Fifteenth Series, Vol. VII, No. 6

Wednesday, March 3, 2010
Phalguna 12, 1931 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 3, 2010/Phalguna 12, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, there should be a discussion on price-rise, first...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No.—81, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you to raise this issue after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will discuss this issue after the Question Hour. Let the Question Hour continue now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 81—Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Question No. 81. Sir, may I lay the statement in respect of parts (a) to (d), on the Table of the House? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Where is the Member?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, I do not know. *...(Interruptions)* It has already been decided in the Rules Committee that even if the Member is not present, the reply has to be given and any Member can ask supplementary. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The rule is still to be amended.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, it is a budget session, and all the issue have to be discussed. You have given them an oppertunity to discuss the issue price to Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)* You suspended the Question Hour and allowed them to discuss. They did not allow the House to function for the first two days. Thereafter they were given an opportunity and the discussion took place. Now they are again raising this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 82 Shri Jose K. Mani

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

Conference on Climate Change

*82. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the discussions and decisions taken in the recently concluded United Nations Climate Change Conference, 2009 held in Copenhagen;

(b) the implications of the decisions on our country;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn including quantified emissions targets or domestic mitigation actions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The 15th conference of the Parties (CoP 15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Copenhagen from 7-18 December, 2009. The negotiations at Copenhagen Climate Change Conference could not reach an outcome, as mandated by the Bali Action Plan, in December 2007. At Copenhagen, it was decided that negotiations under the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) will continue for another year and reach a conclusion at the 16th Conference of Parties in December 2010. However, at Copenhagen, few Parties including India participated in an informal discussion at the initiative of COP President that produced a text called 'Copenhagen Accord'. The Accord could not be adopted by Parties and was only 'noted' by them.

The decisions taken at Copenhagen have ensured that the climate change negotiations continue to proceed in two tracks as mandated under the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol in order to reach outcomes in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The Copenhagen Accord, on the other hand, reflects a political understanding reached amongst a select group of countries on the relevant issues under negotiations. It does not have a legal character of its own and is expected at best to help the two track processes of negotiations. The interest of developing countries like India remains protected in the Decisions taken by the Conference of Parties at Copenhagen.

Following the decisions taken and discussions held at Copenhagen, various countries including India have communicated their quantified emissions targets or domestic mitigation actions as appropriate to UNFCCC Secretariat. India in its submission to the UNFCCC, has indicated that it shall endeavour to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. Further India's communication states that the proposed domestic actions are voluntary in nature and will not have a legally binding character and the actions will be implemented under the provisions of Art. 4.7 of the UNFCCC.

India's domestic actions will be elaborated through a low carbon sustainable development plan prepared in the course of its Five Year Plans.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: China is the world's largest net polluter whose carbon emissions are at par to that of the US. *...(Interruptions)* China's *per capita* carbon emissions are four times higher than India's *...(Interruptions)* Our carbon emissions are just 26 per cent of the world average. *...(Interruptions)*

What was the rationale behind India aligning with China and the BASIC block at Copenhagen meet and thus inadvertently getting branded as a major polluter by making common cause with China? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Be quick with your supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether India is now considering a *per capita* plus approach in reduction of carbon emissions against its conventional stand of *per capita* emission. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may reply now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam I could not hear the question. *...(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Import of Raw Sugar

*61. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether raw sugar was imported during the last one year and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the rate of import and the per kilogram expenditure incurred on processing;

(d) whether any stipulations were made for sale/ distribution of the processed sugar in the domestic market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check violations made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Production of sugar during the previous 2008-09 sugar season is provisionally estimated at about 147 lac tons as against estimated consumption of about 220 lac tons. Also, production of sugar in the current sugar season 2009-10 is estimated to be low at about 160 lac tons as against the estimated consumption of about 230 lac tons. To bridge the gap between the production and consumption of sugar in the last sugar season 2008-09 (October-September) and also in the current sugar season 2009-10, the Central Government has, *inter-alia,* permitted duty-free import of raw sugar by sugar mills/refineries and any person other than sugar mills/refineries, on job basis, upto 31.12.2010. There has been no import of sugar on Government account either in the last sugar season 2008-09 or in the current sugar season 2009-10.

(c) Since it is the sugar mills/refineries and any person other than sugar mills/refineries who have undertaken import of raw sugar as per their commercial prudence, the rate of import of raw sugar is not available with the Government. The expenditure per kilogram incurred on processing of raw sugar varies from factory to factory undertaking processing of such raw sugar.

(d) Accelerated releases have been allowed to sugar mills for sale of sugar processed from imported raw sugar and they are required to obtain release orders for its sale on monthly basis.

(e) No case of willful violation for sale/distribution of the processed sugar in the domestic market has come to the notice of the Department.

Foodgrain Stocks

*62. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) the total stock of essential commodities including foodgrains, sugar, edible oil in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether it is adequate to meet the demand, including running of the Public Distribution System and other welfare/social schemes;

(c) if not, the corrective action taken thereon;

(d) whether the buffer stocks of these commodities is on the decline and the shortage thereof imminent;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) Government maintains buffer stocks of rice and wheat in the Central Pool. It does not maintain buffer stocks of other essential commodities including edible oil in the Central Pool. However, sugar mills may be advised to maintain a buffer stock when there is excess production, in order to stabilize prices in the domestic market.

The State-wise position of stocks of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in Central Pool a on 31.1.2010 is enclosed as statement. The current level of stocks of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool is significantly higher than the requirement under the buffer stocking norms.

Production of sugar during the current sugar season is presently estimated at about 160 lakh tons. To bridge the gap between production and demand, the Government has permitted duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar, free from levy obligation, by sugar mills, Public Sector undertakings and merchant importers as per their commercial prudence upto 31.12.2010. Further, the Central Government has enhanced the levy obligation on sugar factories from 10% to 20% of production during 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate supply under Public Distribution System.

In the case of edible oils, in order to bridge the gap in the availability of edible oils in the domestic market, presently imports are permitted under O.G.L. at zero duty in case of crude oil and 7.5% in case of refined oil. A scheme for allocation of imported edible oils to the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments for distribution to the ration cards holders/consumers @ one kg per ration card per month is also currently in force upto 31.10.2010.

Statement

Total stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool as on 31.01.2010

(in lakh tons)

State	Total Central Pool Stocks		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar	2.05	2.05	4.10
Jharkhand	0.59	0.41	1.00
Orissa	8.82	0.50	9.32
West Bengal	5.77	4.92	10.69
East Zone Total	17.23	7.88	25.11
Assam	1.23	0.21	1.44
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01
Tripura	0.33	0.03	0.36
Mizoram	0.17	0.01	0.18
Meghalaya	0.14	0.03	0.17
Manipur	0.17	0.02	0.19
Nagaland	0.20	0.05	0.25
Ne Zone Total	2.25	0.35	2.60
Delhi	0.37	1.45	1.82
Haryana	13.05	52.14	65.19
Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.12	0.20
Jammu and Kashmir	0.55	0.21	0.76
Punjab	114.19	78.90	193.09
Rajasthan	19 0.07	15.54	15.61
Uttar Pradesh	26.11	10.68	36.79
Uttarakhand	2.51	0.40	2.91
North Zone Total	156.93	159.44	316.37

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	31.11	1.92	33.03
Karnataka	4.72	2.77	7.49
Kerala	2.73	0.81	3.54
Tamil Nadu	7.00	2.05	9.05
South Zone Total	45.56	7.55	53.11
Gujarat	0.37	5.97	6.34
Maharashtra	5.00	9.17	14.17
Madhya Pradesh	1.67	12.72	14.39
Chhattisgarh	24.40	0.58	24.98
West Zone Total	31.44	28.44	59.88
Total	253.41	203.66	457.07
Stocks in Transit	3.17	2.57	5.74
Total (All India)	256.58	206.23	462.81

Road Safety

*63. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether a National Road Safety Policy is being formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a fund to facilitate cashless treatment in hospitals and provide compensation to the victims of road accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the other measures taken for creating safe road network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The objectives of the National Road Safety Policy document recommended by the Committee constituted by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sunder, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI) are as under:

- To promote awareness about road safety issues. This would also enable and empower the different stakeholders to play a meaningful role in promoting road safety.
- To establish a road safety information database.
- To ensure safer road infrastructure by way of designing safer roads, encouraging application of intelligent transport system etc.
- To ensure fitment of safety features in the vehicles at the stage of designing, manufacture, usage, operation and maintenance.
- To strengthen the system of driver licensing and training to improve the competence and capability of drivers.
- To take measures to ensure safety of vulnerable road users keeping in view the need of non-motorized transport as well as physically challenged persons.
- To create awareness on road safety education and training.

- To take appropriate measures for enforcement of safety laws.
- To ensure emergency medical attention for road accident victims.
- To encourage human resource development and R and D for road safety.
- To strengthen legal, institutional and financial environment for promoting road safety culture in the country.

The recommendations of the Committee were dis cussed in the meeting of Transport Ministers of all the States, held on 6.8.2008 wherein the States endorsed the recommendations.

(c) and (d) Road accident victims are eligible to get compensation under various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The Government has already initiated necessary deliberation process, involving Insurance Companies to evolve a mechanism for providing immediate medical treatment to the road accident victims.

(e) This Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

- It is ensured that road safety is the integral part of road design at planning stage.
- Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction of roads, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- Setting up of Driving Training School in the States by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audiovisual and print media by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- Conferment of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, rear view Mirror etc.
- Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highway Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

Status of NH/Expressway Projects

*64. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the details of the new National Highways (NH) and Expressways projects accorded approval/sanction by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, NH/Expressways-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of NHs/Expressways completed so far alongwith the details and status of the pending projects;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress of these projects;

(d) whether there is lack of support from State Governments towards facilitating early execution of such projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The State-wise and NH-wise details of the new National Highways (NHs) projects approved/sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year along with the details of completed and on-going projects are enclosed as statement. The on-going projects are at different stages

of completion. The Government has approved development of 1000 kms of Expressways on BOT mode under NHDP Phase-VI. Feasibility study for four National Expressways, i.e. Vadodara-Mumbai, Delhi-Meerut, Bangalore-Chennai and Kolkata - Dhanbad approved under this Phase is in progress and targeted to be completed by May, 2010.

(c) There have been some delays in construction work of projects due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest and railway clearances, poor performance of contractors, law and order problems in some States, etc.

(d) and (e) There are instances of lack of expeditious action on the part of State Governments in disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land, shifting of utilities, forest/environmental clearances etc., leading to delays. State Governments have appointed senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems mentioned above. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.

(f) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Generally, the works/projects are getting completed in two to three years after award of work except projects where there are delays due to factors mentioned in part (c) of the reply.

Statement

State-wise and NH-wise details of new National Highways (NHs) projects approved/sanctioned during each of the last three years, i.e. since 2006-07 onwards and the current year, i.e. 2009-10 (as on 31.1.2010) alongwith details of completed and on-going projects

(in numbers)

Sl.No.	State	NH No	Projects approved	Projects completed	Projects on-going
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5, 7, 9, 16, 18 and 202	157	71	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52,229	24	3	21
3.	Assam	31, 36, 37, 44, 52, 52B, 53 and 54	98	45	53
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 28, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107 and 110	102	24	78
5.	Chandigarh	21	4	3	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 200, 216, 217 and 221	100	44	56
7.	Delhi	2 and 10	5	1	4
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	35	19	16
9.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A and 59	106	55	51
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 65, 71, 71A, 71B, 72 and 73	91	51	40
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72 and 88	100	44	56
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C and 1D	177	64	113
13.	Jharkhand	6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80 and 100	124	44	80
14.	Karnataka	4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 206, 207, 209, 212 and 218	140	69	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47C, 208, 212, 213 and 220	62	32	30
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	108	60	48
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 and 222	204	108	96
18.	Manipur	39, 53 and 150	38	5	33
19.	Meghalaya	44	48	16	32
20.	Mizoram	54, 54A and 54B	38	16	22
21.	Nagaland	39, 150	38	5	33
22.	Orissa	5, 6, 23, 42, 43, 200, 201, 203, 215, 217 and 224	173	74	99
23.	Puducherry	45A, 66	6	0	6
24.	Punjab	1, 10, 15, 64, 70, 71 and 95	120	74	46
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114 and 116			
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30.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121 and 125	205	85	120
31.	West Bengal	6, 31, 31C, 34, 35, 55, 60 and 117	75	39	36
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	8	0	8

[Translation]

Naxal Network

*65. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of connivance between the naxal outfits active in the country with like minded extremist organizations abroad for spreading violence in different States including the creation of 'compact revolutionary zone' in the country;

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

(c) the details of naxal arms seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether there are reports of procurement of sophisticated weapons by the naxalites including sourcing of such weapons from abroad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the sources from which the naxals have been reported to have procured their arms and the steps taken by the Government to curb such illegal procurement of arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) CPI (Maoist) maintains fraternal links with Communist Party of Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan & Philippines. The talk of creation of compact revolutionary zone is a baseless propaganda.

(c) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Most of the foreign made arms with the naxalites have been looted from the security forces. There are no inputs to indicate that Maoists are procuring arms from any foreign country. The CPI (Maoist) also run arms factories which are mainly located in interior areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar where they manufacture Country-Made weapons. The state governments concerned take appropriate legal action on such illegally run arms factories from time to time.

Statement

Number of Arms Seized by Police from Naxals

States	2007	2008	2009	2010 (till Jan. 1 to Feb. 24)
Andhra Pradesh	103	102	93	5
Bihar	41	72	76	19
Chhattisgarh	52	194	123	25
Jharkhand	104	163	165	30
Madhya Pradesh	-	2	2	0
Maharashtra	17	179	60	2
Orissa	13	777	21	5
Uttar Pradesh	2	5	11	2
West Bengal	-	13	18	22
Others	20	4	3	0
Total	352	1511	572	110

[English]

Condition of Traditional Industries

*66. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the condition of the traditional industries and the workers engaged therein;

(b) the action taken to improve the condition of such industries and the workers thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments for setting up of more clusters of traditional industries in the country;

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

(e) the time by which such clusters are likely to be set up and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) The Government in the Ministry of MSME has not conducted any exclusive study as such on the condition of the traditional industries and workers engaged therein in recent years. Nevertheless, for the development of traditional industries clusters from khadi, village and coir sectors, the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented with a total cost of Rs. 97.25 crore over a period of 5 years (beginning 2005-06) with a view to making these traditional industries more productive and competitive and to increase the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country. The Scheme envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building of artisans, etc. Detailed guidelines of SFURTI are available on the website of the Ministry at www.msme.gov.in.

Under SFURTI, the Ministry does not receive any proposal directly from State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The cluster development proposals are received through Nodal Agencies, *i.e.* Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board from Khadi Institutions, NGOs, agencies of the Central and State Governments, semi Government institutions, etc. After scrutinizing the proposals received by Nodal Agencies, the Scheme Steering Committee (SSC) of SFURTI constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (MSME) approves them and so far, the SSC has approved 105 clusters (29-khadi, 50-VI and 26-coir) throughout the country, including Kerala. State-wise clusters approved under SFURTI is given in the enclosed Statement.

As on 31 January 2010, an amount of Rs. 71.29 crore has been released by the Government since inception of the scheme to the Nodal Agencies for development of such 105 clusters and Rs. 17 crore has been allocated in BE 2010-11.

Besides, a number of other programmes are being implemented by KVIC for increasing the efficiency and productivity of khadi and village industries sectors and providing worksheds to spinners in the country. In coir producing States, the Government through Coir Board is implementing a number of schemes for the Coir sector, which include financial assistance for setting up of new units and modernization of existing units under Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme, financial assistance to groups of spinners and tiny household workers for replacement of outdated ratts/ looms, respectively, and for constructing worksheds under Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry (REMOT), training/ skill upgradation, Mahila Coir Yojana, domestic market promotion including market development assistance scheme, etc.

Statement

Statewise number of clusters approved under SFURTI

Sl.No.	State	Khadi	Village Industries	Coir	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	1	2		3
2.	Himachal Pradesh		1		1
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3		5
4.	Punjab	1	3		4
5.	Rajasthan	2	1		3
6.	Assam	1	2	1	4
7.	Manipur		2		2
8.	Meghalaya		1		1
9.	Nagaland	1	1		2

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Tripura		2	1	3
11.	Arunachal Pradesh		1		1
12.	Mizoram		1		1
13.	Sikkim		1		1
14.	Bihar	1	2		3
15.	Jharkhand	1	1		2
16.	Orissa		2	2	4
17.	West Bengal	2	2	1	5
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh		2		2
20.	Chhattisgarh		1		1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4		8
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1		2
23.	Gujarat	1	2	1	4
24.	Maharashtra	1	3		4
25.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	7
26.	Karnataka	2	1	4	7
27.	Kerala	2	2	5	9
28.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	6	12
29.	Lakshadweep			1	1
30.	Puducherry	1		1	2
	Total	29	50	26	105

[Translation]

East-West Corridor

*67. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled target for completion of the four laning of the East-West Corridor;

(b) the total length of such highways completed/not completed, the cost of construction and the prescribed time limit originally conceived;

(c) whether the construction/development has been delayed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the construction of bridges including Koshi Mahasetu, Kamla Setu near Jhanjharpur on NH-57 in Bihar stretch of the said Highway is also going on at a slow pace and the quality of roads compromised with; and

(f) if so, the technical evaluation and assessment of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) 4/6 laning of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase II comprising of North South & East West Corridor and other projects was approved by the Cabinet in December, 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,339 crores. The project was originally scheduled for completion by December, 2007. Out of total length of 3429 kms of East West Corridor, 4-laning has been completed for 2223 kms and 974 kms are under implementation. Projects for a balance length of 232 kms are yet to be awarded. The East West Corridor is targeted for substantial completion by December, 2010.

(c) and (d) The construction of 58 projects under implementation has been delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges, poor performance of some contractors due to cash flow constraints and other reasons, law and order problems in some states etc.

(e) and (f) The overall pace of construction of bridges on NH-57 is satisfactory. Work on Kosi Mahasetu, about 2 km long, is expected to be completed by June 2011. There is some delay in the construction of Kamla Setu near Jhanjharpur on NH-57 and the contractor has been instructed to expedite the progress by mobilizing extra resources at site. While work on most of the bridges on NH-57 will be completed by June 2010, work on Kamla bridge is targeted for completion by June 2011. All NHDP works undertaken are as per Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codal provisions/Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORT&H) specifications and there is no compromise in quality of the roads.

Preparation for Commonwealth Games

*68. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced any scheme for the preparedness of teams for the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sporting events and the number of sports persons from the country likely to participate therein including Indian sports.

(d) whether the Government/National Sports Federations have laid down any guidelines/norms for selecting sports persons for participation in the Commonwealth Games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government on the reports of resentment of some sports persons on such norms?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, a Scheme with allocation of Rs. 678.00 crores (2008-09 to 2010-11) is being implemented for providing training to the elite sportspersons in all the disciplines of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Systematic training in India and abroad under highly qualified Indian and Foreign coaches is being given to sportspersons for Commonwealth Games. Besides, infrastructure required for training at various SAI Centres has been created and scientific, sports and medical equipments are being provided. The details indicating the sporting events and the number of sportspersons likely to participate therein are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The sportspersons, who will participate in the CWG, 2010 will be selected by the concerned National Sports Federations and the basis of criteria will be duly publicized by them. The Government has not received reports of resentment among players regarding selection procedures for CWG, 2010.

Statement

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of athletes who are likely to participate	
		Men	Women
1	2	3	4
1.	Archery	08	08
2.	Athletics	60	42
3.	Aquatics	20	15
4.	Badminton	05	05
5.	Boxing (M)	11	00
6.	Cycling	25	14
7.	Gymnastics	06	09

1	2	3	4
8.	Hockey	16	16
9.	Lawn Bowls	05	05
10.	Net Ball (W)	00	12
11.	Rugby 7s (M)	12	00
12.	Shooting	26	14
13.	Squash	05	05
14.	Table Tennis	05	05
15.	Tennis	05	05
16.	Weightlifting	08	07
17.	Wrestling	14	07
18.	EAD*	18	06
	Total	249	175

*EAD: Elite Athletes with Disability

[English]

Guidelines on Office Bearers of NSF

*69. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines on the tenure of the office bearers of the National Sports Federations (NSFs);

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

(c) whether there are reports of violation of such guidelines by various NSFs including the provision which restricts contesting of elections as office bearers beyond two terms and such violations having been indicated by various courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government including the remedial measures taken to ensure compliance of guidelines laid down for the NSFs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government guidelines for recognition of National Sports Federations (NSFs), issued in 1975, prescribe that office bearers of NSFs shall not hold office consecutively for more than two terms or eight years. Further, it stipulates that an office bearer to be re-elected for the second term, should not have secured less than two third votes of the members. The definition of office bearers for the purpose of these guidelines, includes the President, the Secretary/Secretary General and the Treasurer.

(c) and (d) Due to strong opposition to the implementation of tenure restriction, from the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and NSFs, the said instructions have been kept in abeyance since October, 2001. As such, the tenure restriction is not being applied to IOA and NSFs at present. However, it is a fact that office bearers in many NSFs; including IOA, are continuing beyond the two tenure limit. In a few cases, affected parties have challenged such continuation in various Courts of Law. In one such case, the Court has passed an injunction against office bearers who have crossed the two tenure limit, from holding the office. In another case also, where the action of a federation, of removing tenure restriction from their constitution was challenged, the Court made several observations, including the need for Government to enforce its own guidelines more effectively. In addition to these cases, recently in a Public Interest Litigation several issues concerning mismanagement of NSFs, including flagrant violation of the tenure restrictions, have been raised.

In view of the above developments, the Government is seized of the concerns raised from various quarters, on the tenure issue, and is in the process of reviewing the whole matter, in consultation with all stakeholders, including sports bodies.

