-2010	215.57	Punjab
9.	Puducherry – Tindivanam	66	38.61	Under Implementation	285	Jan.-2008	Jul.-2010	Jul.-2010	204.39	Tamil Nadu
10.	Trichy – Karur	67	79.7	Under Implementation	516	Jan.-2008	Jul.-2010	Jul.-2010	213.28	Tamil Nadu
11.	Trichy – Dindigul	45	88.273	Under Implementation	576	Jan.-2008	Jul.-2010	Jul.-2010	168.37	Tamil Nadu
12.	Salem – Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.357	Under Implementation	941	Jan.-2008	Jan.-2011	Jan.-2011	266.59	Tamil Nadu
13.	Chilikaluripet – Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.5	Under Implementation	572.3	May-2009	Oct.-2011	Oct.-2011	0	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Surat – Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	Under Implementation	1693.75	Feb.-2009	Aug.-2011	Aug.-2011	22.71	Gujarat [118.2] /Maharashtra [120.77]
15.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	Under Implementation	486	May-2008	May-2010	May-2010	64.42	Haryana
16.	Panipat – Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	Under Implementation	2288	May-2009	May-2011	May-2011	185.99	Haryana [116] /Punjab [175.1]
17.	Gurgaon – Kotputli – Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	Under Implementation	1673.7	Apr.-2009	Oct.-2011	Oct.-2011	1.9	Haryana [64.3] /Rajasthan [161.3]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	Under Implementation	441	Jan.-2008	Jul.-2010	Jul.-2010	321.07	Karnataka
19.	Khalghat – Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	Under Implementation	549	Nov.-2008	May-2001	May-2011	331.4	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Chennai – Tada (Six lane)	5	43.4	Under Implementation	353.73	Apr.-2009	Oct.-2011	Oct.-2011	66.41	Tamil Nadu
21.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	Under Implementation	1585	Agreement yet to be signed			0	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	Under Implementation	340	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Sep-2010	0	Delhi/Haryana
23.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat – Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	Under Implementation	1509.1	Agreement Signed in May-2009			0	Gujarat
24.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry – Thrissuresection	47	30	Under Implementation	617	Agreement Signed in Aug.-2009			0	Kerala
25.	Pimpalgaon – Nasik – Gonde	3	60	Under Implementation	940	Jan.-2010	Jul.-2012	Jul.-2012	0.33	Maharashtra
26.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border – Dhule	3	98	Under Implementation	835	Dec.-2009	Jul.-2012	Jul.-2012	0.63	Maharashtra
27.	Pune – Sholapur Pkg I (Approved Length Pkg I and II 170 Km)	9	110.05	Under Implementation	1110	Nov-2009	Mar.-2012	Mar.-2012	0.79	Maharashtra
28.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port – Maduravoyal	4	19	Under Implementation	1655	Agreement Signed in May-2009			0	Tamil Nadu
29.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	Under Implementation	1740	Agreement Signed in Oct.-2009			0	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/ AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59	Under Implementation	390.56	Agreement Signed in Aug.-2009			15.56	Andhra Pradesh
31.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	Under Implementation	1366	Agreement Not Yet Signed			0	Kerala
32.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	Under Implementation	1312	Agreement Not Yet Signed			0	Kerala
33.	Four laning from Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	Under Implementation	1170.52	Agreement Signed in Oct.-2009			2.74	Maharashtra
34.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km.)	6	67.8	Under Implementation	567	Agreement Not Yet Signed			0	Maharashtra
35.	Pune – Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I and II 170 Km.)	9	105	Under Implementation	835	Nov.-2009	May-2012	May-2012	0	Maharashtra
36.	Amritsar – Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km.)	15	106	Under Implementation	705	Agreement Not Yet Signed			0	Punjab
37.	Kishangarh – Ajmer – Beawar	8	82	Under Implementation	795	Agreement Signed in May-2009			0	Rajasthan
38.	Jaipur – Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km.)	11	54	Under Implementation	267.81	LOA issued on 14.10.2009			0	Rajasthan
39	Jaipur – Tonk – Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km.)	12	150	Under Implementation	792.06	LOA issued on 14-10-2009			0	Rajasthan

BOT (Annuity) Projects

Sl. No.	Station from to	NH No.	Length	Present Status	TPC.	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	Cumm. Exp	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006-07										
1	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48	Under Implementation	546.83	Mar.-2007	Mar.-2010	Jul.-2010	448.24	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Madhya Pradesh/Andhra Pradesh border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	Under Implementation	360.42	May-2007	Nov.-2009	Mar.-2010	308.78	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	Under Implementation	271.73	May-2007	Nov.-2009	Nov.-2009	303.76	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10	Under Implementation	418.04	Apr.-2007	Apr.-2010	Jun.-2010	218.36	Bihar
5.	Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	Under Implementation	402.8	Mar.-2007	Mar.-2009	Nov.-2009	453.51	Karnataka
6.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	Under Implementation	263.17	Mar.-2007	Sep.-2009	Sep.-2010	214.81	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75, 3	61.42	Under Implementation	300.93	Apr.-2007	Oct.-2009	Oct.-2010	170.81	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	Under Implementation	407.6	Dec.-2007	Jun.-2010	Jun.-2010	177.59	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Gwalior – Jhansi	75	80	Under Implementation	604	Jun.-2007	Dec.-2009	Dec.-2010	188.27	Madhya Pradesh [68.5] /Uttar Pradesh [11.5]
10.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25, 26	49.7	Under Implementation	355.06	Mar.-2007	Sep.-2009	Jun.-2010	238.42	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	Under Implementation	600.24	Apr.-2007	Oct.-2009	Dec.-2010	361.19	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	Under Implementation	276.09	Mar.-2007	Sep.-2009	Sep.-2010	183.18	Uttar Pradesh
2007-08										
13.	Amritsar – Wagha Bordor	1	36.22	Under Implementation	205.88	Jun.-2008	Jun.-2010	Jun.-2010	108.16	Punjab
2008-09										
14.	Hazaribagh – Ranchi	33	75	Under Implementation	625.07	Agreement Signed in Oct.-2009			0	Jharkhand

Statement-II

Steps taken by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to Expedite the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)

- a. The NHAI has set up Regional Offices at 10 different locations in the country to look after implementation of projects. Necessary powers have been delegated to the Regional Officers for this purpose.
- b. The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Regional Officers, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- c. State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems. In this regard, the Minister (RT&H) has also written to all the Chief Ministers emphasizing the need to streamline the process of land acquisition and utility shifting etc., by constituting high level committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the respective States. In this committee, the Chief General Manager, NHAI in-charge of the respective States would act as Member Secretary and all the other Principal Secretaries of Departments of Revenue, PWD, Water and Power supply, Forests etc. would take part to resolve the inter-departmental issues alongwith the other concerned jurisdictional revenue officials.
- d. A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre – State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- e. The procedure for issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. An amendment was made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law approved standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- f. Special land acquisition units (LAUs) are being set up to expedite land acquisition for various projects. In order to expedite land acquisition, policy has been introduced empowering Regional CGMs of NHAI to accept awards passed by competent authority land acquisition under section 3(G) of NH Act for amount upto Rs. 10 crore per case.
- g. To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs. A system of monthly coordination meeting between Nodal Officers of NHAI and Railways was introduced to expedite clearances. Secretary (RT&H) has already taken up the matter with Chairman Railway Board to take steps to reduce the administrative delays such as dispensing away with the stage approvals of the detailed design of these ROBs, time bound approvals of General Arrangement Drawings (GADs) and the creation of dedicated highway cell in Ministry of Railways for proper monitoring etc.
- h. Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- i. A large number of issues relating to Conflict of Interest in RFQ/RFP documents, termination clause, exit clause in MCAs, security to lenders, other issues of concern to developers such as forfeiture of bid security on account of non-responsiveness, Threshold Technical Capacity (TTC), etc. have been resolved with the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Chaturvedi Committee. An Inter-Ministerial Group

- (IMG) under Secretary RT&H has been set up to consider further issues related to MCA.
- j. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to consider the financing plan for 2010-11 onwards for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
 - k. Road projects on all three modes of delivery, viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC may be considered for implementation concurrently rather than sequentially. If traffic does not merit implementation on BOT (Toll), such a project can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the work plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by IMG chaired by Secretary RT&H and approved by Minister for RT&H.
 - l. Before implementing a project on EPC basis it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received will the project be taken up for award on EPC basis. Norms have also been laid down for annuity bids.
 - m. In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs the project will be directly taken up on EPC.
 - n. The other important issues such as dispute resolution mechanism, further delegation to empower the NHAI Board, amendments to issues relating to company laws, need for long term debt market, automatic approval of FDI in road sector other tax issues etc. have been referred to the Chaturvedi Committee for recommendations in Part-II of the Report.

**Impact of Climate Change on
Agriculture Sector**

823. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :
SHRI P. LINGAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter Governmental Panel on climate change has expressed its serious concern on climate change and its impact on agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of higher temperature on agriculture and the extent to which crop yield is expected to be reduced;

(d) whether any separate study has been conducted/ proposed to be conducted to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture sector in the coastal region and the North-Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to mitigate the impact of climate change on agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 assessment of intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Synthesis Report (Climate Change 2007) has indicated about possible impacts of climate change due to changes in extreme weather and climate events, based on projections to the mid-to late 21st century.

The impact of climate change on agriculture sector indicated in the Synthesis Report is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Systematic studies on climate change and its impact on Indian agriculture are relatively few and of recent origin. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture, has launched a "National Net-work Project on Climate Change (NNPCC)" during X Five Year Plan with the objective to study the impact of climate change on agriculture systems including livestock, fisheries, horticulture and forestry at 16 locations spread across the country. During the XI Plan, ICAR has included two centres from North Eastern Hill Region which are at ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Region, Shillong and Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat under NNPCC.

As per studies conducted so far by ICAR, there is no definite and conclusive evidence of the impacts of climate change on agriculture production in the country. Nevertheless, preliminary studies conducted under Network Project on Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change indicates that increase in temperature and change in precipitation pattern could significantly impact agriculture production in the country in future.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has intensified the programmes being implemented under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with a view to increase the productivity of agricultural land and also to address the various issues relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector.

Statement

Possible impacts of climate change due to changes in extreme weather and climate events, based on projections to the mid-to late 21st Century

Phenomenon and direction of trend	Likelihood of future trends based on projections for 21st century using Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES)	Major projected impacts on Agriculture, forestry and ecosystems
Over most land areas, warmer and fewer cold days and nights, warmer and more frequent hot days and nights.	Virtually certain	Increased yields in colder environments; decreased yields in warmer environments; increased insect outbreaks.
Warm spells/heat waves. Frequency increases over most land areas.	Very likely	Reduced yields in warmer regions due to heat stress; increased danger of wildfire.
Heavy precipitation events. Frequency increases over most areas.	Very Likely	Damage to crops; soil erosion, inability to cultivate land due to waterlogging of soils.
Area affected by drought increases	Likely	Land degradation; lower yields/crop damage and failure; increased livestock deaths; increased risk of wildfire.
Intense tropical cyclone activity increases	Likely	Damage to crops; windthrow (uprooting) of trees; damage to coral reefs
Increased incidence of extreme high sea level (excludes tsunamis)	Likely	Salinisation of irrigation water, estuaries and freshwater systems. Very likely

Source:-An Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report (Summary for Policymakers)

Armed Forces Act

824. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI :
 DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and also to withdraw the Act, from some areas, where it is in operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Amendments to the Act are under consideration.

Fake Currency

825. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :
 SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI :
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of fake currencies seized from banks, smugglers and from the various borders during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;

(b) the details of the investigations made and conviction rate achieved in such cases;

(c) whether the Government has been able to track the sources and channels through which the fake currencies enter into the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) As per available information, cases of seizure and recovery of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) from smugglers and banks respectively, have come to the notice of the Government. The details of quantum of FICNs smuggled into the country, border-wise, are not centrally maintained.

(b): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution of India. Accordingly, investigations in most of the cases of Counterfeit Currency are initiated by the State Police. However, as per available information some cases of FICNs are also investigated by Central Bureau of investigation. A number of these cases are at various stages of trial. The National Investigation Agency have also investigated one case of FICN and charge sheet has been filed in the case.

(c) Available inputs indicate that high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) are printed in a neighbouring country and pushed into India through neighbouring countries.

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for this purpose. Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/DGM of RBI, Senior Officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State

Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members. Further, the offences under IPC, relating to counterfeit currency have been included in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute such offences.

Further, the issue has also been taken up consistently with the neighbouring countries in the bilateral fora.

[Translation]

Minimum Support Price

826. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif and Rabi crops for the 2009-10 harvest season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has increased the MSP of all the agricultural products including copra, paddy, rice, tur, wheat and foodgrains;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the MSP fixed for each crop, commodity-wise;

(e) whether the Government has also announced incentive bonus for paddy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers as a result 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The MSP of Copra, Paddy, Arhar (Tur), Moong, Sesamum, Wheat, Barley, Gram and Safflower have been raised over their last year's MSP. A statement indicating the MSPs of Kharif and Rabi crops and Copra for 2008-09 and 2009-10 seasons is enclosed as statement.

(e) and (f) An incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal for Paddy, over and above its MSP, has been announced by the Government. The payment of bonus, over and above the MSP of Paddy, benefits the farmers through increase in their income.

Statement

Minimum support prices of kharif and RABI crops and Copra

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Kharif Crops				
1.	Paddy	Common	850\$	950*
		Grade A	880\$	980*
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	880	840
		Maldandi	860	860
3.	Bajra		840	840
4.	Maize		840	840
5.	Ragi		915	915

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Arhar (Tur)		2000	2300
7.	Moong		2520	2760
8.	Urad		2520	2520
9.	Cotton	Staple length (MM) of 24.5-25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1.	2500	2500
		Staple length (mm) of 29.5-30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5-4.3.	3000	3000
10.	Groundnut-in-shell		2100	2100
11.	Sunflower Seed		2215	2215
12.	Soyabean	Black	1350	1350
		Yellow	1390	1390
13.	Sesamum		2750	2850
14.	Nigerseed		2405	2405
RABI Crops				
15.	Wheat		1080	1100
16.	Barley		680	750
17.	Gram		1730	1760
18.	Masur (Lentil)		1870	1870
19.	Rapeseed/ Mustard		1830	1830
20.	Safflower		1650	1680

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Toria		1735	
Other Crops				
22.	Copra	Milling	3660	4450
		Ball	3910	4700
23.	Dehusked Coconut		988	1200

\$An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal was also payable.

*An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal is also payable.

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

827. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme to enhance the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set during the last three years and for the next two years;

(d) the details of the target achieved; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

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) Yes, Madam.

(b) In order to enhance production and productivity of Pulses and Oilseeds, Government of India is

implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds and pulses growing States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal w.e.f. 1.4.2004. The Government has also launched National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with a component of NFSM-Pulses in 2007-08 and is being implemented in 171 identified districts of 14 major pulses growing States in the 11th Five Year Plan. Besides this, the Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme (Revised) is also under implementation that provides assistance for oilseeds and pulses development to the States not covered under ISOPOM. Another flagship scheme of Government of India - "Rashtrya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)" is also under implementation under which the States can undertake oilseeds and pulses development programme.

(c) and (d) The year-wise production targets set and achievements in details are as follows:

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Total Pulses		Total Oilseeds	
	T	A	T	A
2005-06	157.00	133.04	278.00	279.77
2006-07	151.50	94.02	294.00	242.89
2007-08	155.00	147.61	300.00	297.55
2008-09	155.00	146.62	317.50	281.57
2009-10	165.00	—	316.00	—

(e) For achieving the proposed targets of Pulses and oilseeds, assistance is provided to State Governments through various schemes like ISOPOM and NFSM for gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, water carrying pipes, PP Chemicals, Weedicides, Rhizobium culture/PSB, training and Publicity, purchase and production of breeder seeds,

production and distribution of foundation and certified seeds, assistance for research and development of new varieties to IIPR (ICAR), incentives for Integrated Nutrient Management, micronutrients, Integrated mechanization, Micro irrigation facilities, pumpsets, Integrated Pest Management, Transfer of technology; pilot project on managing the menace of Blue bull (Neel Gai) and Local initiatives, Infrastructure development for post harvest management under these centrally sponsored schemes.

Development of Barren Land

828. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of barren and fallow land in the country, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the said areas have increased during the last three years;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the development of such lands;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes; and

(g) the details of barren land converted into agricultural land during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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) to (c) As per available estimates, the total area of Barren Land

was about 17.59 million ha. in the year 2004-05 and has reduced to 17.44 million ha. in the year 2006-07. During the same period area under fallow land has increased from 25.21 million ha. to 25.72 million ha. The State-wise details of barren and fallow land is enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e) The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Programmes/Schemes namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRRA). (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), (iii) Reclamation of alkali and Development of Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) for development of degraded lands including fallow lands with the main objective of preventing soil erosion, land degradation, maintaining balance in different types of land uses, increasing moisture and groundwater recharge, sustaining productivity etc. Parts of such developed land are brought under cultivation to maintain balance in different types of land uses. It is because of these programmes that the Net Sown Area in the country has remained approximately the same level i.e. 141 million ha. despite increase in area under non-agricultural uses.

(f) The National Policy for Farmers — 2007 has recommended that Prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/ wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated. State Governments have been accordingly advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

(g) According to the definition of Land Uses, barren land includes all land covered by mountains, deserts, etc.

which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost and is classified as un-culturable land located in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings, and therefore, there is no comprehensive scheme/programme for the development of barren land.

Statement

State-wise Barren Land and Fallow Land in the country

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	State-wise extent of Barren land and fallow land			
		Barren land		Fallow land	
		2004-05	2006-07	2004-05	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2084	2098	4469	4749
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	42	109	109
3.	Assam	1447	1447	186	186
4.	Bihar	436	436	781	796
5.	Chhattisgarh	347	313	487	509
6.	Goa	0	0	8	7
7.	Gujarat	2607	2607	579	579
8.	Haryana	96	103	213	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	672	672	75	75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	289	289	85	89
11.	Jharkhand	573	573	2027	2027
12.	Karnataka	788	788	1689	2080

1	2	3	4	5	7
13. Kerala		29	26	110	129
14. Madhya Pradesh	1440		1406	1192	1381
15. Maharashtra	1726		1719	2520	2524
16. Manipur	1	1		0	0
17. Mizoram	9	9		231	106
18. Meghalaya	138	137		230	237
19. Nagaland	0	0		157	158
20. Orissa	843	843		860	860
21. Punjab	25	21		33	14
22. Rajasthan	2491	2427		4464	4204
23. Sikkim	107	107		35	35
24. Tamil Nadu	509	502		2396	2400
25. Tripura	3	3		2	2
26. Uttar Pradesh	530	515		1791	1820
27. Uttarakhand	312	313		110	104
28. West Bengal	26	21		339	363
29. Delhi	14	16		19	19
30. Puducherry	0	0		5	5
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3		4	4
32. Chandigarh	0	0		0	0
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		1	2
34. Daman and Diu	0	0		0	0

1	2	3	4	5	7
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
Total		17587	17437	25207	25722

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance-2008 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi

Directives on Mercy Plea

829. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mercy petitions pending with the Government;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The details of mercy petitions pending with the Government is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) While deciding the Criminal Appeal No. 338 of 2007, the Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 18th September, 2009 has reminded the concerned Governments to dispose of the mercy petitions expeditiously.

(d) As per the order of Hon'ble Court, the cases of mercy petitions are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned Governments/Departments

for a final decision of the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution. However, the power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

Statement

Details of pending mercy petitions under article 72 of constitution from condemned prisoner

1. Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Shyam Manohar, Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Dharmender Kumar and Narender Yadav, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh and Satnam Singh, Punjab.
5. Shobhit Chamar, Bihar.
6. Mohan and Gopi, Tamil Nadu.
7. Molai Ram and Santosh, Madhya Pradesh.
8. Dharam Pal, Haryana.
9. Mahender Nath Das, Assam.
10. S.B. Pingale, Maharashtra.
11. Jai Kumar, Madhya Pradesh.
12. Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Murugan, Santhan and Arivu, Tamil Nadu.
14. Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan, Tamil Nadu.
15. Om Prakash, Uttarakhand.
16. Devender Pal Singh, Delhi.
17. Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madaih, Bilavendra, Karnataka.
18. Praveen Kumar, Karanataka.
19. Satish, Uttar Pradesh.
20. Sushil Murmu, Jharkhand.
21. Mohd. Afzal, Delhi.
22. Saibanna, Karnataka.
23. Kunwar Bhadur Singh and Karan Bahadur Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
24. Laliya Doom and Shivilal, Rajasthan.
25. Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh.
26. Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana.
27. Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka.
28. Sattan and Guddu, Uttar Pradesh.
29. Bantu, Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Growth of TV Channels

830. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the excessive growth of TV channels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various TV channels/broadcasting companies are facing constraints on account of spectrum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) The number

of private satellite TV channels which have been permitted to uplink from India as per uplinking guidelines and the number of TV channels, which are uplinked from abroad, permitted to downlink in India as per downlinking guidelines has grown considerably over the years the details of which are as below:—

Years	TV Channels permitted to uplink from India as per uplinking guidelines	TV Channels permitted to downlink in India as per downlinking guidelines
1	2	3
2000	01	—
2001	44	—
2002	24	—
2003	24	—
2004	37	—
2005	24	—
2006	37	02
2007	70	05
2008	111	56
2009	64	13
Total	436	76

(c) Satellite Television Broadcasting companies can either hire space segment on INSAT Systems either from ISRO, Department of Space (DOS) or on foreign satellites coordinated with INSAT systems. As reported by DOS, there is no constraint on TV channels/Broadcasting Companies on account of spectrum at present.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Capital Formation in Agriculture Sector

831. SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to understand the capital formation trends in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lead indicators representing the capital formation in agriculture sector match the other sectors of the economy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to encourage the capital formation trends in agriculture sector?

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) A Committee on Capital Formation in Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya was constituted to identify the components of capital formation which are meant for use exclusively in agriculture and the allied sectors and those which predominantly impact on agriculture, such as rural electrification, rural roads, construction of market yards, storage facilities, expenditure on agricultural research and development etc., to recommend a procedure for apportioning capital formation into agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, to suggest improvements in the estimation procedure, to examine the contribution of public sector in agriculture capital formation and to suggest a mechanism to be set up in the Ministry of Agriculture for periodic collection and publication of data on agriculture capital formation etc.

(c) to (e) For estimation of capital formation in agriculture as well as all other sectors, the major

component is Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF). During 2007-08, GFCF in agriculture and allied sectors and all other sectors are Rs. 109021 crore and Rs. 1496418 crore respectively.

Government has launched several schemes to increase investments in agricultural sector and to encourage private investment. The major schemes are as follows:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to incentivise the states to increase public investment in Agriculture sector.
- National Food Security Mission to promote improved production technologies like hybrids, System of Rice Intensification, resource conservation technologies, integrated nutrient, pest and weed management and usage of farm implements.
- Gramin Bhandaran Yojana for investment by private sector for the development of agriculture storage infrastructure in the country.
- Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed to develop and strengthen the existing infrastructure for the production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers.
- National Horticulture Mission for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring forward and backward linkages with the active participation of all the stakeholders.

[English]

Committee to Resolve Highway Issues

832. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

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

(a) whether a Committee for resolving issues relating to Highways headed by a Member of the Planning Commission has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the said Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee alongwith the action taken by the Government on the said recommendations; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has been constituted by Hon'ble Prime Minister to resolve procedural impediments to the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) as well as the need to take a holistic look at the financing need and arrive at a financing plan that balances the needs of the road sector and other priority areas of Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by an Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.

(e) and (f) The details of the recommendations made by the Committee as approved by the Government are summarized in a statement enclosed as Statement and have since been conveyed to all concerned including the NHAI.

Statement

Summarized details of the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on – "Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) – Framework and Financing" approved by the Government.

- (1) (i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:—
- a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements **(Para 5.1.1).**
 - b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. **(Para 5.1.2).**
 - c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA **(Para 5.1.3).**
 - d. RFP Provisions – Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness **(Para 5.1.4).**
 - e. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common share-holding levels **(Para 5.1.5).**
 - f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions – Continuation of conflict of interest **(Para 5.1.6).**
 - g. Associate – definition in RFQ thereof (Para 5.1.7).
 - h. "Threshold technical capability" "Eligible projects" (TTC) in latest RFQ **(Para 5.1.8).**
 - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant **(Para 5.1.9).**
 - j. RFQ process – project wise pre-qualifica-

tion be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (Para 5.1.10).

- k. Premium provisions under RFP/MCA **(Para 5.1.11).**
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
- (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
- (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
- (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km. presented by the NHAI to the Committee, with the break up of the proposed length for award as given below:—

Work Plan for 2009-10

Mode of Delivery	Road Length
BOT (Toll)	
4 lane – Phase III	4,373
4 lane – Phase II	55
6 lane – Phase V	2,403
Expressways – Phase VI	–
2 lane with paved shoulders – Phase III	1,977
2 lane – Phase IV	–
4 lane – Phase VII	–
BOT (Annuity)	
4 lane - Phase III	524
4 lane - Phase II	380
Jammu and Kashmir – Phase II	239
2 lane with paved shoulders – Phase III	1477
2 lane – Phase IV	–
4 lane – SARDP-NE	394
EPC	
4 lane – SARDP-NE	330
2 lane – Phase IV	–
2 lane with paved shoulders – Phase III	500
Total	12,652

(vi) Acceptance of the recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.

(vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not met testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MORTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.

(viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.

(ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will

directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MORTH for approval.

- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km out of the 5080 Km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.
- (xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.
- (xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:—
 - a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds
 - b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
 - c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs. 30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL),

Rs. 10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per the its borrowing requirement.

- d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
- e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

Opening/Closing Ceremony for CG, 2010

833. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has finalised the programme for the opening and closing ceremonies for the Commonwealth Games (CG) to be held in 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds earmarked for the purpose;
- (d) whether the Commonwealth Games Federation expressed its concern over the delays in finalising the programmes for these ceremonies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the schedule of these programmes are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL) : (a) The Concept and Theme for the Opening Ceremony of the Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010 has been finalised. The Theme and Concept for the Closing Ceremony is in advanced stage of finalisation.

- (b) The operational details are being developed by the Organising Committee of CWG-Delhi, 2010.

(c) Rs.84.00 crores approximately has been earmarked for the two Ceremonies in the budget of the Organising Committee, CWG-Delhi, 2010.

(d) and (e) The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) have advised that the programme for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies needs to be finalised early. The Opening Ceremony is scheduled to be held on 3rd October, 2010 and the Closing Ceremony on 14th October, 2010. The programmes will be ready in time.

[Translation]

Fertility of Drought-Hit Areas

834. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertility of drought-hit areas is on the decline;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to restore the fertility of such areas during the last two years; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

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 drought hit areas are generally poor in fertility due to moisture stress. The Government is advocating soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures to maintain soil health and its productivity. In vermicompost, some of the secretions of worms and the associated microbes acts as growth promoters which along with other nutrients improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soil in the long run. They help in better nutrient uptake and increase tolerance towards drought and moisture stress.

Biofertilizer being a cheap and eco-friendly source of nutrients, holds greater promise in maintaining soil fertility in such areas. Crop residues as soil mulch cum manure can reduce runoff, soil and nutrient losses, evaporation and weed infestation etc. besides conserving residual soil moisture and serving as a source of nutrients.

(c) A new scheme, namely, "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) has been introduced during 2008-09. The components of new scheme include setting up of 500 new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), setting up of 250 mobile STLs, strengthening of the existing 315 STLs, promotion of organic manures, soil amendments and distribution of micro-nutrients during 11th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 16.63 crore was released under NPMSF scheme to 16 States during 2008-09 and an amount of Rs. 20.89 crore has been released to 9 States during 2009-10 (till 20.11.2009).

[English]

Construction of New NHs

835. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY :

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO :

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct New National Highways in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States wherein new National Highways are proposed to be constructed alongwith the length and stretches to be covered; and

(c) the details of the backward areas of the country proposed to be covered by the new National Highways including backward areas of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Hybrid Seeds

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

(a) the details of hybrid seeds used in the Indian agriculture;

(b) whether the Government exercises any control over price of such seeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for research and development of high productive 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) The details of hybrid seeds produced in the country over four years as reported by States/Seed producing agencies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) National Agricultural Research System i.e. Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agriculture Universities has been established for research and development. Assistance is also provided for research and development to various agencies under programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

Statement

*Details of Hybrid Seed Produced in the Country as reported by States/
Seed Producing Agencies*

Oty. in quintals

Crop	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy	77685.00	46583.00	49608.00	53039.00
Maize	484066.00	249707.00	280276.00	418615.00
Jowar	93568.00	143344.00	173175.00	192462.00
Bajra	110626.00	116813.00	141158.00	164034.00
Sunflower	30320.00	44548.00	22096.00	62390.00

1	2	3	4	5
Castor	39540.00	45521.00	37145.00	46067.00
Mustard	—	—	559.60	700.00
Redgram	—	—	0.005	106.60
Cotton	82982.00	125713.00	163394.00	158475.00
Total	918787.00	772229.00	867411.61	1095888.60

[Translation]

Protest Against Import of Sugar

837. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY :
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether there is a report of protest in Uttar Pradesh against a consignment of imported sugar and holding up of a goods train carrying such consignment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries from which the said sugar was imported alongwith the quantity and price at which it had been purchased;

(d) whether the price of the import of such sugar was higher than the domestic production cost of sugar; and

(e) 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 Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the sugarcane farmers unhappy with the import of raw sugar are agitating. The stopped unloading of imported raw sugar from a railway rake and tried to set it on fire. In

view of the law and order problem anticipated due to dissatisfaction and anguish of sugarcane farmers and in order to prevent any damage to the Railways' property, the Cane Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh has advised Railway Board to restrict import and transportation of raw sugar to Uttar Pradesh for a limited time.

(c) to (e) The Central Government is not undertaking any import of sugar. Export/import of sugar is undertaken by the sugar mills/merchant exporters-importers as per their commercial prudence. As such, the details of the countries from which the said sugar was imported, its quantity and price etc., are not available with the Government.

[English]

Rehabilitation Scheme for Maoists

838. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering any surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy for the Maoists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held discussions with different State Governments before finalizing the said policy;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the number of Maoists expected to surrender after implementation of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (d) After due consultations with the State Governments, Guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites have been put in place by the Central Government on 26.8.2009 which are available on the website of this Ministry *inter-alia*, the salient features of the guidelines are:—

- Immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh to be kept in the shape of Fixed Deposit Receipt in a bank in the name of the Surrenderee for 3 years which can be drawn by him after 3 years subject to his good behavior.
- Rs. 2000 as monthly stipend for a maximum period of 36 months.
- Incentives for surrender of weapons depending upon the type of weapon(s) surrendered.
- Training in a trade/vocation.

(e) During the current year (upto October 31, 2009) 132 naxalites have surrendered.

[Translation]

Package for Groundnut Cultivators

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a separate package for groundnut cultivators in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the success achieved so far through the efforts made in this regard?

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) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is already implementing various schemes for the oilseeds development programme in the country including groundnut viz; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

ISOPOM is implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States to increase the production of oilseeds including groundnut. Under ISOPOM, assistance is provided to the farmers for supply of critical inputs viz; seeds, demonstrations, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipment, irrigation pipes, weedicides, rhizobium culture, gypsum, sprinkler sets, water carrying pipes, improved farm implements and micro-nutrients etc. through the State Departments of Agriculture/seed producing agencies. The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme provides assistance for oilseeds development to the States not covered under ISOPOM. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State.

The impact of various programmes is evident in the increase of production of groundnut by 43.32% from 51.20 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 (launch of Technology Mission on Oilseeds) to 73.38 lakh tonnes in 2008-09 (IVth Advance Estimates) and in yield by 64% from 719 Kg per hectare to 1180 Kg per hectare in the same period.

Assistance to MSME

840. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) the percentage of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) using the modern technology in the country;

(b) whether the MSMEs are not able to use modern technology due to lack of funds;

(c) if so, the details of financial assistance given to MSME during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the World Bank has sanctioned loans for MSMEs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount sanctioned and utilised by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Based on the 3rd All India Census of small scale industries for reference year 2001-02, it estimated that around 12% of micro and small scale industries were using technical know-how obtained from abroad, domestic collaborating units and R&D institutions/special agencies/organizations.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technology upgradation of Micro and Small enterprises which facilitates technology upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises by providing 15% capital subsidy on institutional finances availed by them. The State/Union Territory-wise details of financial assistance given to Micro and Small Enterprises during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) and (e) World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US\$ 400 Million to SIDBI during 2008-09 to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). As on October, 2009, an amount of US\$ 78.35 million (Rs.381.6 crore) was utilized out of the said World bank loan. The State-wise utilization of the said World Bank loan in rupee is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial year/ State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	No. of units	Subsidy	No. of units	Subsidy	No. of units	Subsidy	No. of units	Subsidy
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	213	976.8082	156	867.0271	189	1460.298	71	551.1025
Assam	0	0	3	25.82	0	0	1	9.14

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	24.1875	3	36.46
Chandigarh	4	12.19	18	57.59	26	105.6387	32	183.021
Chhattisgarh	30	126.8621	37	208.3005	27	127.5981	8	51.42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	14.68	0	0	3	19.33	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	3	16.01	5	25.44	2	14.59	4	15.25
Gujarat	74	276.7688	82	355.0047	128	725.6203	172	955.42
Haryana	86	380.9832	56	274.0499	84	448.0281	46	313.15
Jharkhand	7	39.19	6	47.4431	5	39.05	17	120.73
Karnataka	324	932.665	162	760.9179	300	1614.413	157	777.5368
Kerala	5	20.22	12	67.09	12	108.0744	11	88.62
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.48
Madhya Pradesh	14	56.94	16	56.14778	23	105.7906	11	62.3
Maharashtra	198	822.4434	163	794.9376	211	1092.714	270	1546.861
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	6.83	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29.96
New Delhi	20	110.75	6	16.99765	44	307.6873	17	148.8907
Orissa	25	157.97	62	329.57	31	142.3958	6	40.42
Puducherry	1	8.1	2	20.49	4	31.96	0	0
Punjab	69	273.8642	31	173.8557	141	696.8405	163	938.996
Rajasthan	103	334.68	68	385.0537	78	485.1936	45	263.38
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	666	1929.377	470	1644.787	446	2002.179	232	1154.717
Tripura	0	0	1	2.75	0	0	2	3.9
Uttar Pradesh	20	53.6715	36	173.2952	31	176.3995	16	81.64
West Bengal	14	49.96	15	111.02	3	17.01	15	151.7105
Total	1878	6609.133	1407	6397.588	1790	9751.828	1303	7541.105

Statement-II*State-wise utilization of World Bank Loan by SIDBI*

(Rs. crore)

Name of State	Amount Utilised
1	2
Assam	1.0
Maharashtra	75.4
Tamil Nadu	36.7
Gujarat	37.3
Karnataka	41.3
Kerala	1.3
Rajasthan	9.6
Jharkhand	8.6
Haryana	19.3
Andhra Pradesh	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	19.3
Madhya Pradesh	34.1

1	2
Uttarakhand	22.1
Delhi	59.2
Punjab	32.2
Goa	3.9
Total	381.6

*[English]***Deployment of CRPF and RAF
in States**

841. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN :

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has deployed battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the Rapid Action Force (RAF) in different States and some important places of worship in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such deployment including places of worship for protection by the said forces;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to

increase the deployment of the CRPF and the RAF in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The maintenance of Law and Order is the responsibility of the State Government. The CRPF/CPMFs are made available to assist the State Governments to maintain the public order on their request. The place of deployment is decided according to the requirement/prevailing security situation, by the States concerned. Some important places of worship are being protected by deployment of CPMF personnel.

RAF is a specialized Force. It is not deployed on regular/permanent basis in any State. RAF is deployed on requirement basis for specific duration for maintaining peace and order during communal disturbances.

(b) The details of deployment are not disclosed in public interest.

(c) and (d) The deployment of these Forces depends upon the overall security scenario, the ability of the States in dealing with various law and order situations and availability of these Forces. The level of deployment of CPFs in any State is dynamic and under goes change depending upon the security situation.

High Security Registration Plates

842. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA :

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about cartelisation by the manufacturers and distributors of High Security Registration Plates (HSRPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto alongwith the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether the several cases of vendors having forged documents in order to procure orders for the HSRPs and supplying the same at higher prices have come to light; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The complaint received in this Ministry alleged that the conditions of the bids of HSRP, floated by the States are being manipulated by a Cartel of three companies to grab the business. It is further alleged that the cartel is headed by a person having criminal background.

The scheme relating to fitment of HSRP on motor vehicles has to be implemented by the States/UTs. As per the information available in this Ministry, so far, the scheme has been implemented only by the States of Meghalaya, Sikkim and Goa. None of the States/UTs have so far brought to the notice of this Ministry the involvement of any cartel in the business of HSRP. Moreover, as on date, 18 vendors have been given type approval certificate by different testing agencies. As such, the question of monopoly does not arise. The All India Private Vehicle Owners Association had also filed a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 581 of 2008 in the Supreme Court on the issue of cartelization. This petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court on "no merits."

In order to check the entry of persons with criminal/shady antecedents into the business of HSRP, necessary provisions in the rules have already been made by this Ministry vide notification No. S.O.883 (E) dated 12th June, 2006.

(c) and (d) No such instances of producing forged documents by the vendors have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Implementation of the scheme in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government is the responsibility of the States/U.T. The States are also to select a capable vendor for this purpose. Therefore, it is the responsibility of States/UTs to verify the genuineness of the documents produced by various vendors. Similarly, it is for the States to negotiate the price of HSRP with the vendors.

Transit and Storage Losses

843. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

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

(a) the storage capacity *vis-a-vis* agriculture production in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a huge quantity of foodgrains were lost due to poor transit and storage facilities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity and value of foodgrains lost due to transit and poor storage during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to check such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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-I showing the State-wise storage capacity with FCI as on 31.10.2009 is enclosed.

A Statement-II showing the State-wise agriculture production (wheat and rice) for the last five years and current year is enclosed.

(b) No, Madam. However, while carrying out operational activities on a large scale, some storage and transit losses are inevitable.

(c) State-wise Storage and Transit Losses (wheat and rice) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Upto September, 2009) in terms of quantity and value are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Further, all-India Storage and Transit Losses for the above years are as under:—

Storage Losses

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value Rupees in Crores)

Year	Qty of Loss	Value of Loss	Qty issued	% age of Loss
2006-07*	1.34	155.80	654.89	0.20
2007-08	1.29	160.66	461.45	0.28
2008-09	0.58	101.26	456.84	0.13
2009-10 (Upto Sep.'09)	0.57	95.82	216.09	0.26

(*Figures for 2006-07 are audited and for other years these are provisional)

Transit Losses

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value Rupees in Crores)

Year	Qty of Loss	Value of Loss	Qty. Moved	%age of Loss
2006-07*	1.39	133.87	322.58	0.43
2007-08	1.18	139.21	287.01	0.41
2008-09	0.96	132.65	239.26	0.40
2009-10 (Upto Sep.'09)	0.59	88.34	127.49	0.46

(*Figures for 2006-07 are audited and for other years these are provisional)

(d) Steps taken to check/reduce Storage and Transit Losses are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I*The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.10.2009*

(Fig. in lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	Covered Hired SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	Owned	Cap Hired	Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Vacant space
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	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	4.02	65	2.13
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.03	88	0.14
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0.00	0.76	2.90	0.15	3.81	6.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.74	4.55	68	2.19
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.60	8.32	78	2.28
	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	0.01
Total (E.Z.)			15.94	0.25	2.50	3.95	1.70	8.40	24.34	0.43	0.00	0.43	24.77	18.02	88	6.75
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	2.00	74	0.72
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.03	14	0.19
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.23	88	0.03
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.17	74	0.06
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.39	76	0.12
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.12	50	0.12
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.13	65	0.07
Total (N.E.Z)			3.30	0.10	0.46	0.15	0.37	1.08	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.38	3.07	57	1.31
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	2.59	71	1.08
	14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	2.16	3.97	2.18	12.15	19.83	3.33	0.05	3.38	23.21	16.23	70	6.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16
	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	0.19	76	0.06
	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	1.04	81	0.25
	17.	Punjab	21.84	0.23	3.57	31.64	4.07	39.51	61.35	6.44	3.42	9.86	71.21	48.94	69	22.27
	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	0.39
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.58	3.23	1.76	6.57	13.63	1.58	0.19	1.77	15.40	15.29	99	0.11
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.22	4.06	0.23	6.58	21.53	4.69	0.10	4.79	26.32	16.94	64	9.38
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.09	0.20	0.29	2.36	2.33	99	0.03
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	4.65	10.54	43.66	8.40	67.25	124.37	16.52	4.13	20.65	145.02	104.47	88	40.55
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	4.20	15.94	0.96	21.20	33.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	36.48	28.88	79	7.60
	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	0.04
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.25	79	1.12
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.65	1.47	0.25	3.37	7.15	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.31	7.44	90	0.87
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	9.39	97	0.31
	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	-0.06
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.10	8.17	17.93	1.78	27.98	55.90	4.59	0.00	4.59	60.49	50.61	84	9.88
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.11	0.00	0.00	1.25	6.25	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.52	7.38	113	-0.86
	29.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.22	2.12	1.17	5.64	17.41	1.02	0.00	1.02	18.43	13.73	74	4.70
	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	0.01
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.57	1.65	2.55	2.90	7.67	11.04	0.35	0.00	0.35	11.39	10.88	96	0.51
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.34	1.70	0.10	2.32	7.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	6.16	83	1.28
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	1.02	5.32	6.37	4.17	16.88	42.29	1.64	0.00	1.64	43.93	38.29	87	5.64
	Grand Total		129.69	6.12	26.99	72.06	16.42	121.59	251.28	23.18	4.13	27.31	278.59	214.46	77	64.13

Statement-II*State-wise production of wheat in last five years*

(in lakh tonnes)

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Bihar	32.63	32.39	39.11	44.50	44.50	43.96
Gujarat	18.05	24.73	30.00	38.38	38.38	28.97
Haryana	90.58	88.57	100.55	102.36	102.36	105.93
Madhya Pradesh	71.77	59.57	73.26	60.33	60.33	65.22
Maharashtra	10.16	13.00	16.35	20.78	20.79	14.71
Punjab	146.98	144.93	145.96	157.20	157.20	157.53
Rajasthan	57.06	58.65	70.55	71.25	71.25	69.99
Uttar Pradesh	225.14	240.73	250.31	256.79	256.79	285.54
Uttarakhand	8.03	6.45	8.01	8.14	8.14	8.56
West Bengal	8.41	7.73	7.99	9.17	9.17	7.98
Others	17.54	16.77	15.99	16.80	16.79	17.14
Total	686.37	693.55	758.06	785.70	785.70	805.53

*As per Fourth Advance Estimates

State-wise production of rice in last 5 years

State/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	96.01	117.04	118.72	133.24	142.07	53.80
Assam	34.71	35.52	29.16	33.19	37.75	26.12
Bihar	24.72	34.95	49.89	44.18	56.69	27.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	43.83	50.12	50.41	54.27	43.92	42.86
Gujarat	12.38	12.98	13.9	14.74	12.90	9.55
Haryana	30.23	32.1	33.71	36.13	32.98	35.59
Himachal Pradesh	1.22	1.12	1.24	1.22	1.19	0.51
Jharkhand	16.57	15.58	29.68	33.36	33.05	14.38
Kerala	6.67	6.29	6.31	5.27	5.89	4.45
Karnataka	35.47	57.44	34.36	37.47	36.90	19.48
Madhya Pradesh	11.69	16.56	13.68	14.62	15.60	9.94
Maharashtra	21.64	26.95	25.69	29.96	23.11	17.69
Orissa	64.66	68.59	68.24	75.41	67.62	62.38
Punjab	104.37	101.93	101.38	104.89	110.00	114.65
Rajasthan	1.5	1.53	1.7	2.60	2.41	2.31
Tamil Nadu	50.62	52.2	66.11	50.40	52.01	47.18
Uttar Pradesh	95.56	111.34	111.24	117.80	130.74	76.58
Uttarakhand	5.72	5.9	5.56	5.93	5.80	5.14
West Bengal	148.85	145.11	147.46	147.20	155.54	101.21
Others	24.9	24.65	25.11	25.04	33.33	23.04
All India Total	831.32	917.9	933.55	966.92	999.50	694.50

*Fourth advance estimates

#First advance estimates (kharif production only)

Statement-III*Transit loss for the year 2006-07 (Audited Figures)*

(Qty in thousand MT/Value in Rs. Crore)

Zone	Region	Wheat				Rice				Grand Total			
		Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value	Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value	Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
NORTH	Punjab	17.512	0.257	1.47	0.167	103.701	0.133	0.11	0.112	121.213	0.390	0.30	0.279
	Haryana	124.294	0.100	0.08	0.078	112.942	0.013	0.01	0.010	237.237	0.113	0.05	0.088
	Uttar Pradesh	1696.048	5.878	0.35	5.094	423.826	1.411	0.33	1.592	2119.874	7.289	0.34	6.686
	Uttarakhand	222.905	0.629	0.28	0.540	35.495	0.008	0.02	0.006	258.399	0.637	0.25	0.546
	Rajasthan	1421.964	2.656	0.19	2.147	147.617	0.344	0.23	0.371	1569.581	3.000	0.19	2.518
	Delhi	475.792	1.122	0.24	0.954	164.937	0.407	0.25	0.448	640.729	1.530	0.24	1.402
	Jammu and Kashmir	312.793	0.384	0.12	0.306	789.847	1.547	0.20	1.726	1102.640	1.932	0.18	2.032
	Himachal Pradesh	184.754	0.012	0.01	0.006	226.383	0.028	0.01	0.021	411.137	0.040	0.01	0.027
	Total	4456.063	11.039	0.25	9.293	2004.749	3.893	0.19	4.286	6460.812	14.931	0.23	13.579
N-EAST	Assam	314.058	2.466	0.79	1.930	1855.995	21.582	1.16	20.596	2170.053	24.048	1.11	22.525
	NEF	51.946	0.607	1.17	0.460	604.724	7.411	1.23	6.780	656.669	8.018	1.22	7.240
	N&M	62.090	0.201	0.32	0.174	331.233	1.274	0.38	1.293	393.323	1.476	0.38	1.467
	Total	428.094	3.274	0.76	2.564	2791.951	30.267	1.08	28.669	3220.046	33.541	1.04	31.232

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST	Bihar	593.885	1.669	0.28	1.370	663.257	3.058	0.46	3.170	1257.142	4.727	0.38	4.540
	Jharkhand	315.161	1.038	0.33	0.882	572.295	2.888	0.50	3.054	887.456	3.927	0.44	3.936
	Orissa	252.333	0.552	0.22	0.471	1038.256	1.739	0.17	1.768	1290.589	2.290	0.18	2.239
	West Bengal	1699.550	5.381	0.32	4.674	915.515	4.570	0.50	4.986	2615.065	9.951	0.38	9.660
	Total	2860.928	8.640	0.30	7.397	3189.323	12.255	0.38	12.978	6050.252	20.895	0.35	20.375
WEST	Madhya Pradesh	2531.826	10.577	0.42	9.567	610.391	2.445	0.40	2.626	3142.217	13.021	0.41	12.193
	Chhattisgarh	112.297	0.481	0.43	0.455	148.682	-0.027	-0.02	-0.032	260.979	0.453	0.17	0.423
	Maharashtra	1889.223	9.634	0.51	7.718	1249.905	7.079	0.57	7.075	3139.127	16.714	0.53	14.793
	Gujarat	866.445	2.096	0.24	1.611	349.946	1.604	0.46	1.520	1216.391	3.699	0.30	3.131
	Total	5399.790	22.788	0.42	19.351	2358.924	11.100	0.47	11.189	7758.714	33.888	0.44	30.540
South	Andhra Pradesh	78.693	0.957	1.22	1.002	2105.310	8.193	0.39	8.989	2184.003	9.151	0.42	9.992
	Karnataka	327.887	1.604	0.49	1.661	2417.976	11.784	0.49	12.169	2745.863	13.388	0.49	13.829
	Kerala	336.050	2.090	0.62	2.078	679.850	1.822	0.27	1.984	1015.900	3.912	0.39	4.062
	Tamil Nadu	85.472	0.609	0.71	0.636	2737.329	8.704	0.32	9.618	2822.801	9.313	0.33	10.254
	Total	828.102	5.260	0.64	5.377	7940.465	30.503	0.38	32.760	8768.567	35.764	0.41	38.137
	Grand Total	13972.978	51.000	0.36	43.981	18285.412	88.000	0.48	89.883	32258.389	139.000	0.43	133.863

(- indicate Gain)

Storage loss for the year 2006-07 (Audited Figures)

(Qty in thousand MT/Value in Rs. Crore)

Zone	Region	Wheat				Rice				Grand Total			
		Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value	Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value	Total Qty.	Loss Qty.	% Loss	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NORTH	Punjab	5966.456	-11.174	-0.19	-9.724	8336.291	70.611	0.85	80.195	14302.747	59.437	0.42	70.471
	Haryana	2171.541	-8.883	-0.41	-7.720	1979.802	4.806	0.24	5.457	4151.344	-4.077	-0.10	-2.263
	Uttar Pradesh	1528.168	-1.207	-0.08	-1.050	697.166	3.533	0.51	3.838	2225.334	2.327	0.10	2.787
	Uttarakhand	180.817	-0.257	-0.14	-0.224	132.603	0.553	0.42	0.603	313.420	0.296	0.09	0.379
	Rajasthan	1344.585	-0.521	-0.04	-0.432	164.510	0.726	0.44	0.819	1509.095	0.205	0.01	0.387
	Delhi	477.691	-0.291	-0.06	-0.252	163.176	0.641	0.39	0.728	640.866	0.351	0.05	0.476
	Jammu and Kashmir	315.959	-0.041	-0.01	-0.035	783.164	0.188	0.02	0.213	1099.123	0.148	0.01	0.178
	Himachal Pradesh	183.420	-0.116	-0.06	-0.101	222.149	0.011	0.00	0.012	405.569	-0.105	-0.03	-0.088
Total		12168.638	-22.488	-0.18	-19.538	12478.861	81.070	0.65	91.865	24647.499	58.582	0.24	72.327
N-EAST	Assam	281.007	0.075	0.03	0.066	1877.680	3.011	0.16	3.287	2158.687	3.086	0.14	3.353
	NEF	45.440	-0.030	-0.07	-0.026	593.412	0.486	0.08	0.551	638.852	0.456	0.07	0.525
	N&M	59.771	-0.002	0.00	-0.002	339.833	0.367	0.11	0.415	399.605	0.364	0.09	0.412
	Total	386.218	0.043	0.01	0.038	2810.925	3.863	0.14	4.252	3197.143	3.906	0.12	4.290

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST	Bihar	570.412	0.185	0.03	0.164	1139.475	2.368	0.21	2.493	1709.888	2.553	0.15	2.657
	Jharkhand	302.636	0.254	0.08	0.224	571.565	0.588	0.10	0.638	874.201	0.841	0.10	0.861
	Orissa	241.166	0.016	0.01	0.014	2657.239	4.576	0.17	4.767	2898.405	4.593	0.16	4.781
	West Bengal	1583.426	0.247	0.02	0.220	1592.962	3.240	0.20	3.438	3176.388	3.486	0.11	3.658
Total		2697.641	0.702	0.03	0.622	5961.241	10.771	0.18	11.335	8658.882	11.474	0.13	11.957
WEST	Madhya Pradesh	2086.468	1.419	0.07	1.423	769.074	2.737	0.36	3.059	2855.542	4.157	0.15	4.481
	Chhattisgarh	108.024	-0.172	-0.16	-0.151	3149.853	24.416	0.78	26.690	3257.877	24.244	0.74	26.539
	Maharashtra	1639.118	1.594	0.10	1.566	1563.162	5.128	0.33	5.760	3202.281	6.723	0.21	7.327
	Gujarat	4129.984	-0.890	-0.02	-0.783	439.666	3.011	0.68	3.420	4569.650	2.121	0.05	2.637
Total		7963.594	1.952	0.02	2.055	5921.755	35.293	0.60	38.929	13885.349	37.245	0.27	40.984
SOUTH	Andhra Pradesh	701.877	-0.323	-0.05	-0.299	7111.526	15.292	0.22	17.155	7813.403	14.969	0.19	16.855
	Karnataka	327.464	-0.399	-0.12	-0.416	2305.588	4.855	0.21	5.452	2633.052	4.456	0.17	5.036
	Kerala	378.552	-0.957	-0.25	-0.946	683.621	0.709	0.10	0.803	1062.174	-0.248	-0.02	-0.143
	Tamil Nadu	894.487	-2.855	-0.32	-2.951	2697.031	6.616	0.25	7.442	3591.519	3.761	0.10	4.491
Total		2302.381	-4.534	-0.20	-4.611	12797.766	27.472	0.21	30.851	15100.147	22.938	0.15	26.240
Grand Total		25518.472	-24.325	-0.10	-21.434	39970.549	158.470	0.40	177.233	65489.020	134.145	0.20	155.798

(- indicate Gain)

Year-end Trend of TL for the year 2007-08 of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Transit Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	979.12	4.60	0.47	4.92	349.61	1.74	0.50	2.14	1328.74	6.34	0.48	7.07
Uttarakhand	50.41	0.23	0.46	0.25	25.43	0.06	0.24	0.07	75.84	0.29	0.38	0.32
Rajasthan	610.87	1.30	0.21	1.39	44.66	0.17	0.38	0.21	655.53	1.47	0.22	1.60
Delhi	313.72	1.23	0.39	1.32	73.69	0.40	0.54	0.49	387.41	1.63	0.42	1.81
Jammu and Kashmir	71.65	0.23	0.32	0.25	317.84	0.90	0.28	1.11	389.50	1.13	0.29	1.35
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2025.78	7.59	0.37	8.12	811.24	3.27	0.40	4.03	2837.01	10.86	0.38	12.15
NORTH-EAST												
Assam	283.44	1.21	0.43	1.30	1577.11	11.10	0.70	13.67	1860.55	12.31	0.66	14.97
NEF	35.04	0.11	0.31	0.12	456.56	3.20	0.70	3.94	491.59	3.31	0.67	4.06
N&M	58.87	0.19	0.32	0.20	227.13	0.97	0.43	1.19	286.00	1.16	0.41	1.40
Total	377.34	1.51	0.40	1.62	2260.80	15.27	0.68	18.81	2638.14	16.78	0.64	20.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
Bihar	682.27	2.70	0.40	2.89	867.74	6.17	0.71	7.60	1550.01	8.87	0.57	10.49
Jharkhand	255.05	1.12	0.44	1.20	595.64	2.88	0.48	3.55	850.70	4.00	0.47	4.75
Orissa	2750.59	0.57	0.02	0.61	152.35	0.78	0.51	0.96	2902.94	1.35	0.05	1.57
West Bengal	2665.73	13.31	0.50	14.25	1620.54	11.01	0.68	13.56	4286.27	24.32	0.57	27.81
Total	6353.64	17.70	0.28	18.95	3236.27	20.84	0.64	25.67	9589.91	38.54	0.40	44.62
WEST												
Madhya Pradesh	1313.54	5.21	0.40	5.58	486.65	2.49	0.51	3.07	1800.19	7.70	0.43	8.64
Chhattisgarh	41.61	0.24	0.58	0.26	12.46	0.04	0.32	0.05	54.07	0.28	0.52	0.31
Maharashtra	1269.37	5.19	0.41	5.56	1468.22	8.74	0.60	10.77	2737.60	13.93	0.51	16.32
Gujarat	328.22	1.43	0.44	1.53	530.91	3.05	0.57	3.76	859.13	4.48	0.52	5.29
Total	2952.75	12.07	0.41	12.92	2498.24	14.32	0.57	17.64	5450.99	26.39	0.48	30.56
SOUTH												
Andhra Pradesh	64.54	0.23	0.36	0.25	1999.09	6.37	0.32	7.85	2063.63	6.60	0.32	8.09
Karnataka	298.45	0.96	0.32	1.03	1775.55	8.33	0.47	10.26	2074.00	9.29	0.45	11.29
Kerala	245.17	0.34	0.14	0.36	793.95	1.96	0.25	2.41	1039.12	2.30	0.22	2.78
Tamil Nadu	101.55	0.18	0.18	0.19	2906.61	7.38	0.25	9.09	3008.16	7.56	0.25	9.28
Total	709.72	1.71	0.24	1.83	7475.20	24.04	0.32	29.61	8184.92	25.75	0.31	31.45
Grand Total	12419.23	40.58	0.33	43.44	16281.75	77.74	0.48	95.77	28700.97	118.32	0.41	139.21

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat = Rs. 1070.48/Qtl.; Rice = Rs. 1231.89/Qtl.

Year-end Trend of SL for the year 2007-08 of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Storage Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	1494.81	-12.97	-0.87	-13.88	8203.99	69.33	0.85	85.41	9698.80	56.36	0.58	71.52
Haryana	1232.10	-9.44	-0.77	-10.11	1642.30	5.15	0.31	6.34	2874.40	-4.29	-0.15	-3.76
Uttar Pradesh	97.57	0.21	0.22	0.22	772.89	4.13	0.53	5.09	870.46	4.34	0.50	5.31
Uttarakhand	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.77	0.58	0.53	0.71	109.09	0.58	0.53	0.71
Rajasthan	1266.08	2.20	0.17	2.36	165.34	0.61	0.37	0.75	1431.42	2.81	0.20	3.11
Delhi	0.13	0	0.00	0.00	173.80	0.63	0.36	0.78	173.93	0.63	0.36	0.78
Jammu and Kashmir	378.63	0.03	0.01	0.03	839.66	0.07	0.01	0.09	1218.29	0.10	0.01	0.12
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	211.77	0.01	0	0.01	211.77	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total	4469.63	-19.97	-0.45	-21.38	12118.52	80.51	0.66	99.18	16588.15	60.54	0.36	77.80
NORTH-EAST												
Assam	127.62	0.09	0.07	0.10	1132.43	1.43	0.13	1.76	1260.05	1.52	0.12	1.86
NEF	0.08	0	0.00	0.00	309.06	0.73	0.24	0.90	309.15	0.73	0.24	0.90
N&M	2.90	0	0.00	0.00	70.10	0.31	0.44	0.38	73.00	0.31	0.42	0.38
Total	130.60	0.09	0.07	0.10	1511.59	2.47	0.16	3.04	1642.19	2.56	0.16	3.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
Bihar	245.69	0.47	0.19	0.50	478.01	1.22	0.26	1.50	723.70	1.69	0.23	2.01
Jharkhand	163.73	0.29	0.18	0.31	278.89	0.44	0.16	0.54	442.62	0.73	0.16	0.85
Orissa	150.28	0.1	0.07	0.11	1871.28	4.43	0.24	5.46	2021.56	4.53	0.22	5.56
West Bengal	849.33	1.06	0.12	1.13	1074.67	2.71	0.25	3.34	1924.00	3.77	0.20	4.47
Total	1409.03	1.92	0.14	2.06	3702.84	8.8	0.24	10.84	5111.87	10.72	0.21	12.90
WEST												
Madhya Pradesh	1729.44	5.17	0.30	5.53	576.91	2.55	0.44	3.14	2306.35	7.72	0.33	8.68
Chhattisgarh	23.07	0.06	0.26	0.06	2006.01	8.98	0.45	11.06	2029.09	9.04	0.45	11.13
Maharashtra	1478.98	3.51	0.24	3.76	1578.84	5.83	0.37	7.18	3057.82	9.34	0.31	10.94
Gujarat	679.49	2.74	0.40	2.93	496.99	1.92	0.39	2.37	1176.48	4.66	0.40	5.30
Total	3910.98	11.48	0.29	12.29	4658.75	19.28	0.41	23.75	8569.73	30.76	0.36	36.04
SOUTH												
Andhra Pradesh	91.26	0.07	0.08	0.07	7975.90	13.72	0.17	16.90	8067.15	13.79	0.17	16.98
Karnataka	298.30	-0.22	-0.07	-0.24	1902.27	6.08	0.32	7.49	2200.57	5.86	0.27	7.25
Kerala	153.15	-0.6	-0.39	-0.64	869.97	0.51	0.06	0.63	1023.12	-0.09	-0.01	-0.01
Tamil Nadu	101.20	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	2841.68	5.46	0.19	6.73	2942.88	5.31	0.18	6.57
Total	643.91	-0.9	-0.14	-0.96	13589.82	25.77	0.19	31.75	14233.73	24.87	0.17	30.78
Grand Total	10564.15	-7.38	-0.07	-7.90	35581.52	136.83	0.38	168.56	46145.67	129.45	0.28	160.66

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat=Rs. 1070.48/Qtl.; Rice=Rs. 1231.89/Qtl.

Year-end Trend of TL for the year 2008-09 of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Transit Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	202.31	1.07	0.53	1.25	124.15	0.62	0.50	0.93	326.45	1.69	0.52	2.17
Uttarakhand	117.16	0.46	0.39	0.54	46.10	0.21	0.46	0.31	163.26	0.67	0.41	0.85
Rajasthan	845.02	0.49	0.06	0.57	53.55	0.12	0.22	0.18	898.57	0.61	0.07	0.75
Delhi	180.96	0.76	0.42	0.88	4.93	0.02	0.41	0.03	185.90	0.78	0.42	0.91
Jammu and Kashmir	124.65	0.60	0.48	0.70	324.80	2.26	0.70	3.38	449.45	2.86	0.64	4.08
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1470.10	3.38	0.23	3.93	553.53	3.23	0.58	4.83	2023.62	6.61	0.33	8.76
NORTH-EAST												
Assam	314.55	1.39	0.44	1.62	1433.85	11.06	0.77	16.54	1748.41	12.45	0.71	18.15
NEF	41.31	0.20	0.48	0.23	565.69	4.85	0.86	7.25	607.00	5.05	0.83	7.48
N&M	66.84	0.24	0.36	0.28	197.60	0.92	0.47	1.38	264.44	1.16	0.44	1.65
Total	422.70	1.83	0.43	2.13	2197.14	16.83	0.77	25.16	2619.85	18.66	0.71	27.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
Bihar	285.60	0.86	0.30	1.00	653.70	2.44	0.37	3.65	939.30	3.30	0.35	4.65
Jharkhand	287.47	1.30	0.45	1.51	587.05	4.01	0.68	6.00	874.52	5.31	0.61	7.51
Orissa	203.66	0.76	0.37	0.88	184.03	0.89	0.48	1.33	387.69	1.65	0.43	2.22
West Bengal	1472.80	6.79	0.46	7.90	551.08	2.75	0.50	4.11	2023.87	9.54	0.47	12.02
Total	2249.53	9.71	0.43	11.30	1975.85	10.09	0.51	15.09	4225.38	19.80	0.47	26.39
WEST												
Madhya Pradesh	227.73	0.89	0.39	1.04	237.27	1.46	0.62	2.18	465.00	2.35	0.51	3.22
Chhattisgarh	26.06	0.15	0.58	0.17	10.21	0.08	0.78	0.12	36.27	0.23	0.63	0.29
Maharashtra	2475.11	8.98	0.36	10.45	1321.61	8.19	0.62	12.24	3796.72	17.17	0.45	22.70
Gujarat	613.62	2.78	0.45	3.24	320.40	1.99	0.62	2.98	934.02	4.77	0.51	6.21
Total	3342.51	12.80	0.38	14.90	1889.49	11.72	0.62	17.52	5232.00	24.52	0.47	32.42
SOUTH												
Andhra Pradesh	417.98	2.02	0.48	2.35	1501.37	4.36	0.29	6.52	1919.35	6.38	0.33	8.87
Karnataka	771.67	1.86	0.24	2.17	1876.92	7.56	0.40	11.30	2648.59	9.42	0.36	13.47
Kerala	488.64	0.05	0.01	0.06	905.02	1.24	0.14	1.85	1393.66	1.29	0.09	1.91
Tamil Nadu	517.17	1.26	0.24	1.47	3346.20	8.07	0.24	12.07	3863.37	9.33	0.24	13.53
Total	2195.46	5.19	0.24	6.04	7629.51	21.23	0.28	31.74	9824.97	26.42	0.27	37.78
Grand Total	9680.31	32.91	0.34	38.31	14245.51	63.10	0.44	94.34	23925.82	96.01	0.40	132.65

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat = Rs. 1164.14/Qtl.; Rice = Rs. 1495.11/Qtl.

Year-end Trend of SL for the year 2008-09 of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Storage Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	2318.55	-23.19	-1.00	-26.996	5320.85	41.66	0.78	62.29	7639.41	18.47	0.24	35.29
Haryana	1448.45	-14.89	-1.03	-17.334	1204.20	3.83	0.32	5.73	2652.65	-11.06	-0.42	-11.61
Uttar Pradesh	267.68	-1.66	-0.62	-1.93	418.92	3.94	0.94	5.89	686.60	2.28	0.33	3.96
Uttarakhand	127.00	-0.66	-0.52	-0.77	73.49	0.21	0.29	0.31	200.49	-0.45	-0.22	-0.45
Rajasthan	1461.27	-5.51	-0.38	-6.41	75.07	0.42	0.56	0.63	1536.33	-5.09	-0.33	-5.79
Delhi	223.94	-0.32	-0.14	-0.37	139.84	0.32	0.23	0.48	363.78	0.00	0.00	0.11
Jammu and Kashmir	391.43	0.09	0.02	0.10	1191.96	0.11	0.01	0.16	1583.39	0.20	0.01	0.27
Himachal Pradesh	370.68	-0.16	0	-0.19	334.25	0.01	0.00	0.01	704.93	-0.15	0.00	-0.17
Total	6608.99	-46.3	-0.70	-53.90	8758.58	50.50	0.58	75.50	15367.57	4.20	0.03	21.60
NORTH-EAST					0.00							
Assam	169.80	0.09	0.05	0.11	1250.96	1.73	0.14	2.59	1420.75	1.82	0.13	2.70
NEF	6.35	0.01	0.16	0.01	289.89	0.68	0.23	1.02	296.24	0.69	0.23	1.03
N&M	10.32	0.01	0.10	0.01	112.47	0.24	0.21	0.36	122.79	0.25	0.20	0.37
Total	186.47	0.11	0.06	0.13	1653.32	2.65	0.16	3.96	1839.78	2.76	0.15	4.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST					0.00							
Bihar	316.90	0.64	0.20	0.75	428.46	1.26	0.29	1.88	745.36	1.90	0.25	2.63
Jharkhand	148.11	0.25	0.17	0.29	367.12	0.66	0.18	0.99	515.23	0.91	0.18	1.28
Orissa	164.35	0.15	0.09	0.17	1577.63	4.28	0.27	6.40	1741.98	4.43	0.25	6.57
West Bengal	1288.96	1.57	0.12	1.82	1074.55	3.24	0.30	4.84	2363.50	4.81	0.20	6.66
Total	1918.32	2.61	0.14	3.03	3447.75	9.44	0.27	14.11	5366.07	12.05	0.22	17.14
WEST					0.00							
Madhya Pradesh	1089.42	-0.79	-0.07	-0.92	393.37	1.86	0.47	2.78	1482.79	1.07	0.07	1.86
Chhattisgarh	24.19	0	0.00	0.00	1459.08	4.54	0.31	6.79	1483.27	4.54	0.31	6.79
Maharashtra	1555.87	1.83	0.12	2.13	1509.70	5.90	0.39	8.82	3065.56	7.73	0.25	10.95
Gujarat	883.08	1.85	0.21	2.15	386.00	2.08	0.54	3.11	1269.08	3.93	0.31	5.26
Total	3552.55	2.89	0.08	3.36	3748.14	14.38	0.38	21.50	7300.70	17.27	0.24	24.86
SOUTH					0.00							
Andhra Pradesh	134.25	-0.11	-0.08	-0.13	9416.10	14.46	0.15	21.62	9550.35	14.35	0.15	21.49
Karnataka	445.87	-1	-0.22	-1.16	1894.83	3.37	0.18	5.04	2340.71	2.37	0.10	3.87
Kerala	331.59	-1.28	-0.39	-1.49	868.83	1.72	0.20	2.57	1200.42	0.44	0.04	1.08
Tamil Nadu	293.05	-0.31	-0.11	-0.36	2426.12	4.99	0.21	7.46	2719.16	4.68	0.17	7.10
Total	1204.76	-2.7	-0.22	-3.14	14605.88	24.54	0.17	36.69	15810.64	21.84	0.14	33.55
Grand Total	13471.09	-43.39	-0.32	-50.51	32213.67	101.51	0.32	151.77	45684.76	58.12	0.13	101.25

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat = Rs. 1164.14/Qtl.; Rice = Rs. 1495.11/Qtl.

Year-end Trend of SL for the year 2009-10 (Upto September '09) of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Storage Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Recd. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	774.95	-2.53	-0.33	-0.40	2607.68	25.79	0.99	42.50	3382.63	23.26	0.69	42.11
Haryana	442.01	-3.40	-0.77	-0.94	308.98	2.73	0.88	4.50	750.99	-0.67	-0.09	3.56
Uttar Pradesh	205.20	-1.25	-0.61	-1.52	128.50	1.17	0.91	1.93	333.70	-0.08	-0.02	0.40
Uttarakhand	20.74	-0.04	-0.19	-0.05	14.99	0.08	0.53	0.13	35.73	0.04	0.11	0.08
Rajasthan	923.17	-1.52	-0.16	-1.85	27.02	0.25	0.93	0.41	950.19	-1.27	-0.13	-1.44
Delhi	66.77	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	67.52	0.16	0.00	0.26	134.29	0.15	-0.01	0.25
Jammu and Kashmir	176.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	428.43	0.07	0.02	0.12	604.48	0.12	0.02	0.18
Himachal Pradesh	150.46	-0.05	-0.02	-0.06	82.94	0.01	0.00	0.02	233.40	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04
Total	2759.35	-8.75	-0.32	-10.67	3666.06	30.26	0.83	49.87	6425.41	21.51	0.33	39.20
NORTH-EAST												
Assam	69.44	0.06	0.09	0.07	671.82	0.88	0.13	1.45	741.26	0.94	0.13	1.52
NEF	6.26	0.01	0.16	0.01	139.23	0.29	0.21	0.48	145.49	0.3	0.21	0.49
N&M	15.54	0.02	0.13	0.02	173.94	0.36	0.21	0.59	189.48	0.38	0.20	0.62
Total	91.24	0.09	0.10	0.11	984.99	1.53	0.16	2.52	1076.23	1.62	0.15	2.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
Bihar	116.85	0.29	0.25	0.35	223.67	0.93	0.42	1.53	340.52	1.22	0.36	1.89
Jharkhand	93.61	0.18	0.19	0.22	219.06	0.53	0.24	0.87	312.67	0.71	0.23	1.09
Orissa	175.06	0.14	0.08	0.17	722.77	2.84	0.39	4.68	897.83	2.98	0.33	4.85
West Bengal	783.02	0.83	0.11	1.01	402.39	2.98	0.74	4.91	1185.41	3.81	0.32	5.92
Total	1168.54	1.44	0.12	1.76	1567.89	7.28	0.46	12.00	2736.43	8.72	0.32	13.75
WEST												
Madhya Pradesh	716.96	0.01	0.00	0.01	85.39	0.72	0.84	1.19	802.35	0.73	0.09	1.20
Chhattisgarh	45.21	0.03	0.07	0.04	774.47	2.24	0.00	3.69	819.68	2.27	0.28	3.73
Maharashtra	1156.27	2.4	0.21	2.93	950.13	2.74	0.29	4.52	2106.40	5.14	0.24	7.44
Gujarat	502.51	1.38	0.27	1.68	187.12	1.02	0.55	1.68	689.63	2.4	0.35	3.36
Total	2420.95	3.82	0.16	4.66	1997.11	6.72	0.34	11.07	4418.06	10.54	0.24	15.73
SOUTH												
Andhra Pradesh	41.49	0.02	0.05	0.02	3521.94	9.06	0.26	14.93	3563.43	9.08	0.25	14.96
Karnataka	202.34	-0.15	-0.07	-0.18	1134.27	2.26	0.20	3.72	1336.61	2.11	0.16	3.54
Kerala	143.09	-0.52	-0.36	-0.63	434.06	0.89	0.21	1.47	577.15	0.37	0.06	0.83
Tamil Nadu	172.89	-0.12	-0.07	-0.15	1302.79	3.23	0.25	5.32	1475.68	3.11	0.21	5.18
Total	559.81	-0.77	-0.14	-0.94	6393.06	15.44	0.24	25.45	6952.87	14.67	0.21	24.51
Grand Total	6999.88	-4.17	-0.06	-5.09	14609.11	61.23	0.42	100.91	21608.99	57.06	0.26	95.82

Note: (-) indicates GAIN;

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat = Rs. 1219.56/Qtl.; Rice = Rs. 1648.05/Qtl.