[Translation]

Four Laning Projects

*70. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total length of four lane National Highways (NH) network presently in the country, NH-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed for four laning of the NHs in the country have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets fixed in this regard and the achievement during each of the last three years, NH-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to levy toll tax on all four lane NHs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of States where toll tax is already being levied on four laned NHs and the details of the private companies permitted to levy toll tax thereon, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) State-wise and National Highway-wise length of four-lane Highways in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. State-wise and National Highway-wise length of four-lane completed during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The State wise four-lane section under tolling is enclosed as Statement-III. The detail of stretches under tolling by Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Concessionaires is enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement I

Length of four-lane National Highways, State-wise and National Highway-wise

State	Completed Length Upto January 2010 (in km)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
NH No: 5	977.77
NH No: 7	655.69
NH No: 9	83
NH No: SR	12
Total	1728.46
Assam	
NH No: 31	31.1
NH No: 36	14.5
NH No: 37	59.22
NH No: 54	28.59
Total	133.41
Bihar	
NH No: 19	13
NH No: 2	206
NH No: 28	46.5
NH No: 31	41.55
NH No: 57	171
NH No: 98	3.25
Total	481.3
Chhattisgarh	
NH No: 6	73.75
Total	73.75
Delhi	
NH No: 1	13.5
NH No: 236	7.45
Total	20.95
Gujarat	
NH No: 14	152.1
NH No: 15	106.2
NH No: 15, 8A	85.56
NH No: 8	268.2
NH No: 8A	127.56
NH No: 8B	168
NH No: NE1	50
Total	1071.92
Haryana	
NH No: 1	123.4
NH No: 21, 22	6
NH No: 22	10
NH No: 8	55
NH No: 10	29
NH No: 71	7.61

1	2
NH No: 71B	5.01
NH No: 72	2.795
NH: 65	19.951
NH: 73	4.528
NH: 73A	7.5
NH No: 64 Extn.	0.48
Total	271.274
Jammu and Kashmir	
NH No: 1A	101.3
Total	101.3
Jharkhand	
NH No: 2	121.14
Total	121.14
Karnataka	
NH No: 13, 17 & 48	14.51
NH No: 17	
NH No: 4	559.79
NH No: 48	10.28
NH No: 7	157.36
Total	741.94
Kerala	
NH No: 47	71.5
Total	71.5
Madhya Pradesh	
NH No: 25	65
NH No: 25, 76	53
NH No: 26	161.28
NH No: 3	174
NH No: 7	66.22
NH No: 75, 3	10
Total	529.5

1	2
Maharashtra	
NH No: 3	199
NH No: 4	268.75
NH No: 4B, 4	30
NH No: 6	116
NH No: 7	114.38
NH No: 8	57.4
NH No: SH 54	14.35
Total	799.88
Orissa	
NH No: 5	298.3
NH No: 5A	77
NH No: 60	0.84
NH No: 60	53.41
NH No: 203	5.52
Total	435.07
Punjab	
NH No: 1	85.24
NH No: 1A	50.92
NH No: 10	5.56
NH No: 15	22.507
NH No: 21	39.55
NH No: 21, 22	30
NH No: 64	23.86
NH No: 64A	8.72
NH No: 70	5.875
NH No: 71	2.4
NH No: 95	22.93
Total	297.562
Rajasthan	
NH No: 11	185.25
NH No: 14	42

1	2
NH No: 3	20
NH No: 76	540.75
NH No: 76, 14	43
NH No: 79	171.87
NH No: 79, 76	30
NH No: 79A	36.23
NH No: 8	321.48
Total	1390.58
Tamil Nadu	
NH No: 4	92.6
NH No: 45	331.32
NH No: 45, 4 & 5	30.26
NH No: 45B	208.34
NH No: 46	145
NH No: 47	96.01
NH No: 5	41.8
NH No: 66	13.77
NH No: 67	159.92
NH No: 68	49.48
NH No: 7	595.48
Total	1763.98
Uttarakhand	
NH No: 72	5.33
NH No: 72A	3.3
NH No: 74	4
NH No: 87	14.1
NH No: 121	3
NH No: 123	2
Total	31.73
Uttar Pradesh	
NH No: 2	639.6
NH No: 11	24.75
NH No: 2, 25	53
NH No: 3	7
NH No: 24	143.85
NH No: 24A	10.79
NH No: 25	182.12
NH No: 25, 26	33.5
NH No: 26	54
NH No: 27	12
NH No: 28	225.9
NH No: 3	16
NH No: 56	1.35
NH No: 56A & B	15
NH No: 58	105.35
NH No: 73	8.4
NH No: 75E	1.7
NH No: 86	3.05
NH No: 91	33.5
NH No: 93	1
NH No: 119	1
Total	1572.86
West Bengal	
NH No: 2	177.46
NH No: 31	88.27
NH No: 31C	10.5
NH No: 41	35.05
NH No: 6	115.33
NH No: 60	65.86
NH No: 117	7.16
Total	499.63

Statement II

Completed Length of four-lane National Highways

State	Completed Length 2006-07	Completed Length 2007-08	Completed Length 2008-09
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
NH No: 5	13.8	0.2	0
NH No: 7	0	110.21	225.18
NH No: SR	12	0	0
Total	25.8	110.41	225.18
Assam			
NH No: 31	0	0	0
NH No: 36	0	0	0
NH No: 37	0	0	10
NH No: 54	0	0	0
Total	0	0	10
Bihar			
NH No: 2	10.39	8.44	2.75
NH No: 28	0	0	6.4
NH No: 31	0	15	12.15
NH No: 57	0	26	65.45
Total	10.39	49.44	86.75
Jharkhand			
NH No: 2	17.63	0.31	0
Total	17.63	0.31	0
Chhattisgarh			
NH No: 6	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Delhi			
NH No: 1	2.5	0	4.6
NH No: 8		9	
Total	2.5	9	4.6

1	2	3	4
Gujarat			
NH No: 14	47.2	32	39.4
NH No: 15	73	30	3.2
NH No: 15, 8A	36.2	30	16
NH No: 8A	36	20	12
NH No: 8B	49	89	12.5
Total	241.4	201	83.1
Haryana			
NH No: 1	0	0	51.7
NH No: 21, 22	0	6	0
NH No: 22	0	0	2
NH No: 8	0	18	0
Total	0	24	53.7
Himachal Pradesh			
NH No: 1A			
Total	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir			
NH No: 1A	14.9	3	9.7
Total	14.9	3	9.7
Jharkhand			
NH No: 2	0	0	3.59
Total	0	0	3.59
Karnataka			
NH No: 13, 17 & 48	0	0	12
NH No: 4	43.45	11.5	17.03
NH No: 48	0	0	0
NH No: 71	3.1	12.1	56.48
Total	46.55	23.6	85.51
Kerala			
NH No: 47	0	0	25
Total	0	0	25

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
NH No: 25	0	47	15
NH No: 25, 76	25	23	5
NH No: 26	0	0	52.03
NH No: 3	0	17	54
NH No: 7	0	0	30
NH No: 75, 3		0	0
Total	25	87	156.03
Maharashtra			
NH No: 3	0	132	42
NH No: 4	8.25	0	0
NH No: 6	0	57	8.1
NH No: 7	0	0	82.58
NH No: SH 54	0	0	12
Total	8..25	189	144.8
Orissa			
NH No: 5	28.18	13.12	17.07
NH No: 5A	37.34	23.2	10.74
NH No: 60	7.6	0.81	0
Total	73.12	37.13	27.81
Punjab			
NH No: 1	0	1	37
NH No: 1A	0	0	1.65
NH No: 21	0	0	11
NH No: 21, 22	0	15	15
Total	0	16	64.65
Rajasthan			
NH No: 11	0	147	30.57
NH No: 14	0	0	42
NH No: 76	0	252	154
NH No: 76, 14	0	13	28
NH No: 79, 76	0	15	13.4
Total	0	427	267.97

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu			
NH No: 4	4.65	0	0
NH No: 45	0	57	126.03
NH No: 45, 4 & 5	0	15.2	3.08
NH No: 45B	0	30	102.3
NH No: 47	0	33.55	45.55
NH No: 66	0	0	5.4
NH No: 67	0	54	59.98
NH No: 68	0	0	0
NH No: 7	14.55	154	229.73
Total	19.2	343.75	572.07
Uttar Pradesh			
NH No: 2	142.16	69.28	22.31
NH No: 11	0	7	17.75
NH No: 2, 25	0	0	24
NH No: 24	0	0	41
NH No: 25	0	26	0.3
NH No: 25, 26		0	18
NH No: 26	0	0	9
NH No: 28	0	35	57.95
NH No: 56A & B	7.5	2	0
NH No: 58	0	0	63.5
Total	149.66	139.28	253.81
West Bengal			
NH No: 2	0	6	0
NH No: 31	0	17	22
NH No: 31C	0	0	0
NH No: 41	0	0	0
NH No: 6	0.48	0	0
NH No: 60	0.86	0	0
Total	1.34	23	22
Grand Total	635.74	1682.92	2096.15

Statememt III

State-wise details of 4 Lane Sections under tolling as on 25.02.2010

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	Plaza Location	Length in KM
1	2	3	4	5	6
			ANDHARA PRADESH		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
1.	5	Ankapalli-Vishakhapatnam	km 2.837 - km 0.00 & Km 395.870 - Km 358.00	Km 371.2 Agnampudi	40.707
2.	5	Nadigama-Icchapuram	Km. 160.00 - Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204-Km. 606.204)	Km. 113.650 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam	63.000
3.	5	Icchapuram-Srikakulam	Km. 226.15 - Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 - 543.204)	Km. 172.80 (Palsa Village district Srikakulam)	66.150
4.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (31/8Km)	Km 42.50 - Km 3.4	Km 31.85 (Pattipadu Village)	39.100
5.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (53/3Km)	Km 81.60 - Km 42.5	Km 53.300 (Kalaparru Village.)	39.100
6.	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Km 272.000 - Km 187.600 (new chainage from Km 914.883 - Km 830.525)	Km 236.200 near Krishnavaram	84.400
7.	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Km 358.00 - Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.555-Km 741.255)	Km 304.500 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakapatnam	89.270
8.	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Km 49.00 - Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544-Km 654.204)	Km.46.5 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram	46.340
9.	5	Bommuru- Gondugolanu	Km 187.6 - Km 81.6	Km 139.483, Tanuku	107.611
10.	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Km 291.00 - Km 222.00	Km 277.850 Vill Tangutur Distt Prakasam	72.059
11.	5	Ongole-Chilkaluripet	Km 358.00 - Km 291.00	Km 341.00 Vill Bollapally, Distt Prakasam	67.664
12.	5	Srikakulam -Chilakpalem	Km 97.00 - Km 49.00	Km 85.50 Chilakapalem	48.000
13.	5	Kavali-Nellore	Km 222.000 - km 161.034	Km. 200.270 Sunambathi Village	60.963
14.	7	Kadtal-Armur	Km 278.00-Km 308.00	Gamjal	30.900
15.	7	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 -Km 471.331	Km 443.713 Manoharabad	103.076

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	7	Kothakata - Karnool	Kn 135.469 - Km 211.00	Km 200.95	74.622
BOT					
17.	5	Tada-Nellore	km 52.8 - km 163.6	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam	110.517
18.	9	Nandigama-Vijaywada	km 217.00 - km 265.00	Km 226.40 Keesara	48.000
19.	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	Km 54.00	58.006
20.	5	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada	Km 354.775 – km 434.150	Km 416.8 Kaza	83.000
21.	7	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	Km 80.050 - Km 135.469	Km 114.087	55.740
			BIHAR		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
22.	2	Barun - Barachatti	Km 140.00 - Km 240.00	Km 200.100 Vil. Sawkala	100.000
23.	2	Monia-Barun	km. 65.00 - km. 140.00	km. 111.00, Sasaram	75.000
			GUJARAT		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
24.	8	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Km 388.180-Km 443.00	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt Sabarkantha	54.820
25.	8	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Km.443.00-Km. 495.00	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	52.000
26.	8B	Porbander - Bhiladi	Km 2.00 - Km 52.50	Km 10.755 Vanana Town	50.500
27.	8A	Samakhayali- Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	Km 309 Samakhiyali	56.160
28.	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Km 138.80 - Km 217.00	Km 160.0 Varahi	78.200
29.	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Km 348.00-Km 458.00	Km 403.00 Bhiladi	110.000
30.	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Km 52.50 - Km 117.60	Km 82.215 Dumiyani	64.550
31.	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	Km 217.00-Km 281.30 At	Km 226 Makhel	64.300
32.	8A	Bamanbore-Garamore	Km 182.60 - Km 254.00	Km 213.1 Vaghasia	71.937
33.	14	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	Km 340.00 - Km 295.00	Km 338.23 Khemana	45.000
SPV					
34.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I	Km 0.00 - km 43.4	km 2.616	43.400
35.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase II	Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand).	49.902
BOT					
36.	8	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot	Km 117.00 - Km 185.00	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi	67.127

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	Km 297.360 Boriach	55.200
38.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	Km 356.200 Bhagwada	63.000
39.	8	Bharuch-Surat	198.00 - Km 263.00	Choriyasi at Km 245.750	65.000
40.	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Km 108.7 - Km 192	Km 157.20	83.300
			HARYANA		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
41.	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Km 18.8– km 108.9	Km 72 Srinagar	90.100
BOT					
42.	1	Panipat Elevated	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00		10.000
43.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - km 206	Km 146.40 Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)	110.000
44.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	27.700
			JHARKHAND		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
45.	2	Barachatti - Gorahar	Km 240.00 - Km 320.00	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh	80.000
			KARNATAKA		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
46.	4	Belgam-Maharastra Border	Km 592.24 - Km 537	Km 591.24 Kognoli	55.240
47.	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	km. 537.00 - km. 483.60	km. 533.77 Hattargi	51.600
48.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Km 483.60 - Km 433.10	Km 483.600 Hirebagewadi	50.500
49.	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Km 132.00 - Km 72.00	Km 104.530, Karajeevanahally	60.000
50.	4	Gabbur-Devegiri	Km 404.00 - Km 340.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur	64.000
51.	4	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally	Km 189.00 - Km 132.00	Km 172.767 Guilalu	57.000
52.	7	AP/ Karnataka Border-Devanhalli	Km 462.164 - Km 533.619	Km	71.450
BOT					
52.	4	Tumkar-Neelmangla	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	32.500
			MAHARASHTRA		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
53.	4	Satara-Khandala	Km 772.00 - Km 725.00	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village	47.000
54.	4	Westerly Diversion	Km. 2.80 - Km. 30.0 &	Km 834.50 - km. 781.00 km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur VIII. Distt Pune)	80.700

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	6	Amravati Bypass	km 149.747 - km 166.0	km 1.3 & km 16.550	17.500
SPV					
56.	4&4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust	Km.5.000 to Km. 26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km. 0.00 to Km. 4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km.109.500	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)	30.000
BOT					
57.	4	Satara-Kagal	Km 592.240 - Km 725.00	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150	132.760
58.	8	Manor-Dahisar	Km 439.00- km 502.00	Km 474.1 Shirshad	63.000
59.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km 50.00 - Km 100.00	Km 76.00 (Karanja)	49.522
60.	8	Kajali-Manor	Km 381.6 - km 439.0	Km 420.34 Charoti	57.400
61.	3	Pimpalgoan-Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule	99.000
62.		Mumbai-Pune Expressway	Km 0.00 - Km 90.00		90.000
63.	50	Pune-Khed	Km 12.190 - Km 42.00		30.000
			MADHYA PRADESH		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
64.	3	Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	Km 29 Baratha	43.000
65.	3	Agra-Gwalior	Km 61.00 -Km 103.00	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana	42.000
66.	25	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	Km 30.00-Km 90.00 At	Km 80 Raksa	60.000
67.	76&25	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Vill	Km 579.00 to Km 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at km 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at km 15.00 of NH-25 and km 15.00 - km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of shivpuri bypass	Ramnagar	68.000
BOT					
68.	3	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700 - Km 332.100		14.000
69.	3	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60 - Km 84.70	Km 82.800	77.550
			ORISSA		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
70.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Km 402.010 - Km 53.124 (New chainage 297.00 - 227.00)	Km 34.624 (Km 245.50 New) Manguli	70.000
71.	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Km 53.124 - 123.124 (New chainage Km 227.00-Km 157.00)	Km 88.435 (Km 191.698 New) Panikholi	70.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	5	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	Km 337.01 - Km 402.01	Km 398.85 Gangapada	65.000
73.	60	Dantan-Balasore	Km 69.450 - Km 0.00	Km 52.0 Vill Laxmanath	69.450
SPV					
74.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip			76.588
			PUNJAB		
BOT					
75.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - km 372	Km 328.05 Lodowal	115.100
76.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - km 272	Km 213.300 Shambu	66.000
77.	1	Ambala-Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00 - Km 0.871 of NH 21	Km 23.100 Dappar	33.011
			RAJASTHAN		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
78.	79&79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Km 0.00 - Km 35.00 & Km 15.00 - Km 81.00	Km 80.800 Kavalias	101.000
79.	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Km 81.00 - Km 163.900	Km 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	82.900
80.	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213 - Km 113.830	Km 166.00 Narayanpura	99.170
81.	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km 278.00-Km 348.00	Km.311.100 Paduna Village	70.000
82.	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	40.180
83.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Km 213.00 - Km 269.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.	53.000
84.	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Km 269.00 - 325.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.	54.000
85.	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Km 325.00 - Km 381.0	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.	53.500
86.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Km 0.000 - Km 57.000	km 11.200 Pindwara	57.000
87.	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Km 491.722 - Km 559.214	Mundiyar	67.492
88.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Km 406.00 - Km 449.150 (new chainage 388.263- Km 430.943)	Simliya / Baran	42.68
89.	76	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	Km 449.150 - Km 509.00 (new chainage Km 430.943- Km 491.722)	Km 479 Fatehpur	60.779
90.	14	Abu road-Pindwara	Km 295.00 - Km 248.70	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt Sirohi	46.300
91.		Jaswant-Debri	Km 57.00 - Km 104.724	Km 64.200, Gugonda	47.724

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.		Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 159.00 of NH 79 & merging at	Km 213.00 of NH 76.	29.600
BOT					
93.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Km 162.5 - km 220	Km 211 Manoharpur	57.500
94.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km 42.0 - km 162.5	Km 115 Shahjahanpur	119.800
95.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase I and II	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	At km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	48.400
96.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	90.385
97.	8	Jaipur-Mahua	Km 119.567 - Km 174.296		109.088
98.	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 17.756-Km 63.000	Km 30.300 Korai	44.500
99.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000 - Km 120.000	km 64.570 & km 98.500	57.000
			TAMIL NADU		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
100.	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Km 107.200 - Km 60.100	Km 104.99 Chennasamudram	47.115
101.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Km 34.00-Km 89.00 Km 88.481	Krishnagiri	55.000
102.	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	89.00 to 92.380 & Km. 0.00 to 70.00	Km. 46.850 Timmampet	73.380
103.	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Km 70.00 - Km 145.352	Km. 78.201 Pallikonda Distt Vellore	78.201
104.	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Km 60.10 - Km 13.80	Km 37.80 Sriperumpudur	46.300
105.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	Km 52.820 (Paranur)	46.500
106.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Km 74.50 - Km 121.00	Km 103.500 (Athur)	46.500
107.	45	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km 28.00 of NH No. 45 and joining at Km 13.80 of NH 4)	Km 16	19.170
BOT					
108.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km 94.00 - Km 163.400	Km 154.440	69.400
109.	7	Omallur-Namakkal	Km 207.05-Km 248.625	Km 191.800	49.425

1	2	3	4	5	6
110.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00-Km 192.25		72.900
111.	7	Dindigul Bypass-Samyanallore	Km 373.725-Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147-Km 421.196)	Km 398.500	53.049
112.	45	Ulundurpet - Padalur	Km 192.25 - Km 285.00	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	93.894
113.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass-Chengapalli	Km 53.00 - Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525-Km 102.035)	Km 88.287	48.510
114.	7	Namakkal-Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600		41.370
115.	5	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00 - Km 54.40	km 27.00 / km 21.625	43.400
116.	7	Karur Bypass-Dindigul	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275 Bypass		77.725
			UTTAR PRADESH		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
117.	2	Kosi-Agra	Km 108.9 - km 199	Km 164.55 Mahuvan	90.100
118.	2	Rampur Thariwan-Kokhraj	Km 100.00 - Km 158.00	Km 120.50 Katoghan	58.000
119.	2	Sikandera-Bhaunti	Km 393.0 - Km 470.00 Sikandara	Km 2.80 from Km 393.00	61.000
120.	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Km 245.00 - Km 317.00	Km 279.12, Lalanagar	72.000
121.	2	Varanasi-Monia	Km 317.0 - Km 46.00	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass.	57.000
122.	2	Etawah-Sikandera	Km 321.10 - Km 393.00	km 351.50 Anantram	72.825
123.	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643 – km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 km.	Km 29.30 Dasna	32.245
124.	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Km 250.50 - Km 321.10	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad	72.940
125.	25	Lucknow-Kanpur	Km 11.00 - Km 59.00	Km 39.00 Nawabganj	48.000
126.	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Km 457.377 - Km 508.877	Purwameer	51.500
127.	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Km 219.00 - Km 250.500	Tundla	31.500
SPV					
128.	24	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65		18.220
			WEST BENGAL		
PUBLIC FUNDED					
129.	2	Barwa- Adda-Panagarh	Km 398.75- km 515.236	Km 454.8 Garui	116.486
130.	2	Budbud-Pulsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan	62.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
131.	2	Palsit-Dankuni	Km 587.853 - Km 651.602	Km 646.005 Dhankuni	63.749
132.	60	Dantun-Kharagpur	Km. 69.450 - Km. 119.737	Km. 103.490 Rampura,	50.287
133.	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Km 74.10 - Km 129.61	Km 112.695, Debra.	55.510
134.	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat	Km. 18.50 - Km. 72.00	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori.	53.500
			CHHATISGARH		
BOT					
135	6	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6		18.000

Statement IV

Details of the Concessionaire for BOT/ SPV Projects under tolling as on 25.02.2010