Year-end Trend of TL for the year 2009-10 (Upto September '09) of Wheat/Rice

value in Rs. crore; Qty. in, 000MT

Zone/Region	Transit Loss											
	Wheat				Rice				Total (wheat + rice)			
	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value	Desp. Qty.	Loss Qty.	% of Loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH												
Punjab	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.69	0.12	0.76	0.15	28.41	0.26	0.92	0.43	44.10	0.38	0.86	0.57
Uttarakhand	6.74	-0.02	-0.30	-0.02	3.97	0.01	0.25	0.02	10.71	-0.01	-0.09	-0.01
Rajasthan	1184.42	0.63	0.05	0.77	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1191.52	0.63	0.05	0.77
Delhi	0.00	0	0	0.00	18.10	0.10	0.00	0.16	18.10	0.10	0.00	0.16
Jammu and Kashmir	33.65	0.24	0.71	0.29	159.02	1.51	0.95	2.49	192.67	1.75	0.91	2.78
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1240.50	0.97	0.08	1.18	216.60	1.88	0.87	3.10	1457.10	2.85	0.20	4.28
NORTH-EAST												
Assam	106.39	0.45	0.42	0.55	753.17	5.84	0.78	9.62	859.56	6.29	0.73	10.17
NEF	15.77	0.05	0.32	0.06	273.27	2.59	0.95	4.27	289.04	2.64	0.91	4.33
N&M	23.38	0.09	0.38	0.11	121.39	0.61	0.50	1.01	144.77	0.7	0.48	1.12
Total	145.54	0.59	0.41	0.72	1147.83	9.04	0.79	14.90	1293.37	9.63	0.74	15.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
Bihar	144.43	0.40	0.28	0.49	174.24	0.83	0.48	1.37	318.67	1.23	0.39	1.86
Jharkhand	157.59	0.66	0.42	0.80	271.05	1.59	0.59	2.62	428.64	2.25	0.52	3.43
Orissa	172.28	0.78	0.45	0.95	34.69	0.22	0.63	0.36	206.97	1.00	0.48	1.31
West Bengal	979.48	4.49	0.46	5.48	43.96	0.35	0.80	0.58	1023.44	4.84	0.47	6.05
Total	1453.78	6.33	0.44	7.72	523.94	2.99	0.57	4.93	1977.72	9.32	0.47	12.65
WEST												
Madhya Pradesh	931.82	3.57	0.38	4.35	30.08	0.23	0.76	0.38	961.90	3.8	0.40	4.73
Chhattisgarh	67.82	0.31	0.46	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.82	0.31	0.46	0.38
Maharashtra	1110.85	4.40	0.40	5.37	972.58	6.24	0.64	10.28	2083.43	10.64	0.51	15.65
Gujarat	561.26	2.05	0.37	2.50	143.62	0.87	0.61	1.43	704.88	2.92	0.41	3.93
Total	2671.75	10.33	0.39	12.60	1146.28	7.34	0.64	12.10	3818.03	17.67	0.46	24.69
SOUTH												
Andhra Pradesh	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	670.31	2.79	0.42	4.60	670.49	2.79	0.42	4.60
Karnataka	229.49	0.63	0.27	0.77	1205.11	6.27	0.52	10.33	1434.60	6.9	0.48	11.10
Kerala	116.62	0.11	0.09	0.13	369.10	1.55	0.42	2.55	485.72	1.66	0.34	2.69
Tamil Nadu	215.01	0.73	0.34	0.89	1397.31	7.17	0.51	11.82	1612.32	7.9	0.49	12.71
Total	561.30	1.47	0.26	1.79	3641.83	17.78	0.49	29.30	4203.13	19.25	0.46	31.10
Grand Total	6072.87	19.69	0.32	24.01	6676.48	39.03	0.58	64.32	12749.35	58.72	0.46	88.34

Note: (-) indicates GAIN;

(-) indicates GAIN; Wheat = Rs. 1219.56/Qtl.; Rice = Rs. 648.05/Qtl.

Statement-IV***Steps taken by F.C.I. to Check/Reduce
Storage and Transit Losses*****Security and Safety of Storage Complexes**

- Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
- Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.
- Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at some depots/godowns, which are vulnerable.

Inspections

- Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots are also conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug the security lapses.
- Special Squad checking at selected rail-heads, transshipment and destination/despatch centers.
- Identification of vulnerable points.
- Inspection of Depots by Senior Officers of the HQs, Executive Directors (Zone)/General Managers (Region)/Area Managers.

Quality Control Measures

- Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, as prescribed.
- Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the FIFO principle.
- Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
- Improvement in dunnage material.

- Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.

Preventive Measures and Monitoring of Losses

- Streamlining of procedure and documentation for transparency and accountability in operations at each level.
- Adoption of 50 kg packing to avoid use of hooks
- Double line machine stitching of bags.
- Supervision of loading/unloading operations by the ICCS (Independent Consignment Certification Squad)
- MOU is signed between FCI and Ministry of CAF&PD for the last 5 years. One of the parameters of MOU is to bring down/control storage and transit losses.
- Monitoring of S&T Losses during Monthly Performance Review Meetings at Regional/Zonal/Headquarters levels
- Transfer of officials whose integrity is found doubtful as per existing instructions.
- Transit Insurance of stocks.

Safeguards for Movement and Storage

- Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
- Ensuring that all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.
- Movement of foodgrains from one place to another by safe means i.e. normally covered wagons etc.
- Loading of standardized bags as far as possible and leaving 18 inches space near the flap doors.
- Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.

Improvement in Procurement and Storage Facilities

844. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve procurement and storage facilities, prolong procurement process and widen the crop basket in the country particularly in the backward regions; 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) 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).

In order to maximize procurement of wheat and rice and to widen the scope of MSP operations in the country, including backward regions, the Government announced incentive bonus of Rs. 50/- per quintal on paddy over and above the MSP for KMS 2009-10. State Governments have been requested to maximize the procurement of rice by opening sufficient number of procurement centres and by making other necessary arrangements for the procurement of paddy and its milling. State Governments have also been requested to enforce a minimum levy of 50% on rice millers. Commission to societies and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for KMS 2009-10 has been fixed at 2.5% of MSP to maximize procurement from small and marginal farmers.

To improve storage infrastructure in the country, FCI has prepared a shelf of projects to establish new godowns during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The estimated cost of construction of these godowns is Rs. 164 crores.

In addition, in July, 2008, the Government formulated a "Scheme for Construction of Godowns for FCI- Storage requirements through Private Entrepreneurs", under which FCI has approved creation of 126.35 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. Under this scheme, the Government has also allowed CWC/SWCs to build godowns on their own land for which FCI would provide 4 years guarantee for the storage charges.

Opening New Border Gates

845. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to increase the number of Border gates for the benefit of the farmers on the Indo-Bangladesh border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The provision of border gates has been made in the fencing at appropriate intervals for the benefit of farmers to have better accessibility to their fields across the fencing. A total 2204 gates have been provided on Indo-Bangladesh border fencing, for the benefit of farmers. With the completion of balance fencing works, number of gates will definitely increase.

Declaration of Roads as NHs

846. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :
SHRI RAKESH SINGH :

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

(a) the criteria adopted for declaring a road as a National Highway (NH);

(b) whether the quality of the roads declared as NHs conforms to the standards set for National Highways;

(c) if not, the time by which such roads are likely to be upgraded;

(d) whether proposals for declaration of NHs are pending with the Union Government NHs even after satisfying the criteria laid down;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the matter in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) An eleven point criteria broadly has been adopted for declaring a road/route/stretch of State roads into National Highways (NH). A copy of same is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The State roads declared as NH usually do not conform to NH standards. Upgradation/Development of National Highways is a continuous process and taken up in phases keeping in view the availability of funds, traffic density and *inter-se* priority of various works.

(d) and (e) Consolidated details of the proposals State-wise received during the last three years and during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II as the details are not maintained year-wise and project-wise.

(f) Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Statement-I

Criteria for declaration of National Highways

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.
2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.

3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.
8. National Highways grid of 100 Km. is achieved.
9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways-both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.
10. The road and right of way must be free of any type of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferable 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

Statement-II

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	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35

1	2	3	4
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

1	2	3	4
25.	Uttarakhand	03	773
26.	West Bengal	01	102

[Translation]

Installation of CCTV Cameras in Hotels

847. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has issued instruction to all the owners of the hotels and guest houses in Delhi to install CCTV Cameras and to keep records and photographs of guests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the hotels and guest houses which have complied/not complied with the said orders; and

(d) the action taken by the Delhi Police against hotels and guest houses which have not adhered to the said order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Delhi Police has issued advisories to the licensees of Hotels and Guest Houses and concerned Associations to install CCTV cameras. However, maintenance of guest/visitors registers alongwith their photo/photo-ID is a licence condition in regard to which no non-compliance has come to notice.

Delhi Police has impressed upon the Hotels/Guest Houses to comply with the security instructions issued by the local police.

[English]

Cyber Crimes

848. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cases of cyber crimes reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government including awareness and training programmes on cyber laws and cyber crimes to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (b) 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 I.T. Act and cyber-crime related IPC Sections during the last three years i.e. 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 involved 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 IT Act and IPC Sections during 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman 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

[Translation]

Anti India Activities

849. SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of nefarious activities being carried out by hostile intelligence agencies along the Indo- Nepal border to fan internal disturbances in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Government of Nepal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) There are indications that areas along the India-Nepal border have been used by elements supported by hostile intelligence agencies. India and Nepal have open borders and visa free regime. The SSB has been deployed all along the Indo-Nepal border (INB) to check illegal instances and to stop cross border crimes. Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping a vigil. There are institutional mechanisms like the Border District Coordination Committees (BDCCs) meeting between the officials of two countries and regular sharing of real-time information/intelligence between the two countries to effectively deal with such issues. These issues are also taken up through the diplomatic channels wherever required. Additionally, there are bilateral institutional arrangements such Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal which address cross-border issue in a more wholesome manner.

Non-Availability of Fertilizers

850. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the non-availability of fertilisers to the farmers in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the quantum of fertilisers provided to each State including Uttar Pradesh for the sowing of rabi crops in the current year;

(d) whether the irregularities in the distribution of fertilisers has been reported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof state-wise including Uttar Pradesh along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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 Government makes assessment of requirement of major fertilizers before each cropping season, namely Kharif and Rabi season. Shortage of fertilizers has been reported from a few pockets in certain States including Uttar Pradesh. The requirement and availability of fertilizers is regularly monitored inter-alia through Fertilizer Monitoring System and video conferences with the State Governments. The Government has taken steps to attend to the shortages reported.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) There have been sporadic reports of irregularities in the distribution. The State Governments have been advised to ensure observance of the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 requiring fertilizer dealers to display stock position and price list prominently. Up to 31st October, 2009 32 raids have been organized, 242 certificates of sales have been cancelled, 38 F.I.R. have been lodged and 10 persons have been imprisoned on the grounds of various irregularities by Government of Uttar Pradesh, as per information available.

Statement

State-wise availability of major fertilizers during Rabi 2009-10 season (from 01.10.2009 to 19.11.2009)

(in 000 Tonnes)

States/Union Territories	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	451.89	138.27	117.60	312.18
Karnataka	218.24	51.98	99.10	137.90
Kerala	28.77	3.43	33.23	29.69
Tamil Nadu	193.71	46.77	90.62	96.54
Puducherry	4.63	1.01	1.77	3.13

1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	246.00	136.64	49.97	91.48
Madhya Pradesh	285.51	156.97	18.60	78.60
Chhattisgarh	18.61	11.49	2.90	8.99
Maharashtra	292.06	86.49	85.01	125.11
Rajasthan	212.79	183.09	7.11	23.74
Goa	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.26
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.00
Haryana	292.30	217.61	19.44	15.86
Punjab	354.04	274.26	20.25	31.07
Uttar Pradesh	705.12	310.91	92.07	246.82
Uttarakhand	18.73	2.09	2.63	9.28
Himachal Pradesh	3.73	0.00	0.00	6.85
Jammu and Kashmir	2.95	5.39	1.83	0.00
Delhi	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	217.67	69.93	39.50	45.76
Jharkhand	21.04	17.00	1.38	17.94
Orissa	48.01	21.74	12.19	19.25
West Bengal	152.28	47.83	82.50	137.04
Assam	21.18	2.58	10.95	0.00
Tripura	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	3795.59	1785.62	788.74	1437.49

[English]

Permission for Making Film

851. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently declined permission to a foreign film producer to make a film based on a book by Alen Von Tunzelmann, Indian Summer: the Secret History of the End of an Empire; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Calamity Relief

852. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to States from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during the last three years and the Current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of complaints received from the State Governments regarding irregularities in utilisation of funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during the said period; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such irregularities including setting up of a monitoring system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) A Statement showing the State-wise details of allocation and releases of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and financial assistance released from NCCF during the year 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) This Ministry has not received any complaint from State Governments regarding irregularities in utilization of funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

(c) Does not arise.

As per the extant Scheme for Constitution and Administration of the CRF formulated by the Ministry of Finance based on the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the expenditure from the CRF is to be incurred according to the approved items and norms. The Scheme provides that the Accounts of the Fund is to be maintained by the Accountant General in charge of

accounts of the State. Comptroller and Auditor General of India would cause audit of CRF every year in terms of the purposes of the CRF Scheme.

In order to have improvement in the mechanism of the monitoring of relief expenditure, a web based computerized tracking system has been developed by the MHA.

Statement

Allocation and Release of Funds from CRF/NCCF during 2009-2010

As on 19.11.2009

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF			Releases from CRF		Releases from NCCF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313.67	104.56	418.23	156.835	156.835	500.00#
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.86	7.95	31.81	11.93	—	32.29
3.	Assam	162.80	54.27	217.07	81.40	—	—
4.	Bihar	125.59	41.86	167.45	62.795	62.795	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.22	31.41	125.63	92.825 (45.715*+ 47.11)	—	—
6.	Goa	1.92	0.64	2.56	0.96	0.96	4.04 #
7.	Gujarat	224.25	74.75	299.00	112.125	—	—
8.	Haryana	113.39	37.80	151.19	110.69 (53.995* + 56.695)	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.91	28.30	113.21	21.2275	42.455	14.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.90	24.30	97.20	71.825 (35.375* + 36.45)	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	106.31	35.44	141.75	104.735 (51.58* + 53.155)	53.155	—
12.	Karnataka	104.52	34.84	139.36	52.26	52.26	636.87 (83.83 + 500# + 53.04)
13.	Kerala	77.93	25.98	103.91	38.965	38.965	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214.41	71.47	285.88	107.21	107.21	40.53
15.	Maharashtra	203.21	67.74	270.95	387.29 (92.155 + 96.765* + 96.765 + 101.605)	101.605	182.10
16.	Manipur	4.69	1.56	6.25	4.615 (2.265 + 2.35)*	2.345	0.91
17.	Meghalaya	9.51	3.17	12.68	4.755	—	—
18.	Mizoram	5.55	1.85	7.40	8.165 (2.695* + 2.695* + 2.775)	—	—
19.	Nagaland	3.22	1.07	4.29	1.61	1.61	8.47
20.	Orissa	254.27	84.76	339.03	49.369	—	—
21.	Punjab	133.12	44.37	177.49	66.56	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	378.90	126.30	505.20	189.45	189.45	115.12
23.	Sikkim	14.78	4.93	19.71	7.39	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	190.60	63.53	254.13	47.65	—	—
25.	Tripura	10.83	3.61	14.44	10.675 (5.26* + 5.415)	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	249.55	83.19	332.74	124.775	124.775	148.96
27.	Uttarakhand	76.39	25.46	101.85	38.195	—	—
28.	West Bengal	197.93	65.98	263.91	98.965	—	166.869 (128.28 + 38.589)
Total		3453.23	1151.09	4604.32	2065.25	934.415	1850.739

@ Installment(s) of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2009-10 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and submission of utilization certificate.

* Arrears of previous year.

Released 'on account' basis for flood-09.

[Translation]

Recognition of Freedom Fighters

853. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for the recognition of freedom fighters in the country separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has granted pension to freedom fighters on the basis of three months imprisonment during freedom movement instead of six months imprisonment as per the norms fixed by the Union Government for granting such recognition;

(c) if so, whether the freedom fighters who were imprisoned for less than six months are not provided any benefit of the Central scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The eligibility criteria under the central "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980", inter-alia, includes imprisonment/ underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in homes/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle.

The eligibility criteria adopted by different States in the country for grant of freedom fighters' pension under the States/Union Territories schemes, vary from State to State.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has informed that a person who had spent even one day in jail and 10 years period in freedom struggle is eligible for States pension.

(c) and (d) The eligibility condition for "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980" has been relaxed in case of certain Movements depending upon the special circumstances obtaining in such Movements.

Alternate use of Unused Mines

854. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision for the alternate use of the mines lying unused after mining;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to use such mines economically; and
- (e) if so, the details and the steps 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) Ministry of Mines has introduced the concept of progressive mine closure plan and final mine closure plan for proper reclamation and rehabilitation of the area held under mining lease with effect from 10.4.2003. Every mining lessee has to submit a progressive and final mine closure plan. In the progressive mine closure plan, the mining lessee has to indicate the protective, reclamation and rehabilitative measures to be taken progressively and in final mine closure plan such measures to be taken after the cessation of mining operations. Every lease holder has to furnish financial assurance to the competent authority and if the mining lessee does not carry out protective, reclamation and rehabilitative measures as envisaged in the approved mine closure plan, the financial assurance can be realized by the State Government to carry out the requisite protective measures in the area held under mining lease.

(d) and (e) The Government has enunciated the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which recognizes that

prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental effects due to mining of minerals and repairing and re-vegetation of the affected forest area and land covered by trees in accordance with the latest internationally acceptable norms and modern afforestation practices shall form integral part of mine development strategy in every instance. The Policy also lays down that efforts would be made to convert old disused mining sites into forests and other appropriate forms of land use. The alternative land use may vary from place to place and depends on various other factors such as proximity to water resources, type of soil, accessibility of the area, etc.

[English]

Cold Storage

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

- (a) the number of cold storage facilities for Perishable Agro Products, available in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the said storages are fully owned and managed by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the details of the ownership of private air conditioned godowns;
- (e) whether the quantum of wastage of agro products has been minimised by the availability of such cold storage/godowns; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) As on 31.12.2008, 5386 cold storages having a capacity of 236.62 lakh MTs were available in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No. Madam

(c) Only 134 cold storages with a capacity of 1 lakh MT were in the Public Sector.

(d) No data is available on private air-conditioned godown. However, out of 5386 cold storages, 4875 cold storages with a capacity of 225.71 lakh MTs are in private sector.

(e): Availability of cold storages/godowns facilitate scientific storage of agro products which reduces their wastage. However, no information is available about the amount of reduction of wastage by these cold storages/godowns.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise distribution of cold storages (As on 31.12.2008)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No.	Capacity in MTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	286	875956
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000
4.	Assam	24	88068
5.	Bihar	260	1439629
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	06	12216
7.	Chhattisgarh	65	286206
8.	Delhi	94	126131
9.	Gujarat	377	1112254
10.	Goa	29	7705

1	2	3	4
11.	Haryana	243	392121
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19858
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	42869
14.	Jharkhand	45	170148
15.	Kerala	187	57130
16.	Karnataka	161	421676
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	01	15
18.	Maharashtra	460	564196
19.	Madhya Pradesh	192	796506
20.	Manipur	00	00
21.	Meghalaya	03	3200
22.	Mizoram	00	00
23.	Nagaland	02	6150
24.	Orissa	109	307647
25.	Puducherry (UT)	03	85
26.	Punjab	420	1337517
27.	Rajasthan	107	314747
28.	Sikkim	00	00
29.	Tamil Nadu	139	236853
30.	Tripura	11	29450
31.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	1591	9060010
32.	West Bengal	531	5949259
Total		5386	23662812

Use of Satellite Phones by Naxalites

856. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports of the naxalites using satellite phones in various States including Jharkhand and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to destroy this communication network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) There is no information to indicate about Naxalites using satellite phones in various States including Jharkhand and Bihar.

Rural Godowns

857. SHRI S. SEMMALAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural godowns/storages con-

structed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise:

(b) whether women entrepreneurs have been benefited under the scheme during the said period; 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) A total number of 8710 rural godowns have been constructed under the Rural Godown Scheme during the period from 2006-07 upto October, 2009. State-wise/Year-wise details are given in the enclosed as Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Women entrepreneurs can also avail the benefit of subsidy under the scheme for construction of godowns. Since inception of the Rural Godown Scheme, 1077 women entrepreneurs have availed the benefit of subsidy under the scheme.

Statement**Status of Rural Godowns — State-wise**

Sl. No	Name of State	2006-07 No.	2007-08 No.	2008-09 No.	2009-10 (upto Oct., 2009) No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	65	78	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	15	13	10
4.	Bihar	8	2	257	105
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	17	29	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	516	550	917	535
8.	Haryana	6	22	187	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	213	219	288	100
13.	Kerala	8	4	14	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252	215	251	142
15.	Maharashtra	368	329	233	131
16.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	47	44	14	14
19.	Punjab	889	15	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	41	119	200	115
21.	Tamil Nadu	9	13	103	17
22.	Uttar Pradesh	33	15	20	8
23.	Uttarakhand	21	19	30	0
24.	West Bengal	133	292	158	10
25.	UTs	0	0	0	0
Total		2743	1955	2793	1219

**National Biotechnology Regulatory
Authority**

858. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA :

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority has been set up following the recommendation of the National Commission on Farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Authority is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d): The 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 and Technology has been entrusted to act as the nodal agency to establish "National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority" (NBRA). A consultative group of experts have prepared draft establishment plan of NBRA and the proposed Bill both of which were put in public domain for review and comments. Several consultative meetings were held with concerned stakeholders representing farmers and consumer's organizations, industry, legal experts, media and academia/scientists from research institutions/universities. State Governments were also consulted for their feedback. The process of inter-ministerial consultation has been completed for obtaining necessary approval for the NBRA Bill and subsequent introduction in the Parliament.

Blocking of NHs by Agitators

859. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several incidents of blocking of National Highways by agitators have been reported;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard during the above period State-wise and project-wise;

(d) the details of legal provisions to deal with such situations; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make such legal provisions more deterrent and to ensure free flow of traffic on the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) There have been instances of the blocking of National Highways by agitators to draw the attention and for redressal of various grievances. Such situations, being essentially law and order problems, are dealt with by the local law and order authorities within the existing available legal frame work which is considered adequate. Record of such incidents is not maintained.

Guidelines for Padma Awards

860. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any guidelines for giving Padma Awards to the citizens of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the members of the Award Selection Committee are appointed;

(d) whether the deliberations of the Committee are recorded; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Padma Awards are regulated by the statutes and rules issued by the President's Secretariat vide notifications dated 08.01.1955, in terms of which 'Padma Vibhushan' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service, 'Padma Bhushan' for distinguished service of a high order and 'Padma Shri' for distinguished service in any field of activity.

(c) The members of the Awards Committee are nominated by the Prime Minister every year.

(d) and (e) As per the time-honoured practice, no written records is either created or maintained of the various deliberations of the Awards Committee while considering the agenda papers. The Committee only makes final recommendations of the names shortlisted for the awards. These are submitted on file for approval of the competent authority.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana

861. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments under the Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana;

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

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government on these proposals alongwith the reasons for delay in sanctioning the project; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) There is no programme at present named as 'Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana'.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Loan for Cane Development

862. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI :
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

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

(a) whether the Government has issued directions that at least half of the short-term Cane Development Loan administered by the Ministry would be passed on to the farmers by the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of its implementation;

(c) whether some sugar mills have reportedly failed to pass on the said loan to the farmers as required by the new regulations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such defaulters during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to disburse this loan directly to the farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) As per the Short term Cane Development loan scheme, the sugar factories who take the loans shall pass the full loan to sugarcane growers, in cash or kind, within a period of 90 days of disbursement of the loan.

(b) to (d) The scheme was announced on 20.7.2009 and the loan applications were allowed to be submitted by a sugar factory on or before 30.11.2009. No sugar factory has been disbursed loan more than 90 days ago. As such the question of default does not arise. As per the scheme, the defaulters shall pay a penal interest of 6% p.a. on the balance amount for the period of delay beyond the said period of 90 days. Any deviation or diversion from the conditions of loan shall entail recall of loan with penal interest and may result in debarment of the sugar

factory from any further loans from the Sugar Development Fund.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

Poor Post Harvest Technology

863. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which fruits and vegetables go waste due to Poor post-harvest technologies and supply chain inefficiency in the farm sector; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) On an average, post harvest losses for horticultural crops, range from 10 to 30 per cent largely due to supply chain inefficiency and inadequate infrastructure.

(b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" in the country; during the Xth Plan with effect from 2005-06, for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring horizontal and vertical linkages with the active participation of all the stake-holders. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which have been covered under the Scheme on Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in the North Eastern States (TMNE).

Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture including development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure etc.

For the development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure, subsidy @ 25% (for general areas) and 33.33% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project is available for both public and private sector enterprises. The subsidy for the private sector is credit linked and back-ended. Assistance is also available for establishment of rural primary markets, whole sale markets and terminal markets. Under TMNE Scheme assistance is available at 50% of capital cost of the projects related to processing and marketing infrastructure.

The National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also implementing programmes aimed at reducing the losses of horticultural produce through the scheme — 'Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of cold storage/storages for Horticulture Produce' having the same norms as NHM scheme and 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management' providing back ended subsidy @ 20% of the total project cost with a maximum limit of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for North-Eastern/Hilly/Tribal areas and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for other areas.

[Translation]

Export of Sugar

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

(a) whether sugar has been exported during the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) if so, the minimum, maximum and the average price realised in sugar exports;

(c) whether sugar has also been imported during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the minimum, maximum and average price paid for the import of sugar; and

(e) the rationale behind cheap export and costly import of sugar during the said period?

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) to (e) There has been no export or import of sugar on Government Account during the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The export or import of sugar is undertaken by the sugar mills/merchant exporters-importers as per their commercial prudence. The export and import of sugar during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April, 09 to June, 09), is enclosed as statement.

Statement

As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, the export and import of sugar during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April, 09 to June, 09), is as given below:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Export		Import	
		Quantity (Tons)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	2008-09	3332079	444974.33	386098	58310.86
2.	2009-10 (April, 09 to June, 09)*	15320	3199.27	352492	59926.09

*The figures for the period April, 09-June, 09 is purely provisional and subject to change.

Security Lapses

865. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether live cartridges were recovered from the Ferozshah Kotla Stadium in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the stadium was not screened before the start of the game;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the source from which these cartridges came into the stadium;

(e) the action taken against the responsible officials; and

(f) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (f) While conducting the Anti-Sabotage check in Ferozshah Kotla Stadium in Delhi before entry of spectators and before the start of the ODI Cricket match between India and Australia, seven live cartridges were recovered from the Stadium on 31.10.09. No lapse on the part of any official has been found during the investigation. All out efforts are being made by the Delhi Police to prevent the recurrence of such events which inter-alia cover the following directions:-

1. To hand over the security of the stadium (Lock Down) at least 72 hours prior to any event/match in order to ensure proper checking.
2. To issue swipe enabled ID Cards to employees/members to regulate the entry.
3. To install permanent CCTVs (with seven days recording facility), which will be activated much before the 'lock down' period.

ICAR Centres

866. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Council of Agriculture Research Centres at Present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country particularly in West-Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these centres are likely to be set up and made functional; and

(d) the funds earmarked and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) At present there are 97 centres (Institutes/Bureau/National Research Centres, Project Directorates) of ICAR in the country. State-wise list is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (d) During XIth Plan, following new initiatives have been undertaken:-

- (i) National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management—already established at Baramati, Maharashtra, in the XIth Plan at a total outlay of Rs.73.50 crore. Budget provision of Rs.10 crore has been made during 2009-10.
- (ii) National Institute of Biotic Stress Management—under process of approval for establishment at Raipur, Chhattisgarh during XI Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 145.45 crore.
- (iii) Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology—under process of approval for establishment at Ranchi, Jharkhand during XI Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 430.50 crore.
- (iv) Central Agricultural University, under process of approval for establishment at Barapani, Meghalaya during XI Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 251 crore.

At present ICAR has no plans to set up new centres in West Bengal.

Statement

State-wise list of Institutes/NRCS/PDS

Institutes/NRCS/PDS	Nos.
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Central Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair	
Andhra Pradesh	9
Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry	
Central Research Institute of Dryland Agricultural, Hyderabad	
National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management (NAARM), Hyderabad	
Directorate on Oil Palm Research, Pedavegi, West Godavari	
NRC on Meat, Hyderabad	
Directorate of Sorghum, Hyderabad	
Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad	
Directorate of Oilseed Research, Hyderabad	
Projects Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad	
Arunachal Pradesh	1
NRC on Yak, West Kemang	
Assam	1
NRC on Pig, Gowahati	

1	2
Bihar	2
ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region including Centre of Makhana, Patna	
NRC Litchi, Muzaffarpur	
Delhi	9
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	
National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi	
Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute, New Delhi	
NRC for Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi	
National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, New Delhi	
National Centre for Agril, Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi.	
Directorate of Maize Research, New Delhi.	
Directorate of Information and Publication in Agriculture (DIPA), New Delhi	
Directorate of Floriculture Research, Pusa, New Delhi.	
Gujarat	2
Directorate on Groundnut, Junagarh	
Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand	
Goa	1
ICAR Research Complex Goa	

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	2
Central Potato research Institute, Shimla	
Directorate on Mushroom, Solan	
Haryana	6
Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal	
National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	
Centre Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar	
National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal	
NRC on Equines, Hissar	
Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal	
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar	
Jharkhand	1
Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi	
Karnataka	5
Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore	
National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore	
Directorate of Cashew, Puttur	
Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, Hebbal, Bangalore	

1	2
National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects (NABII), Bangalore	
Kerala	5
Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	
Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, Kasargod	
Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	
Meghalaya	1
ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani	
Maharashtra	9
Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur	
National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur	
Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai	
Central Institute on Fisheries Education, Mumbai	
National Institute of Abiotic Stress management, Malegaon, Maharashtra	
NRC Citrus, Nagpur	
NRC Grapes, Pune	
Directorate on Onion and Garlic Research, Pune	

1	2
NRC Pomegranate, Solapur	
Madhya Pradesh	4
Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal	
Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal	
Directorate on Soybean, Indore	
Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur	
Nagaland	1
NRC on Mithun, Medziphema, Nagaland	
Orissa	4
Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	
Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar	
Directorate of Water Management Research, Bhubaneswar	
Directorate of Research of Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar	
Punjab	1
Central Institute on Post harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana	
Rajasthan	6
Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner	
Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	
Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan	
NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer	

1	2
NRC on Camel, Bikaner	
Directorate on Rapeseed and Mustard, Bharatpur	
Sikkim	1
NRC on Orchids, Pakyong, Sikkim	
Tamil Nadu	3
Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	
Central Institute Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai	
NRC Banana, Trichi	
Uttar Pradesh	14
Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur	
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	
Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi	
National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-organisms (NBAIM), Mau	
Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow	
Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	
Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom	
Central Avian Research Institute, Izzatnagar	
Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar	
National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow	

1	2
NRC Agroforestry, Jhansi	
Directorate of Seed Research, Mau	
Project Directorate for Farming System Research, Modipuram	
Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut	
Uttarakhand	4
Vivekananda Parvitya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora	
Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun	
Directorate of Cold Water Fisheries, Bhimtal, Nainital	
Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar	
West Bengal	3
Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore	
National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata	
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	
Total	97

[English]

Shortage of Preservation Facilities

867. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of agricultural produce gets wasted every year due to shortage of preservation facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced a new programme to preserve agro-products by increasing the preservation capacity in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Millennium Study, 'State of the India Farmer' was conducted in the year 2004. The study indicates that about 7% of foodgrains and 30% of fruits and vegetables are lost due to inadequate handling facilities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country, during the X Plan with effect from 2005-06, for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring horizontal and vertical linkages with the active participation of all the stake-holders. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to infrastructure etc. for the development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure, Credit linked back-ended subsidy @25% (for general areas) and 33.33% (for hilly and tribal areas) of capital cost of the project is available for both public and private sector enterprises.

To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities and backward linkages in the Country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the

11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organisations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been mandated to take up 10 such project proposals in first phase, which can be up-scaled to total 30 projects during the 11th Plan period on successful progress in the initial 10 projects. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has already accorded approval to 10 cold chain projects during 2008-09 in States i.e. Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana.

(e) These are ongoing schemes.

Cadre Strength of IPS

868. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government constantly reviews the cadre strength of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in consultation with the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when was the last such review undertaken for different States including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether a fresh review is likely to be conducted for each State including Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded any proposal regarding review of the strength of IPS officers belonging to Andhra Pradesh cadre; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Central Government reviews the strength of IPS cadres in consultation with the States ordinarily at an interval of every 5 years under the IPS (Cadre) Rules, 1954. The details of Cadre Reviews including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) No, Madam. The process of review of strength of IPS Cadre of Andhra Pradesh has already got completed on 24.03.2009.

(g) Not applicable in view of reply to 'f' above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Date of the notification of the last review
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.03.2009
2.	AGMU	21.07.2005
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	01.04.2009
4.	Bihar	07.12.2004
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.01.2004
6.	Gujarat	07.12.2004
7.	Haryana	12.06.2007
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.02.2007

1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	05.11.2003
10.	Jharkhand	07.12.2004
11.	Karnataka	31.12.2007
12.	Kerala	30.12.2008
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20.10.2009
14.	Maharashtra	05.11.2003
15.	Manipur-Tripura	05.11.2003
16.	Nagaland	11.01.2007
17.	Orissa	18.04.2001
18.	Punjab	05.11.2003
19.	Rajasthan	07.07.2009
20.	Sikkim	09.12.2002
21.	Tamil Nadu	11.05.2007
22.	Uttar Pradesh	31.12.2004
23.	Uttarakhand	31.12.2004
24.	West Bengal	05.11.2003

[Translation]

Sugar under PDS

869. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar disbursed under the Public Distribution System;

(b) the gap between demand and supply of sugar during the previous and the current year; and

(c) whether the levy sugar is adequate to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) A total quantity of 24.07 lac tons and 25.58 lac tons of levy sugar has been allocated to the State/UTs during 2007-08 and 2008-09 sugar seasons (October-September) respectively for distribution under the Public Distribution System by the State/UTs concerned. The Central Government allocates levy sugar as per the fixed quota of each State and Union Territory and not based on the demand from them.

(c) The Central Government, with a view to ensure adequate supply of levy sugar for allotment to States/UTs has increased the levy obligation on sugar factories from 10% to 20% for the current sugar season 2009-2010.

[English]

Improving National Highways in Hilly States

870. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give special impetus to National Highways (NHs) in the Hilly States;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned/released/ utilised for construction/strengthening/maintenance of NHs in

Hilly States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct any new NH or take over existing State Highways in the Hilly States for improving the road infrastructure in such States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken several initiatives for development of National Highways (NHs) Network in the country. However, there is no separate proposal for giving special impetus to NHs in hilly regions of the country.

(c) The State-wise details of allocations and expenditure for development and maintenance of NHs in Hilly States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand) during each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement. The allocations of funds are made State-wise and not NH-wise. However, these do not include the details of the allocations for the NHs entrusted with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads Organization (BRO) as State-wise allocations of funds are not made for the NHs entrusted with them. Accordingly, no State-wise allocations have been indicated in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim.

(d) and (e) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), including declaration of State roads as NHs, is a continuous process and depends upon the volume of traffic, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The declaration of State roads as NHs additionally depends upon the requirements of connectivity.

Statement

The State-wise details of allocations and expenditure for Development and Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) in Hilly States during each of the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2009)

(Amount Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Development of NHs							
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	8.29	6.00	5.65	1.10	1.10	10.00	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	39.50	39.44	57.00	57.00	76.21	76.21	78.00	33.61
3.	Manipur	14.74	14.65	12.14	10.34	23.77	23.65	40.13	3.85
4.	Meghalaya	25.40	24.31	22.88	22.33	51.60	50.77	60.80	6.00
5.	Mizoram	15.53	15.75	15.00	15.00	13.55	13.55	28.00	4.42
6.	Nagaland	11.82	11.81	12.00	10.20	30.60	30.60	40.00	12.36
7.	Uttarakhand	54.61	52.86	41.30	38.98	112.40	112.29	92.67	80.54

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	M&R of NHs							
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.09	0.37	0.33	1.82	0.00	0.9	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	18.90	18.28	17.70	17.07	18.84	20.91	31.37	8.38
3.	Manipur	3.04	2.91	14.30	11.52	10.24	4.47	9.46	0
4.	Meghalaya	9.84	7.09	13.39	8.19	17.53	13.27	18.30	0.03
5.	Mizoram	5.19	3.42	7.25	4.27	9.20	6.59	7.08	0.72
6.	Nagaland	3.91	2.63	7.43	4.88	10.78	10.93	10.40	1.45
7.	Uttarakhand	15.80	15.39	19.10	17.12	21.87	20.37	23.31	8.01

* – Expenditures for Development and Maintenance of NHs during 2009-10 are upto October, 2009.

Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India

871. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India has decided to pay the crop insurance amount to the farmers to mitigate the losses suffered by them in the kharif season of 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the crop insurance is likely to be paid to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Admissible claims under NAIS are worked out and settled by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) which is the Implementing Agency of the Scheme, based on the yield data made available by the State concerned. Normally, AIC settles the admissible claims after the receipt of yield data from the concerned State Government provided the share of the Central and State Government have been received by the AIC.

Claims amounting to about Rs. 2372 crore have been reported and approved by the AIC for Kharif 2008 season. During current financial year an amount of Rs. 644 crore as provisioned in Budget Estimates 2009-10 has already been provided to implementing agency towards Central Government share for settlement of claims and other expenses. Additional funds are being arranged at Revised Estimates 2009-10 stage.

Setting up of Separate Intelligence Wing in CRPF

872. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a separate intelligence wing set up within the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this intelligence wing is likely to depend on the State Police for gathering local intelligence inputs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a separate independent arrangement is also proposed to be developed to provide direct local intelligence inputs to the said wing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Recently, Government of India, vide Order dated 1.9.2009, has sanctioned 1248 posts @ 8 posts per Bn for the intelligence wing of each of the 156 Battalions deployed on long term basis.

(c) to (f) The intelligence inputs gathered by various Central and State intelligence agencies are disseminated to concerned organisation(s) for further action.

Modern Terminal "Mandi"

873. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Modern Terminal 'Mandi' in the country to help the farmers realize maximum return for their produce, remove middlemen and ensure lower prices for end consumer;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely effect of the proposed 'Mandi'; and

(c) the number and time by which such mandies likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 revised guidelines for setting up of Terminal Market Complex (TMC) Project for funding under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme have been issued. The TMC can be set up in the States undertaking reforms in Agricultural Marketing laws. Subsidy up to 40% of Project cost with a floor subsidy of 25% and with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 50 crore, will be offered to Private Entrepreneur for setting up TMC through bidding process to be carried out by the respective States. The land for the TMC will be made available by the respective State Governments.