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	Plaza Location	Length in KM	Name of the Private Company (Concessionaire for BOT Project)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ANDHRA PRADESH			
BOT						
1.	5	Tada-Nellore	km 52.8 - km 163.6	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam	110.517	M/s CIDB Inventures SDN BHD
2.	9	Nandigama-Vijaywada	km 217.00 - km 265.00	Km 226.40 Keesara	48.000	M/s CIDB Inventures SDN BHD
3.	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	Km 54.00	58.006	M/s GMR Jadcherla Expressways P. Ltd.
4.	5	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada	Km 354.775 - km 434.150	Km 416.8 Kaza	83.000	M/s Vijaywada Tollway P. Ltd.
5.	7	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	Km 80.050 - Km 135.469	Km 114.087	55.740	M/s L & T Western Andhra Tollways P. Ltd.
			GUJARAT			
SPV						
6.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I	Km 0.00 - km 43.4	km 2.616	43.400	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co Ltd.
7.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase II	Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand).	49.902	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co Ltd.
BOT						
8.	8	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot	Km 117.00 - Km 185.00	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi	67.127	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	Km 297.360 Boriach	55.200	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway P. Ltd.
10.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	Km 356.200 Bhagwada	63.000	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway P. Ltd.
11.	8	Bharuch-Surat	198.00 - Km 263.00	Choriyasi at Km 245.750	65.000	M/s L & T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.
12.	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Km 108.7 - Km 192	Km 157.20	83.300	M/s IDAA Infrastructure P. Ltd.
				HARYANA		
BOT						
13.	1	Panipat Elevated	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00		10.000	M/s L & T Panipat Elevated Corridors Ltd.
14.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - km 206	Km 146.40 Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)	110.000	M/s Soma - Isolux NH Onetollway P. Ltd.
15.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	27.700	M/s JAYPEE DSC Ventures Ltd.
				KARNATAKA		
BOT						
16.	4	Tumkar-Neelmangla	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	32.500	M/s JAS Toll Road Co. Ltd.
				MAHARASHTRA		
SPV						
17.	4&4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust	Km.5.000 to Km.26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km.0.00 to Km.4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km. 109.500	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)	30.000	M/s Mumbai - JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.
BOT						
18.	4	Satara-Kagal	Km 592.240-Km 725.00	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150	132.760	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corp. Ltd.
19.	8	Manor-Dahisar	Km 439.00- km 502.00	Km 474.1 Shirshad	63.000	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway P. Ltd.
20.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km 50.00 - Km 100.00	Km 76.00 (Karanja)	49.522	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) P. Ltd.
21.	8	Kajali-Manor	Km 381.6 - km 439.0	Km 420.34 Charoti	57.400	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway P. Ltd.
22.	3	Pimpalgoan-Dhule	Km 380.00-Km 265.00	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule	99.000	M/s Ircon Soma Tollway P. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.		Mumbai-Pune Expressway	Km 0.00 - Km 90.00		90.000	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corp. Ltd.
24.	50	Pune - Khed	Km 12.190 - Km 42.00		30.000	
			MADHYA PRADESH			
BOT						
25.	3	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700 - Km 332.100		14.000	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
26.	3	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60 - Km 84.70	Km 82.800	77.550	M/s Oriental Pathways (Indore) P. Ltd.
			ORISSA			
SPV						
27.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip			76.588	M/s Paradeep Port Road Co. Ltd.
			PUNJAB			
BOT						
28.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - km 372	Km 328.05 Lodowal	115.100	M/s Soma - Isolux NH Onetollway P. Ltd.
29.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - km 272	Km 213.300 Shambu	66.000	M/s Soma - Isolux NH Onetollway P. Ltd.
30.	1	Ambala-Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00-Km 0.871 of NH 21	Km 23.100 Dappar	33.011	M/s GMR Ambala - Chandigarh Expressway P. Ltd.
			RAJASTHAN			
BOT						
31.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Km 162.5 - km 220	Km 211 Manoharpur	57.500	M/s Pinkcity Expressway P. Ltd.
32.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km 42.0 - km 162.5	Km 115 Shahjahanpur	119.800	M/s Pinkcity Expressway P. Ltd.
33.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase I and II	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	At km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	48.400	M/s Pinkcity Expressway P. Ltd.
34.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km 273.50-Km 363.885	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	90.385	M/s GVK- Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway P. Ltd.
35.	8	Jaipur-Mahua	Km 119.567 - Km 174.296		109.088	M/s Jaipur - Mahua Tollway P. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 17.756-Km 63.000	Km 30.300 Korai	44.500	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) P. Ltd.
37.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000-Km 120.000	km 64.570 & km 98.500	57.000	M/s Madhucon Agra - Jaipur Expressways Lts.
				TAMIL NADU		
BOT						
38.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km 94.00-Km 163.400	Km 154.440	69.400	M/s L & T Krishnagiri Thopur Toll Road P. Ltd.
39.	7	Omallur-Namakkal	Km 207.05-Km 248.625	Km 191.800	49.425	M/s MVR Infrastructure Tollways P. Ltd.
40.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00-Km 192.25		72.900	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways P. Ltd.
41.	7	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	Km 373.725-Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147 - Km 421.196)	Km 398.500	53.049	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
42.	45	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km 192.25-Km 285.00	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	93.894	M/s Trichy Tollway P. Ltd.
43.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass- Chengapalli	Km 53.00 - Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525-Km 102.035)	Km 88.287	48.510	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
44.	7	Namakkal - Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600		41.370	M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
45.	5	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00 - Km 54.40	km 27.00 / km 21.625	43.400	M/s L & T Chennai - Tada Tollway P. Ltd.
46.	7	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275		77.725	M/s TN (DK) Expressways Ltd.
				UTTAR PRADESH		
SPV						
47.	24	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65		18.220	M/s Moradabad Toll Road Co Ltd.
				CHHATTISGARH		
BOT						
48.	6	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6		18.000	M/s Shakti Kumar M Sancheti Ltd.

[English]

National Consumer Policy

*71. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a National Consumer Policy to ensure uniform standards of quality and protection of consumer's rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the legislative measures proposed for improvement of the redressal system; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers in making a real and informed choice for consumer products?

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

(b) The Draft National Consumer Policy (NCP) proposes to lay down a National Policy that will ensure that goods, services and technology are available to consumers at reasonable prices and at acceptable standards of quality. To achieve the objective, the implementation strategies that would be followed are:-

(i) Internal dispute resolution mechanism for all manufacturers and service providers.

(ii) Use legislation, such as Consumer Protection Act and Competition Act for enforcement of right of consumers.

(iii) Use Essential commodities Act for non-market intervention.

(iv) Ensure better harmonization of standard for better choices.

(v) Harmonization of Packaging Rules in different sectors.

(c) Benefits that are likely to accrue would be empowering consumers, enhancing consumer welfare by provision of goods and services at realistic price, more choices, availability of goods that are safe and effective protection of consumer rights through consumer protection regulation.

Import of Pulses

*72. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has permitted various Public Sector Undertakings to import pulses in view of their shortage and rising prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum and price of such imports;

(c) whether import of pulses from some countries has been delayed/cancelled;

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

(e) the manner in which the imported pulses are proposed to be distributed; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the availability and control the spiralling prices of pulses?

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

(b) The 4 PSUs *viz.* NAFED, MMTC, STC and PEC are authorized by the Government to import pulses under the 15% reimbursement of subsidy scheme. The quantum of pulses imported by the 4 PSUs during 2009-10 (upto 16.2.2010) is about 5.44 lakh tonnes at the price range of $259-$221.00.

(c) and (d) Only PEC has indicated that import of pulses from some countries have been delayed/cancelled during 2009-10. The details and reasons are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The pulses imported by the 4 PSUs were sold to various State Governments to be distributed at a subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg under the Public Distribution Scheme and were also sold in the open market as per the internal procedure of the PSUs.

(f) The steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and control the spiraling prices of pulses are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details on delay/cancellation of import of pulses from some countries - PEC

Item	Country of origin	Contracted quantity	Balance quantity to be Shipment	Shipment Period	Supplier	Rate	Reasons for the
Toor Faq (Machine Cleaned)	Myanmar	20000	10500	Jan-March 20, 2009	Agrocorp International Pvt. Ltd.	495.00	Since the international prices have increased from US$ 495 1000, to US$ the supplier has requested for extension for shipment.
Green Moong Pedishewa	Myanmar	2000	1760	Sep-Oct '09	S.S.A. General Trading Co.	871.00	Since the international prices have increased from US$ 871 to US$ 1300, the supplier has requested for extension for shipment.
Green Moong Pedishewa	Myanmar	2000	2000	Sep-Oct '09	Swiss Singapore Overseas Ltd.	871.00	Since the international prices have increased from US$ 871 to US$ 1300, the supplier has requested for extension for shipment.
Red Lentils	Australia	2000	2000	Nov-Dec '09	J.K. International Pty. Ltd.	769.59	Since the crop in Australia has been dam-aged to an extent of 40% due to adverse weather conditions, Supplier has requested for the wash out of contract.
Red Lentils	Australia	2000	2000	Nov-Dec '09	Indo Sino Trade Pte. Ltd.	659.22	Since the crop in Australia has been damaged to an extent of 40% due to adverse weather conditions, Supplier has requested for the wash out of contract.
Red Lentils	Canada	2000	2000	Oct-Nov '09	Indo Sino Trade Pte. Ltd.	719.22	Since the International prices have increased from US$ 719.22 to US$ 900, the supplier has requested for extension for shipment.
Chick Peas	Australia	2000	1700	Nov-Dec '09	Indo Sino Trade Pte. Ltd.	434.22	Since the international prices have increased from US$ 434.22 to US$ 550, the supplier has requested for extension for shipment.

Statement II

Government Measures

1.1 Ban on export/duty reduction on import/Import by PSUs

- Extended zero duty on import of pulses for another one year w.e.f. 18.03.2009, up to 31.3.2010.
- Extended the ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana) for another one year, w.e.f. 18.03.2009, up to 31.3.2010.
- Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement upto 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value for another year w.e.f. 18.03.2009, up to 31.3.2010.

1.2 Supply of pulses through PDS

- Extended the schemes for distribution of imported pulses through PDS up to 31.3.2010.

1.3 On Stock Limits

- Enabled imposition of stock limit orders by State Governments in the case of pulses upto 30.9.2010.

1.4 Sale of Yellow Peas through select retail outlets:

- Popularized consumption of Yellow Peas through sale @ Rs. 26 per kg in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Distribution of Foodgraines

*73. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the distribution of foodgrains and other commodities and diversion of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS), Targeted Public Distribution System and Antyodaya Anna Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring radical changes in PDS to make it efficient or to introduce a new system with a view to ensuring that subsidized foodgrains reach the targeted sections of the society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the changes proposed in the system?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. The Government of India carries out procurement of foodgrains for the TPDS, their storage, transportation and allocation to the State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision of distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPS) spread over the country rest with the State/UT Governments.

The State/UT Governments are mandated to ensure that the foodgrains allocated under the TPDS reach the targeted families and no leakages/diversions take place

99 complaints were received in 2007, 94 in 2008 and 169 in 2009 from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports about irregularities in functioning of TPDS and diversion of foodgrains. Complaints as and when received by the Central Government are sent to concerned State/UT Governments for inquiry and appropriate remedial action.

The Government has issued instructions to States/ Union Territories to streamline and strengthen TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

[English]

Modernisation of Prison Administration

*74. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced schemes for modernisation and infrastructure development of the prisons;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds granted and utilised, State-wise, including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State Governments with regard to modernisation of prison administration phase-II, 2008-2013, for approval;

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

(e) the time by which proposal is likely to be approved and funds released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments. However in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government had been providing financial assistance to the States in this area since 1987. During the period 1987-92 an amount of Rs. 45 crore were released to States/Union Territories for all State/UTs put together under the non-plan scheme of the modernization of prison administration. From 1993, the said scheme was converted into a Plan Scheme and in the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 100 crore was agreed to for five years. A major scheme for prison modernization was started by the Central Government in 2002-03 in 27 states (except Arunachal Pradesh) as a Non-Plan scheme namely "Modernization of Prisons" with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively for construction of new prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and provide living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme of modernization of prisons has now ceased to exist on 31.03.2009.

Statement-I showing release of funds to the State Governments, including the State of Rajasthan, along with utilization position is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The proposals from various State Governments were received for providing further financial assistance under phase-II of Scheme of Modernization of Prisons. A Statement-II showing details of proposals received from State Governments/UT administrations in this regard is enclosed as Statement-II. The proposal for phase-II of the scheme was considered in consultation with Ministry of Finance. It was, however, decided in the Committee on Non Plan Expenditure (CNE) that the phase-II of the scheme be deferred for the time being owing to heavy commitment of Government of India on other important sectors.

Statement I

(Figure in Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Entitlement	Release	Expenditure Incurred as on 31.12.2009	Unspent balance on 31.12.2009	% utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.30	108.30	84.17	24.13	77.72
2.	Assam	39.17	39.17	34.99	4.18	89.34
3.	Bihar	179.43	179.43	179.43	0.00	100.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	37.37	37.37	28.40	8.97	76.00
5.	Goa	13.62	13.59	9.58	4.01	70.52
6.	Gujarat	65.88	65.88	64.67	1.21	98.16
7.	Haryana	102.76	102.76	102.76	0.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.21	20.19	20.19	0.00	100.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.90	28.89	25.37	3.52	87.82
10.	Jharkhand	42.24	42.24	34.98	7.26	82.81
11.	Karnataka	53.90	53.82	52.42	1.40	97.40
12.	Kerala	32.76	32.61	16.10	16.51	49.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	155.14	155.14	125.27	29.89	80.74
14.	Maharashtra	129.16	129.15	114.84	14.31	88.92
15.	Manipur	15.72	15.70	15.35	0.35	97.78
16.	Meghalaya	16.37	16.36	16.36	0.00	100.00
17.	Mizoram	17.77	17.75	17.75	0.00	100.00
18.	Nagaland	15.85	15.80	15.80	0.00	100.00
19.	Orissa	107.40	107.40	107.40	0.00	100.00
20.	Punjab	74.46	74.46	63.28	11.18	84.99
21.	Rajasthan	65.15	65.13	62.40	2.73	95.81
22.	Sikkim	18.18	17.76	17.34	0.42	97.62
23.	Tamil Nadu	95.34	95.34	90.01	5.34	94.40
24.	Tripura	27.98	27.98	27.98	0.00	100.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	231.25	231.25	230.72	0.53	99.77
26.	Uttarakhand	30.32	30.30	30.30	0.00	100.00
27.	West Bengal	71.90	71.90	69.29	2.61	96.37
	Total	1798.53	1795.67	1657.15	138.55	92.29

Statement II

Proposals received from various State Governments under Phase II of the Scheme ofModernization of Prisons

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Construction of new jails	Repair & renovation	Other construction in jail	Water & Sanitation/ Medical Care	Staff quarter/ training	Purchase of equipment, security equipments & computerization	Purchase of vehicle	Arms & Ammunition	Correctional services/ Vocational Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.00	276.00	—	6.30	80.00	5.00	3.00	—	20.00	500.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.60	—	—	—	31.77	4.60	4.00	—	—	53.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	95	4		—	1.5 35	56.28	1.20	4.34	—	196.62
4.	Chandigarh U.T.	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	—	—	—	2.67
5.	Delhi	50	25	1	5.50	20	5.25	1		1	112.75
6.	Dardra and Nagar Haveli										0.90
7.	Goa	61.28	1	20	.75	10	3.12	0.61	—	—	97.56
8.	Gujarat	270.10	4.90	94.95	20.05	16.60	9	—	—	—	415.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.60
10.	Haryana	192	20	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	226.00
11.	Jharkhand	66	8.90	4.13	20	58.25	31.57	—	—	12.40	201.25
12.	Kerala	256	64	33.72	33.25	30.60	33.86	15.23	—	70	536.66
13.	Karnataka	142	60.83	—	128.05	120.68	69.93	—	—	—	515.49
14	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	116	15	8.90	5	52.46	121.29	—	27.56	82.82	429.15
16.	Mizoram	29.60	—	—	10.20	—	5.70	3.50	—	10.20	59.00
17.	Meghalaya	74	—	—	—	31.50	—	—	—	—	105.50
18.	Nagaland	29.55	—	—	—	—	2.35	4.60	2.00	—	38.50
19.	Orissa	157	—	23	13.75	62.60	37.55	5.71	11.48	—	311.09
20.	Punjab	198	31.41	—	10.26	—	24.20	—	—	23.14	287.01
21.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00
22.	Rajasthan	404	6.89	—	1.12	—	8.36	—	—	17.72	465.58
23.	Sikkim										21.53
25.	Tamil Nadu	105.08	25.02	131.75	59.04	103.81	37.35	8.93	—	54.09	420
25.	Tripura	—	—	3.15	3	—	2.52	—	—	1.88	7.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	511.93	48.27		—	34.63	58.27	49.26	—	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	80	8.50	—	3.90	10	13.25	—	—	10	124.65
28.	West Bengal	55.00	60.00	45.60	45.20	15.10	43.00	40.00	—	—	303.90
	Total										6488.52

Show Cause Notice to TV Channels

*75. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any show cause notice to TV channels for violation of norms during 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the country;

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

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government against such TV channels alongwith the action taken during the said period, channel-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the broadcasting of objectionable and indecent programmes by various TV channels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A total number of 79 show cause notices were issued to various TV Channels in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. A statement showing the names of TV Channels and details of action taken is enclosed.

(d) As per existing Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act-1995 all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever any violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or suo motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising codes and action is taken as per rules if violation is established. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

The Government had constituted a committee for reviewing the existing Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing codes. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government which is available on the website of the Ministry www.mib.nic.in under the heading "Self Regulation Guidelines 2008".

The Government has recently set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (I and B) for holding wider consultation with stakeholders to arrive at a consensus regarding the provisions of the draft content code.

Statement

Show Cause Notices issued to private TV channels and action taken thereon during the Year 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MTV	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
2.	Star News	Telecast of advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Order dated 02.05.2008 directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the directions. MATTER CLOSED.
3.	Zee News	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	Aaj Tak	News item on negligence on part of doctors of LNJP Hospital in performing surgery on a child.	18.03.2008	Warning dated 28.08.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
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.	News 24	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 organization withdrawn its complaint the matter 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.
15.	ETV Bangla	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
16.	Aaj Tak	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
17.	Discovery	Vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
18.	Bindass	Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
19.	TV5	Telecast of an objectionable news item on Madarsa's	16.09.2008	An Order dated 24.06.2009 issued to the Channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
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. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	TV9	Telecast of news items on 22.12.04 criticising and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	30.09.2008	A Warning dated 13.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
24.	India TV	Telecast of News item titled 'Metro Mein Manav Bomb'.	07.10.2008	Matter Closed.
25.	Channel [V]	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
26.	Star One	Telecast of an episode of Serial 'Pari Hoon Main' alleged to hurt the feelings of Sikh Community.	08.10.2008	No violation of Programme Code observed by IMC. 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	A Warning 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 their 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	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	CNN IBN	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
3.	Times Now	Telecast of News item on Polio Vaccination creating panic amongst viewers.	20.02.2009	DMs of Chennai and Bangalore have been requested to look in the matter and to take suitable action against local channels.
4.	Star News	Telecast of News item on protest against the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.	23.03.2009	An Advisory dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
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	Letter sent to the channel.
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	Letter sent to the channel.
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.	20.05.2008	The Channel tendered suo-motu apology. MATTER CLOSED.
10.	MTV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 to the channel with the direction to issued run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	SONY	Telecast of the advertisement of "HDFC Standard Life Insurance".	16.06.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry. MATTER CLOSED.
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.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Real TV	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'.	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
14.	NDTV India	Telecast of a news item based on indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'.	30.06.2009	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
15.	Star Plus	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'.	22.07.2009	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. The channel was also directed that while formatting a programme based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indian ethos and culture as well. MATTER CLOSED.
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	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
18.	ETV Oriya	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals.	27.07.2009	No violation of Programme Code observed. MATTER CLOSED.
19.	ETV Marathi	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person.	27.07.2009	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
20.	Mega TV	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
21.	NDTV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals.	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
22.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'.	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
23.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Lunch Pad'.	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
24.	News Live	Telecast of a news item offending against decency.	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
25.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
26.	Asianet News	Telecast of a news Programme 'FIR' based on crime reports and showing indecent visuals	31.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
27.	Amrita TV	Telecast of the programme titled 'Super Talent' showing dangerous stunt scenes	31.07.2009	An Advisory dated11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
28.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals.	19.08.2009	Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
29.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	SONY	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'.	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
31.	National Geographic	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map.	04.09.2009	A Warning dated 05.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
32.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'.	11.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
33.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
34.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh'.	06.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
35.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of a News item.	09.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
36.	SONY	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'.	16.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
37.	Star Plus	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka - Bidaai'.	23.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
38.	Colors	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season - 3'	26.10.2009	A Warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
39.	Colors	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'.	29.10.2009	IMC's recommendation obtained. Final Orders under issue.
		Year 2010		
1.	Star Annondo Channel	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'.	05.01.2010	Reply under consideration.
2.	NDTV Good	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'.	05.01.2010	Reply under consideration.
3.	IBN7	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific prof.	13.01.2010	Reply under consideration.
4.	Colors	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'.	22.01.2010	Reply under consideration.
5.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	Reply awaited.
6.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'.	03.02.2010	Reply awaited.
7.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'.	03.02.2010	Reply awaited.

Foodgrain Allotment under OMSS

*76. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has intervened in making available foodgrains in the market through the Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS);

(b) if so, its impact on prices during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities in release, off take and distribution of foodgrains allotted to the States under OMSS;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number and nature of complaints received, State-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. In order to check inflationary trends in wheat and rice, the Government in 2009-10 decided to allocate 20 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice to State Governments for distribution to retail consumers and to small processors of wheat like chakkies, bakeries etc., whose monthly consumption of wheat is less than 30 tonnes. In addition to above, Government has also allocated 20.18 lakh tonnes of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers by FCI. In view of poor pace of sale of wheat by State Governments to small processors, on 16.2.2010 the Government has allocated 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to FCI for tender sale to small processors.

(b) Sale under OMSS has increased supply of wheat in the open market and it has arrested inflationary trends in food economy.

(c) and (d) Government has received complaint that in Kerala wheat meant for retail consumers was distributed to bulk users.

(e) FCI has withheld approximately 12,000 MTs of wheat allotted by State Government to bulk users even though it was meant for retail consumers/small processors.

Commodities under PDS

*77. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government allocate various com modities including foodgrains, sugar, kerosene etc. as per the requirement of the States under the Public Distribution System/Targeted Public Distribution System/ Antodaya Anna Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total allocation and off take of various commodities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has included/proposes to include essential commodities like pulses and edible oils for distribution under PDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government allocates wheat, rice, coarse grains and sugar to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for distribution to ration card holders through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and subsidized Kerosene oil (SKO) through Kerosene dealers.

Allocations of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for BPL and 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 01.03.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less.

Allocations of foodgrains (Rice and wheat) are made @ 35 kg per family per month to all accepted 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Foodgrains are also allocated for Above Poverty Line (APL) families between 10 and 35 kg per family, per month depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool.

From 01.02.2001, levy sugar is allocated to State and UT Governments only for BPL/AAY families @ 500 grams per person per month except in North-Eastern

States, hilly States and Island territories where allocation is made @ 700 grams per person per month for BPL as well as APL families.

The State-wise details of allocation and off take of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for the year 2006-07, 2007 08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) are given in the statement-I enclosed .

The State-wise details of levy sugar allocated to States/UTs for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto March, 2010) are given in the enclosed statement-II. The actual lifting of levy sugar against the allocation made to States/UTs has not been reported by them.

The State-wise details of allocations and offtake of kerosene oil for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-III & IV.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to make allocation of commodities other than foodgrains, sugar and Kerosene oil for distribution under TPDs. However, in order to cushion consumers against price rise in pulses and edible oils, the Central Government is allocating imported edible oil and pulses to the State/UT Governments as per their requirements at a subsidy of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- per Kg. respectively for distribution to the ration card holders/ consumers.

In addition to the commodities allocated by Central Government undet TPDS, State/UT Governments may organize distribution of additional essential commodities through fair price shops and other outlets.

Statement I

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) under TPDS

(In '000 TONNES)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Dec., 09)	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3900.60	3209.07	3884.82	3637.95	3577.682	3532.766	2894.358	2638.338
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.64	60.38	103.55	76.01	101.556	91.058	76.167	74.193
3.	Assam	1714.75	1511.92	1345.53	1395.79	1406.256	1400.842	1094.547	1054.546
4.	Bihar	3988.34	1024.18	2768.03	1625.37	2958.122	1529.022	2591.853	1625.728
5.	Chhattisgarh	1600.33	867.48	825.42	780.62	937.698	805.755	818.964	736.854
6.	Delhi	836.46	547.63	748.18	701.59	592.548	561.815	444.411	425.907
7.	Goa	102.76	27.01	32.18	29.86	36.355	33.958	35.656	35.476
8.	Gujarat	2295.88	862.19	1130.04	882.49	1042.04	856.966	1213.866	704.922
9.	Haryana	830.09	310.35	451.92	316.17	603.493	387.616	735.354	335.156
10.	Himachal Pradesh	443.04	370.5	477.5	456.07	463.176	460.401	367.527	348.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	791.8	659.26	823.6	746.05	776.804	770.282	567.603	621.866

1	2	3		4		5			
12.	Jharkhand	1195.47	741.15	1057.74	827.15	1065.93	883.363	972.129	782.179
13.	Karnataka	2853.69	2085.05	2647.03	1905.70	2033.342	1951.272	1649.683	1557.958
14.	Kerala	2257.07	1026.11	1184.61	1150.79	1164.604	1120.931	994.953	940.124
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2756.64	1790.23	1807.03	1754.73	2085.683	1985.462	2242.194	2195.652
16.	Maharashtra	5015.20	2505.91	2880.68	2399.36	3165.785	2706.938	3386.756	2714.37
17.	Manipur	111.06	78.37	107.66	101.15	106.416	98.038	86.552	95.631
18.	Meghalaya	121.8	115.68	140.42	134.76	144.276	145.733	110.457	109.707
19.	Mizoram	72.22	69.04	85.05	85.11	82.908	75.298	62.181	57.34
20.	Nagaland	129.08	147.67	130.89	131.1	126.876	139.044	97.827	102.526
21.	Orissa	2535.68	1248.27	1900.07	1627.52	1866.783	1826.342	1586.889	1574.382
22.	Punjab	868.95	150.27	280.03	159.18	662.92	505.338	910.44	710.064
23.	Rajasthan	2358.91	1025.87	1274.97	1143.29	1364.624	1280.799	1421.067	1404.663
24.	Sikkim	44.69	44.19	45.79	46.35	44.22	44.599	33.165	34.361
25.	Tamil Nadu	5805.94	3439.41	4847.88	3712.62	3682.832	3806.151	2831.124	3365.521
26.	Tripura	300.76	225.34	263.21	249.93	275.004	268.012	226.503	204.589
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8329.38	4499.15	4550.69	4215.77	4925.854	4255.337	5185.432	5034.988
28.	Uttarakhand	496.94	284.43	341.54	284.05	362.252	308.118	310.689	299.411
29.	West Bengal	5617.51	2398.67	3023.20	2652.01	3031.942	2718.517	2492.408	2371.802
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.91	17.13	29.24	18.07	29.341	16.379	23.454	12.738
31.	Chandigarh	35.21	0.28	4.13	4.38	5.628	3.51	19.301	18.897
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.37	4.44	11.81	10.45	8.154	8.088	6.66	2.973
33.	Daman and Diu	10.58	1.08	2.7	0.7	2.37	0.423	3.24	1.231
34.	Lakshadweep	4.15	3.23	4.84	5.36	4.608	3.703	3.459	1.88
35.	Puducherry	85.16	18.54	65.8	22.68	38.349	18.928	39.834	22.394
	Total	57,656.06	31,369.48	39,277.78	33,290.18	38,776.43	34,600.80	35,542.70	32,217.30

Statement II

Details of State-wise Levy Sugar allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the sugar season 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Qty in '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09* (including Special Festival quota)	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.3	124.46	132.48	62.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	10.61	10.32	11.29	5.15
3.	Assam#	224.2	224.29	233.26	112.89
4.	Bihar	77.54	84.6	97.58	42.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.95	54.12	59.92	27.12
6.	Delhi	36.38	36.49	37.76	18.58
7.	Goa	1.59	1.58	2.48	0.79
8.	Gujarat	75.4	75.35	79.66	37.72
9.	Haryana	21.15	31.16	33.64	17.02
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.01	56.74	59.62	28.85
11.	Jammu and Kashmir#	87.59	88.47	91.57	44.61
12.	Jharkhand	0.15	0.12	4.9	42.63
13.	Karnataka	82.71	109.64	115.89	54.82
14.	Kerala	49.35	52.92	53.02	24.66
15.	Madhya Pradesh	155.98	155.53	161.13	77.9
16.	Maharashtra	148.7	171.89	189.45	88.17
17.	Manipur#	21.91	21.93	22.73	11.02
18.	Meghalaya#	20.95	20.86	21.76	10.58
19.	Mizoram#	8.37	8.35	8.65	4.21
20.	Nagaland#	14.56	14.49	15.14	7.34
21.	Orissa	108.5	106.99	111.42	53.4
22.	Punjab	15.67	20.77	21.7	10.45
23.	Rajasthan	55.37	97.05	99.3	49.83
24.	Sikkim	4.34	4.68	4.91	2.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	125.39	136.74	146.44	68.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura#	32.93	32.94	34.38	16.31
27.	Uttar Pradesh	365.48	412.02	433.35	213.67
28.	Uttarakhand	72.81	73.28	75.78	37.1
29.	West Bengal	178.45	169.62	188.43	93.24
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	4.62	4.6	4.74	2.4
31.	Chandigarh	1.01	0.9	0.93	0.46
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.6	0.63	0.3
33.	Daman and Diu	0.53	0.12	0.13	0.06
34.	Lakshadweep#	1.38	1.32	1.34	0.66
35.	Puducherry	2.18	2.12	2.32	1.02
	Total	2229.66	2407.06	2557.73	1268.18

*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.
#These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment and lifting of levy sugar.

Statement III

State-wise allocation of PDS kerosene during the last three years and current year

(Qty. in MTs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5659	5816	5816	5816
2.	Andhra Pradesh	517102	517158	517158	517158
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9170	9257	9257	9257
4.	Assam	257893	258007	258007	258007
5.	Bihar	643786	647430	647430	647430
6.	Chandigarh	7181	9999	13067	13067
7.	Chhattisgarh	145822	146938	146938	146938
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2785	2782	2782	2782
9.	Daman and Diu	2073	2118	2118	2118
10.	Delhi	135235	160935	168884	168884
11.	Goa	19209	19212	19212	19212
12.	Gujarat	742668	743759	743759	743759

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	144830	145619	145619	145619
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45466	49409	50537	50537
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75326	76044	76044	76044
16.	Jharkhand	210964	211175	211175	211175
17.	Karnataka	461340	461478	461478	461478
18.	Kerala	216310	216308	216308	216308
19.	Lakshadweep	795	795	795	795
20.	Madhya Pradesh	487845	488609	488609	488609
21.	Maharashtra	1276588	1276876	1276876	1276876
22.	Manipur	19743	19907	19907	19907
23.	Meghalaya	20359	20401	20401	20401
24.	Mizoram	6181	6217	6217	6217
25.	Nagaland	13318	13312	13312	13312
26.	Orissa	314334	314977	314977	314977
27.	Puducherry	12249	12257	12257	12257
28.	Punjab	234700	237192	237192	237192
29.	Rajasthan	398431	398913	398913	398913
30.	Sikkim	5566	5582	5585	5582
31.	Tamil Nadu	558428	558929	558929	558929
32.	Tripura	30740	30832	30832	30832
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1240789	1241772	1241772	1241772
34.	Uttarakhand	89845	89849	89849	89849
35.	West Bengal	751536	752103	752103	752103
	Total	9104266	9151967	9163712	9163712

Statement IV

State-wise offtake of PDS kerosene during the last three years and current year

(Qty in MTs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2009-10 (Apr-Dec, 09) (P)	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4250	6094	5623	5971
2.	Andhra Pradesh	390391	516991	517712	524075
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7051	9212	9340	9141

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	193580	257889	262766	257937
5.	Bihar	480534	652585	662623	644482
6.	Chandigarh	4999	8401	8912	10478
7.	Chhattisgarh	108414	145981	145329	145420
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2052	2756	2674	2540
9.	Daman and Diu	1464	2058	2061	2031
10.	Delhi	98191	140530	164729	160786
11.	Goa	14393	19190	19089	19188
12.	Gujarat	557092	743717	743877	747385
13.	Haryana	108564	143901	145816	145447
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33760	45941	47499	48936
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50719	71467	69757	74536
16.	Jharkhand	157996	210843	210867	210416
17.	Karnataka	349699	461256	462219	463239
18.	Kerala	162225	216312	216327	216657
19.	Lakshadweep	766	710	532	650
20.	Madhya Pradesh	402396	487500	484753	488029
21.	Maharashtra	957613	1276257	1271373	1280062
22.	Manipur	14815	19648	19296	19467
23.	Meghalaya	15282	20322	20505	19678
24.	Mizoram	4609	6194	6220	6215
25.	Nagaland	10015	13308	13325	13599
26.	Orissa	234752	323768	311581	316043
27.	Puducherry	9190	12382	12247	12253
28.	Punjab	173048	233823	235216	236044
29.	Rajasthan	298620	398263	400254	399988
30.	Sikkim	4647	5559	5888	5589
31.	Tamil Nadu	418796	563722	563892	569629
32.	Tripura	22791	30694	30713	30641
33.	Uttar Pradesh	930127	1242002	1241151	1242373
34.	Uttarakhand	67169	88833	89339	93790
35.	West Bengal	563234	751636	750418	751894
	Grand Total	6853244	9129745	9153923	9174917

Alleged Handlers in Mumbai Attack

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

(a) whether the recent information/evidence suggests/ confirms that one of the alleged handlers of the 26/11 perpetrators was an Indian national;

(b) if so, by when the Government came in possession of the said information/evidence and rate this information as reliable since it has been put in the public domain;

(c) whether such assertion is not contrary to the earlier stated position of the Government that the 'handlers' of the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack perpetrators were Pakistani nationals owing allegiance to the (LeT) Laskher-e-Taiyba;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made a formal request to the Government of Pakistan for providing voice sample of 'Abu Jendal' as reported in the press;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government of Pakistan refused the request; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available inputs, there is no confirmation that one of the alleged handlers of the 26/11 attack was an Indian national. However, in his plea before the Trial Court, Kasab, an accused, has mentioned that he and his deceased associates were taught Hindi by an Indian. Besides, based on certain words used by one of the handlers, there is a suspicion that he is familiar with the Hindi language. However, the Investigating Agencies have not come to any conclusion that one of the handlers was an Indian national.

(c) and (d) There is no contradiction with the stand taken by the Government of India that the 26/11 attack was an operation masterminded from Pakistan. There is credible evidence that senior functionaries of the Laskher-e-Taiba (LeT) and others were the controllers/handlers of the ten Pakistani terrorists who were trained, dispatched and guided by the LeT which is the main organization responsible for the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.

(e) to (h) India has provided to Pakistan intercepted communication between terrorists and terrorists' handlers. Pakistan has responded by saying that despite order of Magistrate, the 05 arrested accused refused to provide voice samples for comparison.

Iron Ore Reserves

*79. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iron ore mining rights granted to the public and private sectors alongwith the estimated quantity of iron ore reserves in the country, sector-wise;

(b) whether an increase in export of iron ore has been registered;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect and conserve the iron ore reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) there are 34 reporting mines of iron ore in public sector and 282 reporting mines of iron ore in private sector in the year 2008-09. The total iron ore reserves in the country is 7.06 billion tonnes and the total resources of iron ore are estimated at 25.25 billion tonnes as on 01.04.2005. State-wise information on reserves/resources of iron ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(b) and (c) As per available information, 105 million tonnes iron ore was exported in the year 2007-08 and 106 million tonnes in the year 2008-09.

(d) The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which enunciates conservation as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. In accordance with this policy, the IBM has revised the threshold value of iron on 16th October 2009 from 55% Fe to 45% Fe.

[Translation]

Edible Oils

*80. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether edible oils including mustard oil, coconut oil and groundnut oil are being exported to other countries including the United States of America and the European countries by the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of each edible oil exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the quality of edible oils being exported is better than the quality of edible oils being imported for domestic consumption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Export of edible oils has been banned with effect from 17.3.2008. However, from 1.4.2008,the export restriction was lifted in respect of coconut oil (only through Cochin Port) and certain oils produced from minor forest origin. Further, from 20.11.2008, export of edible oils has been permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs. subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes during the next one year. This period has been extended to 30.9.2010. Thus export of edible oils including mustard oil, coconut oil and groundnut oil by the private sector is allowed subject to the above conditions.

(b) The details of total quantities of export of edible oils during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Statement I

Exports of Edible Oils during the last three years (April to March) and current year.

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Item Description	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (April-Sept. 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SOYA BEAN CRUDE OIL - DEGUMMED	6	1001.61	230.84	6.735
2.	SOYA BEAN OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	12504.364	15622.244	237.064	119.028
3.	SOYA BEAN OIL OTHER THAN EDIBLE GRADE	720.226	457.087	400.755	1352.686
4.	GROUND NUT OIL - CRUDE	10.2	26031.65	0.009	0
5.	REFINED GROUND NUT OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	0	0	14.5	0
6.	OTHER- GROUND NUT OIL	0	0	24.402	47.942
7.	DEODORIZED (SALAD OIL)	80	0.4	0	0.386
8.	REFINED GROUND NUT OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	4.11	2779.17	0	1.53
9.	OTHERS	21.292	1544.739	0	0
10.	CRUDE PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS	10.1	0	0	0
11.	REFINED BLEACHED DEODORISED PALM OIL	0	0.58	0	0
12.	REFINED BLEACHED DEODORISED PALMOLEIN	1710	705.8	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	OTHER REFINED PALM OIL	82.15	98.472	18.978	2.125
14.	SUNFLOWER SEED OIL CRUDE	10.12	2664.694	4.6	33.583
15.	SAFFLOWER SEED OIL (KARDI SEED) CRUDE OIL	0	15.07	20	0
16.	SUNFLOWER OIL EDIBLE GRADE	7605.277	5075.512	284.787	468.812
17.	EDIBLE GRADE SAFFOWER OIL	29.61	37.952	30.693	45.951
18.	COCONUT (COPRA) CRUDE OIL & FRACTIONS	92.085	84.602	53.114	2.628
19.	COCONUT (COPRA) REFINED OIL & FRACTIONS	3584.737	6732.289	9801.467	2312.122
20.	CRUDE PALM KERNEL OIL	1	663	0.842	0.025
21.	CRUDE BABASSU OIL	0	0	6.707	0
22.	REFINED PALM KERNEL OIL & ITS FRACTIONS	3.18	1.155	0	0.3
23.	REFINED BABASU OIL & ITS FRACTION, OTHER THAN EDIBLE GRADE	0.31	2.702	0	0
24.	OTHER REFINED PALM KNL/BABASU OILS	64.072	50.582	172.165	17.773
25.	CRUDE COLZA OIL	0	1.5	0	0
26.	CRUDE RAPESEED OIL	39.261	23.158	0.05	9.517
27.	OTHER CRUDE LOW ERUCIC ACID/RAPE COLZA OIL	0.25	12.351	0	13.8
28.	REFINED COLZA OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	0.5	20.193	0	0
29.	REFINED RAPESEED OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	77.4	60	1.405	1.1
30.	OTHER LOW ERUCIC ACID RAPE COLZA OIL OTHER THAN CRUDE	85	20.066	8	115.022
31.	CRUDE COLZA OIL	100.928	2.9	0	5
32.	CRUDE MUSTARD OIL	1103.614	1585.261	999.535	860.891
33.	CRUDE RAPE SEED OIL	0	41.76	5	15.002
34.	REFINED MUSTARD OIL EDIBLE GRADE	177.335	71.064	23.277	43.619
35.	REFINED RAPESEED OIL EDIB LE GRADE	0.037	0.2	0	0
36.	OTHER RAPE COLZA MUSTARD OILS EXCL CRUDE	173.8	213.761	611.838	44.975
37.	CRUDE MAIZE (CORN) OIL & ITS FRACTIONS	0	66.96	0.05	2.01
38.	OTHER MAIZE (CORN) OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	5.1	1.2	3.019	0
39.	SESAME OIL& ITS FRACTIONS OTHER THAN CRUDE OF EDBLE GRADE	1404.499	1221.48	697.317	928.467
40.	FIXED VEG OILS OF EDIBLE GRADE VIZ. MANGO KERNL, MAHUA, RICE BRAN OIL	399.574	140.159	233.756	938.712
41.	GROUND NUT OIL OF EDIBLE GRADE	217.844	3.491	3	137.3
	Total	30323.975	67054.814	13887.17	7529.041

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata.

[English]

Geodetic Survey of Qutub Minar

*81. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any geodetic survey of Qutub Minar;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by the government on the findings of the said survey;

(c) the funds sanctioned and utilised during the last three years and the current year for the maintenance and protection of Qutub Minar, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect and preserve the historical monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Survey of India has conducted geodetic survey of Qutub Minar in the year 2005 at the behest of Archaeological Survey of India to study its verticality.

(b) In the report submitted to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) by Survey of India in 2008, no tilt to Qutub Minar has been concluded. In the findings it was suggested to collect high frequency data by taking geodetic observations every year. Accordingly ASI has again assigned the task of conducting geodetic survey of Qutub Minar to Survey of India in the last year. The Survey of India team has conducted the survey in the month of November-December 2009 and the report is awaited.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year for conservation of Qutub Minar are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure
1.	2006-07	31,88,061
2.	2007-08	42,19,041
3.	2008-09	54,67,413
4.	2009-2010	2,20,00,000 (Allocation)

(d) Measures for protection and conservation of the monument are taken regularly depending upon the availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation.

Collaboration with Foreign Educational Institutions

*83. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for collaboration with foreign educational institutions and to regulate their entry and operation in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route is permitted in the Education Sector since 11th February 2000. Even at present Central Universities, State Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities can enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), without the authority to confer foreign degrees, for collaboration in the nature of joint academic/research programmes, exchange of faculty, students and academic material, setting up facilities and conducting workshops and seminars etc., with foreign universities/institutions of higher learning in foreign countries.

In regard to the entry and operation of foreign universities/institutions, All India Council for Technical Education has framed regulations for imparting technical education in India. A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India is under consideration of the Government.

Possible benefits arising out of regulating foreign educational institutions in India include among others, facilitating the participation of globally renowned and quality academic institutions in our higher education sector, and for bringing in foreign education providers for vocational training and skill development to narrow the gap between demand and supply, access to Indian students in innovative areas of studies, enhanced research opportunities, increase in investment and Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.

[Translation]

Quality of Ganga Water

*84. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has published any study report on the quality of Ganga water during 2008-09;

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

(c) whether the water of river Ganga specially at Haridwar is not fit for drinking and bathing; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to clean the water of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Planning Commission prepared a report in May 2009 on utilisation of funds and assets created through Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in States. According to the report, the water quality of the river indicates some improvement over the pre-GAP period as per the water quality monitoring done by the reputed independent institutions. The analysis of water quality at 16 monitoring stations on the river during 1986 – 2008, showed reduction in Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in all the stations, except two, indicating improvement in water quality. However, at 7 of these 16 locations, BOD levels do not meet the standards for bathing water. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) levels have shown improvement at 4 locations. In terms of total coliform count (bacterial indicator for health concerns), the permissible limits for bathing water were exceeded at a number of monitoring stations.

As per water quality measured at Haridwar during summer (i.e. March to June) in 2009, the average value of BOD is 1.3 milligram per liter (mg/l) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is 7.8 mg/l, well within the permissible limits of water quality standards for bathing under GAP, i.e. maximum BOD of 3.0 mg/l and minimum desired DO value of 5.0 mg/l.

The levels of fecal coliforms are exceeding the maximum permissible limits of 2500 MPN (Most Probable Number) per 100 milliliter at monitoring locations along the river Ganga except in its upper reaches of Haridwar. The coliform count has increased particularly at pilgrimage places due to mass bathing by pilgrims. The situation would have been worse without the sewage treatment infrastructure created under GAP.

(d) The Ministry, since 1985, has been implementing the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga. Under the Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I &II, an expenditure of Rs.837 crore has been incurred so far. The schemes taken up include interception and diversion of sewage for treatment in sewage treatment plants; low cost sanitation works; electric and /or improved wood crematoria; river front development works etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million litres per day has been created under both the phases.

The Central Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20.02.2009 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. The first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5.10.2009 resolved that by the year 2020, it will be ensured that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State schemes.

[English]

Review of AICTE

*85. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had subjected the functioning of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to a review recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any Plan to overhaul AICTE in order to bring more transparency and dynamism in its functioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There has been no specific review of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by the Government recently. However, the Yashpal Committee was set up to review the functioning of the AICTE and other institutions and to critically assess their preparedness to provide institutional leadership to the emerging demands of access, equity and quality of technical education. AICTE has been impressed upon to bring in reforms in governance and transparency in functioning.

(c) and (d) The AICTE has introduced e-governance in its approval process through a web portal which was placed in the public domain on 10.01.2010. The Council has also revised the norms and standards for granting various kinds of approvals to the technical institutions. These revised norms have already been notified on 06.02.2010 and have been uploaded on the AICTE's web portal www.aicte-india.org alongwith the Approval Process Handbook 2010. The Salient features of the changes in e-governance and regulations made by the AICTE are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Salient features of changes in regulations.

- Letter of Intent (LOI) dispensed with. Only Letter of Approval (LOA) to be issued.
- Emphasis on self-declaration by institutions rather than inspections.
- Two fixed schedules for processing of applications per year (Jan-June and July-December).
- Permission to new engineering and management institutions to admit upto maximum 300 from 240 and 120 from 60 students respectively.
- Reduction in land requirement in metro and mega cities to enhance facility of technical education.
- Permission to technical educational institutions to offer modular educational courses with the provision of credit transfer in extended teaching hours and also to offer programmes in second shift, so as to maximize utilization of their capacities.
- Opening of new camp offices at Gurgaon and Guwahati for the benefit of educational institutions in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and North Eastern Region respectively.
- Establishment of National Board of Accreditation (NBA), as an independent body of AICTE, for making it eligible for full membership of Washington Accord.
- Providing 25% flexibility to management institutions in allocation of seats among different disciplines of Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) to address ever-changing requirement of manpower.
- Only MBA and MCA courses, through distance mode, are to be considered for approval.
- Co-option of foreign experts on Academic Boards.
- Only one appeal in one processing cycle.