The TMC will be set up in Hub and Spoke Model, whereby the TMC will be linked to a number of Collection Centers providing forward and backward linkages with the objective of linking farmers to the market effectively for enhancing their income.

(c) Since the scheme is being implemented through State Governments, the number and time period of implementation would depend on the respective States.

[Translation]

IBM Study on Asbestos Mining

874. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) regarding adverse effects on the health of the workers in asbestos mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of the study;

(c) whether the IBM has made any specific recommendation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the IBM has recommended the lifting of the ban on asbestos mining;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations made by the IBM and lift the ban on issuance of new mining lease agreement/renewal of the old ones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (g) An S and T Project titled 'Study of Pollution Level in Asbestos Mines and processing plants in Rajasthan' was undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of the Ministry. The Study recommended that subject to safeguards on pollution level in work environment, the ban imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

Recommendations of the Study have been examined in consultation with all stake holders. Some stake holders have suggested that asbestos mining can be permitted with appropriate safeguards. IBM in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board and Directorate General of Mines Safety has been asked to work out these safeguards which have not been finalized yet. At present the ban on grant/renewal of mining leases of asbestos has not been lifted.

Development of Khadi and Rural Industries

875. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions granted for the development of Khadi and Rural Industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to withdraw the said concessions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect Khadi and Rural Industries and textile sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The Union Government provides budgetary support through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of khadi and rural industries in the country. Fiscal concessions in the form of total exemption/concessional rate of Value Added Tax (VAT) are also extended to KVI products by various State Governments. A number of khadi and village industry items are covered under the Rate Contract System of the Directorate General of Supply and Disposals, Government of India.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to promote khadi and village industries, the Union Government through KVIC has taken several measures which include 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 and Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments, Research and Development and other support services, viz., marketing, export promotion, exhibitions at district, State, zonal and national level, design facility, brand building, etc.

Besides, 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) has been introduced during 2008-09 which is a significant initiative for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with a attractive levels of subsidy, for generation of additional employment

opportunities. There 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 and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment 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.

[English]

Setting up of Forensic Science Laboratory

876. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set-up Forensic Science Laboratory at Coimbatore and Tiruppur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such laboratory is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) There is an approved Plan Scheme captioned 'creation of Regional forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs), in which there is a proposal for creation of 6 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) in various States/UTs of India. The names of States/locations for setting up of these RFSLs and DMFUs have not yet been decided.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Para-Military Forces

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

(a) whether a large number of vacancies exists in the Para-Military Forces (PMF) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any policy to fill up all the vacant posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all the posts are likely to be filled-up;

(e) whether the officials of PMF are applying for premature retirement to take up employment in the private sector; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the number of such officials who have applied

for premature retirement during each of the last three years and the current year force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Yes, Madam

(b) Details of vacancies in PMFs, force-wise and rank-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Recruitment Rules for all the posts are notified by Government of India. Vacancies are filled in by promotion/direct recruitment/deputation, as per the provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and Force recruitment boards and recruitment plan for the year 2009 has already been finalized. Recruitment is a continuous process throughout the year among different Forces.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Officials have sought voluntary retirement showing domestic ground/personal reasons.

Statement

Details of vacancies in PMFs, forcewise and rankwise

Rank	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DG	—	—	—	—	—	—
SDG	—	—	01	—	—	—
ADG	02	—	02	—	—	—
IG	01	—	01	—	—	01
DIG	24	—	27	03	—	04
Comdt.	16	—	11	05	05	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21/C	12	—	01	—	06	19
DC	369	—	274	101	18	91
AC	370	—	538	72	110	214
SM/Insp.	252	66	1500	490	474	135
SI	1768	2484	852	669	—	388
ASI	856	—	1741	101	—	430
HC	2439	—	1475	1466	—	895
Const.	1326	6455	13879	4147	448	3295
AO/SO	—	—	84	—	—	—
Group 'D'	1376	—	1974	259	—	491
Doctors	179	—	284	167	—	—
Chief Admn. Officer	—	—	—	01	—	—
Dy. Chief Admn. Officer	—	—	—	02	—	—
Officer-Gp-'B' GZ	02	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian Gp-'B' Non-GZ	86	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19671	9005	22644	7483	1061	5989

Assam Rifles

Rank	Vacancies
1	2
Subedar Major	96
Subedar	142
Naib Subedar	224

1	2
Havildar	1536
Rifleman	1996
Staff Nurse/ANM	13
FA/AYA	18
Senior Teacher	20

1	2
Junior Teacher	23
Hindi Teacher	46
Hindi Translator Gde-II	14
Hindi Typist	7
Sister	4
Hindi Officer	5
Superintendent	1
Upper Division Clerk	314
Assistant	122
Lower Division Clerk	26
Peon/Daftry	45
Total	4652

[English]

Artisan Welfare Trust

878. SHRI S. ALAGIRI :

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

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

(a) the number of artisan welfare trust set-up by the KVIC in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total funds collected from them during each of the last three years till date;

(c) whether large number of artisans have not been covered under the said trust;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons

therefor; and

(e) the criteria adopted for extending insurance and provident fund cover to artisans joining the Artisan Welfare Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The State-wise details of the 21 Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) functioning throughout the country, are given in the Statement.

(b) The year-wise amounts of the total funds remitted by the khadi institutions to the AWFTs during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
2006-07	31.79
2007-08	40.43
2008-09	49.78

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. About 1.83 lakh artisans only have been covered under the AWFTs so far. The khadi/polyvastra institutions which are categorized as 'A+', 'A', 'B' and 'C' are covered under these AWFTs. The 'D' category khadi institutions, defunct khadi institutions, trading units, partly funded institutions generally do not participate in the AWFTs. Besides, some institutions are directly depositing the artisan welfare funds with the local provident funds accounts, in the respective States.

(e) The khadi artisans working in the khadi institutions are being paid on job basis, hence they are not covered under the purview of provident fund. As regards insurance cover, a Group Insurance Scheme, namely, Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana is being implemented in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Statement*State/Union Territory-wise details of AWFTs*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of AWFTs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	
2.	Assam	1	Other States of the North Eastern Region except Sikkim included
3.	Bihar	1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	
5.	Gujarat	1	
6.	Haryana	1	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	
9.	Jharkhand	1	
10.	Karnataka	1	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	
12.	Maharashtra	1	
13.	Orissa	1	
14.	Punjab	1	
15.	Rajasthan	1	
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Excluding Meerut Region

1	2	3	4
18.	Delhi	1	Including Meerut Region
19.	Uttarakhand	1	
20.	West Bengal	1	
21.	Kerala	1	
Total		21	

* Provisional

Distress Sale of Paddy

879. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the steps taken by the Government to check distress sale of paddy and other produces by farmers has borne the desired results particularly in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of complaints received in this regard and the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether some States have sought assistance from the Union Government in this regard;

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

(e) the Central assistance provided/ proposed to be provided to the States to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Under

the existing policy for foodgrains procurement, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Agencies of State Governments purchase all the foodgrains, conforming to the prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at procurement centers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Before start of every Kharif/Rabi Marketing Season, State Governments are advised to give wide publicity of procurement operation, open sufficient number of purchase centres and take other initiatives in order to avoid distress sale.

As reported by FCI, there have been no reports of distress sale of paddy and wheat by any State Government, including Orissa.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Introduction of High Security Registration Plates for 3/4 Wheelers

880. SHRI R. DHIRUVANARAYANA
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to introduce High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the process/policy for implementing HSRP in the country;

(d) whether the aspects relating to the installation of HSRPs alongwith the method of price calculations of HSRPs on vehicle owners were studied before introducing the same in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is vast difference of prices of HSRPs in different States; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to bring about uniformity in all the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had amended rule 50 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, (CMVR), 1989 on 28th March, 2001, to prescribe fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in all categories of new as well as in-use motor vehicles. The role of Central Government was to notify the standards and specifications of High Security Registration Plates, notify the testing agencies that are to test the plates and accord type approval to the vendors and to notify the date of implementation. Implementation of the scheme in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government is the responsibility of the States/U.T. The States are also to select the vendors from among those who have been given Type Approval certificate by the testing agencies authorized by the Government.

(d) to (g) Installation of HSRP on motor vehicles has to be ensured by the States/UTs. Since the scheme has to be implemented by the States/UTs, it is their responsibility to negotiate the price of HSRP with the vendors. Any method to calculate the price of HSRP would need to be devised by the concerned States and not by the Central Government.

Impact of Globalisation on Khadi and Village Industries

881. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether globalisation has adversely impacted the khadi and village industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of units of the khadi and village industries closed down during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided any funds to the khadi and village industries to re-open the old units and open new centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Most of the products of the khadi and village industries (KVI) sector are produced with locally available raw material and manpower, which are largely sold in the domestic market itself except a small percentage of export. In this context, there has been no tangible negative impact on KVI sector due to globalization. With the globalisation of Indian economy, the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) set up with the assistance provided through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are facing greater competition in the market. However, there is no report of closure of any KVI unit as a result of competition from the multinational companies. In fact, liberalisation has resulted in realization by the units that their operations have to be efficient, cost effective and based on optimal deployment of resources. This has oriented the KVI units towards sustainability which is a healthy trend in the long run.

(c) Some Village Industry units/self-employment ventures do suffer losses and close down. The reasons for such losses include use of obsolete technology,

inconsistent quality of products, product design not being in keeping with market demand, lack of entrepreneurial and managerial skills, etc. The information regarding such units is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), through KVIC, had been implementing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008, in the rural areas and small towns, with population up to 20,000. Under REGP, eligible entrepreneurs were assisted in establishing new village industry units, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected Regional Rural Banks, cooperative banks, etc., and also margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost upto Rs. 25 lakh. REGP was a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme were used to be released to the KVIC which, in turn, released the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/ Union Territory (UT). The State/UT - wise details of margin money allocated by KVIC under the REGP as well as those of margin money utilised during 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

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

PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks. The State/UT — wise details of margin money utilised under PMEGP during 2008-09, are given in the enclosed Statement.

As regards, khadi sector, a new scheme of 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure Scheme' has been drawn up and approved (July 2009) for implementation from 2009-10 to 2011-12, *inter alia* with the objective to assist identified weak khadi institutions (sick/problematic and 'D' category) so as to enable these institutions regain their status and revive their potential for employment generation.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT) -wise details of margin money utilized under the REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and under PMEGP during 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilized		
		under REGP	under REGP	under PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	3.47	12.30	9.74
2.	Delhi	18.37	13.23	0.70
3.	Haryana	1749.31	2949.39	1190.28
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1165.42	1799.85	392.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1565.20	1753.83	898.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Punjab	1826.00	3273.35	951.00
7.	Rajasthan	2106.77	3871.78	1503.58
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.15	34.84	29.53
9.	Bihar	715.67	1163.37	4201.22
10.	Jharkhand	357.92	461.04	958.00
11.	Orissa	1055.54	1456.41	2419.53
12.	West Bengal	2396.03	6367.70	5135.37
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	144.45	325.67	88.45
14.	Assam	1717.35	2887.94	890.20
15.	Manipur	128.99	82.39	0
16.	Meghalaya	255.06	512.55	0
17.	Mizoram	1043.60	1125.97	0
18.	Nagaland	192.13	471.18	9.62
19.	Sikkim	151.47	681.83	22.45
20.	Tripura	278.41	273.58	32.02
21.	Andhra Pradesh	3674.06	5456.10	2582.54
22.	Karnataka	2424.27	3315.64	2510.48
23.	Kerala	1567.36	2358.49	671.33
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	7.78	0
25.	Puducherry	42.76	132.25	19.40
26.	Tamil Nadu	1438.04	3163.38	2328.54
27.	Goa	95.25	112.73	2.10
28.	Gujarat	756.10	1075.28	659.33

1	2	3	4	5
29. Maharashtra		1837.03	2770.70	2455.61
30. Chhattisgarh		1215.03	1788.20	1318.62
31. Madhya Pradesh		1531.38	2291.58	1143.48
32. Uttarakhand		601.44	1074.43	456.52
33. Uttar Pradesh		2903.32	4994.83	7984.31
Grand Total		34979.35	58059.59	40864.72

**National Watershed Development
Programmes**

882. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE :

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various schemes and agencies involved in the implementation of the National Watershed Development Programme (NWDP);

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the achievements made under NWDP;

(d) whether there is co-ordination amongst various agencies/bodies involved in the implementation of the scheme/ programme; 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)

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, namely, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion and land degradation in the country. These programmes/schemes are executed by mostly Agriculture/Soil Conservation Departments of the State Governments. Under these programmes, during last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) an amount of Rs. 1839.85 crore was allocated whereas for the current year (2009-10), an amount of Rs. 490.48 crore have been allocated. The State-wise and year-wise amount allocated in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) is presently being implemented in all the States with the main objectives of (i) conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources, (ii) enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable manner, (iii) restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed ecosystems by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses, (iv) reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas and (v) creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless. NWDPR has been thoroughly restructured by retaining the technical strength of the earlier programme and incorporating the lessons learnt from successful projects, especially, on community participation.

Under the NWDPR, since inception upto 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 3492.16 crore has been utilized for the development of 99.73 lakh ha. of rainfed areas falling in various States of the country as per State-wise details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has launched Integrated Watershed Management Programme

(IWMP) during XI Five Year Plan for increasing the productivity of the agricultural land. Under this programme, both rainfed and irrigated agricultural land including the wastelands are taken up for development, whereas, under NWDPRA only rainfed areas are taken for the development on watershed approach basis. With a view to coordinate the Watershed Development Programmes being implemented by various Ministries, National Rainfed Area

Authority (NRAA) has been constituted. The NRAA has published the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects with a fresh framework for the next generation watershed programmes. The Guidelines provide an enabling framework for the planning, design, management and implementation of all watershed development projects with a common approach throughout the country.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise Funds Allocated under various Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and during current year

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	During 2006-07 Allocation	During 2007-08 Allocation	During 2008-09 Allocation	Total for three years Allocation	Allocation for the year 2009-10 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1831.44	940.36	1143.47	3915.27	1305.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.57	778.36	1020.86	2881.79	595.98
3.	Assam	1444.15	684.80	1031.05	3160.00	1007.80
4.	Bihar	1143.38	100.00	589.88	1833.26	734.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	2084.90	724.19	1689.86	4498.95	1088.15
6.	Gujarat	5085.60	5282.68	4989.67	15357.95	2656.86
7.	Haryana	990.03	797.41	693.03	2480.47	300.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1704.41	1383.25	1425.83	4513.49	1238.89
9.	Jharkhand*	2003.80	574.33	312.28	2890.41	1816.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir**	2353.73	2920.43	3618.70	8892.86	2700.00
11.	Karnataka	4032.76	3675.70	4698.39	12406.85	1300.00
12.	Kerala	1905.34	1310.90	1410.01	4626.25	474.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3561.61	4512.84	5389.67	13464.12	4750.00
14.	Maharashtra	6837.36	7523.97	5331.98	19693.31	4364.32
15.	Manipur	1582.23	1888.00	1728.50	5198.73	1612.00
16.	Meghalaya	1274.38	1167.00	1298.37	3739.75	650.00
17.	Mizoram	1509.00	2163.00	2337.56	6009.56	2249.74
18.	Nagaland	2112.50	2231.70	2000.00	6344.20	1200.00
19.	Orissa	3419.92	2212.00	2751.47	8383.39	1644.44
20.	Punjab	1117.07	811.84	857.63	2786.54	240.00
21.	Rajasthan	7044.98	4412.69	4253.20	15710.87	4352.00
22.	Sikkim	430.25	438.20	645.52	1513.97	810.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	4719.55	2575.00	2064.12	9358.67	2487.52
24.	Tripura	816.02	865.20	840.87	2522.09	1206.57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.09	3003.68	8039.58	13556.35	7184.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1835.10	1931.54	1807.00	5573.64	400.00
27.	West Bengal	728.22	361.04	604.95	1694.21	604.00
28.	Goa	400.00	281.00	284.20	965.20	75.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
Total		65576.39	55551.11	62857.65	183985.15	49047.80

*The allocation Jharkhand includes Damodar Valley Corporation also.

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

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

Statement-II

State-wise Physical and Financial Progress of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) since inception upto (2008-09)

Area in Lakh Ha; Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No. Name of States Total Achievement upto 2008-09 since inception

Physical (Area in Lakh Ha) Financial (Rs. Lakh)

1 2 3 4

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.627	10921.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.361	2390.32
3.	Assam	1.205	3775.73
4.	Bihar	0.66	2307.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.769	8786.27
6.	Gujarat	6.905	19210.69
7.	Haryana	0.652	2259.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.784	4015.88
9.	Jharkhand	1.148	5863.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.319	1622.49
11.	Karnataka	9.804	33423.12
12.	Kerala	2.244	9642.22
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12.415	31669.42
14.	Maharashtra	13.628	36668.57
15.	Manipur	0.785	4391.37
16.	Meghalaya	0.611	4005.14

1	2	3	4
17.	Mizoram	1.295	8545.92
18.	Nagaland	1.098	7497.4
19.	Orissa	5.36	17315.24
20.	Punjab	0.568	3141.63
21.	Rajasthan	14.686	53367.24
22.	Sikkim	0.47	2785.96
23.	Tamil Nadu	6.883	23857.75
24.	Tripura	0.689	3660.75
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8.204	31117.73
26.	Uttarakhand	1.415	9200.22
27.	West Bengal	1.812	5936.84
28.	Goa	0.259	1439.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.07	351.93
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3.17
31.	Daman and Diu	0.007	41.92
Total		99.73	349215.50

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities

883. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the terrorist activities reported in the country including bomb blasts and the number of persons, civilians and security personnel injured and killed during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether ISI and Pakistan based terrorist modules have been reported to be behind the terrorism in the country;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up counter

terrorism centre or counter insurgency and terrorism training school;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to tackle terrorism in the country including steps taken for the formulation of action plan and coordinating its efforts with the State Governments to deal with the terrorist threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) As per available information, details of the number of civilians, security personnel and terrorist/extremist/naxalite killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States and naxal affected States are as under:-

Year	Jammu and Kashmir			North-Eastern States			Naxal affected States		
	No. of incidents	No. of Civ. and SFs Killed	No. of Terrorist killed	No. of incidents	No. of Civ. and SFs Killed	No. of Extremists Killed	No. of incidents	No. of Civ. and SFs Killed	No. of Naxalite Killed
2007	1092	268	472	1489	577	514	1565	696	141
2008	708	166	339	1561	512	640	1591	721	199
2009 (upto October 31, 2009)	436	123	212	1129	261	497	1817	742	170

Besides the above, major terrorist incidents in the hinterland in the year 2007 include explosion/blasts in two unreserved coaches of Samjhauta/Attari Express at Diwana; at Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad; at Lumbini Park and Gokul Chat Bhandar, Hyderabad; Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer, Rajasthan; Srinagar Cinema Hall in Ludhiana; and in court premises at Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow. In these incidents, as per available information, 143 persons were killed. Further, in 2008, major terrorist incidents/bomb blasts occurred at CRPF Group Centre, Rampur (U.P.), Jaipur, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Malegaon

(Maharashtra) and Modasa (Gujarat). In these incidents, 168 persons lost their lives. In the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November, 2008, 164 persons lost their lives.

(b) and (c) As per available information, Pakistan/PoK based ISI sponsored terrorist and terrorist groups are reported to be involved in a number of terror attacks in the country. The Government has been consistent in its demands to Pakistan to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan. The Government and its agencies also exchange information with their counterparts to combat terrorism through the established mechanism.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided to set up 04 temporary Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools in each of the five States namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa to provide training to the police personnel of these States with a view to tackle the menace of terrorism/naxalism. An amount of Rs. 22.50 crore for setting up of 15 Schools have already been released to these States in the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(f) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, as well as the legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism. Further, the Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the challenges posed by the activities of terrorists/insurgents/extremists in various parts of the country, including measures on the political, security and development fronts. The various measures taken on the security front, inter-alia, include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; vigilance and patrolling on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross-border activities; deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence; heightened vigil and security arrangements and around vital installations; strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level; upgradation and modernization of Central and State Police Forces; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions; re-imbursement of various types of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments; various initiatives at the bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives to terrorism. Besides, there exists a well established mechanism for effective sharing of intelligence between Central and the State security/intelligence agencies, as a result of which

many terrorist attacks have been averted and many terrorist modules have been busted.

Production Costs of Crops

884. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the years there has been a rise in the production cost of several crops including wheat, paddy, pulses, ragi, jowar and cotton in certain regions as compared to other parts of the country;

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

(c) whether there has been a rise in the net per hectare income from crop production in the country for a few crops like wheat, rice, great millet, pearl millet etc. only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps being taken for the overall enhancement in farm earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Over the years, in general there has been a rise in the production cost of several crops such as wheat, paddy, pulses, ragi, jowar, bajra, gram, lentil, arhar, moong, urad and cotton. Net per hectare income has also increased over the years. A statement on State-wise Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal) and Net Income (Rs. per hectare) for different crops for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government of India is implementing the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 with an objective to increase the income of farmers by enhancing the economic

viability of farming, Also the Government has taken a number of initiatives of which two major programmes namely National Food Security Mission with an outlay of Rs.4882 crore to step up production of rice, wheat and

pulses and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana with an outlay of Rs.25,000 crore to incentivise the States to invest more in the agriculture and allied sectors for the Eleventh Plan period have been launched in 2007-08.

Statement

Cost of Production (Rs./Qtl.) and Net Income (Rs./hect.)

Crop	State	Cost of Production (Rs./Qtl.)			Net Income (Rs./hect.)		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	Bihar	592	691	669	985	1971	5613
	Gujarat	535	525	603	6077	9432	9605
	Haryana	523	577	589	5456	5577	12909
	Himachal Pradesh	679	721	779	277	1092	3297
	Madhya Pradesh	584	721	730	2283	4293	7449
	Punjab	494	556	617	6829	6912	11265
	Rajasthan	480	529	568	9990	12197	15780
	Uttar Pradesh	598	654	636	796	2503	9137
	Chhattisgarh	908	915	879	-2198	-245	2652
	Jharkhand	947	947	1112	-5110	-2499	-2592
	Uttarakhand	631	648	757	-18	933	1301
Paddy	West Bengal	*	987	996	*	-4799	-2444
	Andhra Pradesh	504	541	557	5002	2851	3826
	Assam	608	560	853	-2717	-1461	-3484
	Bihar	552	497	519	-1264	-578	407
	Haryana	705	618	609	4704	5038	8978

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	707	672	717	-1159	-242	2197
	Madhya Pradesh	784	690	695	-1578	-949	-582
	Karnataka	569	519	520	547	6879	8360
	Orissa	494	529	570	-731	-1686	-1452
	Punjab	449	487	477	10644	7396	11754
	Tamil Nadu	612	691	634	-2354	-4313	-2091
	Uttar Pradesh	571	559	615	-1042	185	491
	West Bengal	578	581	625	-1898	-1778	-1560
	Chhattisgarh	518	508	524	1882	2230	2756
	Jharkhand	644	752	654	-3396	-4749	-1842
	Uttarakhand	511	553	505	1302	1326	4238
	Gujarat	*	478	434	*	4758	9153
	Himachal Pradesh	*	685	705	*	1371	1505
	Maharashtra	*	762	1008	*	-1472	-6247
Ragi	Karnataka	714	759	803	-3415	-5294	-556
	Maharashtra	*	1490	1521	*	-10110	-9359
	Tamil Nadu	777	744	755	-1702	-4615	-929
Jowar	Andhra Pradesh	713	747	898	-1810	-1258	-727
	Madhya Pradesh	675	757	724	-981	-1944	122
	Karnataka	684	770	935	-51	-1057	-1062
	Maharashtra	614	676	667	856	-2194	415
	Rajasthan	524	684	680	821	123	130
	Tamil Nadu	735	1126	767	-1254	-2367	-841

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bajra	Gujarat	558	580	595	907	1489	2987
	Haryana	675	782	683	-2026	-3279	-1302
	Karnataka	*	715	706	*	-1924	-1038
	Maharashtra	633	682	747	-1117	-1931	-629
	Rajasthan	479	596	572	936	174	1263
	Uttar Pradesh	458	593	529	-845	-1357	2606
Gram	Andhra Pradesh	*	1268	1420	*	4365	8916
	Bihar	1097	1236	1513	4813	1513	9373
	Haryana	1285	*	1597	1665	-2313	3568
	Karnataka	*	1229	1583	*	3706	4229
	Madhya Pradesh	1005	1402	1551	3352	4595	6740
	Maharashtra	1729	1552	1895	-385	2644	1976
	Rajasthan	1095	1458	1248	3119	6078	11221
	Uttar Pradesh	1115	1083	1751	4858	9444	5104
	Chhattisgarh	1293	946	1136	674	12565	8590
	Jharkhand	1434	1138	1471	2455	6275	5043
Lentil	Bihar	908	1135	1111	5765	5635	8694
	Madhya Pradesh	958	1128	1434	6969	5361	6209
	Uttar Pradesh	1746	1302	1735	-615	4475	3641
	Jharkhand	1520	1141	1166	528	5325	6107
Arhar	Andhra Pradesh	1313	1387	1924	2813	1909	-374
	Bihar	*	1437	1840	*	5043	2042
	Gujarat	1337	1442	1401	2177	2771	4779

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madhya Pradesh	1203	1392	1588	3754	3219	4791
	Karnataka	1604	1379	1764	225	2878	1764
	Maharashtra	1254	1508	1957	3515	2234	1032
	Orissa	1712	2583	2577	-1405	-3304	-2350
	Uttar Pradesh	1295	1403	1702	5670	4489	4688
Moong	Andhra Pradesh	1850	2294	2764	537	3280	-820
	Karnataka	*	1516	2672	*	1668	449
	Maharashtra	2738	2884	3159	-3345	-3424	-759
	Orissa	1992	2142	2401	-713	1135	758
	Rajasthan	1673	2615	2323	1	-400	3546
Urad	Andhra Pradesh	1277	1386	1426	2748	13292	19365
	Madhya Pradesh	1603	3106	2139	-870	-280	4679
	Maharashtra	3015	2331	3249	-3512	-2535	1527
	Orissa	1554	1908	1895	-219	1924	3486
	Rajasthan	1722	2434	1322	853	-910	15570
	Tamil Nadu	1682	2828	2330	-261	1391	8088
	Uttar Pradesh	1477	2051	1907	-138	152	4722
	Chhattisgarh	1561	1643	2622	610	469	1097
Cotton	Andhra Pradesh	1810	2227	1598	904	-3306	8008
	Gujarat	1501	1595	1709	7016	9112	9865
	Haryana	1479	2166	1924	6387	-3062	386
	Madhya Pradesh	2546	1959	2302	-7259	9310	498
	Karnataka	1519	2071	1867	2033	-404	3143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Maharashtra	2113	2137	2052	-1950	-2304	-1151
	Punjab	1601	1606	1630	6848	6104	7082
	Rajasthan	1336	1296	1211	7964	7655	11907
	Tamil Nadu	2274	2709	1958	-6404	-6347	6055

* - Crop was not selected for the year.

[English]

Conference on Internal Security

885. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several conference of the Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries of States had been held in the last three years relating to the security situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) : The intelligence Bureau (IB) convenes the Conference of Directors General of Police (DsGP)/Inspectors General of Police (IsGP) and Heads of the Central Police Organizations, annually. During 2007 to 2009, three such conference have been convened by IB. The issues discussed in these conference, *inter-alia*, include left wing extremism; surface transport security; emerging threats to VIP security; Indian Police-Dynamics of Change; new generation crimes; security situation/insurgency in NE; terrorism in hinterland;

Coastal security; National Police Mission; Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) — National Security Implications; etc. The recommendations made in these Conferences are taken up with the concerned State Governments and agencies for necessary action.

Agricultural Relief Package

886. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH :
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has announced any relief packages for the farmers of various States including Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the total funds released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) In the year 2006, Government approved a rehabilitation package for 31 identified districts of Andhra Pradesh (16 districts), Karnataka (6 districts), Kerala (3 districts) and Maharashtra (6 districts) where maximum number of suicides by farmers were reported. This rehabilitation package is currently under implementation.

(b) and (c) Details are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

State	Amount approved under Rehabilitation package	Amount released/ utilized upto 30.9.2009
Maharashtra	3873.26	4197.26
Karnataka	2689.64	3264.02
Kerala	765.24	369.57
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	9122.19
Total	16978.69	16953.04

Net Sown Area in the Country

887. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of net irrigated and sown area in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the irrigated and sown area in the country including Orissa during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sown areas in the country including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) A Statement-I and II on State-wise net irrigated and sown area for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 are enclosed.

There has been increase in net irrigated area in the country. Net area Sown has increased in 2005-06, but has decreased in 2006-07 in the country.

(d) The Union Government has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority as an advisory, policy making and monitoring body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic up-gradation and management of country's dryland and rainfed agriculture. Programmes like National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded lands in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River, Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas, Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils and other externally aided projects are being implemented for development of rainfed and degraded and land including arid and barren land through soil and water moisture conservation measures.

Statement-I

State-wise Net Irrigated area for the years
2004-05 to 2006-07

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3881	4392	4453
Arunachal Pradesh	49	50	52
Assam	140	140	140
Bihar	3034	3161	3161
Chhattisgarh	1208	1248	1282
Goa	24	24	24
Gujarat	3388	3388	3388
Haryana	2954	2936	2990
Himachal Pradesh	104	104	104
Jammu and Kashmir	311	311	309

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	164	164	164
Karnataka	2820	2970	2946
Kerala	393	401	392
Madhya Pradesh	6042	5681	6365
Maharashtra	2953	2950	2951
Manipur	54	51	51
Meghalaya	58	55	67
Mizoram	16	16	16
Nagaland	66	67	65
Orissa	1846	1846	1846
Punjab	4028	4028	4028
Rajasthan	5880	6294	6496
Sikkim	9	9	9
Tamil Nadu	2637	2920	2889
Tripura	61	61	61
Uttarakhand	345	343	343
Uttar Pradesh	13119	13080	13080
West Bengal	3182	3135	3136
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	7	7
Daman and Diu			

1	2	3	4
Delhi	25	24	24
Lakshadweep	1	1	1
Puducherry	18	18	18
All India	58816	59877	60857

Statement-II

*State-wise Net Area Sown for the years
2004-05 to 2006-07*

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10327	10745	10147
Arunachal Pradesh	202	206	209
Assam	2753	2753	2753
Bihar	5572	5556	5556
Chhattisgarh	4770	4764	4722
Goa	134	137	137
Gujarat	9852	9852	9852
Haryana	3527	3566	3556
Himachal Pradesh	543	543	543
Jammu and Kashmir	752	752	742
Jharkhand	1769	1769	1769
Karnataka	10499	10509	10105
Kerala	2155	2132	2101

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	14975	14971	14735
Maharashtra	17490	17473	17475
Manipur	238	225	224
Meghalaya	219	212	213
Mizoram	96	97	92
Nagaland	309	309	322
Orissa	5739	5739	5739
Punjab	4200	4243	4243
Rajasthan	16549	16836	16764
Sikkim	112	112	112
Tamil Nadu	5097	5244	5126
Tripura	280	280	280
Uttarakhand	767	768	768
Uttar Pradesh	16683	16633	16633
West Bengal	5374	5295	5296
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	13	13
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	22	22
Daman and Diu	3	3	3
Delhi	28	28	23
Lakshadweep	3	3	3
Puducherry	21	21	20
All India	141074	141810	140298

Autonomous Status to Cooperative Societies

888. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ :
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant autonomous status to cooperative societies in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject under Entry 32 of the Second List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Under this entry, the State Governments have enacted their respective State Cooperatives Societies Acts. To ensure the democratic, autonomous and professional functioning of cooperatives, Government has decided to amend the Constitution. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose, addresses the key issues for empowerment of the cooperatives through their voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management.

Failure of PDS

889. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI P.L. PUNIA :
DR. BHOLA SINGH :

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

DR. M. JAGANNATH :

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has severely indicted the Public Distribution System for diversion/pilferage of foodgrains and poor implementation in different parts of the country;

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

(c) the details of the cases of diversion/pilferage of foodgrain reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the quantum and value of foodgrains involved therein; and

(d) the remedial steps including punitive action taken against those held responsible during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) In the course of hearing on Writ Petition 196/2001 on 12.07.2006, Hon'ble Supreme Court made certain observations about monitoring of funds spent on Public Distribution System and passed an Order setting up Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) to study functioning of TPDS in the country. The CVC is carrying out the study.

For various malpractices detected under TPDS, the details of persons prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (E.C. Act, 1955) and the persons detained under the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (BM Act, 1980) during 2006,2007,2008 and 2009 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Persons prosecuted under EC Act, 1955	Persons detained under PBM Act, 1980
1.	2006	3244	161
2.	2007	4872	119
3.	2008	6425	162
4.	2009 (upto 31.10.2009)	2982	126

To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has directed State and 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.

*[Translation]***Irregularities in Prasar Bharati**

890. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial and administrative irregularities have been reported in the Prasar Bharati (PB);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has ordered any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof;

(e) the details of action taken against the guilty officials alongwith the steps taken to prevent such irregularities;

(f) whether the Prasar Bharati has not been granted autonomy; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken to accord full autonomy to the PB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) No Madam.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f)

World Bank Loans for Road Transport Projects

891. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of the loans sanctioned and released by the World Bank for various road transport projects for construction/repair/strengthening and widening of roads during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the details of the said amount spent/utilised on various projects alongwith the status of the projects State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the interest likely to be paid to the World Bank for such loans; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the said loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highway is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. World Bank has not sanctioned any new loan for National Highway projects during last three years. However, the disbursement made by World Bank against loan taken by Government of India of NHAI project alongwith details of the expenditure on various projects state-wise upto October, 2009 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Interest on World Bank loans is payable on the principal amount of the loan drawn from time to time at a rate for each Interest period equal to London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) Base Rate plus LIBOR Total Spread, which keeps on changing during Interest Period.

(d) The loan disbursement depends upon the progress of projects covered under the loan. In case of delays in project implementation due to unavoidable circumstances, the matters are taken up with the World Bank for loan restructuring including extension of loan closing date for optimum utilization of loan amounts.

Statement

Disbursements made by the World Bank against loan taken by Government of India for NHAI Projects

(Amount in US Million \$)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Loan No.	Total Length (in Kms.)	Loan Amount	Loan Approval Date	Loan Closing Date	Disbursement made by the Bank	Undisbursed amount against loan amount
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)		
1.	TNHP	IBRD-4559-IN	477	403.93	08.06.2000	31.12.2007	403.93	—
2.	GTRIP	IBRD-4622-IN	420	487.12	21.06.2001	30.06.2008	487.12	—
3.	ABP	IBRD-4719-IN	84.7	240.00	14.10.2003	30.06.2009	228.83	11.17
4.	LMNHP	IBRD-4764-IN	483	620.00	28.12.2005	30.06.2010	428.75	191.25
Total				1,751.05			1,548.65	202.42

TNHP	—	Third National Highway Project
GTRIP	—	Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project
ABP	—	Allahabad Bypass Project
LMNHP	—	Lucknow-Muzzafarpur National Highway Project

NHAI

State-wise Project-wise Expenditure during last three years and current year and
WB Funded Projects upto October '09*

(Rupees in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Source of Finance	State concerned	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	During Year 2009-10 (upto Oct'09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sikandra-Bhaunti (TNHP-1) Pkg.II-A	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Uttar Pradesh	14.71	7.39	1.47	0.05
2.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg.II-C, Km 38-115 on NH2 in Uttar Pradesh	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Uttar Pradesh	37.38	42.96	52.06	4.23
3.	Khaga-Kokhraj (TNHP-3) Pkg.III-A (Uttar Pradesh)	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Uttar Pradesh	3.30	2.04	0.74	0.00
4.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg.III-C	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Uttar Pradesh	26.78	13.38	4.24	2.93
5.	Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Pkg.IV-B in Bihar	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Bihar	9.88	0.02	0.00	0.10
6.	Dehri-on-sone-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Pkg.IV-D	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Bihar	0.30	1.82	0.51	0.00
7.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Pkg. V-A [Aurangabad-Barachati]	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Bihar	37.82	25.91	4.91	0.00
8.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pkg.V-C (Km 320-398.75)	EAP-WB-III-4559-IN	Jharkhand	5.50	35.25	37.77	18.81
9.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg.I-A (Km 199.66-250.50)	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Uttar Pradesh	37.76	16.92	12.74	3.64
10.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Pkg.I-B (Km 250.50-307.50)	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Uttar Pradesh	105.68	83.33	25.07	2.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg.I-C (Km 321.10-393)	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Uttar Pradesh	77.33	47.36	9.53	0.01
12.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Pkg.II-B	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Uttar Pradesh	83.55	56.95	21.20	0.00
13.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-I) (Km 163.28-164.30 on NH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	EAP-WB-V-4719-IN	Uttar Pradesh	36.98	19.97	21.23	0.37
14.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-II) (Km 158-198 on NH-2)	EAP-WB-V-4719-IN	Uttar	115.71	122.03	95.61	39.58
15.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-III) (Km 198-242.708 on NH-2)	EAP-WB-V-4719-IN	Uttar Pradesh	121.67	153.92	102.83	62.33
16.	Varanasi-Mohania (GRTIP-5) Pkg.IV-A	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Bihar-21/ UP55	2.14	1.21	9.68	12.49
17.	Sasaram-Dehri-on-sona (GTRIP-6) Pkg.IV-C	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Bihar	26.58	28.86	32.80	7.15
18.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar]	EAP-WB-IV-4622-IN	Bihar-10/ Jh70	69.47	19.36	12.34	0.39
19.	Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km 8.25 to 45 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-I	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	42.81	71.86	84.71	29.33
20.	Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km 45 to 93 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-II	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	44.89	80.18	97.50	25.97
21.	Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km 93 to 135 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg.III	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	38.24	80.04	98.30	22.98
22.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km 135 to 164 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-IV	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	53.29	63.07	60.63	32.47
23.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km 164 to 208 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-V	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	42.21	21.94	61.99	44.93
24.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km 208-251-70 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VI	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	43.10	77.41	83.14	60.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Gorakhpur-Kasia (Km 279.80-319.80 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VII	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	47.93	86.93	51.90	55.25
26.	Kasia-Bihar-UP Border (Km 319.80 to 360.91 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VIII	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Uttar Pradesh	30.98	58.74	101.71	20.78
27.	UP/Bihar Border-Dewapur (Km 360.91 to 402 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-IX	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Bihar	41.57	63.57	11.98	0.00
28.	Dewapur-Kotwa (Km 402 to 440 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-X	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Bihar	27.80	16.43	31.88	35.03
29.	Kotwa-Mehsi (Km 440 to 480 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XI	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Bihar	35.15	9.65	46.00	69.52
30.	Mehsi-Muzaffarpur (Km 480-520 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XII	EAP-LMNHP-4764-IN	Bihar	32.19	18.80	63.18	50.75
Grand Total				1296.49	1327.30	1237.65	602.60

*to the extent available with finance division and applicable to NHAI

Review of Procurement Policy

892. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the present procurement/distribution policy with a view to putting a control on food subsidy;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to fix the limit for procurement of foodgrains from farmers under the scheme of decentralisation of procurement;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure availability of surplus stock of foodgrains with the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Under the existing policy for foodgrains procurement, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Agencies of State Governments purchase all the foodgrains, conforming to the prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at procurement centers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Foodgrains procured in the Central Pool are allocated to States/UTs at Central Issue Prices for distribution to the beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes of the Government.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. 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.