Salient features of new AICTE web-portal www.aicte-india.org

- One window approach, On-line help, deficiency reports to improve the quality of institutions.
- Grievance redressal/suggestions forum for students/parents/institutes and all stake holders and well wishers.
- Online submission of applications for various schemes such as MODROBS, RPS, accreditation, etc. Easy processing, help and monitoring for utilization of grants.
- Online submission of applications by students for schemes by AICTE or by any organisations, such as, banks for educational loans etc.
- Experts for Expert Committees to be generated randomly by the computerized programme.
- Status of application can be seen by the institutes on line.
- Statistical data and archives to help framing policies, perspective plans for future needs.

Water Management

*86. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any policy for effective water management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) the manner in which the said policy is being or likely to be implemented; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of water conservation, augmentation and preservation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The National Water Resources Council adopted the National Water Policy 2002 (NWP) in April 2002, which addresses various issues related to water resources management. NWP lays stress on sustainable development and efficient management of water resources. Salient features of NWP are enclosed as statement. NWP recognises that its success will depend entirely on evolving and maintaining a national consensus and commitment to its underlying principles and objectives and that to achieve the desired objectives, State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan shall be formulated. So far 13 States/Union Territories have formulated and adopted State Water Policy. Various schemes and programmes related to water resources development and management are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to States with a view to encourage them and supplement their efforts in achieving the objectives of NWP. The overall outlay for XI Plan for Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development sectors under State Plan and Central Plans are Rs. 1,82,050 crores and Rs. 50,261 crores respectively. Similarly, the outlay for XI Plan for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation under State Plan and Central Plan are Rs. 48,875 crores and Rs. 47,306 crores respectively and the total outlay for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation is Rs. 75,000 crores.

Statement

Salient features of the National Water Policy

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basis transfers artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques in necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.

- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously. A skeletal national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation needs to be formulated such that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. In flood control and management, the strategy should be to reduce the intensity of floods.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Weight of School Bags

*87. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has formulated any guidelines seeking to prescribe weight limits on school bags for its students;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which these guidelines will be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement these guidelines uniformly for all the students in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these measures are likely to help the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has issued guidelines on 29.12.2009 to the effect that for students of class I and II, the weight of books and notebooks carried in the school bag including the weight of the bag should not exceed 2 kg, whereas the weight limits are 3 kg, 4 kg and 6 kg for classes III-IV, V-VII and VIII-XII respectively. The guidelines are meant to be followed with immediate effect.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present. The Report of the "National Advisory Committee to advise on Improving the Quality of Learning while reducing the burden on school students", in its report of 1993 presented to this Ministry had stated that there was no justification for torturing the young children by compelling them to carry very heavy bags of books every day to school.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circulars dated 4.5.2006, 17.4.2007 and 27.10.2008 on reducing the load of schools bags to all the schools affiliated to CBSE.

Education is in the concurrent list and a majority of the schools are under the purview of the State Governments and it is for the States to take appropriate action in the matter of regulating the weight of school bags in the schools under their jurisdiction.

(e) On physiological consideration, a child should not be allowed to carry heavy weight. The measures taken by KVS will enable the young children to avoid physical stress.

Coaching Institutes for Entrance Examinations

*88. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of private coaching institutes for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), engineering colleges etc. has registered a mushrooming growth over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Review Committee constituted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) has expressed strong reservation about these institutes;

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

(e) the precise steps being contemplated to regulate the functioning of these institutes and to check their unhealthy growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Government does not collect or maintain the data of private coaching institutes.

(c) and (d) Does not arise, as the report of the Review Committee set up by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) on Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Reforms, has not yet been submitted.

(e) As of now there is no law or regulation for regulating the functioning of the coaching centres. However, with a view to curb the undue and undesirable burden on the school going children and mushrooming of the coaching Institutions and for giving due weightage to the marks obtained in qualifying board examination, the IIT-Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) has undergone major changes from 2006 onwards. Following reforms have been made in the pattern of IIT-JEE exam from 2006.

(i) JEE continued to be the sole criterion for ranking the students for admission in IITs, IT-BHU, ISM Dhanbad and other participating institutes;

(ii) School results are factored into admission process for the IITs. Only those students who secure at least 60% marks in the +2 examination are eligible for appearing in IIT-JEE;

(iii) For the students belonging to SC/ST category, there is a relaxation in qualifying marks;

(iv) JEE consists of two objective type question papers, each of three hours duration. Both the question papers consist of three separate sections on Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics;

(v) A student can write the JEE in the year in which he or she passes the 12th standard examination and/or in the following year;

(vi) Those who join any of the IITs are not allowed to sit for the JEE again.

Educational Reforms

*89. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make accreditation mandatory for higher educational institutes and to set up educational tribunals to adjudicate on all education related disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the stake holders as a result of these measures/reforms?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Legislative proposals to provide for mandatory accreditation of all higher educational institutions and for the establishment of Educational Tribunals are under consideration of Government.

(c) Accreditation is expected to provide a common frame of reference for students and other stakeholders to obtain credible information on academic quality across institutions and benchmark standards of academic quality delivered in institutions through a transparent process. It shall also help in student mobility across institutions, domestic as well as international, and also enable the Higher Education System in the country to become a part of the global quality assurance system.

The proposed establishment of a two-tier structure of Educational Tribunal is to ensure adjudication of a range of disputes that arise in the Higher Education sector through a fast track, speedy recourse to justice delivery for stakeholders and participants.

Irrigation through Canals and Tanks

*90. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land in the country and the area which has access to irrigation facility;

(b) the details of the budgetary outlay and the irrigation potential created during the past three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether irrigation through canals and tanks has marked a decline in terms of the absolute area covered during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per information provided by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, the total cultivable area and the net irrigated area have been assessed to be about 182.4 million hectares (Mha) and 62.3 Mha respectively for the year 2007-08.

(b) State-wise details of plan outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development Sectors for the last three years are at given in the enclosed statement-I. State-wise details of irrigation potential created during the last three years are at given in the enclosed statement-II. Irrigation potential through canals and tanks has increased during the above said period.

(c) to (e) The cumulative irrigation potential created through canals and tanks upto the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been reported to be 56.6 Mha, 57.8 Mha and 59.3 Mha respectively. There is no specific report from the State Governments about decline in irrigation 15. Maharashtra 2740.89 4142.32 5946.98 through canals and tanks in terms of absolute area during the above said period.

Statement I

State-wise Details of Approved Outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and CAD & WM Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of State	Approved Outlay (Rs. in crores) for Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and CAD & WM Schemes		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9664.56	12641.01	15890.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.08	74.68	42.02
3.	Assam	85.44	66.66	124.07
4.	Bihar	998.80	1018.68	1469.19
5.	Goa	156.07	193.01	222.92
7.	Gujarat	3886.10	4671.53	4963.55

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	448.00	648.00	715.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151.86	240.12	274.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.09	128.40	199.62
11.	Jharkhand	469.50	522.00	580.00
12.	Karnataka	4187.50	3133.21	3455.04
13.	Kerala	215.43	170.62	198.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1892.42	1793.26	2178.81
15.	Maharashtra	2740.89	4142.32	5946.98
16.	Manipur	194.81	185.50	250.72
17.	Meghalaya	10.51	22.65	37.85
18.	Mizoram	31.69	34.74	27.66
19.	Nagaland	33.60	48.66	64.67
20.	Orissa	547.50	767.10	1334.21
21.	Punjab	267.51	566.52	290.58
22.	Rajasthan	1055.68	1211.85	1072.87
23.	Sikkim	9.25	7.75	9.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	463.25	522.97	600.09
25.	Tripura	55.13	48.25	64.81
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2158.31	2322.18	2403.97
27.	Uttarakhand	119.71	123.81	605.68
28.	West Bengal	253.91	233.28	386.19

Statement-II

State-wise Details of Irrigation Potential created

Sl.No.	Name of State	Irrigation Potential Created (in thousand hectare)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.28	271.43	225.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.32	7.00	4.35
3.	Assam	4.75	15.21	34.50

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	199.60	31.75	15.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.96	36.27	36.96
6.	Goa	1.23	6.38	3.74
7.	Gujarat	153.37	119.63	93.66
8.	Haryana	12.56	10.36	19.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.42	5.84	4.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.36	19.44	NR
11.	Jharkhand	23.71	8.48	36.86
12.	Karnataka	135.33	51.74	86.36
13.	Kerala	6.00	7.06	9.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103.55	126.20	92.22
15.	Maharashtra	210.00	179.00	120.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	12.00	4.14
17.	Meghalaya	2.55	0.93	5.06
18.	Mizoram	0.00	3.03	5.25
19.	Nagaland	2.06	4.20	3.87
20.	Orissa	43.75	63.43	105.81
21.	Punjab	36.44	26.20	25.19
22.	Rajasthan	99.59	93.59	66.88
23.	Sikkim	1.21	1.08	0.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.88	16.73	437.10
25.	Tripura	3.99	2.71	0.27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	533.71	544.50	422.73
27.	Uttarakhand	35.31	29.51	12.09
28.	West Bengal	26.10	39.62	53.96

[Translation]

Action Plan For Literacy

*91. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a national goal forachieving higher rate of literacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether emphasis is being laid to enhance adult female literacy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for achieving the national goals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government of India have fixed a national goal of attaining 80% literacy rate by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. To raise the adult female literacy rate, Government have also fixed a target of reducing the gender gap to 10%. To achieve these goals, two flagship programmes of the Government, namely, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Saakshar Bharat will work in tandem to raise the literacy rates in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and beyond respectively.

To enhance the adult female literacy rates, the Government, on 08-09-2009, have launched the new variant of National Literacy Mission, namely Saakshar Bharat, with special focus on female literacy. The new Mission will aim to impart literacy to 60 million non-literate adult women and 10 million adult males. Such districts that have female literacy rate of 50% or below will be covered under the Scheme. In the year 2009-10, the Mission has been rolled out in 167 districts in 19 States.

The accent of Saakshar Bharat is on Access, Equity, Quality and Good Governance. To ensure access, at least one Adult Education Centre, with two coordinators, will be set up in each Gram Panchayat covered under the scheme. To make it participatory, Gram Panchayats will be the implementing agencies at the grassroots level. To ensure Quality, the Scheme provides for Core Curriculum Framework, high quality teaching learning material, improving quality of literacy educators, assessment and certification, new learning technologies, promotion of literate environment and adequate resource support. A web based accounting system to facilitate 'Just-in-Time' release of funds and also robust monitoring and evaluation system have been devised to infuse transparency, accountability and organizational efficiency in implementation. The programme cost will be shared by Government of India and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively except in the North Eastern Region (NER) where the sharing will be in the ratio of 90:10.

Norms For Grants Under AIBP

*92. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms prescribed for granting assistance to States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) are uniformly applicable to all the States including the hilly States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review these norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal for providing special assistance to some States including Maharashtra on the lines of hilly States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (f) Norms for providing central assistance to the States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) have been laid down in the existing guidelines of the AIBP under which major/ medium irrigation projects and surface water minor irrigation schemes benefitting the special category States including North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, undivided Koraput, Bolangir, Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone and tribal ares of non special category States are eligible for 90% central assistance. Major/medium irrigation projects of other areas of non special category States are eligible for 25% central assistance while minor irrigation schemes of these areas are not eligible for any central assistance under AIBP.

For the surface MI schemes of Special Category States and undivided KBK districts of Orissa, the eligibility criteria for inclusion of surface water minor irrigation schemes under AIBP are as under:

> "individual schemes benefitting irrigation potential of at least 20 ha. and group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) benefitting total ultimate irrigation potential of at least 50 ha., proposed MI schemes should have benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and the development cost of these schemes per ha. should be less than Rs. 1.50 lakh."

The criteria for inclusion of surface water minor irrigation schemes benefiting drought prone and tribal areas of other States under the AIBP are as under:

> "Minor irrigation schemes with potential more than 50 hectare which serve tribal areas and drought prone areas could be included under AIBP. Proposed minor

irrigation schemes should have benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and the development cost of these schemes per ha. should be less than Rs. 1.50 lakh."

At present, there is no proposal to amend the AIBP guidelines for providing special assistance to some States including Maharashtra on the lines of hilly States.

[English]

Production/Transportation of Coal

*93. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coal has grown over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the rate at which it has grown *vis-a-vis* the Gross Domestic Product during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the quantity and quality of coal available in pits in the country;

(d) whether movement of coal to thermal far away plants entails high transportation cost;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to issue licenses for coal mining on captive consumption basis to pass on transport cost on mining companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A table showing the all India coal production during last three years and current year (till January 2010), percentage increase in growth of coal production and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during this period, is given below:

Year	All India coal Production (in million tonnes)	Growth in percentage over previous year	Gross Domestic product growth rate(%)
2006-07	430.83	5.8	9.7
2007-08	457.08	5.9	9.2
2008-09	492.94	7.8	6.7
2009-10	416.47	8.2 (till January, 2010) (provisional)	7.2

(c) As on 31.3.2009, the total pithead closing stock with all coal companies was about 48.94 million tonnes, out of which about 96% was held by coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL). The grade-wise quantity of coal held by CIL coal companies, as on 1.4.2009, was under:-

Grade	Quantity of pithead closing stock (in million tonnes)
A	0.48
B	0.71
C	3.09
D	3.27
E	11.30
F	20.49
Washery grade I, II, III, IV and V	7.14
Total	46.48

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) In terms of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, captive mining of coal is permissible to be carried on by a company engaged in specified end use activities such as manufacture of iron and steel, power generation, cement production, coal gasification and coal liquefaction and in such cases the transport cost is borne by the allocatee end user company.

Review of Economic Growth Rate

*94. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the projected economic growth of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the existing growth rate and the targeted growth rate fixed by the Government during the 11th Five Year Plan in different sectors of the economy, including agricultural sector, sector-wise;

(d) whether the growth rate of the economy is as per the Plan;

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

(f) the effective steps taken by the Government to achieve the targeted growth rate in different sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Government reviews the projected economic growth of the country constantly and initiates policy measures to attain the desired growth rate. In 2008-09, we faced growth deceleration due to the international financial crisis. India responded by embarking on a path of fiscal expansion through the three fiscal stimulus packages coupled with a liberal monetary policy. The latest estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP growth rate indicate against 5.8% in the last quarter of 2008-09. In the second quarter, the economy recorded a much higher growth rate of 7.9%.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at achieving an average growth rate of 9%, with target growth rate of 4% per year in agriculture, 10-11% per year in the industry sector and 9-11% per year in services. During the first year of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08) the growth rate of GDP was estimated at 9.2% with 4.7% growth in agriculture, 8.2% in industry and 10.6% in services. The growth rate of 2007-08 has been well on the mark as expected. However, there has been a drop in the growth rate in the Indian Economy on account of the global slowdown and negative growth rate in the agriculture sector due to erratic rainfall and drought like situation during 2009. The details of the targetted and achieved growth rate of the economy across sectors are given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The quick recovery of the economy from 6.7% in 2008-09 to a projected 7.2% for the year 2009.10, indicates the effectiveness of the policy response of the Government in the wake of the prevailing financial crisis. Government has been taking several measures to instruments in this regard include increase in borrowing limits of State Governments by 100 basis points, tax relief to boost demand and increase in expenditure on public projects to create employment opportunities and public assets, debt relief measures to farmers and increased public expenditure on programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and rural infrastructure. The monetary policy also supported the early recovery of growth momentum.

Statement

Growth Rates of GDP: Sector-wise (in %, at Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Target Eleventh Plan	Achievements		
		2007-08	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (AE)
Agriculture	4	4.7	1.6	-0.2
Industry	10-11	8.2	3.7	8.1
Services	9-11	10.6	10.5	8.8
GDP	9.0 9.	2	6.7	7.2

QE = Quick Estimates AE = Advance Estimates
Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

Review of Mid-day Meal Scheme

*95. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of the Mid-day Meal Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the enrolment in the schools has increased after the introduction of the Scheme;

(d) if so, the extent of increase in each State as on date;

(e) whether the Government is regularly monitoring the quality of food served under the Scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government reviews the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) regularly through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs), Regional and National level meetings, half-yearly reports of the 42 independent monitoring Institutions and Review Mission. The most recent review of the MDMS was undertaken in a National level meeting held on 30.1.2010 at New Delhi. As against an approval of 11.77 crore for this year, on an average 10.56 crore children availed mid day meal till 30.9.2009. As against 29.49 lakh MTs of foodgrain allocated, 16.91 lakh MTs of foodgrain has been lifted upto 31st December, 2009. Till 31.12.2009, Rs. 4900.83 crore was released to the States/UTs against a revised estimate of Rs.7359.15 crore.

(c) and (d) Enrolment of students in schools depends on several interventions of the Government in the field of education, health and nutrition and also on economic development, demographic changes, expansion of the private sector in elementary education etc. Therefore, change in enrolment cannot be attributed solely to Mid-Day Meal Scheme. State/UT wise change in enrolment between 2004-05 to 2007-08 given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for wholesome and regular cooked mid day meal in every eligible school/ institution lies with the State Government/UT administration. The Central Government continuously urges the State/UT Governments to:

— lift only good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns after joint inspection

— store food items in dry and safe places

— ensure that food is cooked in a hygienic environment

— properly train cooks to adopt hygienic practices

— get the food tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher

— ensure availability of drinking water

— involve the community in implementation and supervision of the scheme

Officers of State Governments/UT Administrations are required to inspect on an average 25% of the schools every quarter to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.

(g) In order to strengthen the Scheme, following steps have been taken:

— Foodgrain norm increased for upper primary children

— Cooking cost has been revised from Rs. 1.68 to Rs. 2.50 for primary and from Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 3.75 for upper primary children.

— A separate component for payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month to cook-cum-helper and a norm for engaging cook-cum-helper has been introduced.

— The cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store is now be determined on the basis of State Schedule of Rates and the plinth area Category States has been made at par with the norm fixed by the Govt. of India, instead of a Public Distribution System (PDS) rates prevalent flat rate of Rs. 60,000 per unit for the whole in these States. country.

— Transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States has been made at par with the Public Distribution System (PDS) rates prevalent in these States.

— Payment to Food Corporation of India is decentralized to district level from 1.4.2010.

Statement

Enrolment of Classes I-V during 2004-05 and 2007-08

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Enrolment		Percentage increase/decrease
		2004-05	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7692411	7173537	-6.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184673	199478	8.02

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	3510665	4193867	19.46
4.	Bihar	10042119	12412315	23.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	3405502	3234343	-5.03
6.	Goa	106828	123093	15.23
7.	Gujarat	6553022	6687859	2.06
8.	Haryana	2073939	2233720	7.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	670807	659579	-1.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	969479	1134528	17.02
11.	Jharkhand	3446984	5464268	58.52
12.	Karnataka	5883907	5596700	-4.88
13.	Kerala	2543422	2476329	-2.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10351093	12045591	16.37
15.	Maharashtra	11385483	10358054	-9.02
16.	Manipur	348897	371376	6.44
17.	Meghalaya	467955	564713	20.68
18.	Mizoram	123705	150977	22.05
19.	Nagaland	224246	219804	-1.98
20.	Orissa	5218568	4515307	-13.48
21.	Punjab	1901408	2274000	19.60
22.	Rajasthan	9329792	9061113	-2.88
23.	Sikkim	86149	82992	-3.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	6403416	6047131	-5.56
25.	Tripura	461209	485237	5.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24579638	25832158	5.10
27.	Uttarakhand	1191505	1202456	0.92
28	West Bengal	9881352	9463730	-4.23
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40274	36637	-9.03
30.	Chandigarh	62908	79800	26.85
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33624	39979	18.90
32.	Daman and Diu	16321	16313	-0.05
33.	Delhi	1460714	1674560	14.64
34.	Lakshadweep	7053	7244	2.71
35.	Puducherry	103999	111174	6.90
	Total	130763067	136229962	4.18

Source: Selected Educational Statistics published by Ministry of HRD.

Stability in Afghanistan

*96. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is contemplating to increase the number of Afghan security personnel for training or to undertake an increased security role in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Indian diplomatic response to an ostensible refusal by Turkey to invite India to a Conference on Afghanistan held in Istanbul a few days before the London Conference in the last week of January, 2010;

(d) whether the Government of India envisages a role for other Asian powers like Russia, Iran and the Central Asian States for Afghanistan's stability in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Indian assistance for Afganistan is for the promotion of peace and development in Afganistan. All Indian assistance is initiated at the request of the Government of Afganistan.

(c) Government took up at the issue of exclusion of India from the Istanbul Conference on Afganistan with the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government has told us that they would have liked India to participate in the Conference. However, the Conference had evolved from a trilateral meeting involving Afganistan, Turkey and Pakistan, and it was not possible to evolve a consensus on India's participation. The Turkish side further acknowledged India's positive role in Afganistan's economic development.

(d) and (e) India believes that international cooperation, particularly with the neighbouring and regional countries, is essential for peace, stability and development in Afganistan.

Suicide Cases among Students

*97. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of suicides among students are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Madam, the details of suicides committed by students is not maintained centrally by the Ministry but it is a matter of great concern. Various socio-economic factors contribute to stress and anxiety among students especially school children. The Central Government has taken this issue seriously and has undertaken a number of steps to reduce examination related stress such as no Class X Board examination from 2011; introduction of grading system at Secondary School level; providing counseling for both students and parents; allowing fifteen minutes additional time to read Question Papers etc. Similarly, to counter stress amongst professional students, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have taken several measures to reduce academic strain on weak students by means of Special Slow Pace Programme; Mentoring Programmes; facilities for psychiatric intervention etc.

Both University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have notified regulations for prevention and prohibition of ragging in higher education institutions. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have taken several specific anti-ragging measures such as advertisement campaigns in the print, audio and audio visual media in order to sensitize various stakeholders towards the menace of ragging. An anti-ragging 'Helpline' is also functional with call centre facilities in English, Hindi and other Regional Languages for facilitating communication pertaining to incidents of ragging as well as to provide information on ragging and related issues.