The Government is committed to procure foodgrains under MSP Operations.

(d) 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.

[English]

Area under Pulses Cultivation

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

(a) the area under pulses cultivation across the country, State-wise;

(b) the estimated area likely to come under pulses cultivation during the Kharif seasons, 2009-10;

(c) whether only 50 per cent of the area under pulses cultivation have been utilized in the current year and is likely to result in shortage in the production of pulses;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 State-wise details of normal area under pulses cultivation (Rabi and Kharif) alongwith estimated area under pulses during Kharif, 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) As compared to normal area of 11.17 million hectares under kharif pulses, the estimated area under pulses cultivation during kharif 2009-10 has been 10.11 million hectares i.e. a decline of about 9.49%. As against normal production of 5.39 million tonnes of kharif pulses in the country, the production during kharif 2009-10 is estimated at 4.42 million tonnes i.e. a decline of 0.97 million

tonnes. The production of pulses during the current kharif season is estimated to be lower than last year on account of shortfall in area and loss of productivity due to delayed/deficit monsoon in various parts of the country.

In order to increase production and productivity of pulses in the country, the Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm 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. Based on the experience in the implementation of ISOPOM during 10th Plan Period, necessary modifications in respect of norms and pattern of assistance, inclusion of new components etc. have been made for implementation of the scheme during the 11th Plan Period.

However, there are some major constraints in increasing the production and productivity of pulses in the country which are given below:—

- The pulses are genetically low yielding and less input responsive as compared to other cereals and oilseeds.
- The cultivation of pulses continues to be done on marginal and sub-marginal lands under rainfed conditions by small and marginal farmers, whose capacity for input use is quite low.
- Varietal break-through has been a major constraint in achieving higher level of productivity.
- No hybrid of pulses other pigeon-pea is available. Nor is there a genetically modified pulse variety/hybrid, which could enhance productivity.
- The pulses are more prone to pests and diseases.

Despite various measures, the production of pulses in the country is lower than its requirement and the shortfall is met through imports.

Statement

State-wise Normal Area under Pulses Cultivation (Kharif and Rabi) and Estimated Area under Kharif Pulses Cultivation during 2009-10*

Area ('000 hectares)

State	Normal Area under Pulses Cultivation (Average of 2003-04 to 2007-08)		Area under Pulses during 2009-10	
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	895.1	1078.4	1973.5	715.0
Assam	6.6	101.8	108.4	4.0
Bihar	87.5	544.6	632.1	90.9
Chhattisgarh	233.6	698.7	932.3	246.2
Gujarat	634.5	205.6	840.1	594.0
Haryana	60.2	122.2	182.4	50.0
Himachal Pradesh	22.1	8.7	30.8	17.8
Jammu and Kashmir	26.2	2.5	28.7	27.1
Jharkhand	233.9	89.4	323.3	147.6
Karnataka	1415.9	726.8	2142.7	1189.0
Kerala	1.8	5.8	7.6	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	940.4	3364.5	4304.9	973.0
Maharashtra	2441.2	1188.0	3629.2	2004.0
Orissa	515.0	248.3	763.3	493.6
Punjab	25.8	10.3	36.1	21.1
Rajasthan	2450.5	1140.3	3590.8	2159.0
Tamil Nadu	178.7	382.9	561.6	253.8
Uttar Pradesh	871.2	1755.4	2626.6	904.0

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	31.2	21.6	52.8	54.0
West Bengal	52.8	168.1	220.9	102.7
Others	44.7	54.6	99.3	60.2
All India	11168.9	11918.5	23087.4	10107.3

*Average of 2003-04 to 2007-08.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Foodgrain Stocks

894. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies responsible for the maintenance of foodgrain stocks stored in godowns across the country;

(b) whether any mechanism is in place for regular inspection of the foodgrain stocks stored in the godowns;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the procedure and the schedule of such inspections; and

(d) the effective steps taken for safe and proper storage of foodgrains in the godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and State Agencies are the main agencies responsible for maintenance of foodgrain stocks stored in their respective godowns across the country.

(b) Yes, Madam

(c) The Quality Control Officers of FCI, CWC, SWCs and State Agencies regularly inspect the foodgrain stocks stored in their respective godowns. These inspections are carried out on Fortnightly, monthly and quarterly basis. Moisture content, physical quality of the foodgrains and presence of stored grain insect pests, if any, are checked and immediate remedial measures are taken wherever required. Besides, Quality Control Officers of the Quality Control Cells of the Government of India also carry out regular inspections of Food Storage Depots of FCI, CWC, SWCs and State Agencies to monitor the quality of stored foodgrains as well as maintenance and preservation of foodgrain stocks.

(d) The following effective steps are being taken for safe and proper storage of foodgrains in the godowns:

- (i) Godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (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.
- (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.

Authentication of Advertisements

895. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether there exists any mechanism whereby viewers can verify the veracity of the claims being made through various advertisements telecast on Television Channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation to prevent the telecasting of advertisements espousing superstitions, blind faith and unverifiable claims;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to make it a legal compulsion for the advertisers to guarantee the authenticity of the claims made through such advertisements; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRICHOU DHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) No Madam, the existing Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder do not provide any such mechanism.

(c) and (d) All TV Channels are required to adhere to the provisions of the Advertising Code prescribed under Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Rule (7) (4) of the said rules provides that the goods and services advertised shall not suffer from any defect or deficiency as mentioned in Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Rule- (7) (5) of the said rules further provides that no advertisement shall contain reference which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or supernatural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

(e) and (f) Apart from the above provisions, this Ministry had constituted a committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing codes. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government which is available on the website of the Ministry www.mib.nic.in under the heading "Self Regulation Guidelines 2008".

Protection to Witnesses

896. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of harassment and intimidation of witnesses reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether adequate security is provided to the witnesses;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps the Government proposes to take to ensure security to the witnesses;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation on the protection of witness; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau have informed that they do not maintain this information. Such information is not received from the Courts.

(b) and (c) No such cases have been reported to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) to (f) The law Commission of India in its 198th Report on "Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes" has suggested comprehensive review of witness protection. Since the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, this requires consultation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Report been referred to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their comments/views. No Time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

Black Marketing and Hoarding of Essential Commodities

897. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PURNAMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities is rampant in the country leading to their shortage and rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the current demand and supply situation of these commodities in the country;

(c) whether the State Governments have been directed to ensure declaration of excess stocks by wholesalers and take action against hoarders and black marketeers;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken by the State to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 alongwith the number of raids conducted, hoarders, arrested and goods confiscated during the last year and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act to make it more stringent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) The prices of some essential commodities have risen during the current year. Prices have risen on account of various factors like poor rainfall, high international prices, rising demand etc. In commodities like pulses and edible oils, imports take place every year because domestic production is not sufficient; 15-20% of pulses and 40-45% of edible oils are imported to meet the domestic demand. In the case of rice, due to poor monsoon, kharif production is likely to be lower than the demand. Similarly in the case of sugar, production has fallen short of demand in 2008-09.

In order to check hoarding and blackmarketing, the Government of India has taken the following steps:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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 and 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.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for

violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2008 and 2009 (updated upto 31.10.2009) as reported by State Government/UT Administrations are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

- (v) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the period from 1.1.2008 to 31.10.2009 are given below:-

Name of the State	2008	2009 (upto 31.10.2009)
Gujarat	16	18
Tamil Nadu	141	104
Orissa	01	02
Maharashtra	—	02
Madhya Pradesh	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	04	—
Total	162	126

- (vi) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly advised to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor such enforcements.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 at present.

Statement-I

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2008- Information received from States/Uts upto 31.12.2008

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of Raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated in Rs. Lakh	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17235	29	6	—	86.12	December
2.	Assam	1419	14	19	Nil	2.37	December*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	16	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	1	32	1	102.03	March
6.	Delhi	153	135	119	4	61.7	December
7.	Gujarat	31098	20	142	Nil	253.15	December
8.	Goa	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	46	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25634	13	49	Nil	15.52	December \$\$
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	422	376	94	Nil	Nil	September
12.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
13.	Karnataka	3396	74	1	4	580.95	December
14.	Kerala	87305	12	2	Nil	12.98	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14921	52	107	Nil	405.15	April
16.	Maharashtra	2551	3376	2595	Nil	2365.92	December
17.	Manipur	99	4	3	3	0.16	December
18.	Meghalaya	70	1	2	1	0.05	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Mizoram	61	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.49	July**
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Orissa	2001	22	117	Nil	17.51	November
22.	Punjab	20632	22	9	4	3.08	November
23.	Rajasthan	450	13	170	4	18.12	July
24.	Sikkim	1	2	2	Nil	0.01	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	20268	2525	1127	761	683.33	November
26.	Tripura	35	12	9	Nil	2.69	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39474	1047	1734	Nil	1410.49	December
29.	West Bengal	176	142	5	Nil	58.83	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	291	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December ***
31.	Chandigarh	6	9	Nil	Nil	2.01	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	2	Nil	Nil	5.49	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
35.	Puducherry	633	81	81	8	707	December
Total		268775	8001	6425	790	9095.22	

* - Expect January and February

** - Expect April, May and June

\$\$ - Except-October

*** - Except - Sept. and October

Updated as on 31.3.2009

Statement-II

Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2009- Information received from States/Uts Up to 31.10.2009

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of Raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated in Rs. Lakh	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5082	1	Nil	1	93.91	August
2.	Assam	2025	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
4.	Bihar	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	2	6	5	241.59	February
6.	Delhi	70	45	49	Nil	Nil	September
7.	Gujarat	18459	18	71	Nil	448.55	September
8.	Goa	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
9.	Haryana	58	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14946	3	2	Nil	6.28	July
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	881	39	5	2	22.68	July
14.	Kerala	33638	18	2	Nil	26.39	August
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	716	1171	756	Nil	303	June
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
18.	Meghalaya	7	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	August

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Mizoram						Not Reported
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	August
21.	Orissa	720	1	17	Nil	2.52	July
22.	Punjab	34	35	22	19	3.93	August
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	September
25.	Tamil Nadu	11535	3552	1079	3	445.56	September
26.	Tripura	3	1	1	Nil	0.03	July
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22315	514	860	Nil	979.93	July
29.	West Bengal	56	58	1	Nil	14.29	July *
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
31.	Chandigarh	7	7	Nil	Nil	7.93	August
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	Nil	Nil	0.17	September
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
35.	Puducherry	297	40	45	12	1.01	September
Total		111367	5516	2982	42	2634.66	

* - Expect May

Updated as on 4.11.2009

[English]

Development of Express Highways898. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH⁷ PARANJPE: Will the

Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding setting up of /development of Express Highways in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct a network of expressways to increase connectivity across the States;

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

(d) whether the Government has prepared any draft/ final report for the development of expressways/highways;

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

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred under the said programme along with the time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) *inter-alia* stipulated to consider establishing an Expressways Authority of India to formulate and implement a Master Plan for 15,600 km of access-controlled expressways for high-density corridors and initiate action for determining the alignment and acquiring the land for 6,000 km and simultaneously expedite construction of 1000 km of expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI to provide unhindered, high-speed, and safe movement of traffic.

(b) to (f) The Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services in December, 2008 for Formulation of a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country giving prioritised phasing for completion of these Expressway corridors by the year 2012, 2017 and 2022. The Consultants recently submitted the Final Report based upon the views/observations received from the State Governments *inter-alia* recommending total Expressway Network of about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the years 2012, 2017 and 2022. Since the Report and the detailed programme are yet to be accepted by the Government, it is premature to indicate the details of the stretches to be taken up under the programme, expenditure likely to be incurred under the said programme and its time-frame for completion.

Excessive Rainfall

899. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy rainfall witnessed in many part of the country including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh is likely to cause a fall in the agricultural production in the Kharif season;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide assistance to farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Heavy rainfall was witnessed in many parts of the country including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. An area of 2.4 Lakh ha. 21.93 Lakh ha. and 3400 ha. is reported to have been affected in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa respectively.

(c) The Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) have visited the flood affected States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa to assess the impact of heavy rains and the reports of the teams would be placed before the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG). Thereafter, the High Level Committee (HLC) will finalise the assistance to be provided to the States.

Pulses for PDS

900. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the total production and import of pulses in the country during the current year;

(b) whether nearly four lakh tones of pulses meant for public distribution system were left rotting at ports and warehouses which have contributed to their shortage and soaring prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of losses incurred by the PSUs as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such wastage of essential commodities and to ensure adequate availability of food items to common man at affordable prices in the country?

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) As per the data provided by DGCIS, during April, 2009-October, 2009, 1.596 million tonnes of pulses valued at Rs. 4133 Crore was imported. During 2008-09, the total pulse production is estimated at 14.66 Million tonnes and as per the First advance estimate released by Ministry of Agriculture as on 3.11.2009, kharif pulses production is estimated at 4.42 million tonnes in 2009-10.

(b) No, Madam. The 4 PSUs such as NAFED, PEC, STC and MMTC have imported and supplied 97019 tonnes of pulses to the State Governments under PDS.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has taken steps to discourage storage of these commodities in the Port area and early transport outside.

Slow Progress of Projects for CG, 2010

901. SHRI VARUN GANDHI :

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN :

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

(a) whether as per the international guidelines all the

projects/arrangements with regard to the Commonwealth Games to be held in the country in 2010 were required to be finalised by May, 2009;

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

(c) whether the construction work on most of the sports complexes/stadia/venues are behind the targetted schedule and may not be available for mandatory trials;

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government including fixing of responsibility of the concerned agencies?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Recovery schedules have been prepared for some of the venues, work on which had got delayed. All the venues would be available for the scheduled test events as per the revised schedules.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Now papers to be laid on the Table.

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 MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 767/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME- Technology Development Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 768/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 769/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room

(Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 770/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 771/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), 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 MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 772/15/09]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 773/15/09]

- 8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 774/15/09]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 775/15/09]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 776/15/09]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur,

for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 777/15/09]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 778/15/09]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Nainital, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Nainital, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 779/15/09]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the

Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 780/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Disaster Management Authority (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 682(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2009 under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 781/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.803(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2009 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 782/15/09]

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) 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 Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 783/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 784/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 785/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai, 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 All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 786/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives 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 Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 787/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, 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 National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 788/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, 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 National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 789/15/09]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, 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 National Cooperative Union

of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 790/15/09]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, 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 National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 791/15/09]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Cooperatives 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 Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 792/15/09]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

- (i) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment), Order, 2009, published in Notification No. S.O. 2286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2009.

- (ii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment), Order, 2009, published in Notification No. S.O. 2390(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 793/15/09]

- (11) A copy of the Veterinary Council of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 12-3/2008-VCI. in the Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 794/15/09]

- (12) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 2006-2007 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 795/15/09]

- (13) A copy of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 380(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2009 under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 796/15/09]

- (14) A copy of the Consumer Protection (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 591(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2009 under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 797/15/09]

(15) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertilizer Control (Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 401(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2009.
- (ii) The Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 649(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2009.
- (iii) The Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 1621(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2009.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 798/15/09]

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. 2114(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ii) S.O. 2243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2473(E) dated the 17th October, 2008.
- (iii) S.O. 2534(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 authorizing Special Land Acquisition Officer, Raigad(I), Alibaug (Headquarter) as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Kalamboli-Mumbra Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iv) S.O. 2535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 authorizing Special Land Acquisition Officer, (MIW), Thane, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Kalamboli-Mumbra Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (v) S.O. 2537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-six laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vi) S.O. 1628(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 2009 regarding

acquisition of land for construction of major bridge across river Kabini, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 212 (Kozhikode-Kollegal Section) in the State of Karnataka.

- (vii) S.O. 1629(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for construction of approaches of the additional vents to Road under Bridge, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Bangalore-Old Madras Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (viii) S.O. 1732(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for work of installation of Weigh-in-Motion-cum-Automatic Traffic Counter-cum Classifier on National Highway No. 63 (Ankola-Gooty Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ix) S.O. 1733(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for work of installation of Weigh-in-Motion-cum-Automatic Traffic Counter-cum Classifier on National Highway No. 48 (Bangalore-Mangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (x) S.O. 2277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2009 authorizing the Special Land Acquisition Officer and State Officer, National Highways, Dharwad, as the competent authority to acquire land for construction of Bypass to Hubli City connecting National Highway Nos. 218, 63 and 4 in the State of Karnataka.
- (xi) S.O. 1345(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009, authorizing the Additional District Magistrate, Sant Ravidas

Nagar Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Toll Plaza on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (xii) S.O. 1665(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 295(E) dated 14th February, 2007.
- (xiii) S.O. 1694(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 579(E) dated 14th May, 2004.
- (xiv) S.O. 1695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening four/six laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xv) S.O. 1771(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 931(E) dated 8th April, 2009.
- (xvi) S.O. 2214(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2009 regarding extension of concession period on account of claims for the project of construction of River Over Bridge with approaches near Nashirabad village of Dhule Nagpur Road on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xvii) S.O. 2666(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening four/six laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of by-pass outside

Sinnar Town on National Highway No. 50
in the State of Maharashtra.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 799/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the report of the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry along with Memorandum of Action Taken thereon (in English version only) under sub-section (4) of section (3) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.
- (2) Statement (in English version only) showing reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi version of the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 800/15/09]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

1st to 3rd Reports

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) First Report on the subject 'Drought Management, Foodgrain Production and Price Situation' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
- (2) Second Report on the subject 'Drought Management, Foodgrains Production and Price Situation' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and
- (3) Third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in Nineteenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject

'Discontinuation of printing of Volume-II of the Annual Report' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

203rd Report

[English]

SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 203rd Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee of Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 67th Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology on Television Audience Measurement in India, pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : I am making this Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations/observations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2008-2009) relating to Television Audience Measurement in India concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in pursuance of direction 73 A of Speaker, Lok Sabha issued

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-801/15/09.

vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September, 2004. This 67th Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee at their sitting held on 10 December, 2008 and was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 15th December, 2008.

The said 67th Report was prepared by the Standing Committee after considering a briefing on the subject from the representatives of the Ministry on 29th January, 2008, evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 16th July, 2008, received extensive inputs in the form of suggestions/write ups from Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), various stakeholders and industry and heard their views at the sittings of the Committee held on 19 June, 2008.

The above mentioned 67 Report of the Committee contains 35 Recommendations/Observations in PART II on which the Committee desired to have government attention on the shortcomings as detailed in its recommendations/observations. The requisite Action Taken Notes/Final Action Taken Notes have since been furnished by the Government, to the Standing Committee on 12th May 2009. Through the said Action Taken Notes the Committee has been apprised of the status of implementation of the Recommendations/ Observations.

A Statement of the aforesaid Action Taken Notes/Final Action Taken Notes on Recommendations/Observations as contained in the 67th Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology — Television Audience Measurement in India, in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is now laid on the Table of the House.

12.03 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coir Board

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : Madam Speaker, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of the sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of the sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

12.03½ hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : I beg to move the
following:—

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of

the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I introduce the Bill.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Central Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 8 of 2009).

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 24.11.09

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT-802/15/09.

12.06 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND
TWELFTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009*

(Amendment of article 243 T)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I introduce the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON RISE IN PRICES OF
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, before you start the Question Hour, as the Leader of the House is here through you I would like to request Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, sitting here in the House, that in today's list of business discussion on price rise is listed, but it has been mentioned by giving asterisk mark below it that this discussion will take place at four o'clock or after the two bills have been passed. I would like to say that a very important issue is going to be discussed. If we take it up at 4 o'clock, it shows we are not giving it due weightage. Entire country will watch this discussion. If this discussion begins at 4 o'clock then when will the hon. Minister reply. I request you that this discussion should be listed for tomorrow and both bills should be passed today. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here,

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 24.11.09

we can initiate the discussion tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, we can take up this discussion day after tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Okay, You may reschedule this discussion day after tomorrow after Question Hour.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Does the House agree to what the hon. Minister say?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER : Okay.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal) : I want to say only one point. I urge upon you to kindly fix up the time to discuss the issue of price rise, as 12 o'clock, that is, after the Question Hour, day after tomorrow.

MADAM SPEAKER : Yes, this is what we have done.

Now, let us take up 'Zero Hour' submissions. Shri Mahtab.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Madam Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the House and also of the Government, relating to a serious matter that is occurring in our country today.

It is said that even though 50 per cent of foreign money in the markets, which is from Tax Havens is no cause for concern. Till October-end, around Rs. 70,000 crore in offshore investment has come into India; and 50 per cent of it is from Mauritius, Hong Kong and Luxemburg. These three together have contributed almost Rs. 25,000 crore of the net inflow of foreign institutional investors.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government

that this surge in foreign institutional investors through the participatory notes in the last two months is certainly a matter of concern. These participatory notes are offshore derivative instruments issued by SEBI-registered FIIs, to their overseas investors who wish to invest in the Indian stock markets without registering themselves with SEBI.

I am sure, one is aware of the fact that in the participatory notes, the source of funds and the identity of foreign investors putting money remain unknown. Yes, SEBI can call for information; there is no doubt. But the day the SEBI initiated the steps to bring FII investments through the front door, its share declined in August 2009. The foreign investors who get only 0-1 per cent returns on their money abroad, specially from countries in Europe, the US and the Far East, are diverting funds to the emerging markets. Yet, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea have already announced measures to curb excessive volatility in their markets with Brazil even slapping taxes on capital inflows. My apprehension is some dirty money might enter into our market. Therefore, there is an urgent need to put a tight lease on 'P' notes as it may pose a worry. I would like to get a response from the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, I have received your notice of question of privilege dated 19th November, 2009 against Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar for obstructing you from performing your duties as an elected representative.

I have called for a factual note from the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions in the matter. I will take a decision after receipt of the facts.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana) : Madam Speaker, lakhs of borewell are dug by the Government in India. People at their own level dig the borewells for irrigation. Earlier 10 feet deep borewells were dug but now due to decreasing water table these area dug upto 40 feet and very often children die due to falling in these wells. There is no clear policy to check such fatal

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

accidents. Digging borewell is a part of water management. Existing wells in the country have dried and water table is depleting. There is scarcity of water for irrigation and drinking purposes. As regards the digging of borewell, there is no clear policy in this regard as to who can dig these wells and at what places and what should be its diameter. It should be covered after digging. There should be clear instructions in this regard. In villages and towns children fall in these borewells while playing and meet their death. These borewells are even more important during summer season. Therefore, concrete and viable holistic water policy should be formulated to stop such fatal accidents along with resolving the problem of scarcity of water. I request the Government to issue strict guidelines regarding safety so that strict action may be taken against the negligent officials.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram) : Madam Speaker, fishermen's problem is an unsolved grave problem in my constituency. On 3.11.2009 the Sri Lankan Navy had seized five boats and arrested 16 fishermen. They are not released so far. After my becoming an MP this is the sixth big incident in my constituency. Likewise, our Navy also had arrested the Sri Lankan fishermen. Doing tit for tat will not solve the problem. I have represented this matter thrice in this House. Nevertheless, no solution has been found out. This problem persists since 1983.

The fishermen are facing two types of problems and they are not going to the sea. The first problem is the atrocity of the Sri Lankan Navy. As far as I am concerned, I think the only way to solve their problem is to implement the Kutch Island Agreement. If the Government has any other option to sort out the problem, please do implement it.

The second problem is with regard to the forest guards. Unexpectedly when a few banned items like sea cucumber and sea weeds enter into the net along with other fishes,

the forest guards arrest the fishermen and fine them. It has become a routine incident in my constituency. It is not the intention of the fishermen to fish the banned items. May I urge the Government to remove the sea cucumber and sea weeds from the banned list? Every day the fishermen are facing a lot of problems.

Very often the fishermen community sit on dharnas, strike and hunger strike too. I am unable to answer them. I would like to request the Government to solve this problem of the fishermen at the earliest.

12.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Problems being faced by farmers due to shortage of chemical, fertilisers and seeds in the country

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli) : Madam Speaker, there is acute shortage of Urea, DAP fertilizers in the different parts of the country which is affecting sowing being done by the farmers. It has resulted in a decrease in the production of crops. I would like to draw the attention of entire House through you that farmer of eastern area of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the state have to wait in queues but they are still not getting fertilizers. Lathies are being charged on farmers. Black-marketing of fertilizers is being done and fertilizers are being sent outside the country via Nepal. Moreover, severe drought is prevailing and there are no arrangements of irrigation for farmers. There are resources of irrigation in my district Chandauli and Banaras. There is no shortage of water, but as the resources have not been strengthened and their capacity has not been improved, farmers are facing grave problems. Your constituency is adjacent to it, important projects like Bansagar has been shelved, had this project been implemented then farmers of Mirzapur, Chandauli, Banaras and Sasaram districts could have got water.

Through you I demand from the Government that keeping in view the severe crisis being faced by the farmers due to shortage of electricity, seed and water, a scheme should be formulated not only for the farmers of Uttar Pradesh but for those of the entire country, so that they can get fertilizers and seeds on time.

In addition to that capacity of available sources of irrigation should be enhanced so that farmers could get sufficient water upto the tail end. Sharda tributary canal comes from a distance of 500 kilometers as a result its water somehow reaches upto Jaunpur but it is not reaching upto tail end of the canal system. Not only our party members but the farmers of Jaunpur also staged a dharna demanding the facilities of channelising the water upto the tail end, but water has not yet reached the tail end. It is a very serious issue of providing seeds, water and electricity concerning the farmers. We demand that the Government should formulate a major action plan in this regard. The Government of India should provide financial assistance to develop irrigation resources and ensure immediate supply of fertilizers. This is a matter concerning the Government of India. The State Government says that we do not get fertilizers from the Government of India. When the farmers go to collect the supply of fertilizers they are beaten up and fake cases are filed against them. When the Government talks about bringing in green revolution and increasing production then it should improve the seeds, water and electricity situation. DAP fertilizer is selling at Rs. seven hundred fifty per beg, so availability of fertilizers should be ensured immediately ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj) : I associate myself with this matter.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Madam, it is a fact that there is a hue and cry for DAP fertilizer...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : I understand your sentiments. These members, who want to associate themselves with

this matter may send in their slip. Now, you please clam down.

Shri Basu Deb Acharya.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam, Speaker, the Government should assure that fertilizer would be made available to the farmers...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Acharia, if you want to speak, you may speak only on the matter on which you have given notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Madam Speaker, the Government will take note of what the hon. Members are saying. I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the concerned Minister.... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Hon'ble Minister is saying something, please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Do you want to listen to Hon'ble Minister or not, take your seat. At least listen, what he has to say. He wants to say something, you please listen to him. Please listen to his reply. Please take your seats.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Madam, we understand the concern of the hon. Members on the situation faced by the farmers when DAP is not available. I will bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister to see what help can be extended. The Government will not be wanting in giving fertilizers to the farmers. It is our foremost importance. I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Basu Deb Acharya, you may proceed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : What more he can speak in the zero hour. Zero hour is going on, he has given the assurance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Let the zero hour continue. All have to raise issues. Please let the zero hour continue. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Farmers are not getting DAP there...*(Interruptions)*. Farmers are very much puzzled...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down. We are deeply concerned with the hardships being faced by farmers. Please sit down. There will be calling attention motion on this subject tomorrow. Hon'ble Minister has assured that Government will take every possible step which they can take to remove the hurdles in providing fertilizers to farmers. There will be a calling attention motion on this subject tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Tomorrow, there will be calling attention on the same subject. Please, take your seat now.

Shri Basudeb Acharyaji you may speak. You may take your seat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : This is the sowing season, what will farmers do with the fertilizers after that?...*(Interruptions)* Fertilizers are provided before sowing. The Government should provide fertilizers ahead of the season...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteenth of the Clock

*[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]**[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the notice was given to adjourn the Question Hour in the morning...*(Interruptions)*. Hon'ble Speaker changed it for zero hour and it was said at that time that Shri Shah Nawaj ji would be allowed to speak but suddenly the House was adjourned at that time and he was not able to speak. I request you that...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]***14.01 hrs.****MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item no. 14, "Matters under rule 377." — Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary.

(i) Need to expedite completion of Tanda Railway Overbridge in Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Punjab

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Parliamentary constituency Hoshiarpur, in Tanda Legislative Assembly constituency the construction of railway over bridge at Jaja bypass to Shri Hargovindpur is progressing at snail's pace which is causing problem to the people...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement of Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary will only be recorded under rule 377.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY : People have to take route of Darapur railway crossing to enter the city which often remains closed. Due to which while crossing the track in a hurry people lose their lives. I request the Ministry of Railway to pass the order to complete Tanda railway overbridge expeditiously keeping in view the safety of people and traffic problem of the city.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I was told in the morning...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Matters under rule 377 are being taken.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K.P. Dhanapalan – not present.

(ii) Need to provide Coir fibre in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price to Coir industry in Kerala

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha) : The rising export of coir fibre from Tamil Nadu to China has adversely affected the coir sector for the last few months. Kerala has a major role in the manufacture of coir products and more than half million poor people are working in this sector. Most of them belong to BPL families and women are a major part of it. The unavailability of coir fibre and meteoric rise of its price brings the industry to a pitiable condition. The coir fibre export from the main markets of Tamil Nadu has increased to more than four-folds during the current year. In this year, the export reached nearly 28,000 tonnes. Due to the scarcity of coir fibre, small scale industrialists and coir factories of Kerala are suffering very much. Uncontrolled export leads to price hike of coir fibre and shortage. ...(Interruptions)

14.04 hrs.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and some other hon'ble Members then left the House

The lack of availability of fibre have adversely affected the large number of people in the coir sector and unemployment and starvation are haunting the labourers. So, the Union Government should promptly intervene in the matter to control the export and export duty should be increased for coir fibre. Also, the Government should give necessary instructions to the concerned States to ensure sufficient supply of coir fibre to the labourers, which is a livelihood of more than five lakh people, who are living in

*Not recorded.

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

poor conditions. In order to meet the demand of industrialists and small-scale manufacturers, the concerned Ministries of Union Government should intervene in the matter and give directions to shape a project with the association of Kerala Government and Coir Board....
(Interruptions)

(iii) Need to allocate funds under Water Resources Consolidation Programme to revamp Tirunelveli Channel of river Thamirabarani in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli) : The river Thamirabarani, which originates more than 2,000 metres above sea level on the Eastern slopes of Western Ghats, flows through the Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu in Southern India. It is having a number of tributaries and channels. One of the important Channels is Tirunelveli Channel with a length of about 6 kms. ... (Interruptions) It passes through the heart of the Tirunelveli town, providing water supply for drinking and irrigation to 4,500 acres of agricultural land besides filling 23 Outer Ponds of Mannur Block.

However, for the last few years, the agriculturists in these areas are facing a lot of difficulties for getting water supply from the channel due to the obstruction in flow of water supply due to the presence of large quantities of Amala Plants and the damage to concrete linings.... (Interruptions) Therefore, removing of Amala Plants, strengthening of concrete lining and banks of the channels are to be taken up on top priority so as to facilitate easy flow of water till the tail-end areas.
... (Interruptions)

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to allocate necessary funds either under Water Resources Consolidation Programme (WRCP) or any other Centrally-sponsored programme to revamp Tirunelveli Channel of river Thamirabarani and do the needful.... (Interruptions)

14.06 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Rajan Sushant and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rest of the Matters under Rule 377, for which Members would send the slips, shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

... (Interruptions)

(iv) Need to restart drilling and oil exploration in the offshore of Cochin high*

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakyad) : The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd started oil exploration at Cochin offshore on 2.8.2009. Naturally the people of Kerala have a great expectation about the exploration that will not only boost the oil production of the country but at the same time give impetus to industrial and commercial activities in the entire state of Kerala. A news item appeared in the news papers that the drilling activity of ONGC is going to stop in the offshore of Cochin high. There are so many scientific studies conducted by ONGC and other governmental organizations about the oil deposit in the Cochin Offshore. Now the drilling has started around 70 nautical miles from the Cochin coast. The ONGC sources earlier said that the preliminary drilling is needed around 6.5 KMs deep in the sea and around Rs. 400 crores (approx.) would be required for it. The area to be covered is roughly 55 sq. km and it will take 6-7 years before it could be tapped, commercially. Every year the country is spending huge amount for the imports of oil. I would, therefore, like to request the Government and Petroleum Ministry to restart the drilling and exploration of oil in the Cochin high.

*Treated as laid on the Table

- (v) **Need to review the opium policy and make provisions for the welfare of the farmers who lost their crop in 2006-07 due to bad weather conditions in Rajasthan***

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar) : Opium policy is stated by the Union Government once every year. Since the inception of the UPA Government there has been no meeting of Union Government for the policy decision. During the year 2006-07 there was mass destruction of opium crop due to severe weather conditions and hail storm. But this year, when the policy was made, the farmers who lost their crop in year 2006-07 were not taken care of in the policy statement.

The Government needs to help needy opium growers who's crop was destroyed in year 2006-07 to get the opium pattas for the following year as this year they were deprived of the pattas.

I, therefore, urge the Union Government to take a look at it and provide opium pattas to farmers.

- (vi) **Need to supply adequate power and kerosene to Bihar***

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada) : Sir, power is not being supplied to Bihar as per demand from the Central Pool. On the other, the supply of kerosene is also not as per demand. Bihar needs 10 crore 90 lakh litre kerosene and is being supplied only 6 crore litre kerosene. While the Union Government boasts of equality and justifiable attitude, but it does not appear to be so in the case of Bihar practically.

I demand from the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to supply 10 crore 90 lakh litre kerosene to Bihar as per its requirement so that houses could be lighten with kerosene in the absence of power. I would like to draw your attention through this House to this matter.

- (vii) **Need to expedite the construction of Sambhal – Gajraula via Hasanpur railway line in Uttar Pradesh***

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal) : Sir, I want to draw your attention towards proposed railway line of Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur of western Uttar Pradesh. Survey of this line has been conducted much earlier and the Ministry of Railways said in the last budget that it was referred to the Ministry of Finance but the work of this railway line has not been started till date. Lacs of citizen of my parliamentary constituency, 'Sambhal' and Amroha Parliamentary constituency are facing much problem due to not laying of the said railway track.

You are, therefore, requested to get the work of 40 km. long Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur rail line started at the earliest.

- (viii) **Need to announce measures for the revival of the sagging handloom industry in the country***

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun) : Sir, there are lacs of units of handloom in the country whereby weavers and workers earn their livelihood by weaving clothes. Their entire family is engaged in dying, colouring 'Marsrikaran', embroidery and printing work for generations. Today, this industry is lagging behind and is on verge of extinction, the reasons behind this are attributed to unavailability of cotton thread at cheaper rates, not providing of loans by banks and their bodies at cheaper rates and on easy terms and not purchasing of handloom products by the Government and their organisations. Because of this, weavers are falling into deep debt crisis. Thousands of such helpless weavers have already ended their lives and many others are on the verge of doing so. News regarding death of many weaver due to hunger has come to light which is indeed a blot on our democratic system. Hence, it is necessary to take remedial measures.