[Translation]

Teacher-Student Ratio

*98. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inequality in respect of school education among the States across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any standard teacher-student ratio in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the existing teacher-student ratio in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the schemes being implemented by the Government to remove this inequality among the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There are inter-state variations in various parameters of school education such as Gross Enrolment Ratio, drop-out rates, Pupil-teacher ratio, availability of trained teachers, etc. For the elementary level, study indicates that Puducherry has the highest Educational Development Index (EDI) while Jharkhand has the lowest EDI.

Various socio-economic and historical factors account for the inter-state variation, including public investment on school education by the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the norm for pupil teacher ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 1:40. For the secondary level, the PTR norm is 1:30 under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The State-wise details of the PTR in 2007-08 for various school levels are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 prescribes PTR norms for the elementary level, the details of which are in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The Government implements various Schemes, in partnership with the State Governments for improving access, equity and quality in school education across the country. These include the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the Rashtriya Madhyamaik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and the Teacher Education Scheme.

Statement I

State-wise Details of Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) 2007-08

S.No.	States/UTs	Pupil Teacher Ratio			
		Sr.Sec. Classes XI-XII	Secondary Classes IX-X	Upper Primary Classes VI-VIII	Primary/ Classes I-V
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	33	28	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	24	24	33
3.	Assam	8	18	21	37
4.	Bihar	41	52	54	68
5.	Chhattisgarh	31	32	32	43
6.	Goa	21	20	27	25
7.	Gujarat	38	31	37	30
8.	Haryana	28	26	37	53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	34	13	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	10	39
11.	Jharkhand	26	53	43	56
12.	Karnataka	50	27	32	23
13.	Kerala	90	24	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24	34	33	41
15.	Maharashtra	38	32	32	34
16.	Manipur	23	27	22	33
17.	Meghalaya	34	34	15	47
18.	Mizoram	13	12	7	19
19.	Nagaland	31	24	15	20
20.	Orissa	22	22	35	42
21.	Punjab	32	31	21	53
22.	Rajasthan	28	22	32	43
23.	Sikkim	8	8	15	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	33	40	54	44
25.	Tripura	26	26	19	27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65	67	79	76
27.	Uttarakhand	25	23	16	25
28.	West Bengal	51	60	70	51
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	17	16	17
30.	Chandigarh	31	26	15	36
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	16	14	91
32.	Daman and Diu	45	28	36	33
33.	Delhi	31	33	31	46
34.	Lakshadweep	23	19	11	31
35.	Puducherry	27	24	21	25
	INDIA	37	33	35	46

Statement II

Pupil Teacher Ratio as Specified in the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

	Pupil Teacher Ratio	
	No. of children	No. of teachers
	1	2
(a) For first class to fifth class	Admitted children Up to sixty	Two
	Between sixty-one to ninety	Three
	Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty	Four

1		2
	Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred	Five
	Above one hundred and fifty children	Five plus one Head-teacher
	Above two hundred children	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty
(b) For sixth class to eights class	(1) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for-	
	(i) Science and Mathematics	
	(ii) Social Studies;	
	(iii) Languages	
	(2) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children.	
	(3) Where admission of children is above one hundred:-	
	(i) a full time head-teacher;	
	(ii) part time instructors for-	
	(a) Art Education;	
	(b) Health and Physical Education;	
	(c) Work Education.	

[English]

Complaints on NRI Marriages

*99. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints concerning Indian women trapped in alleged fraudulent NRI marriages;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last one year, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of such cases are given in the enclosed statement-I. Such cases are taken up with authorities concerned such as Indian Missions, Police authorities or the State Governments for appropriate action.

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

Statement I

State wise details of complaints received from Indian women against harassment/desertion by their overseas spouses during the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Cases reported in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs during the year 2009-2010 (upto January 2010)	Cases reported in National Commission for Women, the coordinating agency at national level to receive and process such complaints during the year 2009-2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	04
2.	Assam	NIL	–

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	02	02
4.	Chhattisgarh	NIL	02
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	02
6.	Delhi	10	23
7.	Gujarat	04	09
8.	Haryana	04	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (J and K)	05	–
11.	Karnataka	01	02
12.	Kerala	03	–
13.	Maharashtra	02	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02	03
15.	Orissa	NIL	02
16.	Punjab	06	16
17.	Puducherry (UT)	01	–
18.	Rajasthan	01	03
19.	Tamil Nadu	03	04
20.	Uttar Pradesh	03	15
21.	Uttarakhand	02	04
22.	West Bengal	—	117
	Total	30	117

Statement II

The approach of the MOIA in addressing these issues has been to crete awareness amongst prospective brides and their families on the precautions to be taken before entering into marriage alliance with an overseas Indian and the need to familiarize themselves with the local regulations, laws and practices of the country of residence of the prospective bridgroom.

A National Consultation on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" was organized by the Ministry in February, 2006 following which the Ministry in collaboration with the National Commission for Women organized two regional workshops in Chandigarh and Trivandrum in 2006 wit the objective of involving the State Commissions for women as well as the women organizations of the states concerned to spread awareness. Vividh Vikas Samithi, a Delhi based NGO in collaboration with this Ministry has conducted one day National Covention on "Indian Mission to help jilted NRI Brides" in New Delhi in April, 2009.

The Ministry organized parallel sessions during Pravasi Bharatiya Dvas (PBD) in which issues relating to problems of Overeas Indian marriages were discussed. NGOs, women organizations and State Government representatives besides the overseas Indian delegates attended these sessions.

In its bid to asist the Indian owmen who have either been deserted or divorced by thier overseas Indian spouses, the Ministry had launched a scheme in 2007 to provide legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses through Indian Missions abroad. The scheme was introduced in USA, J.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Gulf where serveral such cases were being reported. Under the scheme, the assistance will be provided to Indian women who are victims of fraudulent marriages and deserted by their overseas Indian husband or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country. So far 19 women have been rendered assistance under the scheme.

The Ministry has brought out information pamphlets in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu to make Indina women aware of their rights and responsibilities and precautions that could be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians.

The Ministry has brought out a guidance booklet on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" in English, Telugu, Hindi and Punjabi. This booklet contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances, and NGOs which can provide assistance.

The Ministry has launched the publicity cum awareness campaign through audio visual advertisement on regional T.V. network primarily to cover the States of Punjab, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Seema Vs Ashwani Kumar has held that registration of marriages of all persons who are citizens of India should be made compulsory and directed the Union Government

and the State Governments to frame suitable rules and procedures for it. MOIA has drawn the attention of the States/UTs to the aforesaid judgement of the Supreme Court and requested them to make laws for compulsory registration of marriages and monitoring the progress in this regard.

An Inter-Ministerial sub-committee was constituted in the Ministry in May, 2007 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs comprising of representatives from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Law and justice, National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, State Governments of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh as Members to find out ways and means to assist Indian women who are deserted by their overseas Indian spouses.

The recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial sub committee were considered at an Inter Ministerial meeting under the chairmanship of Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs on 7th July, 2008. Minister of State for Women and Child Development also attended the meeting. The decisions taken at the meeting have been circulated to concerned Ministries, State Governments and Government agencies for appropriate follow up action.

National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi was authorized as a coordinating agency by the Government at the national level to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands. NCW has launched an NRI cell on 27th August, 2009. NCW shall render all possible assistance to the complainants. NCW shall look in to complaints and take suo-moto notice on any issue brought to the notice of NRI Cell in accordance with section 10(1) (f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 read with Sub-Section 4 of Section 10 and Section 8 of the Act.

Allocation of Coal Blocks

*100. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal blocks identified and allocated to the public and private sectors, till date for captive end use, year-wise and the revenue generated as a result thereof;

(b) the manner in which these coal blocks have been allocated;

(c) the number of coal blocks where mining/ production has started;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate more coal blocks for captive coal mining to the power, iron, steel and cement sectors;

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

(f) the time by which the coal blocks are likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Initially, a total of 229 coal blocks with geological reserves of 50 billion tonnes were identified. Out of this, a total of 208 coal blocks (including 61 coal blocks allocated to Central and State PSUs under government dispensation) with geological reserves of 48.82 billion tonnes have been allocated to various public and private sector companies. Further, an exercise was carried out for identification of new coal blocks. Out of 185 blocks so identified, Coal India Limited (CIL) has sought to retain 138 coal blocks with geological reserves of 57.57 billion tonnes. The year-wise details of coal blocks allocated to public and private sector companies for captive use is given below:-

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
Till 2003	14	24
2004	03	0
2005	05	16
2006	06	21
2007	04	18
2008	01	20
2009	-	14
Total	34	113

The coal blocks are allocated for captive use and the Central Government does not earn any revenue out of the allocations made. However, the allocatee companies pay royalty to the concerned State Governments where in the coal block is located on commencement of production from the respective coal blocks.

(b) At present, allocation of coal blocks is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial Inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The

Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Coal India Limited (CIL), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL) and the concerned State Governments. The application is received from the applicant in the Ministry of Coal along with its enclosures and is then sent to the concerned administrative Ministry as well as to the State Governments for their scrutiny and recommendations. It is also sent to CIL/CMPDIL for their scrutiny and recommendations. In the Screening Committee, the applicant is given an opportunity to present his case before the Screening Committee. Allocation of coal block is decided on merits through consultation/ discussions in the Screening Committee. Guidelines for allocation of coal blocks both for the use of the Screening Committee and guidance to the applicants have been framed and necessary changes are made in the same from time to time based on the experience gained and the suggestions of the Screening Committee. The same are displayed on the website of the Ministry of Coal.

(c) As on date, 26 coal blocks have come into production.

(d) to (f) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation.

Availability of Foodgrains

670. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of availability of pulses, sugar and rice for the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received demands for the said items from various State Governments;

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

(d) the steps taken to augment the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the Second Advance Estimates the production of pulse in 2009-10 is estimated at 14.74 million tonnes and of rice at 87.56 million tonnes. The Central Government allocates levy sugar and non-levy quota to each factory on monthly basis, which is freely moveable from one state to another state.

(b) and (c) State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have requested for additional allocations of foodgrains during 2009-10.

In case of sugar, the Central Government allocates levy sugar quota to each State/UTs as per the norms.

(d) With a view to augment the production of foodgrains, the Government is implementing, interalia, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme etc.

The measures introduced by the Government to augment the production of sugarcane, interalia, includes fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills, Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System's (SUBACS), concessional loans to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity etc.

Reserves of Iron Ore

671. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of iron-ore reserves under the control of the Government and the private sector, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the small and medium iron ore manufacturers are facing problems in view of futures trade in steel;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the problems of the small and medium iron-ore manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, the

estimated reserves of iron ore in public leasehold and private sector leasehold areas as on 1.4.2005 are 5484.81 and 3976.11 million tonnes respectively. State-wise information on reserves/resources of iron ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines. A copy of this book has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) to (d) No reports on problems of small and medium iron ore miners due to future trade in the steel sector have come to the notice of the Government. However, the National Mineral Policy 2008 enunciates that efforts would be made to grant mineral concessions to consortia of small scale miners so that such clusters of small deposits will enable them to reap the benefits of economies of scale.

[Translation]

Khadi Market

672. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop a market for khadi products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) In order to promote market for khadi products, the Government has approved a new scheme, namely, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi in place of existing Rebate scheme for introduction with effect from 01.04.2010.The scheme envisages financial assistance @ 20% of production value on khadi and polyvastra which will be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45 respectively of total value of MDA. An amount of Rs. 345.05 crore has been estimated to be incurred between 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Under the Khadi Reform Programme with the loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) amounting to US$150 million to revitalize the khadi sector, provisions for setting up of a marketing organization through private participation have also been made which include market development like market survey, design inputs, brand building, khadi mark promotion, etc., opening of 20 new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and State capitals and renovation and modernisation of around 1200 sales outlets.

Another scheme titled 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' has also been introduced in July 2009 which envisages renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening of infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected khadi institutions.

Cotton Production

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

(a) the details of cotton produced during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a decline in the production of cotton during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any proposal with regard to providing assistance to the farmers affected from comparatively lower production of cotton is under consideration of the Government; 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): Estimated production of cotton in the country during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given below:

Year	Production ('000 Bales of 170 kgs each)
2006-07	22631.8
2007-08	25884.1
2008-09	22276.2
2009-10*	22318.4

*2nd Advance Estimates

(b) and (c) No, Madam. As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 12.02.2010, the production of cotton during 2009-10 is estimated at 22.32 million bales (of 170 kgs. Each) which is marginally higher than its estimated production of 22.28 million bales during 2008-09.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

National Highways in Gujarat

674. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highways constructed in Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the names of the National Highways repaired during the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred in this regard in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of National Highways constructed during each of last three years is placed in the enclosed statement.

(b) National Highways repaired during the last three years and expenditure incurred is as under:

National Highway No.	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
8A, 8A (Extn.), 8C, 8D, 8E, 8E (Extn.), 15,59,113, 228, 8, 8B,14 and NE-1.	293.09

Statement

Year	National Highway No.	Length completed (in Km)
2006-07	8, 8A, 8E, 8E, 8E (Extn.), 8A (Extn.), 6, 59, 113, 15, 14, 8B	482.4
2007-08	15, 8A, 8B, 14, 8C, 59, 8E, 8E (Extn.), 8A (Extn.), 6, 113	364.70
2008-09	8A, 8C, 228, 8E, 8E (Extn.), 8D, 8A (Extn.), 15, 228, 113, 15, 8	383.35

[English]

Security Systems Developed by DRDO and NSG

675. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any discussion with the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the National Security Guard (NSG) regarding the various security apparatus/systems developed by them;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the security agencies in the country are likely to benefit therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The officers of NSG have interacted with DRDO to discuss enabling technology for strengthening NSG. The discussion is at an exploratory stage to identify specific areas of interest and further interaction.

Construction of Foot Overbridges

676. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No. 377 on 15.12.2009 regarding Foot Over-bridges on the National Highways and state:

(a) whether proposals have been received for the construction of foot overbridges in Maharashtra on National Highway Nos. 6 and 69; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the places where such foot overbridges are proposed to be constructed in the State and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra 3 Foot over bridges are proposed at the following locations:

Sl.No.	Section/National Highway	Chainage
1.	Vadape-Gonde Section of NH-3 (Igatpuri Bypass)	407.500
2.	Pune-Satara Section of NH-4	814.550
3.	Pune-Satara Section of NH-4	820.450

[Translation]

Coverage of FM Service

677. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage area of the country covered under FM broadcasting service, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for extending such services in those cities presently not covered by FM broadcasting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) At present 24.68% area of the country is covered by FM broadcasting service of AIR. State-wise coverage, including Karnataka, is enclosed as Statements. Details of the area covered by Private FM service is not available with this Ministry.

(b, and (c) FM broadcasting service of All India Radio is already being provided from 172 transmitters. Apart from this 196 more new FM transmitters of AIR at various places in the country have been approved for extending such services. Coverage will be extended to 278 cities and towns in the third phase of FM Radio.

Statement

All India Radio

State wise Coverage by F.M. Transmitters Only

		Existing
		AREA %
1	2	3
I	**STATES**	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.86
3.	Assam	36.83
4.	Bihar	20.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.1
6.	Goa	90
7.	Gujarat	14.93
8.	Haryana	39.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.06
11.	Jharkhand	35.09
12.	Karnataka	25.63
13.	Kerala	41.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.74
15.	Maharashtra	25.76
16.	Manipur	42.13
17.	Meghalaya	46.32
18.	Mizoram	45.71
19.	Nagaland	41.75
20.	Orissa	13.74
21.	Punjab	55.44
22.	Rajasthan	25.36
23.	Sikkim	1.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	53.67
25.	Tripura	72.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.2
27.	Uttaranchal	30.8
28.	West Bengal	29.49
II	**UNION TERRITORIES**	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.3
2.	Chandigarh	99
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20
4.	Delhi	90
5.	Daman and Diu	64.28
6.	L & M Islands	0
7.	Pondicherry	92.07
NATIONAL COVERAGE		24.68

[English]

Amending of APMC Act

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

(a) whether the State Governments have amended their Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (APMC) Act on the basis of the model APMC Act circulated by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the likely benefit of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had circulated to all the States and Union Territories, the Model State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act during 2003. The detailed status of reforms is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The market reforms through amendments of State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act would facilitate greater farmers market linkages, leading to better farm income through alternative marketing channels; reduction in intermediations and promotion of direct procurement of agricultural commodities from the farmers. It is also intended to facilitate large investments required for development of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructures through private sector.

Statement

Progress of Reforms in Agricultural Markets (APMC Act) as pm 31.01.2010

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1.	States/Union Territories where reforms in Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (APMC) Act have been carried out for Direct Marketing Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Cooperative Sector.	Andhra Pradesh Arunchal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura
2.	State/UTs where refroms in Agricultural Proudce Marketing Regulation (APMC) Act have been effected partially.	**(a) Direct Marketing:** National Capital Territory of Delhi. **(b) Contract Farming:** Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. **(c) Private Markets** Punjab and Chandigarh.
3.	States/UTs where there is no Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (APMC) Act and hence no reforms required.	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and diu and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (APMC) Act already provides for the reforms	
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Mizoram, Meghalaya, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

*APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

Policy for Advertisement

679. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy for the release of advertisements in the electronic and print media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of advertisements released alongwith the total expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, newspaper-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to cut publicity advertisement in print media and adopt electronic media;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Advertisement Policy of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), for both the print and electronic media, are available on the official website of DAVP at www.davp.nic.in.

Year-wise details of advertisements released by DAVP and the total expenditure incurred thereon, during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

Year	No. of Insertions	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.)
2006-07	2,24,231	2,08,58,86,287.00
2007-08	1,86,095	2,07,07,07,102.42
2008-09	2,08,881	3,20,88,81,483.00
2009-10 (upto 24.02.10)	1,83,088	2,90,55,99,317.32

Newspaper-wise details are available on the official web-site of DAVP at www.davp.nic.in/commitment.htm

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Minerals in Ocean

680. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minerals underlying the ocean floor within the territorial waters/continental shelf/other maritime zones of the country, mineral-wise;

(b) whether the Government has developed its own infrastructure to extract the minerals; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated/spent/unspent for the exploration and development activities 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) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has delineated economic mineral (non-fuel) bearing area for heavy mineral sands, Oolites and calcarcous sands, lime mud occurrences, phosphatic sediment, construction grade sand, micro-manganese nodules and ferromanganese encrustations in East Coast (Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and West Coast (Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Lakshadweep).

(c) Funds allocated for the exploration and development activities by the Geological Survey of India during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Year	Exploration activities	Development programme
2006-07	Rs. 1,30,27,179	Rs. 14,85,00,000
2007-08	Rs. 2,08,78,486	Rs. 9,92,00,000
2008-09	Rs. 1,72,24,825	Rs. 15,00,00,000
2009-10	Rs. 2,97,20,532	Rs. 13,00,00,000

Research in Agro Products

681. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Government owned and private institutes are involved in research work for enhancing the quality and production of agro products in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such institutes engaged in agro research in the country as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to remove the drudgery of artisans and enhancing the productivity and quality of products, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under this Ministry, is engaged in research and development (R and D) through in-house research as well as by sponsoring the R and D projects to reputed organizations. Under this programme, KVIC established interfaces with 14 national level R and D institutes, laboratories, etc., and 2 departmental institutes of KVIC, and 'Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialization' (MGIRI), Wardha; an autonomous organization set up by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), besides, assistance is also extended by KVIC to establish in-house laboratories by the implementing agencies. Equal attention is also given by KVIC for better invention and technology input in order to make the production operation easy and enhance the productivity of beneficiaries. Continuous efforts are made by KVIC for providing improved tools and implements to artisans, upgradation of technology, quality control, and design through co-ordinated efforts with professional agencies.

Similarly, Coir Board, another Statutory body of this Ministry, has promoted 2 research institutes, namely, Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Kalavoor, Alleppey; and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT), Bangaluru for undertaking research activities on different aspects of coir industry.

National Coir Mission

682. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of National Coir Mission;

(b) if so, the budgetary allocations for the same; and

(c) the corpus fund kept for the same, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for setting up of National Coir Mission during the XI Plan.

[Translation]

Production of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oilseeds

683. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the biggest importer of pulses, oilseeds and foodgrains in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any special plan to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the data released by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for the year 2007, India is the largest importer of pulses but not of oilseeds and foodgrains. 2.95 million tonnes of pulses were imported, by India, in 2007.

(c) and (d) With a view to increase the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds, the Government is implementing, interalia, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA) etc.

Smuggling of Foodgrains

684. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of foodgrains have been reported on the Indo-Nepal Border;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such illegal activities on the said border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The India-Nepal border is

open and porous in nature. Incidences of trans-border criminal activities are some time reported including smuggling of food grains. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed on Indo-Nepal border as Border Guarding Force. As per the information available data on smuggling of food grains during the last three years and the current year, are as follows:

Year	Qty (in tons.)	Apprehension of Persons (Nos.)
2007	105	146
2008	389	123
2009	231	97
2010 (Upto 20.02.10)	235	14

Regular presence and round-the-clock patrolling and surveillance are carried out by SSB. Border Out Posts, Observation Posts at various points have been established. The State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have also been requested to take effective action to stop the trans-border criminal activities including smuggling of foodgrains.

Prices of Items Under PDS

685. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people living below poverty line in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities available at Fair Price Shops for people living Above Poverty Line are approximately equal to the price in the open market;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to reduce the prices of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene etc. for the families living below as well as above the poverty line under the Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) For allocations of foodgrains to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 01st March, 2000. This number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which include 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

The State-wise details of poverty estimates of Planning Commission as per above estimates are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of wheat and rice under TPDS are given below:

(Rs. Per Kg.)

APL		BPL		AAY	
Wheat	Rice (Gr.A)	Wheat (Com/Gr.A)	Rice	Wheat (Com/Gr.A)	Rice
6.10	8.30	4.15	5.65	2.00	3.00

From 1.2.2001, allocation of levy sugar to States/ UTs is being made only for BPL/AAY families, except for NE States, hilly States and island territories for which the allocation is being made for coverage of BPL as well as APL families. The retail issue price of levy sugar under TPDS in the country is Rs. 13.50 per kg. since 1.3.2002.

The PDS kerosene is also sold at much below the required price (Rs. 9.23 per litre in Delhi).

These are highly subsidized prices and in comparison the market prices of these items are higher.