*Treated as laid on the Table

*Treated as laid on the Table

[Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi]

I would like to request the Central Government through the House to take necessary action to set up a National Handloom Weaver Authority and Handloom welfare Fund in order to provide cotton thread and loans from banks at lower rates and to ensure the purchase of handloom products by the Government and their organisations to save handloom weavers and handloom industry from extinction so that the future of weavers and their children could be bright. Hundred percent employment should be given to their children in Government textile mills.

(ix) Need to construct a new bridge over river Yamuna keeping in view heavy increase in traffic in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi) : Sir, the bridges constructed over river Yamuna in Delhi are often jam packed due to heavy traffic because of which citizens have to face a lot of problems. The National capital Delhi, particularly North East Delhi constituency is densely populated as compared to the other constituencies and since U.P. State is adjoining to Delhi so the vehicles coming to Delhi pass through the bridge on the Yamuna. At present, the bridges constructed over Yamuna, are not adequate enough for the purpose. For quite a long time, demand is being made to construct more bridges over Yamuna river but so far no action has been taken in this regard. It is very necessary to construct the bridges over river Yamuna in North East Delhi Parliamentary constituency without any further delay keeping the heavy increase in traffic and the convenience of public in view.

I want to urge upon the Government that by paying special attention to this, they should take necessary action to construct more bridges over river Yamuna in the North East Parliamentary constituency of National Capital Delhi.

*Treated as laid on the Table

(x) Need to give approval and release funds for the drinking water project of Government of Karnataka in Chamaraajanagar district of Karnataka*

[English]

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar) : Sir, I would like to raise a long-pending issue of providing potable water supply to more than 297 habitations in rural Chamaraajanagar district of Karnataka as identified in the proposal of the Government of Karnataka submitted to the Centre in July 2007 involving a capital outlay of Rs 103.00 crores.

Many of these habitations, with a major share of BPL and SCs/STs families still receive much less than the normal per capita per day norm of 40 litres adopted by the Planning Commission. The proposal also envisages improvement in water quality to eliminate incidents of water-borne diseases among the rural poor and vulnerable sections. Considering the zeal with which the Government is funding rural-related programmes like NREGS, I would urge the Centre to consider this equally critical area of provision of potable water supply to rural masses and urge the Government to accord sanction for this long-pending proposal and release funds from the current budgetary allocation.

14.07 hrs.

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next matter. Item No. 15 – Rubber (Amendment) Bill. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : I rise to present the Rubber (Amendment) Bill,

*Treated as laid on the Table

2009. Natural rubber, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, plays an important role in the industrial and economic development of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Rubber plantations provide the principal raw-materials required for the manufacture of around 35,000 items of rubber products ranging from toy balloons to tyres of the joint earth moving equipment....
(Interruptions)

Rubber cultivation is basically environmental friendly and it helps in the ecological restoration of the countryside; functions as the source of the much-needed firewood and precious timber, easing the pressure on natural forest for wood, timber and providing vegetable oil, oil cakes and honey as by-products....*(Interruptions)*

The Indian rubber plantation industry provides direct employment to over four lakh persons and offers large opportunities of employment in allied activities....
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Sir, these people do not want to listen about progress and development by creating uproar in the House. We are working to bring about reform and to provide relief to this sector by introducing a bill on rubber and its products but these people do not want to listen....*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

I am not yielding.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

14.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen
of the Clock*

15.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen
of the Clock.*

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 – *Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister to continue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

I shall start from where I ended where we were interrupted by some din in the House when I just started to introduce the amendments to the Rubber Act, 1947. I would like to place on record one point and that is, the new generation was sitting here in the stands and I think the new generation expects a vibrant India to function, an India which looks after the people's interests, specially the interests of small plantation growers across this country. So, I would urge the Opposition to give a patient hearing to these amendments and try and pass this Bill today.

Sir, the rubber plantation industry is one of the most important vibrant factors of the economy in India today. The profile of our plantations in rubber has changed considerably in the last 60 years whereas in 1947, close to about 67 per cent of plantations comprised of large estates, today close to 90 per cent of the area under plantation and 93 per cent of the production comprises of small share holdings amongst 1.13 million plantation holders. The average size is only close to about half-a-hectare which is something which we need to look at very specifically, especially in the interest of small growers.

The world's rubber planted area is close to about 10.33 million hectares. India today is the fifth largest and, therefore, this is an area where India can emerge as a core competitive player on the world stage. We produce on 6.62 lakh hectares which is under plantation and our share of the world market is close to 6.2 per cent, only

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

behind Thailand, Malaysia and China. In terms of production of natural rubber, India produces close to 0.88 million tonnes which is close to 9 per cent of the world market share of 9.9 million tonnes across the globe. But the important area where we need to concentrate, which is not the case with other plantation sectors, is the area of productivity and today I am very proud, not only proud of the Government's interventions, but most importantly proud, of the impetus that small growers have given this industry on the world stage.

India, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is the number one country in terms of productivity in the world in the area of rubber. We produce close to 1,896 kilograms of rubber per hectare and we have been number one in the area of productivity on land in terms of rubber from the year 2006. We are also the number three consumer of natural rubber across the world. This has all been possible because of the adoption of RRIL 105 rubber clone in the early 1980s. This is popularly known as the wonder clone and the Government has provided close to about Rs. Five crore to the Rubber Research Institute to set up a brand new facility in terms of infrastructure. RRIL 417, RRIL 422 and RRIL 414 are the new clones that have been developed by the Rubber Research Institute which have been released in the market and these 400 series clones have shown, in a very short span of time, a 20 per cent yield improvement over RRIL 105 and have come to tapping stage between 10 and 12 months earlier than the other clones. Therefore, technological intervention is working in the rubber plantation sector and we need to do more than a revolution here just as we had done years ago in the agriculture industry. In order to meet the future demand, close to 60,000 hectares are to be covered under the new planting in the Northeast Region during the 11th and 12th Plan periods. For this purpose, the Government has approved the setting up of three Regional Offices of the Rubber Board in the Northeast Region and creation of as many as 52 additional posts.

Sir, development and control of rubber is regulated

under the Rubber Act of 1947. This Act was enacted, as we are all aware, on the 18th of August, 1947. It is now being amended in the light of the 159th Report of the Law Commission of India on Repeal and Amendment of Laws Part I. Over the years, the rubber industry has undergone immense changes. I talked about the composition of the rubber plantation industry changing. I think, in that light we need to put in a refocus into the Act today and how we need to change it in view of these developments. There are a couple of proposed amendments, seven in particular, that I would like to dwell upon before I leave it open to the House for discussion.

First of all, the definition of small growers is being changed from the existing limit of 50 acres, which is roughly about 20 hectares, to ten hectares. This is especially important because we want to focus the funds that are available under the auspices of the Rubber Board, Rs.580 crore, to ensure that we target the small growers to increase yield, to increase productivity and to bring in technology and marketing at the front line.

Along with this, it is also proposed to establish a Rubber Development Fund in place of the two funds that are existing to facilitate the quick and smooth flow of money. I believe that this will also help in improve the functioning of the Rubber Board.

An enabling provision is being made to charge an exempt cess from the exporters. This is obviously being done in light of the Audit Objection that was in place for charging cess from exports on natural rubber from 1961 to close to 31st of August 2003.

In order to make the amendments grower friendly, certain provisions are being scrapped. We must move with the times and as modernity comes in place, we must have in place systems that will actually assist and not hold back rubber plantation growers. Therefore, provisions, such as registration of estates under Section 10, licensing for planting and re-planting under Section 17 and reports to be submitted by licensees on a product on a periodic basis under Section 18 are proposed to be scrapped. This, I believe, will firmly ease the burden on the rubber growers.

The Rubber Board is also being empowered to implement the standards for quality marking, labelling and packing for the produce or processed in or imported or exported from India. This, I believe, will give better recognition to the domestically produced rubber in the international market. The domestic consumers will also be able to get good quality rubber from foreign markets through quality checks.

Here, let me emphasise that we will make sure that the process is facilitatory in nature, not bureaucratic, not troubling to the small grower and that is our commitment as Government of India to the small growers of the country and to the Members present here in the House.

Currently cess is being collected from the manufacturers at Rs.1.50 per kilo. This also involves a laborious process of filing of returns, assessment of cess by the Board and demand and collection of cess from the assessee. Therefore, to change this paradigm, we are putting in place an amendment which is proposed to provide for self-assessment and remittance of cess by the assessee. I think, with modern systems coming into place, the concept of actual trust is something that we must put forward from the side of the Government. You must have trust to disclose and on the basis of that make judgement.

The cess being a specific duty, the assessee will not have any difficulty in determining himself the cess due and remitting the same. This will definitely simplify the procedure and I believe that the hon. Finance Minister will also take my side on that position.

There is also a petty penalty of close to a thousand rupees being put in place today as it stands on the violation of the rubber cess, which is rampant. In order to make it more stringent, the amount is proposed to be increased to close to Rs.5,000, along with a proviso to compound offences punishable under this Act which has been included to avoid the cumbersome process of litigation and legal process.

It is also proposed to broad base the Rubber Board. Today, we have close to about 26 members on the Rubber

Board. Close to about ten members are from the Central Government, eight from Kerala, two from Tamil Nadu, three Members of Parliament and two *ex-officio* members. We are planning and intending to include one representative from the Commerce Ministry and one representative from the Department of Agriculture to ensure that Government functioning along with the programmes and implementation is put in place.

The amendments that have been proposed by the hon. Members essentially to provide welfare measures for small growers and workers and tapers are existing provisions of the Act and read with Sections 9 (2)(b) and 8(2)(f) of the Act. It will take care of such schemes which are being implemented by the Rubber Board. The provision of fixing any particular price, for example, Rs.130 a kilo, sometimes may create difficulties of the Act as a broader provision for fixing minimum and maximum price. Our growers are getting better prices in the domestic market. The Government is continuously monitoring the price of rubber domestically and internationally. The Government also monitors the domestic availability of this very important raw material. Along with that, the provision of implementation of quality standards by the Rubber Board has been proposed to improve the quality of the domestic as well as imported rubber. The Rubber Board is taking various efforts to improve the quality of rubber production throughout the country. Quality begets price. Therefore, omitting the dealer from this section would defeat the purpose of bringing this amendment as a sizeable quantity of rubber would be left out of the ambit of this Act. However, to ensure accountability and avoid any arbitrariness, the Government has already built up a safety clause that such inspections can be carried out only after getting approval of the Chairman of the Rubber Board.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (Uttar Kannada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Rubber Bill introduced in the House but some concerns arise before this. There had been the convention in the House that the bill proposed to be introduced in the House is referred to the Standing Committee first where special discussion takes place on it. Thereafter, it is introduced in the House. But the Rubber Bill has been introduced in the House bypassing this procedure. We do not know the intention behind it as to what were the objectives to introduce it directly in the House without referring., the Government will have to explain it clearly. After all, the Government has paid attention towards rubber farmers after sixty years of independence, it is matter of pleasure. Demands were made to amend the Act of 1947. It was demanded to discuss the problem being faced by small and medium farmers but the Government did not listen to the same. I welcome the move that after sixty years, a bill has been introduced to amend the Act of 1947.

If we delve into the bill, several questions arise out of the same. First, what is said about cess, that looks alright but if you go in detail, several questions will arise. How will you spend the cess, whether any provisions of the rule have been made? If provisions of rule have been made, how will you spend the cess? A mention of small and medium growers has been made. Will it reach them or traders or will it go somewhere else in the name of export incentive, the Government will have to give full information in this regard. Have full power been given to the Rubber Board or not? We should be given information that how will you utilize the cess fund after a discussion on the issue in the House. Who is the beneficiary? Who will get the cess fund? If the reply of these question is given in the House in detail. Then in my opinion it will be transparent and will be passed as well.

Second issue is related to quality control. Quality Control is a major issue. We should stay in competition with the world. Quantity and quality of our production should

increase. Let us admit that how to control the quality, infact, if we see, as hon. Minister had said, 89 to 93 percent growers belong to small sector. It is very difficult to maintain quality of lot rubber and perhaps, only rubber farmers can understand it better. Big plantation owners, who grow rubber on large scale, can control the quality but small farmers are still not able to control the quality. But the Rubber Board has not been able to put quality mechanism in place till today. No mention has been made as how to increase it's quality by using cost effective technology. Because of this if 89 to 93 percent farmers dump their raw material in godowns and after that any officer comes to check quality and says that this quality is not upto the mark, then what will happen to the small farmer? It will benefit the big planters only because only they can maintain the quality, small farmers will not able to do the same. Apart from this, if the Government imparts awareness training through the Rubber Board as to how to maintain quality output, small farmers can understand to maintain quality production. They can maintain quality production properly in the market by hard labour. If their production is upto the mark, they will get good price. If quality is below the standard, they will not get good price and Government should certify that this quality is upto the mark and that is not upto the mark, why should we interfere in the matter? This will put small farmers in trouble. I would like to request that Government should frame rules keeping the subject in view.

The third point is that the hon. Minister has said there will be 26 members in the Board. My question related to the number of representatives of farmers in the Board. I have also worked with the spice Board. The representatives of the Spice Board belong to traders, farmers and processors etc. Information should be furnished as to how many representatives would be there from the Rubber industry, rubber growers, rubber traders and exporters. If they do not maintain balance, then it will turn out to be merely a bureaucratic rule. We will frame the rule sitting here and implementation will continue to take place, but no body will be there to listen to the farmers, the industry and the traders. Therefore, I would like to request that the

Board should comprise the representatives of farmers, traders and the industry as well. It is a matter of pleasure that the amendment which has been brought in after sixty years, should be implemented. But if this bill is passed after going into these small points, then the farmers will be benefited. With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly welcome the Government's noble initiative to amend the Rubber Act, 1947. It shows the commitment of the Government to a sector that has shown a productivity increase of 465 per cent in the last 50 years.

Sir, I represent a State where 90 per cent of rubber in India is produced. Ninety per cent of the rubber growers belong to the category of small farmers. According to the Rubber Board statistics, there are only 283 large scale farmers but there exists more than 10 lakh small scale farmers. But the large scale farmers, whose number is mere 283, get three representatives in the Board of Directors whereas more than 10 lakh small scale farmers get a meagre three representatives. This makes decisions of the Rubber Board getting greatly influenced by the tycoons in the sector.

Hence, Representation of small growers in the Board of Directors should be increased from the present three to six.

Sir, there exist 2400 rubber producers' societies that make significant contributions to the 3.5 lakh rubber growers. There is a National Federation too known as NFRPS. These societies are constituted as per the guidelines of the Rubber Board. All the benefits of the Rubber Board are distributed through these RPSS. Why can they not be given representation?

It is a universal norm to give representation to the employees in the management. But Rubber Board still remains an exception. It is quite natural for the Board to give representation to its own employees. At least, one representative should represent them.

Sir, the P.P Prabhu Commission was appointed by the Central Government in 2001. It recommended reducing the representation of officials in the Board and give more representation to farmers. But the proposed Amendment seeks to increase their representation by another three, leaving farmers' woes unheard.

I am so sorry to inform the House that the Prabhu Commission's recommendations still remain unimplemented.

Sir, an RPS from my home village, Idamaruk has fought a long battle to protect the interest of our farmers and the hon. Supreme Court in the Idamaruk case, 2001 has made it mandatory for the Government to fix a Minimum Support Price. Accordingly the Government fixed the Minimum Support Price for rubber. But I am afraid that the insertion of four words 'if it deems necessary' in Section 13 would amount to a dilution of judicial verdict.

I represent a Constituency whose economy revolves round rubber. But during the last four years, diseases like chikungunya, viral fever and other infectious diseases have destroyed the modest family budgets of plantation workers, especially working in small and marginal holdings in this area. The Annual Report of Rubber Board attributes the fall in 2007 production to the spread of viral fever in major producing areas of Kerala during monsoon season. The fever caused an acute shortage of tappers. Hence, I would request the Government to instruct Rubber Board to modify the existing schemes and to create all health insurance schemes for labourers and their families and crop insurance schemes for farmers. The Government should take necessary steps to assist the Board for meeting this expenditure.

History has shown us that between 1998 and 2003, price of rubber fluctuated between Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 forcing several farmers to the brink of suicide. So, there is a need to create the Price Stabilization Fund, which will act as a cushion against such price volatility. Therefore, the Government should create a Price Stabilization Fund that provides assistance to farmers who suffer losses due to natural calamities and price fall.

[Shri Anto Antony]

High volatility in price should be prevented by banning Futures Trading. Speculators are greatly responsible for making the price very, very volatile. Hence, transaction without physical transfer of the goods should be banned. Price fluctuation could also be curbed by creating a healthy supply-demand situation, a good buffer stock of rubber, utilising the States and Central warehouses, rubber producer societies' godowns, etc.

Sir, I welcome the proposed Amendment, which seeks to redefine 'small grower' as an owner whose estate does not exceed 10 hectares in area. It is quite natural for them to be eligible for the benefits announced under the Central schemes. But Rubber Board's arbitrary redefinition of the term 'small grower' has scuttled the very purpose of the Government's noble cause. Most of the schemes of the Rubber Board are now focused on rubber plantations of small growers who own up to five hectares in this area. For example, the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme (Phase VI); Rules for New Planting and Replanting Components 2007-08 up to 2011-2012 issued by the Rubber Board defines holding under Rule II (2) as 'an area of land not exceeding five hectares planted with rubber owned by a person or jointly by a group of persons and includes areas proposed for new planting under the scheme.

These differences in definition of 'small grower' by the Central Government and the Rubber Board should be stopped. The Government should be categorical in defining the small grower. No further dilution by any other agency is permitted.

In Clause 9, substitution of new Section for Section 17 vests arbitrary powers to the Board officials. This clause gives arbitrary powers to the Rubber Board officials to inspect the rubber sold or purchased by a dealer. The inclusion of "dealer" in new Section 17(2) should be omitted. I hope the hon. Minister will favourably consider and accept this suggestion. It should be noted that 30 per cent of the rubber produced in India, especially in Kerala,

falls below the RSS 5 grade standard, which, according to the Rubber Board, is of inferior quality. But it should also be emphasized that such poor quality rubber is normally produced by small rubber growers who do not have proper storage or processing facility. Giving powers to the officials to make dealers answerable for storing poor quality rubber will force the dealers to reject the rubber brought by small growers. The Board should give adequate training and awareness among small and marginal farmers for maintaining quality.

I suggest amendment in Clause 7 (b). The amendment is expected to be passed today, that is, 24th November, 2009. The Clause reads, "...that the Central Government may specify zero paisa per kilogram as the rate of duty of excise on natural rubber produced in India and procured for export by the exporters of natural rubber for the period from the 1st April, 1961 to the 31st August, 2003."

Instead, the timeframe should be extended to today, the 24th November, 2009. Rubber processing and manufacturing industries, nurseries, training schools for tappers, etc., should be started in the co-operative sector too with the support of the Rubber Board.

I welcome the Government's decision to restrict imports of artificial rubber and allied products. I also appreciate the new drive of our enthusiastic Minister of Commerce to encourage exports. Recently, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry stated that India will export 50,000 tonnes of rubber. It is an excellent proposition. But how can we achieve it? Is there any action plan?

All the negative factors preventing this are in force. For example, international rubber price is fluctuating between Rs.8 and Rs.9 per kilogram less than the Indian price. In April-July, 2009, export was 880 metric tonnes but the import was 75,000 metric tonnes. This is alarming and this will go against the interest of small growers. This would lead to slash in domestic price in the near future. It needs great efforts to correct this gross mismatch between exports and imports.

Urgent steps should be taken to address adverse balance of trade. It is equally important to export value-added rubber instead of natural rubber.

Both India and China are emerging as the production centres of the world. India is having a comparative advantage with its sound and stable democratic backing, that is, technically superior labour force and one kilogram *per capita* consumption in rubber. Still it is lagging behind China. Why? India exports natural rubber whereas China focuses on rubber products.

Why is India far behind in industry-friendly research of applied type, especially, in the non-tyre rubber products? Why Rubber Board could not contribute to the needs of the time, despite crores of rupees being allocated annually for research purposes? Now, India experiences a negative growth rate in non-tyre rubber product manufacturing sector. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation. Instead of exporting rubber, it could be value-added in our nation itself and these products could be exported, as China does.

China is emerging as a key player in this area and India may lose the edge to become a global leader in future.

The Government should launch a new scheme to promote rubber re-plantation....(*Interruptions*) At present, rubber growers are not interested in rubber re-plantation. It would get good price. It will take seven years for a rubber plant to mature and to provide yield.

During his tenure a rubber grower will not get any income, but he has to bear expenses of his cultivation. This is the reason behind his reluctance to replant rubber. But timely replantation is essential to ensure steady production of rubber. Therefore, the Government has to introduce subsidy in a proper scheme to assist farmers to promote rubber replantation.

I will have to express my deep appreciation for the Hon. Minister Shri Anand Sharma and Hon. Minister Shri

Jyotiraditya Scindia whose exceptional leadership quality, wisdom and capability will take the sector to sky high limits. I strongly believe that the proper implementation of the Bill will make India a global player in the world. On behalf of the rubber farmers of Kerala, may I take this opportunity to express our best wishes for this noble mission?

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi) : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and I rise to speak in support of the Bill. Hon'ble Scindiaji expressed his views in detail in his speech on amendment bill relating to rubber industry, I associate myself with him. Rubber products have important place in our life and rubber is used to make different kinds of goods. The things we use in our daily routine are made of rubber. Balloons are also made of rubber and it is used in making different kinds of toys for children and we export these toys and earn revenue through this. Rubber has eco-friendly effect. I would like to emphasize more on amendment bill introduced by Hon'ble Minister. Most of rubber plants are in South region or hilly region and our farmers collect gum from old rubber trees. Tapping the latex from rubber trees and subsequent processing, it is supplied to factories. Hard work has to be put in by the farmers, so we have to pay attention towards them as to who plants rubber trees and tap the latex and then take it to the factories where raw material is prepared out of it. After that, it is used to make tyre, washer, bush and for thousand kinds of mechanical uses. It has a very important place in our life. So, we should give priority to it alongwith providing subsidy to the farmers so that they can produce more and more of it. We should export manufactured items of rubber to earn foreign exchange for the development of our country.

With these words, I conclude and support the Rubber Amendment Bill, 2009.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the views expressed by the hon. Minister that there should be some amendments in this Act. It is true that this Act had come into force 62 years back. In the long duration of this period, a large number of changes have taken place. The volume of export and import has increased; the size of the farms have changed. Earlier there were big estates; but in Kerala, as stated by the hon. Member, a large number of land-owners are small farmers. In each and every house, especially in some districts, we see some of the rubber trees. They are not the big farmers. Of course, they are small farmers.

When we think about the changes that have taken place in the duration of these 62 years, I think there should be some intensive study by the Ministry. There is no time-consuming aspect as stated by the hon. Member. This Bill can be referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee can take into account the changes that were taken place. Earlier, rubber was concentrated only in one or two States. Now it is there in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura and in many other States. This industry is growing fast. That issue has to be realised. I suggest that it is better that we refer the Bill to the Standing Committee. Within no time, in this Session itself, we can discuss the Bill in detail and that would be better to strengthen the Bill.

When we go to some of the suggestions regarding the Bill, the first thing is that I place before the hon. Minister the recommendations of the Prabhu Commission. I think it was in 2001 that the Prabhu Commission was appointed. The Commission's report was submitted and I think the Government has accepted that report. According to the recommendations of that Commission, the main recommendation is that each and every Board is too big and the size has to be reduced. The Commission also recommended that the number of Government nominees can be reduced. Not only that, but on the practice of sending observers to each Committee, it is also at the

expense of the concerned Board; that also should not be the case. These were the main recommendations.

The Committee has especially come to these conclusions after studying the functions of the Rubber Board. The Rubber Board in Kerala has made some very remarkable changes. It is because of its independent work. All the stakeholders were given due participation be it the Government stakeholders, the traders, farmers, MPs and also the other workers. Now the Government has made the recommendation that three more Members have to be included and these three Members are the Government nominees. With regard to the rubber industry the large number of the farmers, 90 per cent of the farmers in Kerala are small farmers. The Government says that 'we are democratically functioning; the Bill is with a democratic spirit' but at the same time the Government is inducting bureaucrats or the Government officers not taking any person from the workers' side or from the farmers' side or from others. I strongly oppose the decision or the suggestion of the Government to take only the Government nominees. If you want to take three more persons you have to give due importance to the farmers also.

Another issue is on the quality control by the Government. When we speak about quality control, I fully agree. But, at the same time, you may see that a large number of farmers are small farmers. If the hon. Minister comes to Kerala he can see that each farmer daily goes with a rubber sheet to the traders. They do not know the other issues and the other things.

Hon. Minister, Prof. Thomas and hon. Member, Shri Chacko know of it because they come from the State of Kerala. Of course, quality control is required with regard to export and import, but at the same time, when we talk about this quality control aspect, the small farmers may be cheated and that would be used by the traders. But that also has to be taken very seriously. I do not object to it, but at the same time, if the Bill is referred to the Standing Committee, we can have a better discussion with regard to this aspect.

The issue of collection of cess is also the most important issue, but at the same time, we have to see whether the cess collected by the Government or the Rubber Board would be used for the welfare of the workers or for many other things. So, the collection of cess is also important, but at the same time, we will have to see who will be benefited.

In Kerala, there are a large number of small farmers, as stated by the other hon. Member from the State. The economy of Kerala, to a large extent, depends upon cash crop. The main crop is rubber. The only cash crop which is not affected by price fluctuation is rubber, but we cannot say whether its price will come down. So, there should be an assurance by the Government or some mechanism by the Government to have price fixation. There should be some price support to the rubber industry.

The Government should also take some welfare measures for the workers in those areas, as stated by the hon. Members, like new schools, hospitals etc. I know well with regard to the workers engaged in rubber industry that after ten or twelve years, they would become the victim of some special diseases. So, there should be some special hospitals for their treatment in those areas because the Government has decided to collect the cess.

While I am admitting or agreeing to some of the clauses made by the Government, I think, it is better to strengthen the Bill by sending it to the Standing Committee. Also, we can reduce the size of holding by small farmers, especially in the new situation. The bigger estates have gone; only small estates are there. Now, not only the small estates are there, each farmer is doing rubber cultivation with small pieces of land. This has become a special feature of the rubber industry and that really contributes to the 90 per cent of the total production of the rubber.

Considering all these aspects, I think, this Bill can be strengthened and that would be better for the credibility of the Minister and also the Ministry to have such an intensive discussion.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, I am reminded of the day this Bill was listed for discussion during the last Session, but subsequently it was sent back and not discussed because the Minister was not present. Today, of course, the Minister of State for Commerce and Industry is with us and he has piloted this Bill.

As has been said, India is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber with a share of 8.9 per cent in world's production in 2008. Despite not having the best regions geographically favourable for growing natural rubber, yet our country continues to record the highest productivity among major natural rubber producing countries. Our country is also the fourth largest consumer of natural rubber with a share of 9.2 per cent in world consumption, but the basic consumption is done by the auto-type sector which has accounted for 57.5 per cent of natural rubber consumption. We also export natural rubber though the quantity is less. I fail to understand this. I would like to get an answer from the Minister, if he can educate me, to understand why at all we export it when we have a demand here in the country.

My next point is about the definition of the small farmer or cultivator as it is called. You have mentioned about 50 hectares of land and that has been there. I think, it is too small for a crop or plantation programme. In the definition it needs to be enhanced. The Minister can consider it. This amendment seeks to delete provisions and substitute some of the existing provisions in the Rubber Act.

Over the years, the industry has undergone immense changes. There is no doubt that omissions of these Sections will remove cumbersome restrictions. The Rubber Board, which was at one point of time only giving suggestions and advice, has submitted several proposals under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for improving productivity and quality of natural rubber in the traditional and non-traditional rubber growing regions. I would come to the non-traditional rubber-growing regions later on. Firstly, I would

[Shri B. Mahtab]

like to say that the Government has approved six schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 611.40 crore, which is being implemented by the Rubber Board during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

This Bill aims at creating a Rubber Development Fund, which is supposed to meet the expenses of rehabilitation of small growers. We are told, through the Bill, that a self-assessment procedure would be introduced to replace the existing assessment and collection of cess, which is time consuming and cumbersome. I welcome the provisions for enhancement of penalty for violation of the Act, and compounding of offences to check illegal transaction and evasion of rubber cess.

India overtook Japan in total natural rubber consumption, and it has emerged as the third largest consumer after China and the United States. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and the Government regarding the problems the farmers are facing who are cultivating rubber. The rubber plantations are exposed to perils like fire, lightening, forest fire, bush fire, flood, storm, cyclone, landslide, rock-slide, drought, etc.

Mr. Chairman, the peculiarity of rubber plantation is — Mr. Karunakaran can help me out — that if a few trees in a holding are damaged or they perish, then that particular patch of land cannot be used until the time all the trees are cut and the area is re-planted. The rubber plantation insurance should be made in an effective manner, and the cultivators be protected from any type of risks. The system that we have today is not that helpful for the plantation growers of rubber. Therefore, my suggestion would be to take up measures to increase natural rubber production in the country through extension of cultivation-productive enhancement schemes.

A subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per hectare is being provided in non-traditional regions, but it is very much insufficient and it should be increased. For instance, this subsidy includes planting subsidy, planting material grants,

transportation grants, quality planting natural material generation and distribution, assistance for irrigation, boundary protection, and soil conservation. There are so many of them, and only Rs. 30,000 is being provided as subsidy to the cultivator.

Orissa comes under non-traditional region. The rubber planted area of natural rubber in Orissa in 2007-2008 was only 528 hectares, and production of natural rubber was only 114 tonnes. There is ample scope to increase it, but a matter of concern here is that productivity of rubber in Orissa is lower than the national productivity. I would suggest that the Government should provide more inputs and subsidy for the non-traditional regions to increase the cultivable area of rubber. Today, productivity stands at 1.4 tonnes per hectare which is nearly 30 per cent lower than that of the top producer, Thailand, which has 1.8 tonnes. Malaysia is introducing plants cloned for higher yields and expects output to rise by 50 per cent, to as high as 1.5 million tonnes, by 2020.

Lastly, I would mention about local demand and export possibility. Today, the benchmark grade RSS-4 was at Rs. 106 per kilogram in mid-October, while the international price which has increased sharply to Rs. 112 a kilogram. This gap, being the in-charge of Commerce and Industry, I think, the Minister will understand, will enhance exports from India and thereby create problem for indigenous rubber-based industries.

I, therefore, suggest first to protect the interests of small cultivators; second, to provide more inputs and subsidy to rubber cultivators, and third, the Government should have a long-term plan to meet not only our domestic demand in full, but also create a greater role in the world market.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, we believe that the Amendment to the Rubber Act has been brought in for securing the interests of the small farmers. If it be the case, then it should be ensured that the small farmers are benefited by the process.

I would like to say that sub-clause (1) of clause 17 states that an officer authorized by the Chairman can inspect at any reasonable time the rubber sold or purchased by a dealer for ensuring the standard or quality. We are not against improving the quality of rubber. We should improve the quality of rubber. But the fact is that out of the total production of rubber in the country, as was already mentioned in the House, about 92 per cent is manufactured or produced by the small farmers. Out of the total production of rubber, 30 per cent of rubber is ungraded, it is called rubber lots, or it is RSS-5 or below that; it is not approved or recognized by the Rubber Board. This happens because as you know, there are ten lakh small farmers who hold a land of about two hectares or below, and these farmers do not have any facility to process rubber, or they do not have any facility for storage or they do not have the know-how. They also do not have the financial assistance or the strength to have the processing unit.

The fear of inspection by the officer and also the fear of punishment, imprisonment, and penalty will discourage a dealer not to collect 30 per cent of production which is of lower quality. If the dealer is reluctant to take the lower quality product which is produced by the small farmer, then the small farmer will be left in lurch or there will be no takers at all.

My suggestion is that the farmers should be assisted financially and technically to improve the quality by providing them a processing unit. I would request the Minister to delete this particular clause.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that the Amendment proposes to induct three more Government representatives in the Rubber Board. According to the rubber statistics which were already mentioned in the House, there are about 283 big farmers, and there are three representatives of the big farmers in the Board. There are about 10,00,500 small farmers, but they only have three representatives in the Board. Now, with the introduction of three more

Government representatives in the Rubber Board, the representation of small farmers will definitely get diluted. My suggestion is that the number of representatives of small farmers should be increased instead of the number of Government representatives.

Subsidy given for replanting is about Rs.19,000 per hectare. As you know, once replanting takes place it results in years of holiday and the farmers are left with no income during that period. Because the cost of replanting has in general gone up, farmers are postponing their replanting. So, my suggestion is that the subsidy should be increased from Rs.19,000 per hectare to Rs.30,000 per hectare to meet the increased cost of production.

The amendment proposed to be made to Section 13 of the Rubber Act is unnecessary and it should be withdrawn. It was originally mandatory for the Government to fix a minimum floor price. But the amendment intends to make it discretionary for the Government by using the words, 'if it deems necessary'. This discretion is given to the Government to fix a minimum floor price or not to take it up at all. I, therefore, submit that in the larger interest of lakhs of rubber cultivators in the country, this amendment has to be withdrawn or may be referred to the Select Committee for study by experts.

In my humble opinion there are some objectionable clauses in the proposed Bill which are detrimental to the interest of small farmers. In Rajya Sabha the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee. In my opinion, we should also refer this Bill to the Select Committee for further study. I hope the Government would agree to it.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I broadly support this Rubber (Amendment) Bill, but I think it would have been better if it had been forwarded to the Standing Committee for further study as there are some shortcomings in the Bill. Rubber is one of the important cash crops cultivated in our country, mainly Kerala and the North Eastern States. Rubber plantations are exposed to the perils of nature like fire, lightning, forest fire, floods, storm, tempest, inundation, landslide, rockslide,

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

earthquake, etc. So, the rubber-growers are facing acute problems and it should not be taken casually. The peculiarity of rubber plantation is that if a few trees in a holding are damaged, that particular patch of land cannot be used till the time all these trees are replaced.

With regard to the Bill, I would say that a Bill envisaging the exemption of over Rs.16.68 crore shows the natural rubber produced and procured in the country for export and providing relief to both producer and exports. What is the import and export position of our country? During April-October this year, it is observed that exports were 2639 tonnes whereas imports were 1,26,472 tonnes. So, exports were much less than the imports and we are still dependent mainly on exports. Why is it so? This is because the domestic prices were ruling over the international prices. So, the Government should ponder over this point.

It is already observed that the majority of tyres imported are from China.

16.00 hrs.

It is observed that 4.68 lakh trucks and buses and 14.11 lakh car tyres are already imported. In this Bill itself, it is stated about the small growers. What is the definition of 'small growers'? It should be clarified. Definition of 'small growers' is to be amended. Small growers would be the owner whose estate does not exceed 10 hectares. At least this should be there as against the exist limit of 50 hectares.

With regard to 'public interest' it is stated that the Central Government will think over to provide more concession in the case of 'public interest'. What is the definition of 'public interest'? Another point has been mentioned by several hon. Member and it is about the Rubber Board. There is a little scope for the induction of the representative of farmers in the Rubber Board. In such a scenario, how can one say that it is democratic? It would be nothing but a mechanism of bureaucracy.

All these shortcomings are there in the Bill. Hence, I propose that it would be better to send it to the Standing Committee on Labour or Commerce so that they would go through the Bill and make suggestions and they would fill up the lacunae.

With these words, I broadly support this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Members from Kerala or South have been raising in the House, the question relating to the pitiable condition of rubber farmers. Hon'ble Minister introducing the Bill claimed that after 62 years, they have moved the amendments in the Bill of 1947. After introducing amendments, hon'ble Members raised the question of small farmers. I could not resist the temptation to speak on them. I thought whether this Bill has something for small farmers or it intends to benefit only traders.

In the beginning, Hegdeji raised the question and I agree with him that the Bill of 1947 is being amended after 62 years. But the question is why the Standing Committee have been ignored in this haste in this regard. It need to be mentioned. Hon'ble Members were supposed to go into the definition of the small farmers in the Standing Committee. Pandaji is raising it but Karunakaranji has avoided it. On this question, Standing Committee...(Interruptions). I will be brief. I will speak only about farmers.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

Sir, it seems that the Bill introduced is to help traders only. It should be replied why Standing Committee has been sidelined? Why this Bill was not referred to the Standing Committee? When there is already a delay of 62 years. It might have been two or four months more for the Standing Committee to have scrutinized it and it would have served the purpose of the Bill for which it has been

introduced. Several Members have raised the question in this regard. Members from other side also have said that Bill should be referred to Standing Committee or Select Committee and it needs to be scrutinized. Other-wise the Government has to reply to the question raised by us.

What was the definition of micro, small farmers earlier? Farmer having 50 acre land would be small farmer. Ceiling Act was not in place at that time. Karunakaranji from Kerala State and other Members are raising the question. Ceiling Act is not being enforced in your region. Now the ceiling has been reduced from 50 acre to 10 hectare land which means 25 acre. If, farmer having 25 acre or less are small farmers then farmers having two and half acre, five acre will be in which category. Small farmer means deceiving this House. Small farmers will have 25 acre land. We ask the question if there is Ceiling Act in force or not in Kerala? What is the highest limit and the farmers with how much holding will be called small farmer? Whether there are big farmers in your state having one and two thousand acre of land, since Ceiling was enforced in the entire country. The Govt. must have made some assessment in this regard.

If a farmer, having a land holding of 25 acres, i.e. 10 hectare will come under the category of small farmers then how you will define the small and marginal farms who have a land holding of two or two and half acres only. A farmer having a land holding of two and half acres to five acres will be categorized as small farmer or marginal farmer. There seems to be a big conspiracy. Therefore, it was not referred to the standing committee. Hon'ble Member could have gone through the definition of a small farmer prevailing in the country and the provisions made for them in it. All the benefits have been provided to the exporters and nothing has been given to the producers, processors and manufacturers. Exporters will be benefited of 16 crore, 68 lakh and 59 thousand rupees due to rebate on cess provided to the exporters on natural rubber produced in the country. Rebate will be provided to the exporters but what about producers. This is aimed at providing benefit

to the exporters, manufactures and processors. Whether a farmer can process? Whether such arrangements have been made which may enable a farmer to process and export the products. There is nothing like that. All the hon'ble Member raise the matter of small farmers but there is nothing in the Bill for the protection of small farmers.

A rubber fund will be formed. Which type of expenses shall be incurred from the rubber fund? It has been stated in clause-I of the Bill that all the expenses of Rubber Board shall be met from that fund. What the farmer will get from that. All the expenses of Board shall be met from the Rubber fund. Who are the members of board? Hon'ble Member have stated that workers constitute that board. My Leftist brothers should raise the concern of small farmers and workers. What about the representation of workers engaged in processing and manufacturing? Three more members have been included, two of them will be from Department of Trade and one will represent Department of Agriculture. You want to have two Government representatives than why there should be two members from Department of Trade and one from Department of Agriculture. There will be no member to represent the producers and labourers in the board. Mehtab Sahab has rightly stated that this matter covers both export and import. What is the consumption of rubber in the country? Why we are not able to be self reliant in this sector? Government should have sufficient will power to encourage the producers to produce sufficient amount of rubber to meet the requirement in the country itself. As the Government itself has claimed, 90 percent of total production can be achieved from Kerala and North East. If geographical and environmental conditions are favourable for this then why the Government do not make the country self-reliant in this sector so that there is no need of import. If there is surplus production, we can go for export otherwise, we have the option of import as well as export.

Taxes of exporters are being relaxed. Farming sector has been reduced at third position. What will be the fate of farmers? Hon'ble Members from Kerala may describe

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

the plight of rubber farmers. Though, the condition of every farmer in the country is very bad, the condition of rubber farmers is worst. There is no one to purchase his produce. His produce will not get sold. Manufacturers, processors and exporters all will exploit the farmers. What a helpless farmer can do in such a condition. Only with same produce, will he earn money, manage his household, purchase fertilizers, seeds and maintain his family. The farmers are selling their produces in distress. I am not able to see any protection for the farmers in this Bill. This Bill is aimed at protecting the traders and exporters. That is why, it has not been referred to the Standing Committee. Why the Bill is not being referred to the Standing Committee. It is because the Standing Committee deeply examines the matter. Why they are in such a haste? The matter has been delayed by 62 years and if the matter may be examined deeply then there is no harm in delay of three more years. All the members of the said committee should be from Kerala so that keeping in view the plight of farmers, some protection measures could be taken. Several members have supported this Bill but I have some doubts in this regard. Neither the Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee nor any mention has been made about the farmers in the Bill. Rubber Board has been constituted, expenditure has been increased but nothing has been said about the farmers. There is no mention of the producer. The Bill speaks of everyone like Manufacturer, the processor and exporter but, the producer is nowhere in the picture. There is no mention of producer, hence, I request the Minister to reply all these issues. If the Bill could be delayed by 62 years then it can be delayed for some more time. The Government should not show any haste. What is the problem in referring this Bill to the Standing Committee? Standing Committee may complete its investigation in two or three months. By referring the Bill to the Standing Committee all these points could be cleared and Government could have justified its point that the Bill had been referred to the Standing Committee. Then it could say that it accepted some of its recommendations and not

accepted a few but...*(Interruptions)* What the Government will do when CAG will raise the queries? Whether the Government is not able to understand this point. Hence, the Bill should be passed only after resolving all these issues. Government should define the small farmers. What is the land ceiling in Kerala? If a farmer having a landholding of less than 25 acres is categorised as a small farmer then whether there are farmers who are having a landholding of more than 25 acres? What a contradiction?...*(Interruptions)*. If there is plantation then some trees must have been there. There must be a land ceiling act in Kerala. This state is under Communist Government, hence, I think it must certainly have reduced the ceiling of land. Communists have been in the power there since long time, I would like to know whether there is any ceiling on land or not?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair. Members should not discuss among themselves. If they are willing, I can allow them to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : What is the maximum limit of landholding there? What is the actual holding?...*(Interruptions)* I would like to state that first of all, these issues should be resolved, only then the Bill should be passed.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the Hon. Minister when he was speaking about this Bill. First of all I would like to thank him that he has shown concern about it even after 62 years and brought this Bill. Hon. Minister is young and the Government is also concerned about youths. I would particularly like to take him to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is a Island called Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the neighbourhood of Thailand and Malaysia which is directly under the Government of India.

In 1964, Government of India repatriated people of Indian origin from Bangladesh, Burma and Srilanka for the security of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Rubber Board came into existence in 1964. The repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma who were originally Indians, were brought to Port Blair and a Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Center was established in Brindavan Panchayat there. Later it came under Andaman administration and in 1975, it was handed over to Rubber Board. The administration there had given 206 hectares of land out of which rubber plantation was done on 190 hectares of land. I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister towards the condition of Rubber Board today. Rubber Plants were planted there between 1965 to 1968 which have become 40-42 years old now. There rubber plants are very old but no replanting is being done there. Not only this, it has on adverse effect on its production as well. In 2002-03, its production was 63 metric tonne which came down to 41 metric tonne in 2007-08 because these rubber plants are getting older and producing very little latex and no replanting is being done there. The same is the case with Kachal Islands. How does Rubber Board looks at this situation. 74 labourers work in the Nuclear Rubber Estate of Brindavan and their designation are senior labour, head labour and junior labour. Head labourers are working there from the last 25 to 40 years but what is their salary today? They get 190 rupees a day and an ordinary labour gets 180 rupees a day. Labours are starving. A permanent worker is getting rupees 156 as minimum wage and rupees 190 with allowances after working for 40 years. And on the other hand the staff and officers of Rubber Board are getting the benefits of sixth pay Commission and there is 40 percent increase in their salaries. They are getting variable DA as well. I would like to quote an example here. Even an ordinary security guard has also got benefit of Sixth Pay Commission but labourers have got nothing. I would like to state that these old workers are not getting any gratuity even after working there for 30 or 40 years. The condition of labourer is pitiable there. Jaiswalji is sitting here. Hon. Prime Minister, Sonia Gandhiji and Jaiswalji had

visited there at the time of Sunami and had assured that we would make it a new Andaman which will be like Singapore. There will be no shortage of funds and the miseries would be over. But today the condition has worsened there. The labourers working in the Rubber Board functioning at Andaman and Nicobar are getting 190 rupees per day even after working there for 25-30 years. I feel that it does not behave the Government and the Parliament. In view of the statements made by the Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singhji, I would urge that the labourers working there should also be given the pay scales as was given to the staff working there. Besides, this new rubber plants should be planted in place of old rubber plants to ensure supply of rubber. It would require funds for all these works, which should be provided by the Union Government. When we met the Prime Minister, we told him that the area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is vast. It produces a lot of rubber but its board is situated in Kottayam which is in Kerala. So Government of India should give a package of Rs. 7-8 crores for increasing the wages of all labourers and Nucleus Rubber Estate and training Center Brindavan and to plant new rubber plant as well as for creating new infrastructure.

In Andaman and Nicobar Islands the transportation of rubber sheet is a major problem. It should be resolved. Whenever a person of Andaman and Nicobar Island comes to mainland, India it is said that he has come from 'Kala Pani'. I would like to state that the people living here should have affection towards the people living in 'Kala Pani'. We produce rubber but we have no factory etc. to manufacture finished goods so it comes to main land and required goods are manufactured here. A major problem is faced during its transportation, loading and unloading so 100 percent subsidy should be given for it. If it will get full subsidy them Andaman and Nicobar Island can make great progress.

Some small farmers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have planted rubber plants in their orchards and prepare rubbersheet from the rubber extracted from therein. Which

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

also goes to main land. They need to be encourageous for this work. So Government of India should give subsidy to them. Government should give cent percent subsidy to them for transportation of rubber sheets. Besides Government should think about the salaries of 74 workers working there for the last 25-30 years and getting only 5,000 rupees a month because this amount is not sufficient to meet their household requirements. The prices of commodities are very high in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If price of an item is rupees three in Delhi then its price is rupees 12 in Andaman and Nicobar. The price of an egg is rupees 2 in Delhi whereas its price is rupees 8 in Andaman and Nicobar Island. So Government should think about as to how labourers can meet their household expenses with the wages of just rupees 190 per day.

We had met our young Minister and requested him to send a team from his ministry to Andaman and Nicobar Islands in order to discuss with workers and workers' union so that the problem could be solved.

Hon Minister has introduced the Bill. It has been introduced after long time. After sixty years of independence of the country, the Government have paid attention toward the welfare of the workers of rubber industry. It is good thing. After Tsunami, the Government had given a slogan of building a new Andaman and Nicobar Islands. That promise should be fulfilled. The dream of late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji for the Development of Andaman Nicobar Islands, should be translated into reality by the Government. Statue of Smt. Indira Gandhiji is installed at Indira Point and statue of Rajiv Gandhiji is installed at Port Blair, the capital of Andaman Nicobar Islands and rubber plants are there between these two places. So keeping in mind the development of Andaman Nicobar Islands and IDAI hope that hon. Minister will pay attention toward the demand put forth before the Government and it will try to fulfill the same.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) :

Hon. Chairman Sir, I take the floor to support the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009. The Bill should have been sent to the Standing Committee first to do away with the irregularities which are there in this Bill. I support the Bill but I would like to move certain amendments here.

First, the phrase 'marginal cultivators' should be added in the Bill along with the phrases 'big cultivators' and small cultivators'. The marginal growers, who have 2 acres or 3 acres of land, what facilities do they get? In Kerala, there are 11 lakh small and marginal cultivators and only 283 big rubber growers who enjoy all the privileges. The Rubber Board is the nodal agency which provides facilities to the big players. Since, the number of small growers are limited, the proposed amendments should cater to their needs.

Secondly, rubber is grown not only in Kerala, Tripura, Orissa, Mysore but also in parts of Northern India. Then why only Kerala is going to represent? Three representatives are chosen from Kerala. Democratically this is not proper. The smaller growers should also be given a chance to represent themselves. Eastern India like Assam, Tripura Orissa must have their representatives to voice their grievances. This is my opinion. Thirdly, while tapping natural rubber, the labourers are often affected by Chikungunia, fever or Snake bite. There are various medical facilities for the workers of the tea gardens. Similar medical benefits should be provided to the rubber plantation workers also. Financial assistance should be extended to them as in the case of tea estate labourers. These provisions need to be included in the Bill.

The allocation of cess or tax should be earmarked properly for the big, small and marginal rubber planters. In what manner the money can be used for development purpose need to be chalked out. Infact, the standing

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

committee could have easily identified these small loopholes. This Bill has been introduced after 62 years but nevertheless, it is a welcome step and is acceptable too, because, the figures of 2009 show that India is the third largest producer of rubber in the world. It exports as well as imports rubber. Thus we need to focus more on rubber plantation. More and more subsidy should be given to the small growers.

I can cite a small example here. If the crops of rich cultivators perish, they get Rs.19,000 as compensation. But the small planters are not getting that much compensation. So all the privileges are grabbed by the bigger players while more than 11 lakh small planters suffer a lot. They survive on rubber cultivation only. Thus, they contribute about 35% of the total rubber production of this country. But the quality of the rubber is not up to the mark. In Kerala, the labourers get more wages but in other parts of the country they cannot compete with the big planters. They are always facing problems of less wages and more diseases as a result of which quality production suffers. The Government has to come forward with more subsidy and regulate the market along with proper credit facilities.

Section 17 sub section II should be immediately omitted from the Bill as it may thwart the developmental prospects of rubber estates. Thus, I repeat that the Bill should have been scrutinized by the Standing Committee. Moreover, use of imported synthetic rubber is harming our indigenous factories which are incurring heavy losses. We need to take care of this aspect. Environmental pollution is also on the rise due to the use of synthetic rubber. We all know about the ill-effects of pollution. So there should be a provision for pollution control also in this Bill.

With these words and with the hope that in future the Bills will not be allowed to bypass the scrutiny of the Standing Committee, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia for introducing this Bill in this august House.

Sir, Kerala is producing more than 90 per cent of the total rubber production of our country and 93 per cent of the planted area in our country is cultivated by small plantation growers. Rubber is the backbone of Kerala's economy. Rubber is part and parcel of Keralites' day-to-day life.

I would like to raise only two or three important issues here. I would like to say that clause 17 (1) of this Bill is not protecting the interests of rubber growers, especially the small growers of Kerala. It will create some bad apprehensions to small farmers. In this clause, it is mentioned that an officer authorized by the Chairman may, at any reasonable time, inspect rubber purchased or sold by the dealer for the purpose of ensuring compliance of the standards. We welcome any measure introduced to ensure the quality of rubber products. But why is this provision included in the Bill? I would like to point out that it will be misused by interested parties and it will affect small farmers because whenever a small farmer brings 100 kilograms of rubber to the dealer, immediately the dealer will say that this is not up to the mark.

Then, he can control the price also. I am requesting the Government to reconsider Clause 17 (1) of the Bill.

Secondly, this Amendment Bill proposes to induct three more Government representatives. It is an injustice because three members are representing 283 big farmers now in the Board whereas only three members are representing more than 10 lakh small scale farmers. I am requesting the Government to increase the number of representatives of the small scale farmers from three to six in the Rubber Board. Otherwise, it will be a grave injustice to the small scale farmers.

Sir, I would like to mention one more point that an amendment proposed in Section 13 of the Rubber Act will also not help the interest of the farmers. Originally, it was mandatory for the Government to fix a minimum fair price. Due to this amendment, it is discretionary by the Government now. It will not help the farmers. I am requesting the Government to reconsider all these things.

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

Further I would like to mention two or three small points. There was a famous slogan 'No taxation without representation'. There are 2,000 Rubber Producing Societies in Kerala. It is a cooperative movement. There is no representative from them in the Rubber Board. Not only that but they are not even considering it. Tens and thousands of labourers are working in the rubber cultivation but there is no representative from them in the Rubber Board. I am requesting the Government to consider having one representative from the Rubber Producing Societies and one representative from the side of labourers.

There is no insurance coverage to the farmers now. Whenever some natural calamity occurs, the rubber cultivators are suffering very much. So, I am requesting the Government to give adequate insurance coverage to the rubber cultivators, small scale farmers and also the labourers. I am also requesting the Government to increase the educational facilities and also to provide scholarships to the children of the labourers, rubber cultivators and farmers.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech by congratulating the hon. Ministers – Shri Anand Sharma ji, and Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia. At the time of the discussion on the ASEAN agreement, it was because of the sincere effort of our hon. Ministers rubber was included in the 'Negative List'.

Suppose, it was not included in the Negative List, then it would have badly affected the economy of our country, especially the economy of our State Kerala. But the right decision has been taken by the hon. Minister not to import rubber from the ASEAN countries.

But Sir, some people were not prepared to admit this fact. They are making baseless propagandas. Without knowing the fact they are on warpath like forming human chains in our State...(Interruptions) Whenever the Government is introducing any new idea, our Left friends are opposing it.

On this aspect, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for giving the right direction in the ASEAN Agreement, which will certainly help the farmers of Kerala, especially the rubber planters.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to consider my proposals. I am wholeheartedly supporting this Amendment Bill.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur) : Hon. Chairperson, I stand here to support the Bill moved by Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, which is an Amendment to the Act passed by this Parliament in 1947. So, after 62 years, for the first time a discussion is coming before this House on this Act. This is an opportunity for us to introspect and also discuss on the issues faced by the small rubber growers and the rubber industry as a whole.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister in continuation of what my friend Mr. Thomas has said because recently India has entered into an Agreement with the ASEAN countries and probably, one product that could have been imported to India is rubber; and the Agreement is with Indonesia and Malaysia, who are all large producers of natural rubber.

It is the longsighted vision of the Ministry of Commerce, especially of our young Minister that this item of rubber is in the Negative List in the ASEAN Agreement. My friend Mr. Thomas said that some of our Left friends are taking up agitations and criticizing the Government for the ASEAN Agreement. I wish they, including Mr. Karunakaran, who spoke a while ago, congratulate our young Minister and the Government for including this particular item of rubber in the Negative List.

Sir, when we are entering into an Agreement with countries, what they are producing is likely to be imported to our country. But what is the position today? India's production of natural rubber and India's requirement of natural rubber are almost equal. May be, the production is a little less. So, in this kind of a scenario, under any circumstances, if rubber is to be imported to India, that would

badly affect the entire production of rubber in this country. Today, our farmers are getting good price but for that, nobody can come to the conclusion that it would always be like this.

Sir, I am also a small rubber grower. There were times when the rubber growers were chopping up, cutting up their trees; they were not at all interested in doing the replantation as the rubber plantations were on the verge of destruction, because its price was unremunerative. There would always be a powerful tyre lobby always trying to reduce the price of rubber.

Here, after 62 years, we are discussing and making some amendments in the Bill. I would request the hon. Minister that it is not the appropriate time to think that there has to be a Price Stabilization Fund. Even if a small quantity of rubber is coming to India, more than altering the demand and supply position, then the whole quantity, which we have produced will suffer. There are frequent ups and downs in the rubber market.

The fact is that they are getting good price now. You know, there were times when the rubber growers were faced with very low unremunerative prices also. In that kind of a situation, the safeguards were taken by the Government of India for including this item in the Negative List and thereby protecting the farmers. Even the worst critic of the ASEAN Agreement should be thankful and grateful to the Government that this Government has taken the bold decision. This is no mean achievement because many people were saying that there is no Negative List, rubber is not there like that. This may be good for many people to fuel their propaganda and their agitational approach but the fact remains that we negotiated so stringently with our other friends in the ASEAN countries that we could include this in the Negative List.

Regarding this achievement by the Government, I would like to congratulate it on behalf of the rubber growers because we are grateful to them that this is now in the Negative List.

Some amendments in this Bill are really necessary and are not at all controversial. They are not with two opinions. My friend, Mr. Yadav ji was saying that this has not come before the Standing Committee. So, this should not be discussed in this House and it should go to the Standing Committee again. I think we are getting enough time here. Normally, it is very difficult for him to conclude his speech but today he had exhausted much earlier. That means, we are getting enough time here. Every Member or every Party is getting enough time to discuss this. So, there is no need for referring this to the Standing Committee.

We are referring to the Standing Committee any Bill or any legislation when we are not getting enough time to discuss in this House. We have got enough time to discuss this Bill. I think there is unanimity in this House among all the Parties that the discussion on this Bill has taken place in the full sense and we can definitely pass this Bill with the consent of everybody.

Here, some amendments are made in this Bill. One thing is that 50 hectares of holding, which was the ceiling for the small growers, is reduced to 25 hectares. But Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji has misunderstood it that we are not caring for the small farmers. The level of ceiling from 50 is reduced to 25. Even then, he thinks that this is against the small farmers. No, it is not 25. It is from one cent to 25 acres. Till today, the definition of a small farmer is that a farmer who is having up to 50 acres of holding. Now, it is 10 hectares, that means, 25 acres. It is 25 acres and below. But the fact is that this being a plantation crop which does not come under the Land Ceiling Act, any area can be held by an individual. So, the amendment is that it is 25 acres which is the ceiling.

I come from a State where there are 10 lakhs of small growers. Some of them are having five cents, 10 cents, half acre, one acre and two acres. So, the maximum number for their holdings is 25 acres limit or 10 hectares limit, which is quite welcome. So, it is an innocuous amendment which can cater more to the small farmers or which can give more benefit to the small farmers, and there need not be any misunderstanding on that.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

I hope Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji will understand this issue and this is no matter which needs to be discussed in the Standing Committee.

At the same time, this entire House should appreciate and congratulate the small farmers of this country. In many areas, whether it is cash crop or food crop, the productivity in this country is low and in some crops, it is the lowest in the world. We are producing cardamom but when we compare our per hectare production of cardamom with Guatemala, we are one-fourth of the Guatemalans' production. Regarding our pepper production in India, our production is only a half of what Indonesia is producing from unit area. So, the productivity in this country is the major drawback as far as many other crops are concerned. But for rubber, our productivity is one of the highest in the world, and for this we have to compliment our small farmers. When rubber is fetching good price or when rubber is not fetching good price also, this small farmer, who is toiling in the field, is giving the maximum productivity.

Today with pride we can tell the whole world that at least in one commodity, one cash crop, we are the country which stands number-one in the whole world. And the credit goes to the ordinary farmer – whether there is good price, whether there is incentive, whether there is subsidy or not, they are producing – and their toil gives credit to this country. That is very important.

There are some amendments regarding rubber development which are explained by the Hon. Minister. In different names, different Funds are there. It is going to be made into one Rubber Development Fund which can cater to many of the welfare steps being taken in that area. The cess which is to be collected is one of the reasons why we are discussing this Bill today. It was a very cumbersome procedure. There is a general hue and cry against liberalisation. I am not a votary or a supporter of liberalisation *en bloc*. But, here, we are simplifying the procedure. All the cess collection procedures like different

statements to be filed, all are being simplified. Now we are introducing a self-declaration and self-assessment procedure. How nice it is! This is something which we can all welcome. Instead of filing, instead of anybody going for inspection or counter-inspection, this is self-assessment and on that basis the cess can be collected.

Some of the procedures like registration, licensing and filing of the returns, were very very cumbersome and very difficult for the ordinary farmer to comply with. To avail replantation subsidy from the Rubber Board probably, you have to register your plantation. It is difficult for an ordinary farmer having half an acre to one and a half acre of land to prepare a survey plan and get all documents from the village, from the taluk and go and register. All these things are being simplified. That is one of the plus points which is brought in this Bill.

Quality standard is one issue being mentioned by some of our friends. I think from Shri Anant Kumar Hegde to Shri P.T. Thomas, from various sections of the House, all of them have explained that this quality control should in no way affect the ordinary farmer. We are not against quality. The quality of Indian rubber is not inferior to the international rubber. But, being conscious and careful about the quality is always good. But I wish that all the rubber produced in this country, at least 90 per cent of it, can be good quality rubber. Now, at least 40 per cent of the total rubber produced in this country is lot rubber. Lot rubber means, it does not come under RSS category 1, 2, 3 or 4. Lot rubber is the lowest quality rubber. The ordinary farmer does not have the wherewithal or facilities to make good grade or quality rubber. I think that is one of the responsibilities of the Rubber Board or whichever agency is in charge to see that whatever the ordinary rubber growers are producing is converted into quality rubber. For that, awareness is to be created. Facilities are to be created. I do not think that the steps taken are sufficient for that. These steps are inadequate. I am selling my rubber at Rs. 60 a kilo when the first quality rubber is fetching Rs. 110 or Rs. 120 a kilo. An ordinary farmer

is losing Rs.50 or so per kilo because he cannot convert his rubber into good quality rubber. For this, there can be cooperative effort.

Now the rubber producing societies are functioning very effectively, as Shri Anto Antony has mentioned, especially in the State from where I am coming. Nearly two thousand and odd rubber producing societies are doing a great service to the farmers. I do not think that we have given sufficient encouragement to the rubber producing societies like the representation in the Rubber Board. Hon. Minister has suggested that they are going to increase the size of the Rubber Board. But the fact remains that the most important component in the whole industry – from grower to the industry in the whole scenario – the rubber producing societies are not represented in the Rubber Board by name. I think that it is time the Hon. Minister will consider this suggestion – a worthy and valuable suggestion – being raised by many friends that the rubber producing societies also may be given due representation in the Rubber Board.

Sir, about the Committee report on reducing the number of officers in the Board and various other things, those have already been said. I do not want to go into those details. Rubber is not produced by the Board officers. Rubber is produced in the field by the ordinary farmer. So, the Rubber Board should be a farmer-oriented Board, a grower-oriented Board. The farmer should be the fulcrum, he should be the centre-point. You fill up the Board with all the bureaucrats and then for namesake you put three persons here and three persons there.

Sir, the representation of 8.10 lakh small growers is only three. I think it is very unfair. In 1947, probably, 60 or 65 per cent of the rubber area was large plantation. Then the large plantations were having three representatives and the small farmers were having three representatives. Today after 62 years, the small farmers are much more than the large farmers in number. Their representation is quite inadequate in the Board. At the time when we are

discussing this and the hon. Minister can, of course, give us some satisfactory explanation to us, I am sure that he is very much concerned about the contributions of this society and various people connected with this.

There is this violation of the cess and the provisions for compounding penalties. It is very good that all these so-called penalties can be compounded and that provision is made in this. On the quality standards, I mentioned but I want to again say that any kind of quality inspection should not be a discouraging factor for the grower. Today the lot rubber is purchased by the trader. Tomorrow onwards, whether there is inspection or no inspection, when there is a provision of inspection in these things, we have seen in our country how these things are being misused and all kinds of corruption is breeding using these kinds of provisions. When the very word inspection comes in, then immediately that sends the terror signal. When the ordinary farmer is taking his produce to the trader, the trader will say – 'no, I am subject to inspection; the inspection is going to come and so I will not purchase your product'. The ordinary farmer, who is at the lowest ebb, should not be troubled and he should not suffer from this kind of inspection.

If the quality improvement, awareness creation as well as crating facilities are done in a large scale, probably the quality can be improved. Quality of rubber cannot be improved by passing an Act in Parliament. Quality can be improved not by Act but by action. That action has to take place at the lowest level. When the farmer is taking the latex from the tree, from that stage onwards he should think how I can convert my latex into good quality rubber sheet, good curing is done and good quality can be achieved. For that there has to be enough facilities created at the appropriate level.

This issue of minimum and maximum price fixation is there. Some anxieties are being expressed in this regard. The maximum price fixation is something unheard of in the parlance of any commodity. Who is going to fix the maximum price and who has got the right to fix the

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

maximum price? I think the Supreme Court has passed some order. If the Supreme Court has passed that order, it is the duty of the Government to go for an appeal. When the rubber producers were getting only 30 rupees per kilo who was there to rescue them? The rubber tyre lobby is saying that – 'no, there should be some maximum ceiling'. Who is that tyre lobby to decide the maximum ceiling? Nobody can decide the maximum price for rubber.

Here is a situation and I know that the hon. Minister knows the implication of that and he is quite capable of taking adequate steps to safeguard the interests of the farmers. But this maximum price thing is something which is worrying me. I can understand minimum price. Even the minimum price also did not save the farmers. In many things there are minimum prices declared. This is not an agricultural commodity; this is a cash crop. If it is an agricultural commodity, the Agricultural the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission will calculate and will come to the conclusion as to what is the cost price and then they decide a support price.

Sir, do you know what is happening in some other commodities? Take coconut, which is the backbone of Kerala's economy. Today we are selling coconut at a distress price of three rupees a coconut. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has announced a support price and according to the support price we should get Rs. 6.75 per coconut. Kerala is producing Rs. 400 crore worth of coconut.

17.00 hrs.

How much is our loss? We are losing Rs. 1,500 crore. For whom are we losing it? It is for the ordinary farmer. Who is there to support the farmer? The minimum price mechanism is not functioning in this country, even after announcing the support price. To add to the worries of the farmer, some State Government are quite irresponsible. I do not want to name any State.

I come from a State where the farmers are desperately

selling their products. The support price is there, but they are not getting it because procurement is not done. The people responsible for procurement are not procuring it. As a matter of fact, the producer is resorting to desperate selling. This is happening. When even announcement of the Minimum Support Price is not saving the farmer, then where has this maximum price mechanism come from? I feel that the hon. Minister will understand the intricacies of this problem and save us from the clutches of tyre lobby. This concept of Maximum Support Price is not fair. Even when we were selling our produce for less than the cost, nobody came to our rescue. It is the demand-supply mechanism which is working all over the world. When demand is more than supply, the prices increase. When the tyre industry, when the Chinese industry in many countries started consuming more natural rubber, naturally the prices went up. It is the good luck of the farmers which saved them and not any governmental intervention or mechanism. I do not think that this concept of maximum price fixation is going to help the real farmer. I think, it may be a little unfair to the farmer. I expect an explanation or a satisfactory explanation about this from our hon. Minister.

What is the future of the rubber? Some of the plantations in Malaysia have vanished. There is no tap available. Now, Chicken Gunea and various other diseases are spreading like wild fire in the rubber plantations of Kerala. If the farmers are affected, they are incapacitated and suffering from diseases for three months, six months or up to one year and there is nobody to take care of them. Even doctors are not available.

Now, we are spending a huge amount of money through the Rubber Board. Have we found any new method of tapping from the trees? You have to extract latex from the trees. How do we extract it? This is the traditional old method of rubber tapping which you are still resorting to. When the Britishers had started the rubbers plantations in India, what was the form of rubber tapping they were doing? Even after hundreds of years now, we are still resorting to that. So, to extract maximum latex from the trees, what

can be the latest technology by which we can do more tapping? I do not know whether the Rubber Board has done any research on that. The young Minister, who is a very imaginative person, can catch this point. I wish that he advises the Rubber Board to do some basic research on how the rubber tapping can be improved, how the output can be improved and how the productivity can be improved. If this is not done, what is the point in spending on research? We are spending on research, but the research should be people oriented and people should get the benefit. I am afraid that some of the areas are being neglected.

My friend, Shri Antony has mentioned about value addition. Five Thousand years ago, we used to export pepper and spices to the Arabian countries. What are we doing? We are producing and packing everything in gunny bags and sending them to other countries by ship, but the farmer is not getting anything. Where is the real value addition happening? Value addition is a point where the farmer is benefited. But even now, we are just exporting the raw rubber, which we are manufacturing here, as it is. The value addition is taking place at some other point. I would like to ask whether the Government or Rubber Board has ever thought of the question how you can do value addition in the rubber industry. We have been following the same practice, which we were following 5,000 years ago, for exporting pepper even today.

What about rubber-based industry? Today China is far ahead of India in the rubber-based industry. We are manufacturing natural rubber. There is no substitute for natural rubber. Any artificial rubber cannot replace natural rubber as it is. There has to be a ratio of natural rubber and artificial rubber for manufacturing tyres. There are many new usages which we can find out for the natural rubber, but at the same time, this cannot be replaced by artificial rubber. In that kind of a situation, this natural rubber should be protected. Here is a situation where probably we are not doing enough. Therefore, the rubber-based industry in this country is to be encouraged, and it cannot be left to the discretion of some other Ministry

or some other Department. The poor farmers are producing valuable rubber. Today, if we are the fifth largest producer in the world and if today our productivity is the highest in the world, then the credit goes to the farmers. Should he not get a better price? Should he not get the total advantage out of this? However, the value addition is done elsewhere as it is just being exported in the raw form. These are all vagaries of the industry. I feel that some attention has to be given to this point also.

We are happy that the amendments are brought here, and we are all very happy to pass this Bill also. But while passing this Bill, we have a request to the dynamic and young Minister that he has to come to our rescue. The rubber farmers deserve more from the Government, and more from the Rubber Board. There cannot be a callous or indifferent attitude towards these problems.

As regards health problems, all kinds of bacteria and viruses — about which we have not even heard — are coming to India. If the tapper community, as a whole, is affected with this viral attack or this new breed of various kinds of diseases, etc., then there is no social insurance for them. Why cannot we find some social insurance in this Bill? I am asking this because today you can insure a person giving Rs. 30 premium, and you can go for a treatment of at least Rs. 30,000 in a year. The public sector insurance companies are there and private sector insurance companies are there, and we can have a total insurance scheme in collaboration with the insurance sector. Today, the Government — in which our hon. Minister is a representative — is for the welfare of the people, and it is in our interest that the downtrodden section of the society is looked after.

The tappers are the kingpin and the real people, and they are not covered by any insurance scheme. I wish to hear about some welfare schemes being taken up for the tappers when this House is discussing such legislation in detail. All the tappers of this country can be insured without any difficulty. We are spending so much amount of money on various things. Hence, you can formulate an insurance

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

scheme by which you can cover the entire tapper community, and a social group insurance can be provided to them. Now, after 62 years, we are making some amendments, and it should not be in a half-hearted way. Let there be something good for the workers also. It can happen, and probably in his generous reply — the imaginative person as he is — he can give us some more assurances.

Today, when the Rubber Bill is being discussed in this august House, lakhs of people all around the country — whether they are in Andamans, Kerala or Tripura — are listening to it to know whether something good is happening to them. I wish that something good happens to the common man who is at the other end, and who is producing the full requirement of rubber of the Indian rubber industry.

The potential of the Indian rubber industry is still very great, but it is not being utilised. We are exporting raw rubber, and we are importing rubber-based products. The technology for it is very simple, and it is not a very complicated or sophisticated one. For a State that is producing rubber, we have no rubber industry at all. There is one unit of a tyre factory somewhere in Kerala. But what is happening there? The entire lot that we are producing is going somewhere. We do not even have a balloon factory in Kerala. What do we do? The raw material is available with us; the technology is very simple; and yet we are not able to convert our raw material. This is the area where we can really develop. Therefore, this potential is to be developed. The guidance that we are giving to the small growers is also an important factor.

I am grateful to you for giving me this time to speak. I wish that the discussion on this Bill is something that is not helping somebody to come into the Board or it is helping the tyre lobby to see that the maximum price fixation is now a part of the Act. They should not get the relief, but the relief should be given to the people at the lower level. Now, they should feel that there is a Government in Delhi that is moving it, and it is there to

protect them. From the tapper to the farmer to everyone associated with this industry should feel that this is something for their welfare, this is something for the betterment of their lives. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make the following few suggestions on the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, on behalf of the AIADMK Party.

Ninety-three per cent of rubber production in the country is being produced by small farmers, and only seven per cent of rubber is being produced by the big farmers. Yet, the small farmers who are producing 93 per cent of rubber are being neglected. The Government have nominated only three Directors out of 29 Directors to represent the small farmers, who are producing 93 per cent of rubber, in the Rubber Board.

Due to lack of storage facilities and proper godowns to store the produce, the small farmers are facing huge problems. I would request the Government to provide proper storage facilities for the small farmers.

The Government should come forward to fix the Minimum Support Price for the produce. The Government should take action to increase the export of rubber, besides financial subsidy may be provided to the farmers to increase rubber production.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this important subject. I stand here to support the bill.

Hon. Minister of state in Ministry of Commerce and Industry has pointed out elaborately about the draft of the bill and it's need and my others colleagues have also discussed about it in detail.

I belong to Uttar Pradesh and represent that state. Rubber is not planted there but I believe that efforts should be made to improve the condition of the rubber plantation

and rubber growers and in fact these efforts have been made through this Amendment Bill. By amending the definition of small farmers, it has been reduced from 50 acres to 10 hectare I believe that, through this, the benefits will reach the needy farmers. At present, there are limited resources and the same would reach the needy. It is reported that Kerala produces 93 per cent of total rubber produced in the country. In addition to this, there are rubber plantations in Tamil Nadu and Andaman Nicobar Islands. We should try to bring about integrated development of all these regions. The provision of quality control has also been made in this amendment bill. It is very much necessary that our farmer should understand the quality of rubber and cost thereof, which will facilitate in determining the prices.

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the chair*]

The amendments which have been made in the Bill provide the restructuring of Rubber Board. As per the provisions of the Bill, there will be two directors from Ministry of commerce and Industry and one director each from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Cooperative. I suggest that the Board should be constituted at the discretion of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In particular, the rubber farmers should be given representation in the Board. Whenever rubber is produced, whether it is in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman Nicobar Islands, at least one farmer from each of these states should be given representation in the Board.

The Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is in the interest of farmers and it would be helpful in solving the problem faced by them. Infact, UPA Government have always worked in the interest of the farmers. People are aware of the fact that U.P.A. Government have waived off the loans of farmers. Farmers from Kerala are not exception to this. The loans worth Rs. 72000 crore had been waived off and almost 4.5 crore families of the farmers have been benefitted from this step. This is...unprecedented not only in the history of India but also in the history of world and

the credit for the same goes to the UPA Government. Even earlier many Governments came to power. The person who called himself the leader of the farmers became Prime Minister but nobody had paid attention toward the problems of farmers.

At present Rabi sowing season is in progress. Different types of fertilizers, DPA urea etc. are being made available by the Central Government. But I have seen at the spot that long queues of farmers are there at fertilizer shops and they remain standing in the queue for whole night. Even then they do not get fertilizers. Police have been deployed there and they resort to lathi charge on the farmers. This is the condition at Government stores and depots, where fertilizers are not available. On the other hand, private stores of fertilizers are there nearby the Government's store, where fertilizers are available in sufficient quantity and black marketing is going on. The Government should take action in this regard. The state Governments not paying attention towards the matter, should be directed to provide fertilizers to the farmers in sufficient quantity at appropriate time. Central Government must take action in this regard. If the farmers do not get fertilizers, the entire exercise will become futile. Objective of the UPA Government is to uplift the farmers and labourers with the help of the Government and the Government should remove the hurdles if any, in this regard.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of State in Ministry of Commerce and Industry for introducing the Amendment Bill. It was much needed since 1947 but no Government have paid attention toward this. Today, UPA Government have paid attention toward this. I am hopeful that after passing this Amendment Bill, farmers will get benefits and their problem will be resolved.