Statement

Poverty estimates of Planning Commission for the year 1993-94

Sl.No.	State/UT	1993-04 poverty estimates-% of population living below poverty line
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.86
3.	Assam	40.86

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	54.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.52
6.	Delhi	14.69
8.	Gujarat	24.21
9.	Haryana	25.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40.86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.86
12.	Jharkhand	54.96
13.	Karnataka	33.16
14.	Kerala	25.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.52
16.	Maharashtra	36.86
17.	Manipur	40.86
19.	Mizoram	40.86
20.	Nagaland	40.86
21.	Orissa	48.56
22.	Punjab	11.77
23.	Rajasthan	27.41
24.	Sikkim	41.43
25.	Tamil Nadu	35.03
26.	Tripura	40.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.86
28.	Uttarakhand	40.85
29.	West Bengal	35.66
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.47
31.	Chandigar	11.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.84
33.	Daman and Diu	15.8
34.	Lakshadweep	25.04
35.	Puducherry	37.4
	All India	36

[English]

Production of Jowar and Ragi

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

(a) whether there is drastic reduction in the production of cereals including ragi and jowar in the country particularly in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of production of cereals during each of the last three years, crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the decrease in the production 36-86 of these cereals;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of ragi and jowar particularly in Karnataka; 40-86 and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The estimated production of cereals (rice, wheat and coarse cereals) in the country has increased from 203.08 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 219.90 million tonnes during 2008-09. The State-wise details of estimated 41-43 production of cereals during the last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) To increase the production of cereals (Rice, Wheat, Ragi, Jowar, Bajra etc.) in the country including Karnataka, the Government is implementing the National 40-85 Food Security Mission (NFSM) and a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Cereals Development Programme in 40-85 Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas since October 2000 under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture. Ragi and Jowar being staple food crop in Karnataka, the State Government is promoting production of these crops in the State through large scale demonstrations on improved technology and providing quality seeds at subsidized rates.

Statement

State-wise details of estimated production of Cereals during 2006-07 to 2008-09

Production ('000 Tonnes)

States/UTs	2006-07					2007-08					2008-09				
	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Ragi	Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Ragi	Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Ragi	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	11872.0	9.0	411.0	64.0	14882.0	13324.0	8.0	470.0	69.0	17606.0	14241.0	16.0	436.0	52.0	18973.0
Arunachal Pradesh	146.2	6.3	0.0		237.4	158.1	5.3	0.0		240.2	163.9	5.2	0.0		246.8
Assam	2916.0	67.0	0.0		3001.0	3319.0	71.0	0.0		3407.0	4008.5	54.6	0.0		4078.5
Bihar	4989.3	3911.4	3.5	12.5	10660.4	4418.1	4450.4	3.6	8.7	10367.0	5590.3	4410.0	2.5	9.3	11751.6
Chhattisgarh	5041.4	91.7	4.8	2.7	5311.4	5426.6	98.8	5.3	2.6	5755.1	4391.8	92.5	7.0	2.3	4668.7
Goa	130.3		0.0	0.3	131.1	121.6		0.0	0.2	122.3	123.3		0.0	0.2	124.1
Gujarat	1390.0	3000.0	103.0	11.0	5906.0	1474.0	3838.0	157.0	18.0	7463.0	1303.0	2593.0	208.0	20.0	5872.0
Haryana	3371.0	10055.0	26.0		14623.0	3613.0	10236.0	39.0		15206.0	3298.0	10808.2	41.0		15435.6
Himachal Pradesh	123.5	501.6	0.0	3.2	1353.3	121.5	504.4	0.0	2.5	1522.1	118.3	547.3	0.0	2.4	1377.7
Jammu and Kashmir	554.0	492.2	4.0		1558.5	561.3	495.9	2.0		1556.7	563.1	483.6	2.5		1707.1
Jharkhand	2967.8	128.9	0.3	11.2	3428.7	3336.4	139.9	0.3	5.9	3862.7	3420.2	153.9	0.3	8.5	3908.0
Karnataka	3446.0	205.0	1312.0	816.0	8706.0	3717.0	261.0	1819.0	1497.0	10921.0	3802.0	247.0	1629.0	1394.0	10303.0
Kerala	631.0	0.1		1.0	632.1	528.5		1.6	0.2	531.3	590.3		1.2	0.5	592.0
Madhya Pradesh	1368.4	7325.9	595.7	0.1	10543.9	1461.9	6032.5	593.4	0.1	9616.9	1559.7	6521.9	574.3	0.1	10231.5
Maharashtra	2569.0	1631.1	3772.0	123.0	10341.11	2996.0	2078.7	4003.0	124.0	12167.7	2284.0	1516.0	3586.6	125.0	9771.6
Manipur	386.1		0.0		394.0	406.2		0.0		414.6	397.0		0.0		408.5
Meghalaya	200.2	1.2	0.0		228.6	200.0	1.1	0.0		228.5	203.9	0.7	0.0		232.4
Mizoram	29.5		0.0		50.5	15.7		0.0		16.4	46.0		0.0		55.3
Nagaland	263.5	1.3	0.8		391.2	290.6	1.6	1.1		431.6	345.1	2.1	0.1		474.5
Orissa	6824.7	5.8	5.8	43.1	6992.9	7540.7	8.7	5.8	46.8	7759.8	6812.7	7.4	5.6	41.0	7011.8
Punjab	10138.0	14596.0	0.0		25286.0	10489.0	15720.0	0.1		26792.1	11000.0	15733.0	0.1		27308.1
Rajasthan	169.8	7055.8	367.8		12727.5	259.6	7124.9	394.7		14505.9	241.1	7287.0	332.9		14853.8
Sikkim	21.5	9.0	0.0	4.0	94.2	22.9	4.5	0.0	4.0	100.0	21.7	7.8	0.0	3.9	95.7
Tamil Nadu	6610.6		294.0	148.2	7972.5	5040.2		247.8	175.9	6397.3	5182.7		214.1	170.0	6937.8
Tripura	620.5	1.8	0.0		624.7	624.6	1.9	0.0		628.6	627.1	1.2	0.0		630.3
Uttar Pradesh	11124.0	25031.0	238.0	0.0	39239.4	11780.0	25679.0	172.8	1.0	40517.9	13097.0	28554.0	195.0	0.8	44731.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uttarakhand	556.0	801.0	0.0	186.0	1701.0	593.0	814.0	0.0	179.0	1746.0	582.0	797.0	0.0	193.0	1726.0
West Bengal	14745.9	799.9	0.6	15.0	15820.5	14719.5	917.3	0.7	15.0	15902.6	15037.2	764.5	0.5	14.7	16167.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.7		0.0		30.9	21.9		0.0		22.8	22.1		0.0		22.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.7	1.1	0.4	2.1	27.5	23.7	1.1	0.4	2.1	27.5	23.4	1.1	0.4	2.1	27.2
Delhi	31.1	77.7	10.9		122.9	31.4	76.2	8.3		119.2	31.4	74.4	8.5		117.5
Daman and Diu	3.7		0.0		3.7	3.5		0.0		4.0	3.8		0.0		7.6
Puducherry	59.9		0.1	0.2	60.7	53.4		0.0	0.2	53.7	50.8		0.0	0.1	51.0
All India	93355.3	75806.7	7150.8	1443.6	203084.6	96692.9	78570.2	7925.9	2152.2	216013.5	99182.4	80679.4	7245.6	2039.9	219899.7

Checking Illegal Trade on Borders by BSF

687. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to the Border Security Force (BSF) to check illegal trade on borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action contemplated by the Government on such representations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No representation has been received from BSF.

(d) Does not arise.

Target under Golden Quadrilateral Scheme

688. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India would be able to achieve/complete the targets set for the Eleventh Plan for completion of the roads under the Golden Quadrilateral scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in completion of the road projects in different parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the extent of four laning of National Highways completed by the NHAI in the State of Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 98.4% of the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme has been completed. The balance is targeted for substantial completion by Dec. 2010.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Four laning of National Highways completed by the NHAI in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (January, 2010) is 25.8 km, 110.41 km, 225.18 km and 290.8 km respectively.

Setting up of Driving Schools

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

(a) the number of training schools for driving functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more driving schools in the various parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which such schools are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Under the scheme "Model Driving Schools", 13 Model Driver Training Schools have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Nagaland and West Bengal. Out of these 13 schools, four schools in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland and Delhi have already become operational. The remaining Model Driver Training Schools sanctioned for other States are at different stages of implementation.

(b) and (c) The Government proposes to sanction one driving training school for each remaining State/UT in the country by setting up additional 22 such schools during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Promotion of Football

690. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to revive the sport of football in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to encourage the talented sports persons of rural areas, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated to promote the sport of football during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for the development of various sports disciplines vests in the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned, which in case of football is the All India Football Federation. The Government supplements their efforts through financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs). At state level, it is the responsibility of state level federations and the concerned state government to develop various sports disciplines. A special action plan has been approved for preparation of the football team for Asian Games, for which a sum of Rs. 7.34 crore has been approved.

(c) The Government does not allocate any fund for development of any particular sport. A budget provision of Rs. 4636 crores has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan for sports development in general.

[Translation]

Cost of Crop Production

691. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in several parts of the country including Rajasthan are not getting back the cost of their crop production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any packages to assist such farmers in the country including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural produce, *inter-alia*, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, *inter-alia*, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial

cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/others etc. CACP considers the All India weighted average cost of production while recommending MSPs.The MSPs are fixed with the objective to ensure remunerative prices to the growers.The farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market, if the market offers higher price than the MSP.

(d) and (e) The Government is implementing various schemes which includes, *inter-alia*, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Cereals Development Programme, National Horticulture Mission, etc. with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production and in the overall interests of the farmers.

[English]

Research Institutes

692. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more agricultural research institutes in the country; and

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

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

(b) During XI Five Year Plan the Development of Agriculture Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established one new institute namely National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Maharashtra, to address emerg ing challenges of climate related issues like drought, temperature extremes, floods, salinity, nutrient deficiency, etc. Besides this, the proposal for establishment of two more institutes is under examination. These are, National Institute of Biotic Stress Management, Raipur, Chhattisgarh and the Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology at Ranchi, Jharkhand, to serve as National Centres of Excellence for cutting edge research and education and training in their respective fields.

Demolition of Night Shelters

693. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has recently demolished night shelters in various parts of the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) whether the High Court of Delhi has issued any directives/instructions in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no night shelter has been demolished by it. However, a tent which was put up on Government land was removed by the Corporation in an encroachment removal drive on 22.12.2009.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The matter regarding shelter to homeless persons has been considered by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition No. 29/2010, titled Court on its own motion Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Another. In the course of various hearings of the case, the Hon'ble High Court has issued a number of directions regarding short-term and long term plan for rehabilitation of homeless persons. The directions issued by the Hon'ble High Court in this regard include taking necessary steps for rehabilitation of persons who were displaced on account of demolition which was carried out on 22.12.2009 and re-erection of tent; covering Pusa Road roundabout to provide for temporary shelter; not to evict any person from any temporary or permanent night shelter in the absence of alternative arrangements; convening meeting to evolve short term and long term strategy for providing night shelters to the homeless and destitute; etc. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the directions of the Hon'ble High Court are strictly adhered by its Slum and JJ Department.

[Translation]

Construction of Ring Road on NH 91 & 93

694. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has accorded approval for the construction of ring road connecting National Highway Nos. 91 and 93 passing through Aligarh city;

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

(c) the time by which the construction of the said road is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Preparation of feasibility study cum preliminary design for construction of Aligarh Ring Road/ bypass under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase VII is in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 2010. The award of work and its commencement is likely to take about one year after completion of the feasibility study.

[English]

Protective Gear for Police Personnel

695. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade the protective gear used by the personnel of the State Police and the Central Para Military Forces to protect them from mortal injuries while carrying out operations against terrorists and criminals/rioters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to sub-standard quality of protective gear including life saving vests provided to such personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide high quality protective gear to police and CPMF personnel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Qualitative Requirements (QRs) of Light Weight Bullet Proof Jackets, Bullet Proof Helmets, Bullet Proof Vehicles and Mine Protected Vehicles have been prepared for the use of Central Para Military Forces and procurement action has been initiated.

(c) and (d) There is no complaint from the CPMFs in this regard.

(e) The Qualitative Requirements (QRs) of Light Weight Bullet Proof Jackets, Bullet Proof Helmets, Bullet Proof Vehicles and Mine Protected Vehicles have been prepared for the use of Central Para Military Forces and procurement action has been initiated.

Funds for Road Projects

696. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of inflow of private funds for the road sector for the coming fiscal is likely to be less than estimated;

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

(c) whether consequently the Government is likely to curtail allocation of funds for its ongoing projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether many ongoing NHAI projects in Karnataka are lagging behind thereby causing both time and cost overruns;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there are reports that the quality of the work executed under NHAI in Karnataka is not upto the standards laid down in the contract documents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report the inflow of private funds for National Highway Development Project (NHDP) projects is likely to meet the requirement as estimated. The financing plan recommended by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report envisages total estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,12,661 crore and total inflow of Rs. 9,35,139 crore. The share of the private sector has been estimated as Rs. 2,11,315 crore.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Four NHDP projects namely, New Mangalore Port; Chitradurga Bypass; Bangalore-Neelamangala and Six laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7 under implementation are delayed in the State of Karnataka.

(g) No, Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Action Plan on Missing Children

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has prepared any action plan for investigating into the cases of missing children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented?

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

[English]

Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing

698. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has interacted with financial institutions and banks to assist deep sea fishery sector for development of fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial incentives provided to the said sector;

(d) whether the Union Government has allowed entrepreneurs to fish in the EEZs, to promote the fishing sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any issue has been raised by the fishery sector with regard to improving the facilities for deep sea fishing; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(c) Indian entrepreneurs are being allowed to acquire deep-sea fishing vessels for operation in the Indian EEZ on deferred payment basis from the suppliers abroad. Facilities like mid sea bunkering and transfer of catch are being provided for promotion of the deep-sea fishing operations. In addition, the marine products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) also provided financial assistance for conversion of trawlers into tunga long liners.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The letter(s) of permission (LOPs) have been issued to the Indian entrepreneurs for fishing in the EEZ. As on date 84 deep-sea fishing vessels belonging to 20 Indian Companies/Firms have been allowed to fish in the EEZ under the provisions of Guidelines issued by the Government in this regard.

(f) and (g) Various issues related to operational difficulties of deep-sea fishing vessels have been raised by the Industry from time to time. An Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee of marine Fisheries, constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries) considers such issues related to deep-sea fishing matters in its meetings held at regular intervals.

Projects for Assam

699. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North East Development Financial Corporation Ltd. through a study has suggested setting up of three industrial corridors and downstream industries with the products of ongoing Gas Cracker project in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to train the potential entrepreneurs for setting up downstream industries with products of Gas Cracker project in the North East;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the services of professionals, banks, experts, etc. are proposed to be utilised for the purpose;

(e) whether any feasibility study has been con ducted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi) had conducted a study titled "Study and Action Plan for setting up downstream Plastic Processing and Allied Industries on Assam Gas Cracker Project". Through this study, three Industrial Corridors were suggested for promotion of industry along with two Integrated plastic Parks for the downstream industries which are as under:

- **Industrial Corridor 1:** Along NH 37, Between Guwahati and Nagaon.
- **Industrial Corridor 2:** Along NH 37/38 be tween Jorhat Town and Margherita covering Dibrugarh and Tinsukia enroute.
- **Industrial Corridor 3:** Along NH 52 from Baihata Chariali to Kulajan.
- **Integrated Plastic Parks:** At Tinsukia and the 2nd One at Nagaon or converting existing Industrial Growth Centres at Matia or Balipara.

The study also identified 25 nos. of product profiles which can be promoted as downstream industries, using the product of Assam Gas Cracker Project.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of DONER has been organizing a number of trainings through the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), the premier such institute in the country. During 2009-10, CIPET, Chennai conducted 4 CAD/CAM training programmes in Plastic Engineering Technology. Similarly a number of programmes were organized at CIPET's centres at Imphal and Guwahati. NEDFi itself is implementing a Scheme called North East Entrepreneurs Development Scheme (NEEDS).

Indo-Myanmar Talks

700. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Myanmar talks were held recently on the issues of cross border movement of militants and cooperation in other security matters; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The 15th National Level Meeting at Home Secretary Level between India and myanmar was held from the 19th to 21st January, 2010 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. At his meeting, various issues of mutual concern including those relating to security, drug trafficking and border management were discussed. Outstanding issues relating to Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Criminal matters between India and Myanmar and issues relating to training of police officers of Myanmar in India were also discussed at the meeting. After discussions, it was agreed to strengthen the intelligence sharing mechanism between the two countries on the activities of insurgent groups and arms smugglers operating along the India-Myanmar border. Government of Union of Myanmar have also shared with India the name and contact details of their "Nodal Point" for sharing of information on regular and continuous basis with his counterpart in India.

Diversion of Agricultural Land

701. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale diversion of agriculture land has led to shrinking of arable land in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such diversion in view of lurking food crisis on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the available estimates, the agricultural land has marginally decreased from 182.74 million ha. in 2005-06 to 182.44 million ha. in 2007-08 across the country.

(b) State-wise data on the extent of agricultural land in each of last three years (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) is given in enclosed statement.

(c) With a view to prevent the use of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes and sustaining food security of the country, 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 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.

In addition, the National Rehabilitation and Resettle ment Policy, 2007 formulated by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources came into effect on 31.10.2007. The policy provides that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of a project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Further, acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. The Policy has been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has also intensified programmes 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 sustain the foodgrain production across the country.

Statement

(Area in thousand ha)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Agriculture/Cultivable land		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15772.00	15911.00	15939.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	418.00	422.00	423.00
3.	Assam	3224.00	3224.00	3211.00
4.	Bihar	6638.00	6638.00 6	638.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5590.00	5581.00	5585.00
6.	Gujarat	12410.00	12410.00	12410.00
7.	Haryana	3784.00	3782.00	3746.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	813.00	813.00	813.00
9.	Jharkhand	4299.00	4299.00	4302.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1048.00	1048.00	1040.00
11.	Karnataka	12905.00	12894.00	12891.00
12.	Kerala	2323.00	2329.00	2316.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17337.00	17312.00	17310.00
14.	Maharashtra	21167.00	21162.00	21151.00
15.	Manipur	232.00	232.00	242.00
16.	Meghalaya	1058.00	1057.00	1056.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Mizoram	219.00	373.00	376.00
18.	Nagaland	644.00	657.00	677.00
19.	Orissa	7473.00	7126.00	7126.00
20.	Punjab	4248.00	4229.00	4236.00
21.	Rajasthan	25621.00	25600.00	25576.00
22.	Sikkim	155.00	155.00	150.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	8164.00	8148.00	8149.00
24.	Tripura	310.00	310.00	310.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	19268.00	19213.00	19179.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1504.00	1509.00	1509.00
27.	West Bengal	5749.00	5751.00	5721.00
28.	Goa	197.00	197.00	197.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.00	47.00	47.00
30.	Chandigarh	2.00	2.00	2.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.00	24.00	24.00
32.	Delhi	58.00	54.00	54.00
33.	Daman and Diu	3.00	3.00	3.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3.00	3.00	3.00
35.	Puducherry	31.00	31.00	30.00
	Total	182738.00	182546.00	182442.00

Fall in Coconut Price

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any programme to enhance the production and productivity of coconut;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the plight of the coconut farmers on account of the steep decline in the prices of coconut; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The programmes implemented by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) are:-

(i) Integrated Development of Coconut

(a) Production and Distribution of quality planting material

- Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farm (DSP) for coconut.
- Financial assistance for establishment of Coconut Seed Gardens

- Financial aid to Coconut nurseries
- Production and distribution of hybrid/ other recommended varieties
- Regional Coconut Nursery

(b) Integrated Farming in Coconut holdings for productivity improvement

- Laying out Demonstration Plots
- Scheme for providing assistance for organic manure units

(c) Expansion of area under coconut

(d) Technology Demonstration-cum-Training Centre

(e) Information and Information Technology

(f) Market Promotion and Statistics

(ii) Technology Mission on Coconut

(a) Development and adoption of technologies for Management of insect pests and disease affected coconut gardens.

(b) Development and adoption of technologies processing and product diversification.

(c) Market research and promotion.

(d) Technical support, external evaluation and emergent requirements - on need basis.

(iii) Pilot Project for Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens of in three districts of Kerala, namely, Thiruvanthapuram, Kollam and Thrissur and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Under implementation since August, 2009

(a) Cutting and removal of old, senile, unproductive and disease advanced palms followed by replantation.

(b) Rejuvenation of existing gardens through integrated management practices.

(c) Assistance for replanting.

(iv) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) ≤Under implementation since December, 2009

Insurance scheme is applicable to all healthy nut bearing coconut palms, grown as mono or intercropped, on bunds farms or homestead and to all varieties of coconut having age of 4-60 years (tall variety age range 7-60 years) excluding unhealthy and senile palms to be insured through Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd (AIC). Insured sum will vary from Rs. 600 per palm (for 4th - 5th year age group) to Rs. 1150 per palm (for 16th to 60th year age group). 50% of premium subsidy amount shall be borne by CDB (Central Government), 25% by participating state and 25% by the beneficiary.

(c) Fluctuation in the price of coconut oil has been observed recently.

(d) In order to protect the interest of coconut, growers, Minimum Support Price (MSP) of de-husked coconut and Copra has been enhanced, as detail at statement enclosed.

In addition to the MSP, procurement of Copra has also been taken up through NAFED in major coconut growing states.

Statement

Minimum Support Price

(Rs. per quintal)

		2008-09	2009-10	Increase in MSP 2009-10 increase Over 2008-09	Percentage increase
COPRA	Milling	3660	4450	790	21.6
	Ball	3910	4700	790	20.2
De-husked Coconut		988	1200	212	21.5

[Translation]

Onion Production

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

(a) the quantum of onions produced during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has withdrawn onion from the list of essential commodities;

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

(d) the number of farmers who have received assistance/loan for cultivation of Onion 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): A statement-I showing the quantum of onions produced during the last three years and the current year, state-wise and year-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Onion has been withdrawn from the list of essential commodities. The decision to remove Onion from the list of essential commodities was taken as part of the policy evolved by the Committee comprising of Union Ministers and Chief Ministers constituted during the conference of Chief Ministers on "WTO and Agriculture" held on 21st May, 2001.

(d) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Punder which National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation (NHRDF) provides assistance to the farmers under Technology Dissemination through Demonstration and Vegetable Seed Production Programmes. The number of farmers to whom assistance was provided by NHRDF under NHM programmes is given at Statement-II.