I would like to appeal again that farmers of rubber producing states must given representation in the rubber Board. With this, I conclude and support this Amendment Bill congratulating hon. Minister for the same.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. At the outset, let me thank all the hon. Members here for a very detailed and a long discussion into what I believe is one of the founding pillars of our domestic farmers. The plantation sector is one of the most important sectors of our domestic economy. It is a sector to which the commitment of the UPA Government in its first *Avtar* and today in its second *Avtar* is steadfast, is continuing and we will be committed not only to resolve issues that have been raised but also look at the productive and progressive outlook for our plantation sector. So, let me first thank all the Members present here including yourself Mr. Chairman, Sir, for a very very detailed and elucidatory comment on the rubber sector.

As I said, the plantation sector is a sector which covers close to 14 lakh labourers and farmers across the length and breadth of this country. It is a sector which is the foundation of our agrarian economy at one end. Rubber particularly has close to four lakh farmers. We have talked about the composition of the rubber sector.

In the early 1950s and 1960s the composition was skewed much more towards the larger farmers - 67 per cent represented by large farmers and only close to about 30 per cent represented by the small growers. Over the past sixty years that composition has changed fundamentally. Today that composition is, 93 per cent producers are small farmers; 90 per cent of growing area under production is of small farmers; and only ten per cent is of the large farmers. Therefore, we have to take steps in consonance with that change.

Government, I believe, must not be a reactive Government. Government, I believe, must be a proactive Government. Government must be one that sets the vision and the path forward for the sector to follow. I believe that the UPA Government, under the able stewardship of Prime Minister Manmohan Singhji and Sonia Gandhiji, has been

doing just that across the length and breadth of our agrarian economy that encompasses close to about 60 per cent of the workforce of this country and 13 per cent of GDP.

I would like to take this opportunity to in particular thank two of our Members - Mr. Chairman, Sir, yourself and Mr. Thomas - for referring to the ASEAN Agreement. There is a lot of vapour that is built around that ASEAN Agreement. You were absolutely right, Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you mentioned the fact that as far as rubber is concerned we have made every single effort to ensure that it is excluded from that list and it is now part of that negative list. 489 items have been excluded from tariff concessions. 590 items have been excluded from tariff elimination. This is a historic agreement which no other country has adhered to except for India in this purpose.

There are also many protection measures that are built in this. There is the rules of origin - that any commodity or any product that has been exported must have at least 35 per cent value addition in its country of domicile. There is also no-early-harvest programme, unlike other countries had put in place in their agreements. Lastly and most importantly, there is also the issue of safeguard mechanisms, that India has the possibility to fall back on in case there are huge amounts of imports.

That being said, a lot of talk has been centred around by Members here saying that this is the first time that after sixty years the Government is looking at amending the Rubber Act. If I have given that perception, let me apologise at the outset. This is the fourth amendment to the Rubber Act. The first, second and third were done in 1999, 2002 and 2005. This is today a comprehensive amendment and it is the fourth amendment.

Along with that let me go back to your comment, Mr. Chairman, Sir, which has left a very prolific mark on me, the very fact that it must be Act and action together at the same time. Let me say this that the Rubber Act and its amendments do not encompass all the efforts by the Government of India to take care of this important

plantation sector. We do have a Rubber Board. We do have schemes underneath the Rubber Board. Every scheme is not detailed underneath the Rubber Act. This is a proactive exercise, it is an exercise that is an ongoing exercise where we talk with all stakeholders across the board – small growers, large growers, manufacturers, exporters – and more importantly, understandably also, specifically the small growers.

Within the Rubber Board there are five or six schemes which we have actually targeted to look at all the issues that have been raised today, all pertinent issues, all important issues, all issues that have got the requisite amount of focus and attention from us. Let me say this on the floor of this House that if there is any improvement that we can bring about in those schemes, this Government and especially this Ministry is open all the time to look at proactive suggestions in terms of how to address those concerns even better.

There are four or five schemes that we are looking at. Our budget outlay in the Tenth Plan was only Rs. 415 crore. That has been hiked in the Eleventh Plan to close to Rs. 580 crore, a hike of almost 45 per cent over the two plan periods. There are six schemes in particular that look at all the issues that have been raised today by hon. Members. First of all there is a Rubber Plantation Development Scheme of Rs. 240 crore which looks specifically at replanting, new planting and enhancement of productivity for small growers.

Along with that, there is a Rubber Research Scheme, which has a corpus of close to Rs.60 crore, which looks at increasing productivity and disease tolerance, and location-specific loans. We all know that technology is a very important incentive that needs to be looked at to be able to increase productivity and that is the reason why I proudly can say as an Indian that India is the number one country in terms of productivity in the world as far as rubber is concerned at 1,896 kilos per hectare across the board.

The third is the Process Quality Increase and the

Product Diversification Scheme with a corpus of Rs. 44 crore that looks at, as you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, Sir, modern processing techniques, new strategies, looking at assisting cooperatives, the RPSS that you mentioned – those form a very important fulcrum of the rubber industry. We, in the Ministry realise that and we engage with that. We have a scheme that looks at improving the status of cooperatives within the Ministry.

The fourth is the Market Development and Export Promotion Scheme. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you talked upon a very important point. Today, if we look at the plantation sector in this country, I firmly believe – as all of us do believe in this House, and I think we are in unison on that that the plantation sector in this country is one sector which can emerge as a core competitive sector across the world from an Indian stage. Whether we talk of tea; whether we talk of spices; whether we talk about rubber – these are commodities that have been not only pre-eminent in India but have also been pre-eminent over the last two thousand years, and, therefore, these are areas where we must emerge as a world-wide competitor on the world stage. The Market Development and Export Promotion Scheme of Rs.44 crore is looking at building five new godowns of 100 MT; it is looking at participating in international fairs. There must be a connection as you mentioned between the front-end and the back-end. Value addition is a very important part of their puzzle, along with technological know-how, which is why we are looking at developing new clones, which is why we are looking at exploring on the front end in terms of packaging, in terms of productization so that we can go up the value chain and get more value for the rubber growers at the back end.

The fifth is the HRD scheme that has also been talked about by Shri Mahtab, and many other Members here and it is a very valid concern as to whether it has got to do with insurance; as to whether it has got to do with health incentives. We have close to about Rs. 42 crore package here which looks at labour workforce training; 24,055 people have already been beneficiaries under this scheme.

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

The sixth is a concerted effort to look at augmentation of rubber development in the North-East. Senior hon. Members, and friends have always talked about the fact that we need to lay special emphasis on the North-East. Fifty per cent of India's tea is produced from the North-East. There is also a huge rubber cultivation, small grower lobby, as far as rubber is concerned in terms of farmers in the North-East. There is a Rs. 150 crore package that is looking at the corpus specifically at developing rubber production in the North-East in terms of new plantation. We have put in a target of close to 11,963 hectares to go under new plantation in the rubber areas as well as all round development of that area.

Now, I would like to deal with specific issues that have come up. I shall try to do it in brevity because I was told that we have up to 5.30 p.m. for this interaction but I shall deal with all the issues that were brought up by the hon. Members. The first issue that was brought up by a number of Members including Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, in his normal and very energetic voice which I very much respect -[*Translation*] we all respect his loud voice. During the tenure of last Government also he used to raise the points of people in his Commanding voice. He is still raising the issues. He raised the issue. [*English*] what is the reason and why this Bill has been brought into Parliament directly? Along with him, a number of other Members that has brought this up, including Shri Hegde, Shri Anto Antony asked this question as I am supposed to send it to the Standing Committee and then bring it here. Let me say this that here is a Clause that allows Bills to be brought into Parliament directly without going to the Standing Committee, and by-passing it, if it is of urgent importance. I believe, and our Ministry does believe that this Bill is of urgent importance. There is an audit objection that is in place due to an obsolete provision that is part of the Bill, which we are changing, which has to deal with the level of cess, that had not been collected between the 1st of April, 1961 and 1st of August, 2003. I will try and address every single issue. Please give me some time.

To deal with that issue of cess in terms of 'from retrospective effect' to make it 'zero' so that the audit objection that is put by the CAG is removed. That is the reason why this Bill has been brought here in an urgent basis before this House.

I hope that the Members understand the reason behind this; this is an important Bill; this is a Bill that talks about many mechanisms that are being removed, which are hindrances to small growers; as times have changed, we must also move; we must have moved away from the licence raj to the area of industrialization. We have to move away from licence raj and registration raj, even in the area of plantation. We must keep in mind the foremost intention which is for a small grower.

The second issue that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Hegde, I wish he was here to hear my response on that, but nevertheless, he raised the issue of cess; he asked me as to where is this money going to be spent, and what is the Ministry going to do with this money.

Let me say very clearly here that the cess, as in many other Departments, collected goes directly to the Consolidated Fund of India, which is represented by our Finance Minister in this House. The Rubber Board does get money from Plan expenditure, as does every other Department, and that money is spent on research, extension activities, etc. I firmly believe and I do not believe this only in this Government, but the Government in its earlier *avatar*, because this is a successive Government, I had seen Shri Kamal Nath Ji sitting over here, the incentives and the processes that we have brought in place, in extension and in technological innovation, have led to our position emerging as number one on the world stage, in terms of productivity.

So, in short, it is money well-spent, money well-targeted, but more-focus is required; I would welcome any suggestions in this regard; I have noted a lot of them in terms of what has been discussed here today.

Another issue had been brought up with regard to membership of the Board. Let me say this. I had mentioned briefly in my opening remarks, that the membership of the Board today is 26. Ten members are from the Central Government; eight from Kerala, three large growers, three small growers, two from the Government of Kerala; two are from Tamil Nadu – one large and one small grower; three Members of Parliament – two from the Lok Sabha, one from the Rajya Sabha; two *ex-officio* members; so, it is a total of 26. Let me give this commitment here on the Floor of this House today that we will definitely be considering involving a large number of smaller growers as representatives on the Rubber Board. This will also be considered which will be done by Executive Order. The small growers are already numbering three; but I do believe and I understand the sentiments expressed here and we shall definitely do our best to ensure that many more small growers are included in the Board.

The Prabhu Committee also said that the small growers should be better represented; we have already committed that we will be abiding by this recommendation, through Executive Order, on reconstitution of the Board. Also let me say this that the three officials that we are bringing on Board are not at the cost of the small growers. So, we are enlarging it; we are not restricting it. This is point number one. Point number two is that today we have only one representative from the Government of India on the Board, and that is the Chairman. The Board is a Board which needs inputs consistently from the Ministry of Commerce; it is a Board which needs inputs consistently from the Ministry of Agriculture; that is why also, we have this; I stand corrected – I believe that I mentioned that there will be two Additional Members on the Board, but it is three – two from the Ministry of Commerce and one from the Ministry of Agriculture. This is exactly on the same pattern that has been followed on the Spice Board, the Tea Board. So, it is analogous – it is to make sure that the whole plantation sector gets that technological absorption, get that advice from the Ministries; and there is no water that runs between the fingers in terms of putting the projects together and taking them forward.

A point had been made with regard to health insurance. Let me say this as far as health insurance is concerned. It is something that we are already considering and it is already covered through different schemes of the Board. If there are any suggestions in terms of how to broaden its nature or how to deepen its depth, we are more than happy to have views from the hon. Members from various constituencies so that we can look at them once again.

Three main issues had come up which I think I must address at the outset. The first is the issue regarding inspection and quality control. Let me emphasise hon. Members that there is nothing that is being introduced in the amendments to this Act; (a) nothing draconian, (b) nothing bureaucratic and (c) nothing that will be a hindrance to small growers. As part of this Government I give that commitment on the floor of this House. The Clauses that are being introduced are only a reflection of what is only in the Act.

Let me take that point with regard to quality control. Quality control is something that is already framed in Clause 21 of the Rubber Act and it says:

“Any person authorized in this behalf by the Central Government or by the Board or any member authorized by the Chairman in writing or any office of the Board may at any reasonable time inspect any place of business of a dealer (it is not something that we have included it today, it is already there) or any factory or other premises of a manufacturer, for the purpose of verifying any statement or return submitted under this Act or for any other purposes of this Act.”

In fact, we are narrowing the scope.

Let me place four things on the Table here. Here, we are not looking at inspecting farmers. Some of the hon. Members mentioned that. Farmers are not going to be inspected. I emphasise that only dealers are going to be inspected.

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

Point number two, as I mentioned, is not something that is new. It is something that is already part of the clause 21 of the existing Act.

Point Number three is something that will be facilitatory. Please understand that our view is to make sure that we grow in terms of our product quality, our technology and, therefore, take people up to value curve. So, this is something that is being put in place to assist the industry and not something to control the industry. That mindset has to be removed from the Government of India, which it already has. We are today competing on the world stage as the world economy. Our outlook has changed. We are trying to take everyone along and improving that. The Government role is the facilitator in that regard. I urge you to consider this clause in that respect.

Fourth and most importantly let me also put this commitment on the Table that while framing this clause we will keep in mind the concerns and the sentiments that have been expressed by many Members across the board in this House this evening. That would be definitely kept in mind. That was part one.

Part two was the clause with regard to the Minimum Support Price. As times change, the wording of the clause changes. Let me also emphasise here that this again is part of clause 13. If you look at clause 13, it says:

"The power to fix maximum and minimum prices for sale of rubber."

Therefore, this clause that talks about changing it from "the Government may by order" to "may if it deems necessary" is actually keeping in mind the interest of the small growers because that control in terms of not setting the maximum price must rest with the Government so that the small grower is assisted in the long term. That is purely our only focus as far as that amendment – adding 'if it deems necessary' – to that clause is concerned.

The third point that I would like to talk about is the issue of technology and value addition which Chairman, Sir, you had brought up in your address. Let me say that this is something which occupies our mind in terms of taking people up the value curve, as I mentioned, taking technology downstream and taking value addition upstream. That is the key to success across the board whether you look at industry, manufacturing or agriculture. Today I believe, for example, in the area of agriculture the most important area that we need in addition to another Green Revolution is the area of value added processing in terms of food processing in our country. We have close to 90 million tonnes of milk produced in our country. We are the number one producer of milk in the world. We are the number two producer of fruits and vegetables in the world at 150 million tonnes. We are the number three producer of food grains in the world at 218 million tonnes. But today only close to 10 per cent of it is being processed which is why the Food Processing Ministry has actually set up not only a Task Force but also is looking very seriously and putting in place the next building blocks to put the farmers up the value curve and I completely echo your sentiments, Mr. Chairman, Sir and other hon. Members of the House, whether it is Shri Mahtab, whether it is Mr. Anto Antony, whether it is Shri Hegde who was present here, we have ensure that the maximum part of the value chain must go to the small grower, must go to the farmer, whether it is agriculture, or whether it is plantation. That must be the key thrust of Government intervention and let me say that is our commitment under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as far as the plantation sector is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you brought up the point of a tapping device. Let me also say this on the floor of the House that research is on as we speak by the Rubber Research Institute under the Board to develop a Rubber Tapping Machine which is indigenous in nature.

Sir, on the issue of research on value addition, a Rubber Technology Centre, as you are aware, has been opened recently by the Rubber Board, which will take into

account the research needs of the manufacture of rubber branded goods although this is something, which is in conjunction with the Industry Ministry.

[Translation]

Sh. Raghuvansh Prasad ji had stated that we are classifying small farmers who are having a land holding of ten hectares in place of earlier landholding of fifty hectares. I would like to state that the reasons behind this is fund and scheme. As I have apprised you that while, there used to be 65 percent large scale growers, now there are around 90 percent small growers. You must be aware of this fact since, you have also been Minister of Rural Development and you could agree that there is majority of small growers who are having a landholding of half hectare. We would like to pay more attention to small growers while utilizing the funds of Rs. 580 crores provided to us.

[English]

We must pay attention to the schemes that actually go into the pocket of the small grower that give him value. Therefore, this definition should be able to focus even more at the small grower and not at the larger grower.

A very important point had been raised, which I have noted that we must set up training schools along with the cooperative movement. I think, that is a very valuable suggestion which shall be taken into account.

A point had been raised by Mr. Anto Antony which said that target has been set for export of 50,000 tonnes of rubber and how we are going to achieve that. Let me also put this information on the floor of the House that today as we speak in fiscal 2008-09 India has already exported 46,926 tonnes of rubber. We have imported 77,616 tonnes of rubber. Another question had been raised as to why we are exporting rubber when we actually have little supply. Let me say this that import of rubber is taking place today our production is 8,64,500 tonnes, our consumption in India today, we are the third largest consumer of rubber, is 8,71,000. So, 9,000 tonnes rough odd is still a deficit in

terms of our production versus our consumption in India. So, we are still a net importer. But less exports are taking place compared to the imports coming because the domestic price is greater than the import price which is good news for our small growers. Our constituency mainly is the small grower.

Another point had been raised with regard to re-plantation, which I believe is a very important issue which needs to be addressed. We have a new scheme that is place under the Ministry for Rubber Re-Plantation. One of the hon. Members also said and I believe, it was Mr. Antony that the small growers are not interested because there are good prices and it takes seven years and it is exactly the same mirror problem in the tea plantation sector. Just like health and education if we do not invest in human capital in this country, then we are compromising our long term.

That investment in education must take place today and that investment in health must take place today. Analysis to that argument is exactly the argument to the plantation sector. If we are to look long term, if we have to think about not only the survival but the good fortune also of our small growers in this sector in the long term, replantation has to take place today. Only then, we will be able to reap the rewards of that several years down the road. It is a scheme which is being monitored by us. We must think long term versus short term and it is a scheme that is being monitored by us. Timely replacement and rejuvenation are essential to the long term effects of this industry.

A point has been raised as to why we are exporting when there is a demand in this country. I think there is a very obvious answer to this. Today, the world is one stage. If we have to prove our mettle on the international stage, it is imperative for any country that deems this area to be an area for competence to have a market share on the world stage. It is important to expose our small growers and farmers on the world stage by being able to export our produce.

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

Another point has been raised by our hon. Member with regard to this Bill being already referred to the Standing Committee in the Rajya Sabha. This Amendment Bill has not been already referred to the Standing Committee in the Rajya Sabha. It will go to the Rajya Sabha after it is being passed by the Lok Sabha and I would very much urge you all, in the interest of the small growers and in the interest of the plantation sector, to pass this Bill.

Now, let me turn to the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, about the interests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a very important place in terms of the resolve of the UPA Government. Let me thank you for expressing that in your speech. As far as the plantation sector is concerned, let me tell you that we are committed. I would very much like to visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Rubber Board had an experimental plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, considering the ecological fragility of rubber plantations, we have not extended beyond that. The labourers are paid the minimum wages as per the Plantation Labour Act today but if there are any particular issues in that, I would be more than happy to consider them.

In closing my reply, let me say that our Government is committed to the farming community, the plantation community and it is well evident. Many a time, we are told this and I think, as Legislators, as Government, it is important for us as far as the Indian population is concerned, to be able to walk our talk. The UPA Government has walked its talk. It has a track record of the last seven years and it has the track record that has looked at the social sector, whether it is health or education. It has the track record that has looked at the interests of the farmers, whether it is through IGES scheme or the loan waiver scheme or the ambitious Rs. 1,75,000 crore Bharat Nirman Scheme over the last five years. We are reiterating our commitment not only by our policies but by our action

and resolve also. Let me re-emphasise that commitment here.

This Rubber (Amendment) Bill has tremendous value in terms of clauses of freeing up the interests for the small growers, taking back archaic legislations and ushering in a new area of growth for the rubber sector. I would urge all the hon. Members present here today to kindly pass this Bill. We need, as the hon. Chairman himself said, action in the plantation sector. Kindly assist me in providing that action to the much needed to the plantation sector and I give you my resolve that we will act and deliver for the plantation sector for the next five years.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Minister has stated that under Plantation Act, the officers, Security Guards, Record Keepers, Technicians and other employees working in similar categories are being paid as per the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission but a labourer who is engaged in the work since 40 years is still getting Rs. 190 per day under Plantation Act, on the other hand a Security Guard and Driver get Rs. 15 thousand per month.

They are working in the same factory and same garden. Why there should be any discrimination between them? I would like to urge that the labourers should also be paid the wages and basic pay etc. on the lines of wages of staff. If they are working at the same place then why a labourer should get Rs. 190 per day and a staff should get Rs. 15-16 thousand per month. It is my humble submission.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : This is not the main part of Act, but as the hon'ble member has raised the issue I will certainly reply. You are aware that as regard the Central Government employees, they have been covered under Sixth Pay Commission recommendations. The labourers are covered under Minimum Wages Act, but, if possible I would like to do something from my side, you may personally see me later on.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : I would request the hon. Minister to start rubber cultivation in West Bengal on an experimental basis in Botanical Gardens, Howrah.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, a few more hon. Members want to put questions. Let the hon. Members ask their questions. Then, at the end, you can reply.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : I raised a question regarding the subsidy that is being provided to non-traditional regions. A subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per hectare is being provided. I would like to know whether more stress is being given to expand the cultivation of rubber in non-traditional regions and whether the subsidy is going to be increased.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli) : My question is regarding the Minimum Support Price. The price of rubber keeps fluctuating. Sometimes these small farmers who are cultivating rubber are getting less remunerative price because of this fluctuation in prices. Sometimes it is very lower. Cost of production is over and above the selling price. So, the Minimum Support Price should be fixed in such a way as to protect these small and marginal farmers. Kindly take some action in this regard.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : I fully agree with the hon. Minister. He has said that rubber is included in the negative list to save the rubber farmers. But I am sorry to say that tyre and rubber-band are excluded from the negative list. It really affects the rubber farmers of Kerala. May I know, through you, from the hon. Minister, whether he will personally take the initiative to include the tyre and rubber-band also in the negative list?

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki) : Will the Government consider, as a policy matter, to introduce rubberised roads all over India?

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta) : Now, the Rubber Board restricts all benefits for farmers below five

hectares. Will you define a "small farmer" as a farmer growing below ten hectares? Why should we restrict the benefits to these farmers?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore) : The term "Minimum" in "Minimum Support Price" is understandable. But, why is the term "Maximum" being used? What prompts the Minister to use this term "Maximum"? Why is he using that term? I think this term should be deleted.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : The hon. Member raised the issue about West Bengal. We can definitely look at and consider something, if he can meet me after this debate.

With regard to subsidy for non-traditional regions, as Shri Mahtab mentioned, it is already in place. It is roughly about Rs. 30,000 per hectare. If there is a scope for increasing it, we would like to have a discussion with you and try and see if there is any possibility of doing that.

With regard to the MSP, the hon. Member raised a point as to why it is maximum. Unfortunately, when this Act was put in place in 1947 – it is not that we are putting it in place today – if you look at Clause 13, it says: "the power to fix maximum and minimum price for sale of rubber". So it is already in place. The reason why we are bringing it in place is to actually protect the farmers from that clause itself.

Then, there is also a decision to double the area under rubber cultivation in the North Eastern States in the next 10 years and a scheme is in place to achieve that end.

As far as the ASEAN FTA is concerned, our Government's commitment is to ensure that rubber is in the Negative List and there will be no tariff reduction as far as that is concerned.

As far as the issue of rubberised roads is concerned, if the hon. Member could meet with me outside the House, after this Bill is passed, then we can definitely talk about it.

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

With regard to the 10 hectare regulation and the reason as to why we are putting in place schemes for 5 hectares is, there are different schemes for different areas. So, I think, the important point to take away from this, at least from my point of view is, focus is very key and we should be able to actually concentrate on the area that needs the intervention the most and that is very important. That is not to say that the 10 hectare plantations will not be looked at.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.58 hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up item no. 16. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

The Bill we are introducing in the Parliament is aimed at making some fundamental amendments particularly for workers. Several other minor amendments have also been proposed in the Bill which may be more beneficial to the workers. To make this Act gender neutral its title is being changed from Workmen's Compensation Act to Employees Compensation Act. Presently, its title is Workmen's Compensation Act.

Secondly, our attention was drawn towards several restrictions in schedule 2 of this Act. This schedule provides the list of hazardous industries. Accepting all the suggestions we have proposed to remove all the restrictive clauses. For example, we have removed all the clauses from schedule 2 where the clerical staff has not been covered. Whenever it has been mentioned that it will apply only on the factories or establishments where 20 or more workers are engaged, we have removed this clause to propose that if one or two persons are working in any establishment or factory then they shall also be liable for its benefits.

18.00 hrs.

In schedule 2 there was a restriction on a ship etc., having 25 or more tonnage at several places. Whatever

may be the tonnage of ship if it is hazardous then workers should be compensated.

Presently, two thousand and five hundred rupees are provided to the workers for cremation. We have proposed to raise this amount to Rs. five thousand to bring it on par with ESIC.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now. If the House agrees, the hon. Minister can conclude his speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, this is a very simple Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may continue and he can finish his speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, this is a very simple Bill.

[Translation]

It is proposed to enhance the compensation amount to Rs. 5000 and make it same as in the ESI. It is also proposed that the Government will increase it from time to time as per the Price Index.

As per this Act the wage limit, on which compensation is being provided to the workers, is Rs. 4,000. We have proposed that Government will increase it as per the Price Index.

At present, there is no provision for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the workers. A provision for reimbursement has been made in it.

Similarly, there is a provision to increase minimum and maximum compensation limit in it. In case of death, the amount has been increased to Rs. 1,20,000 from Rs. 80,000. In case of permanent disability the amount has been increased to Rs. 1,40,000 from the Rs. 90,000.

Workmen compensation commissioners are the officers of state Governments at present, there is no provision of special qualifications in that. Now, we have included advocates and judges in it. Similarly, gazetted officers who possess qualification and experience in other fields like, personal management, H.R.D and industrial development, have been made eligible.

Sir, we have proposed in this bill that cases of compensation should be disposed of within three months by the compensation commissioner because before it, any case which used to be referred would lie pending in the secretariat or with the commissioner for years together. So, amendment has been brought in to dispose of the cases within three months.

Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and Employment have given their recommendations after deliberations on these amendments. We have accepted all these recommendations. I think when we have accepted all recommendations of Standing Committee, there is no need for more discussion. Recently, the Rubber Bill was passed, but that was not referred to Standing Committee. So you mentioned that it need discussion and several members after taking part in discussion passed it, but in the case of this bill, Standing Committee has gone through it. The recommendations they have made for the welfare of workers, have been brought here. I request all the Members to pass it and help me in the interests of workers, I hope so.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some hon. Members to speak on this Bill. We will take it up tomorrow.

Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the entire House and the Government towards the Indian Oil Corporation Depot situated in Jaipur, Capital of Rajasthan which caught fire on 29th October. 12 people died and about more than 150 people were injured in this fire. About 12 thousand litre fuel was destroyed and the property worth crores of rupees was also damaged. The said depot is situated in the industrial area Sitapura. So, it caused damage to all industrial units situated around it. Besides, 11 colleges are situated near it and windows, doors, laboratories etc. of these colleges also got damaged. Smog persisted in the atmosphere for many days following this incident causing pollution to the environment and this made the life of people living in the nearby areas miserable. This has affected the health of people adversely. They are facing difficulty in breathing. Industrial units have been lying closed for several days. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this that they have provided an interim relief of Rs. 50 crore only which, is like a drop in the ocean. It is nothing. Special assessment should be made for providing assistance and the amount should be increased.

Secondly, I urge upon the Government to ensure foolproof arrangements to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, there is a shortfall of rain in the country and drought in Jammu and Kashmir, especially in my constituency, which is adjoining to Himachal Pradesh. You have declared Chamba drought affected. I am happy that Chamba has been declared drought affected but district Doda adjoining to it has been left out despite the fact that the climate of both is same and both are equally affected. I regret that Doda was not declared as the drought affected district whereas Kullu Manali district of Himachal figures at Sr. No. 299 in the list of drought affected district, but Kishtavaad of Jammu and Kashmir did not find a place in that. I would

like to say that there was 100% loss of crop in embankment belt of Kathua district and crop of maize could not be grown there due to failure of rain. Similar situation prevails in Udhampur area also. Gularnaj in Reasi district is also facing the same situation. What I mean to say that seven districts which fall in my constituency are badly affected, be it half part of Samba, embankment belt and hilly region of Ghagwal. There was no rainfall and no snowfall. I regret that who is the person that makes assessment and which is the organization that prescribes criteria that this area is drought affected and other adjoining area is not drought affected. I would like to say that presently people are facing crisis of food items. Be it Inderwal, Bhadrawah, Kishtwad or Pandar people are facing a lot of hardships there. There is huge scarcity of foodgrains in Goolarnaz and Mahaur areas. As per his own criteria he has described the people propersous but actually the people are starving.

Through you, I would request the Government of India to include the districts of my Constituency in the list of drought affected district of India.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the roads of Himachal Pradesh in high mountain range have been blocked due to heavy snow fall during the last few days. As a result of this, people are facing a lot of hardships. Winter examinations are still going-on in our State. To get the supplies reach the examination centers a long route running through Doda and Kishtwad districts of Jammu and Kashmir is being used. I convey my thanks to the Government of Jammu Kashmir for this. They also provided the security, still, the people had to face the hardships. In addition to that the people from tribal districts who had gone Kullu to purchase seeds got trapped there and were not able to come back. As a result of this they are not able to sow their fields. Thirdly, in some of our districts, there are 80 villages under eight 'Gram Panchayats' where the people have not been provided this quota of ration. They have not been provided flour rice, pulses oil etc. These poor people are not in a position to

purchase these items from open markets. There is a starvation like situation. Sufficient facilities of helicopters are also not being provided there. Several poor people while traveling through thirteen thousand feet high Rohtang pass got trapped in snow storm and were killed. Seven persons of them were from Jharkhand. In addition to that, people from Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab also got injured. I would like to state that there is an urgent need of helicopters to immediately provide the ration to poor people, seeds to the farmers and medical facilities to the sick people. I would like to request the Government of India that helicopters should be provided to the State Government so that people of tribal Districts and Lahaul-Spiti, Chamba, Kullu districts and hilly areas could be saved from this disaster. I make this humble submission to the Government of India.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to place some of the pathetic conditions of areca nut farmers not only in Kerala but also in Karnataka, Goa and in other States.

Sir, the hon. Chairman himself is well aware of the fact that the Members of Parliament of these States have met and discussed this issue in detail. Four or five days back, the price of one kilogram of areca nut was Rs. 160/- and it is now only Rs. 50/- or Rs. 60/-. There is no one to buy it. It is not their fault because they have engaged in areca nut cultivation. So, some measures have to be taken by the Central Government and also the State Government in this regard.

Sir, there are some reports from WHO that areca nut cultivation is not being promoted by the Central Government. But at the same time, the Government should come with some special package to enable the farmers to convert their cultivation from areca nut to some other kind of cultivation. For the time being, the Government should also come forward to provide some support price to assist the farmers.

Sir, I would like to request the Government to take up this matter with urgent importance.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government of India towards a very important matter. Urban population has been increasing constantly and the facilities, in comparison to that are shrinking. There are several cities in the country which have seen a rapid expansion. But, drinking water, drainage and other civic amenities are not being available to the people. The Government of India had introduced a new scheme, UIDSSMT. Under this scheme, there is a provision to provide financial assistance to make such facilities available in the urban areas. I would like to state that there is no uniformity in making financial assistance available to the States under this scheme. There are several States which have submitted their proposals. Madhya Pradesh had submitted a proposal to Government of India on seventh of July containing a project at the cost of Rs. 73 crores for Municipal Corporation area in my Lok Sabha constituency Satna. It is a matter of regret that it has not been sanctioned as of yet. When I approached the Ministry I was told that the limit of financial assistance to be provided to the state has been over. It is my submission that keeping in view the increasing population of cities there is a need of making more provisions in the budget to provide the facilities in the cities.

Through you, I urge upon the Government of India to immediately sanction the proposal received for Satna Municipal Corporation and the proposals submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh in order of priority may also be sanctioned on urgent basis so that we can provide drinking water and other facilities to the people of that areas.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : Hon. Chairman Sir, on 4th June 2009, Her Excellency President had addressed the Parliament and had brought

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

forth the vision documents of the UPA Government. I have a few queries and suggestions regarding the promises made.

At the outset, to bring more and more women into politics, the Women's Reservation Bill was visualized. There was also a proposal to increase the percentage of women employees in Central Government jobs. A national mission was to be set up for the welfare of women. What happened to these promises?

Secondly, to bring transparency and accountability in the NREGA scheme, observer committees were to be appointed at the district levels. Social auditing programmes were also to be undertaken. Did the Government do anything about it?

Thirdly, education, health, employment generation, infrastructure are some of the issues which require public debate and discussions. So regular reports were to be published for the benefit of the people of this country. What is the progress in this direction?

Fourthly, the existing BPL list is full of mistakes and untrue facts. It was promised that a perfect list would list would be drawn up and all mistakes would be rectified. Whether this will be done or whether some more time is required to prepare a fresh list?

Fifthly, there are service sectors like health, education, rural development and people who are associated with these were to be regulated by a model code or law. I want to know about its current status.

The Government has assured that to provide speedy justice to the common people, judicial amendment would be brought about within 6 months. What happened to the roadmap that was to be chalked out?

Whoever is in power, whichever party rules the country, should ensure the right to life to its citizens. People should be provided with food. Sir, more than 80% of the population

in the country do not get two square meals a day. Prices of essential commodities are shooting through the roof. What measures are being taken by the Government to control this menace of rising prices? These are my queries which I have put before the Government. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi) : The refugee influx from across the palk straits is continuing for many of years now resulting in thousands of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka thronging India especially Tamil Nadu. These Sri Lankan Tamils are staying in more than 115 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and most of them are there for long number of years. They must be facilitated to lead an independent civilian life as they are deprived of it for long now. Hence there is a need for our Government to wipe out their tears and their problems. They must be granted citizenship in India that may help them and our nation as well mutually. I understand that the previous NDA regime had granted dual citizenship to certain NRIs living in certain countries. In the same way, the Government of India must come forward to address the problems of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees as they are people of Indian origin. They must get dual citizenship. This will help solve the problems and mitigate the sufferings of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees. So I urge upon the Government to grant dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who are in our refugee camps for a very long time.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur) : Sir, Tirupur the industrial town in Tamil Nadu famous for its knitting industry fetches Rs.11,000 crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange annually as export earnings.

Though there are industrialists and entrepreneurs with calibre alongwith skilled and efficient labour force, the knitting industry of Tirupur has to face certain setbacks in the wake of keen competition with China and Pakistan.

Acute power shortage, forced closure of dyeing units due to the non-availability of central grants for effluent

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

treatment plants, rise in prices of spindle yarn due to cotton exports have all affected this industry in a big way.

If Government focuses its attention, then this knitting town can augment its export earnings to Rs.20,000 crores. This will help the country to increase its foreign exchange reserve while creating more jobs.

Hence I urge upon the Government to clamp a ban on cotton exports and promote only the export of finished garments. When MNCS are pampered by the Government with uninterrupted power supply, the same must be made available to these export oriented knitting industrial units in Tirupur. Tamil Nadu has got enough potential still to go in for wind energy in a big way. So Government must come forward to extend grant under TUF scheme to the knitting industrial units to set up wind mills for power generation. The 'draw back' grant must be enhanced from the current 8%. Government must come forward to set up effluent treatment plants on its own while extending loan waiver to dyeing units with liberal grants and assistance for the already established effluent treatment plants.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai) : Respected Chairman, Sir, In Tamil Nadu the farmers who had implanted crops for the year 2008-09 suffered a huge loss due to heavy cyclone, rain and floods. Under the Crop Insurance Scheme of the Central Government, 50 per cent of the amount of loss has been only given until now. The balance amount has not yet been given. The concerned officials of the Tamil Nadu Government have said that the Central Government has not released 50 per cent of the balance fund to them and hence they have not released the balance fund to the farmers who suffered a huge loss. Is it true? If it is true, then, I would request the Central Government to immediately release the balance fund which has been pending from June, 2009.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki) : In my constituency, Idukki, Kerala, there is a dam, which was constructed 140 years back, that is, the Mullaperiyar Dam. The Mullaperiyar dam has been posing a potential danger due to the heavy

rainfall in recent days. For the last three days, the dam has been overflowing. Today, the water level in Mullaperiyar dam is above 135 feet, and it is seen that there are three major leakages that appear in 18 bank column of the dam. The situation is very alarming.

The dam at present is in a very dangerous condition. More than 50 lakhs of people of three districts of Kerala are facing a dangerous situation. With all respect, I am wholeheartedly appealing to my learned friends from Tamil Nadu who are representing their State in this august House to do something. Otherwise, if they are not giving permission, I will have to say that Kerala will become a graveyard of victims of Mullaperiyar within no time. It is a very dangerous situation. I am requesting for immediate intervention of the Hon. Prime Minister to sort out the Mullaperiyar issue. The purpose is to convene a high level meeting. We are not opposing to give water to Tamil Nadu.
....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interference. Shri Thomas, please conclude.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS : We are ready to give water to Tamil Nadu. We are not against Tamil Nadu.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. Please take your seat.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS : People of Kerala in the districts of Idukki, Kottayam and Ernakulam are facing a dangerous situation....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Thomas, please take your seat. Thank you.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 25th November 2009 at 11 a.m.

18.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 25, 2009/
Agrahayana 4, 1931 (Saka).*

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