Statement I

Production 000' MT

State/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	574.0	606.0	662.6	662.6
Assam	16.8	16.8	32.9	32.9
Bihar	962.7	1019.6	946.6	972.0
Chhattisgarh	119.5	136.7	136.7	138.2
Daman and Diu	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.0
Delhi	34.0	23.4	23.5	23.5
Gujarat	1242.3	2238.3	1409.6	1125.0
Haryana	314.9	346.6	347.9	420.0
Himachal Pradesh	25.9	25.9	32.1	30.0
Jammu and Kashmir	46.0	35.5	63.2	68.5
Jharkhand	227.1	242.1	301.8	240.0
Karnataka	1184.9	2887.4	3031.8	3033.3

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	630.0	648.6	881.8	952.3
Maharashtra	3812.4	4003.1	3932.5	3146.0
Orrisa	260.0	262.4	289.6	298.8
Pondicherry	0.298	0.298	0.335	0.3
Punjab	167.7	171.7	173.6	175.1
Rajasthan	397.4	391.6	369.1	742.5
Sikkim	0.371	1.068	1.075	1.3
Tamil Nadu	252.5	280.3	305.5	305.5
Uttar Pradesh	306.3	295.8	308.0	320.3
Uttarakhand	34.8	35.2	40.5	40.5
West Bengal	237.5	248.8	273.8	290.0
Total	10847.4	13917.2	13564.5	13018.7

Source: NHB

Statement II

Year	Vegetable Seed Production (VSP)		Technology Dissemination Through Demonstration (TDTD)	
	Area (ha)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (ha)	No. of beneficiaries
2006-07	437	433	552	1200
2007-08	225	225	845	1800
2008-09	110	110	640	1450
2009-10	214	210	1024	2200

[English]

Funds for Cold Chain Infrastructure

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to private entrepreneurs to establish cold chains/cold storages infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States (TMNE), Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) provide assistance for setting up of cold storage/cold chain infrastructure.

(c) The State-wise and year-wise detail of fund released under the NHM Scheme for period 2006-07,

2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as per the latest report) for cold storage component projects is enclosed as Statement-I.

The State-wise and year-wise details of subsidy released under the NHB Scheme for the period 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as per the latest report) for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storages and storages for horticultural products is enclosed as Statement-II.

The State-wise and year-wise detail of financial progress under the TMNE Scheme for the period 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as per latest report) for construction/modernization of cold storages and storages for horticultural products is enclosed as Statement-III.

The State-wise and year-wise detail of disbursement of subsidy by APEDA for the period 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as per the latest report) for setting up integrated pack house including cold storages is enclosed as Statement-IV.

The State-wise and year-wise detail of subsidy released by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) for cold chain infrastructure development projects for the period 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as per latest report) is enclosed as Statement-V.

Statement I

State-wise and year-wise release under NHM scheme during 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. In Lakh)

State	2006-07 Financial Release	2007-08 Financial Release	2008-09 Financial Release	2009-10 Financial Release
Andhra Pradesh		568.75		150.00
Gujarat	72.00	92.50	65.00	
Haryana			1.00	
Karnataka	8.00	50.00		
Madhya Pradesh				280.18
Maharashtra		154.61	10.00	166.76
Orissa				50.00
Punjab				562.38
Rajasthan	117.50	117.60		383.49
Uttar Pradesh		876.08	1401.87	3620.60
West Bengal		643.00	296.50	125.00
Total	197.50	2502.54	1774.37	5338.41

Statement II

State-wise and Year-wise subsidy released under NHB Scheme during 2006-07 to 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07 Subsidy Released	2007-08 Subsidy Released	2008-09 Subsidy Released	2009-10 (as on 1.02.2010) Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	28.999	586	114	32.07
2.	Haryana	-5.676	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Tamil Nadu	495.468	0	53	107.63
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1599	0	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3338.508	5140	1450	1844.06
6.	Uttarakhand	8.021	3	0	0.00
7.	M.S.	126.394	46	11	81.537
8.	Rajasthan	70.797	0	0	47.87
9.	Karnataka	363.889	592	93	69.68
10.	Gujarat	347.629	350	0	282.24
11.	Orissa	0	141	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27.539	12	43	129.165
13.	Chhattisgarh	202.984	25	26	26.772
14.	West Bengal	212.733	100	0	148.02
15.	A.P.	1032.417	423	40	190.145
16.	Assam	393.3	0	0	0.00
17.	Bihar	528.048	464	75	243.985
18.	Jharkhand	0	407	0	48.396
19.	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00
20.	Delhi	0	0	6	0.00
21.	Kerala	48.495	0	24	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00
23.	Goa	0	0	0	0.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	7219.545	9886.734	1935.03	3256.57

Statement III

State-wise and Year-wise Disbursement by TMNE Scheme from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2006-07 Financial	2007-08 Financial	2008-09 Financial	2009-10 Financial
Assam	313.30	0	0	60
Himachal Pradesh	859.68	0	0	250.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1.14	0	374.89	374.89
Total	1174.12	0	374.89	684.89

Statement-IV

State-wise and Year-wise Disbursement by APEDA from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	9.65	1371.27	670.76	—
Assam	—	—	139.58	148.54
Gujarat	—	—	18.93	33.03
Goa	—	—	73.68	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	345.00
Karnataka	50	33.00	407.42	68.39
Kerala	866.92	—	148.32	396.74
Mizoram	—	160.18	160.00	—
Maharashtra	502.02	3032.99	652.82	181.00
Madhya Pradesh	—	358.00	150.00	—
Punjab	65.14	—	142-69	360.86
Sikkim	—	—	75.95	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	719.00	195.80	—
West Bengal	—	80.18	56.91	170.17
Rajasthan	258.34	—	564.58	136.40
Orissa	—	—	—	9.94
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	2.89

Statement V

Status of Grant released for Cold Chain Infrastructure (State-wise and year-wise) by Ministry of Food Processing Industries from 2006-07 to 2009-2010.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.86	0.00 2	43.88	488.99
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00
3.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.00
4.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Maharashtra	107.06	51.74	0.00	750.00
6.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	183.00	366.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	11.99	0.00	0.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	151.436	302.00
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	245.263	330.00
10.	West Bengal	71.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	539.00
12.	Orissa	0.00	14.56	0.00	0.00
	Total	218.03	78.29	823.579	3861.99

Assistance from Foreign Security Personnel

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to associate personnel from security agencies of other countries including the British Metropolitan Police for securing the Delhi Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the extra expenditure likely to be entailed on providing accommodation etc. to such personnel and the security personnel accompanying the player squad of Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No Madam. There is no such proposal to associate personnel from security agencies of other countries including the British Metropolitan Police for securing the Delhi Commonwealth Games.

Seeds Policy

706. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Seeds Policy, 2002;

(b) the targets fixed for raising seed production and export to boost the country's share in the global trade;

(c) the country's position in relation to other countries in this regard;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase seed production and export;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the National Seeds Policy, 2002; and

(f) if so, the outcome 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 thrust areas of the Seeds Policy, 2002 are as under:

(i) Varietal development and plant variety protection

(ii) Seed Production

(iii) Quality assurance

(iv) Seed distribution and marketing

(v) Infrastructure facilities

(vi) Transgenic plant varieties

(vii) Import of seeds and planting material

(viii) Export of seeds

(ix) Promotion of domestic seed industry

(x) Strengthening Monitoring System

(b) and (c) An annual requirement of 253.99 lakh quintals of seed was assessed under National Seed Plan 2005. There is significant improvement in availability of seeds as indicated below:

(Qty. in lakh Qtls.).

Year	Availability
2004-05	132.27
2005-06	140.51
2006-07	148.18
2007-08	194.31
2008-09	250.35
2009-10	279.72

The National Seeds Policy, 2002 envisaged raising India's share of global seed export to 10% by the year 2020. The value of India's export of agricultural products was 10.45% in total exports for the period April-June 2009.

(d) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase seed production viz.,

(i) Development and Strengthening of Infrastructural Facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds

(ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

(iii) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)

(iv) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)

(v) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

(vi) Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East (TMNE)

(vii) Technology Mission on Cotton

(viii) Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta.

(ix) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

(x) Mega Seed Project

India has joined Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes and International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) to facilitate movement of seeds in International trade. India is also a member of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) which provides quality standards for international seed trade.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Creation of New States

707. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI PAKAURI LAL:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create new States in the country including Telengaṅa and Kodagu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any meeting with all the political parties and State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by political parties and State Governments and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/Commission including new State Reorganisation Commission in this regard;

(f) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof; and

(g) the time by which such Committee/Commission are likely to submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Government at this point in time is not considering a general reorganization of the States. However, as regards Telangana, the demand gained renewed impetus when Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, President of the Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) went on fast-unto-death programme

from 29.11.2009. There were wide spread violent agitations in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh leading to loss of life and property. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh held an All-Party meeting on 7.12.2009 in which all political parties (except one) supported the proposal to move and adopt a resolution in the State Assembly for reorganization of the State. Considering the then prevailing situation in the State, and the minutes of the All Party meeting held on 07.12.2009, the Central Government announced in New Delhi on 09.12.2009 its intention to initiate the process of forming the State of Telangana. It was also announced that an "appropriate resolution would be moved in the State Assembly". However, the situation in Andhra Pradesh got altered after 9.12.2009. In view of this, Central Government made a statement on 23.12.2009 that there is a need to hold wide ranging consultations with all political parties and groups in the State. Government of India held meeting with leaders of all eight recognized political parties in Andhra Pradesh, on 5.1.2010. It was decided that an appropriate body would be set up by the Central Government to hold further consultations in time bound manner and suggest a road map acceptable to all sections of people in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) and (f) As of now, no decision regarding setting up of second States Reorganisation Commission has been taken. However, a five member Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) Shri B.N. Srikrishna has been constituted on 3rd February, 2010 for consultations on the situation in Andhra Pradesh. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

(i) Shri Justice B.N. Srikrishna, retd. Judge, Supreme Court of India Chairman;

(ii) Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi Member;

(iii) Dr. Abusaleh Shariff, Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Delhi - Member;

(iv) Dr. (Ms.) Ravinder Kaur, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Delhi- Member;

(v) Shri Vinod K Duggal, IAS (Retd.), former Home Secretary - Member Secretary.

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as follows:

(1) To examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh.

(2) To review the developments in the State since its formation and their impact on the progress and development of the different regions of the State.

(3) To examine the impact of the recent developments in the State on the different sections of the people such as women, children, students, minorities, other backward classes, scheduled casts and scheduled tribes.

(4) To identify the key issues that must be addressed while considering the matters mentioned in items (1), (2) and (3) above.

(5) To consult all sections of the people, especially the political parties, on the aforesaid matters an elicit their views: to seek from the political parties and other organizations a range of solutions that would resolve the present difficult situation and promote the welfare of all sections of the people; to identify the optimal solutions for this purpose; and to recommend a plan of action and a road map.

(6) To consult other organizations of civil society such as industry, trade, trade unions, farmers organizations, women's organizations and students' organizations on the aforesaid matters and elicit their views with' specific reference to the all round development of the different regions of the State.

(7) To make any other suggestion or recommendations that the Committee may deem appropriate.

(g) The Committee for consultation on the situation in Andhra Pradesh has been requested to submit its report by 31st December, 2010.

Agricultural Production and Productivity

708. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Resolution was adopted at the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council on Agriculture to increase agricultural production and productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some schemes launched in this regard namely, National Food Security Mission and other, Additional Central Assistance Schemes for additional production of rice, wheat and pulses have been successful in increasing the production and productivity of these crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement these schemes and to achieve the target conceived therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting adopted a resolution to increase agricultural production and productivity in the country. Pursuant to the resolution, two schemes (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to incentivize the States to draw up plans for their agriculture and allied sector more comprehensively to contribute to achieve 4% growth in agriculture during 11th Plan and (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of XI Plan, were launched in 2007-08.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The focused and target oriented technological interventions under NFSM have made a significant impact in terms in terms of increase in production.

Production in rice increased from 93.35 million tonnes to 99.18 million tonnes in 2008-09. Production of wheat increased from 75.81 million tonnes to 80.68 million tonnes in 2008-09. Production of pulses increased from 14.20 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 14.57 million tonnes in 2008-09. The State's allocation for agriculture and allied sector has increased from 5.11% in 2006-07 to 5.84% in 2008-09 (RE) as a result of incentivisation under RKVY. Projects of over Rs. 7,500 crore have also been taken up under RKVY since its launch to improve agriculture infrastructure and increase growth of agriculture and allied sector.

Rechannelisation of Resources

709. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rechannelise available resources allocated for agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any schedule has been drawn up in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to revamp many existing programmes/schemes which have not achieved the desired results;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Self Employment Scheme Under KVIC

710. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched a scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward classes, Minorities and persons living Below the Poverty Line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such persons benefited during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise and category-wise and the target laid down to create more employment opportunities, if any;

(d) whether the KVIC proposes to formulate a new comprehensive scheme for such persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) to (e): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, had been implementing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) a credit-linked subsidy programme since 1994, for creation of new job opportunities by providing assistance in setting up village industries units. The said programme has been discontinued on 31 March 2008 and a new scheme titled Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced in 2008-09 for creation of employment opportunities through setting up of micro enterprises with more attractive levels of subsidy than REGP. Under both the programmes, special provisions were made for weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, physically handicapped, women, beneficiaries from North Eastern States, hilly areas, etc. Under PMEGP, financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro-enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in service sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of margin money subsidy upto 35 per cent for the beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections (25 per cent in the case of general category) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 25 per cent (15 per cent in the case of general category) for urban areas. The own contribution of the beneficiary belonging to weaker sections is 5% of the project cost while it is 10% in the case of general category.

The state-wise number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and physically handicapped category during last three years under REGP and PMEGP is given at enclosed Statement. Although no rigid targets as has been kept, however, on the basis of availability of margin money subsidy within the budget, the PMEGP target for 2009-10 was worked out to assist around 61,697 units generating estimated 616937 employment opportunities.

KVIC is also implementing a scheme namely 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' providing assistance to individual and groups of Below Poverty Line khadi artisans for construction of worksheds for better work environment.

Statement

State wise and Category wise number of persons benefited under REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and Under PMEGP During 2008-09

I. **PERSONS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES**

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	15	0	20
2.	Delhi	15	16	0
3.	Haryana	176	1042	152
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2689	2872	930
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	710	0	1020
6.	Punjab	1370	1022	138
7.	Rajasthan	4953	3284	810
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	0	0
9.	Bihar	117	535	380

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	180	145	160
11.	Orissa	2446	1378	1590
12.	West Bengal	5304	10811	7131
13.	Assam	4636	4414	432
14.	Tripura	414	1263	60
15.	Sikkim	0	82	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	4205	3090	326
17.	Karnataka	6363	3411	1830
18.	Kerala	498	458	547
19.	Pondicherry	64	182	110
20.	Tamil Nadu	3110	3749	1795
21.	Goa	0	0	10
22.	Gujarat	652	687	200
23.	Maharashtra	5997	3157	2538
24.	Chhattisgarh	417	1697	876
25.	Madhya Pradesh	494	1385	624
26.	Uttarakhand	387	675	450
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1459	1645	4086
	Total	46688	47000	26215

II. **PERSONS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	824	1708	110
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	899	0	476
3.	Punjab	70	1045	77
4.	Rajasthan	2408	1132	378
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	0
6.	Bihar	17	43	20

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jharkhand	29	324	190
8.	Orissa	1223	302	680
9.	West Bengal	610	6006	3565
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1783	1130
11.	Assam	2318	3720	639
12.	Manipur	286	1105	0
13.	Meghalaya	2042	3074	0
14.	Mizoram	16455	17299	0
15.	Nagaland	3358	6910	50
16.	Tripura	583	1941	50
17.	Sikkim	2208	806	100
18.	Andhra Pradesh	423	1267	33
19.	Karnataka	3181	1426	854
20.	Kerala	0	7	255
21.	Lakshadweep	0	36	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1532	103	837
23.	Gujarat	45	295	230
24.	Maharashtra	3700	200	1184
25.	Chhattisgarh	324	1326	408
26.	Madhya Pradesh	213	346	291
27.	Uttarakhand	29	577	140
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	272
	Grand Total	44896	52781	11969

III. **PERSONS BELONGING TO OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	20
2.	Delhi	55	18	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	1372	11648	1305
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1289	2679	399
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	326	8773	340
6.	Punjab	3013	2937	233
7.	Rajasthan	13395	23888	1458
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55	0	88
9.	Bihar	5238	10015	13260
10.	Jharkhand	3225	4011	1630
11.	Orissa	4403	6571	4200
12.	West Bengal	1810	24025	12836
13.	Assam	8346	11176	999
14.	Manipur	12	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	13	0	0
16.	Tripura	1549	3411	40
17.	Sikkim	0	657	0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	13712	23010	2308
19.	Karnataka	11453	17208	3294
20.	Kerala	17113	14948	985
21.	Pondicherry	472	1082	350
22.	Tamil Nadu	6965	39712	3231
23.	Goa	98	0	0
24.	Gujarat	1903	4384	660
25.	Maharashtra	9106	10466	4568
26.	Chhattisgarh	3874	8708	1576
27.	Madhya Pradesh	8726	16762	1123
28.	Uttarakhand	338	1754	710
29.	Uttar Pradesh	15484	17795	7354
	Total	133345	265638	62967

IV. **PERSONS BELONGING TO MINORITIES**

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	20
2.	Delhi	6	0	0
3.	Haryana	63	215	11
4.	Himachal Pradesh	460	248	98
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12246	6579	1836
6.	Punjab	403	124	7
7.	Rajasthan	1657	1766	270
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	0
9.	Bihar	1295	1164	2760
10.	Jharkhand	668	724	590
11.	Orissa	815	0	430
12.	West Bengal	4561	8408	2377
13.	Assam	1545	9517	4617
14.	Manipur	7	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	69	164	0
16.	Tripura	162	674	0
17.	Sikkim	0	85	0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	2716	4907	331
19.	Karnataka	2121	5672	610
20.	Kerala	9531	7613	182
21.	Pondicherry	3	48	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	2006	2328	598
23.	Goa	1106	48	0
24.	Gujarat	427	913	220
25.	Maharashtra	3246	1009	846
26.	Chattisgarh	1044	803	292
27.	Madhya Pradesh	1218	2428	208
28.	Uttarakhand	894	1820	360
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6813	9093	1362
	TOTAL	55190	66350	18025

V. **PERSONS BELONGING TO PHYSICAL HANDICAPPED**

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1.	Haryana	191	155	18
2.	Him.Pradesh	93	239	8
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	2954	204
4.	Punjab	415	79	0
5.	Rajasthan	963	111	162
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8
7.	Bihar	77	118	260
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	30
9.	Orissa	489	0	210
10.	West Bengal	150	1201	1426
11.	Assam	927	25	0
12.	Tripura	0	0	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	927	25	32
14.	Karnataka	1272	93	366
15.	Kerala	6	0	109
16.	Lakshadweep	0	5	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	613	0	359
18.	Gujarat	52	111	70
19.	Maharashtra	2666	123	507
20.	Chhattisgarh	63	29	175
21.	Madhya Pradesh	58	206	124
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	70
23.	Uttar Pradesh	59	302	817
	Total	8674	6353	4955

VI. WOMEN BENEFICIARIES

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	REGP		PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	UT Chandigarh	0	22	60
2.	Delhi	116	93	10
3.	Haryana	3095	13362	865
4.	Himachal Pradesh	7115	8718	977
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	9211	2040
6.	Punjab	9360	12607	1388
7.	Rajasthan	14789	27497	1620
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	80	23
9.	Bihar	3163	5337	12890
10.	Jharkhand	747	1494	350
11.	Orissa	4893	6783	3640
12.	West Bengal	10727	34836	14262
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	631	838	63
14.	Assam	9273	7384	1584
15.	Manipur	351	243	0
16.	Meghalaya	585	1370	0
17.	Mizoram	4936	8179	0
18.	Nagaland	1803	3382	10
19.	Tripura	1207	2991	30
20.	Sikkim	662	550	20
21.	Andhra Pradesh	32443	56691	4926
22.	Karnataka	12726	16027	3660
23.	Kerala	9318	9248	1095
24.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0
25.	Pondicherry	317	719	160
26.	Tamil Nadu	7684	1923482688	3591
27.	Goa	446	242	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Gujarat	4591	4308	470
29.	Maharashtra	7375	10670	5076
30.	Chhattisgarh	3146	4947	1752
31.	Madhya Pradesh	7460	14585	1248
32.	Uttarakhand	2348	3972	840
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13388	15329	8172
	Grand Total	179647	300952	70822

Voluntary National Youth Corps

711. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a Voluntary National Youth Corps to take up river cleaning and beautification programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of action plan prepared by the Government for the said purpose;

(c) whether the voluntary national youth corps is likely to start its social work with the cleaning of river Ganga;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said corps is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (e) The Government has introduced a new Scheme "National Youth Corps (NYC)" which would enable young men and women in the age group of 18-25 to serve up to two years in nation building for which they will be paid honorarium of Rs. 2500/- per month. The volunteers are to be engaged in various development activities which would bring a rapid social transformation. The attachment of the volunteers is to be made for the community service which would also include: (1) Environment and sustainable development (2) Local governance (3) Health, nutrition, fitness and recreation (4) Employable skills and Entrepreneurship development. Under the Scheme 20,000 volunteers are to be enrolled of which 8,000 will be in Jammu & Kashmir and 12,000 volunteers in other States. The scheme is to be rolled out from the Financial Year 2010-2011.

[English]

Recruitment of Police Personnel

712. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of State Police personnel in the country, State-wise including Delhi Police;

(b) whether the police in various States is understaffed;

(c) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and State-wise including Delhi Police;

(d) whether the Government has received any reports of corruption and nepotism in the recruitment of police personnel and various courts has set aside such recruitment due to report of irregularities;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the accused official and competent authorities during each of the last three years;

(f) whether the Government has issued any directive/ guideline to State Governments to fill up all the vacant posts and to implement transparent recruitment process to rule out the possibility of corruption and political interference in the recruitment process;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the State Governments have adopted such directive/guidelines; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be fill up and funds sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per data complied by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), the total sanctioned and actual strength of police forces as on 1.1.2008 and number of vacancies State-wise, including Delhi Police in enclosed as statement-I. The consolidated rank-wise total sanctioned strength, actual strength of police personnel and vacancy position as on 1.1.2008 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The recruitment of State police personnel (except IPS) is not done by the Central Government.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. A project on Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) developed by a Micro Mission under the National Police Mission has been circulated by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) to Directors General of Police (DGP)/Inspectors General of Police (IGP) of States/UTs on 18th September, 2009. This was followed up with a reference dated 16.11.2009 and was also reiterated in the Chief Ministers' Conference on 07.02.2010 by Union Home Minister to Chief Ministers of States highlighting the importance of the project and urging them to adopt the TRP for early implementation.

(h) and (i) As per the response received from State Governments, the State of Uttar Pradesh has already implemented the process in full. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu already follow a TRP. In Bihar, many features of TRP are already being followed. Several other States like Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have informed that the matter is being examined/processed by them. The recruitment to State Police is done by the States themselves and no funds are sanctioned by the Ministry for the purpose to States.

Statement I

Sanctioned and actual police strength and vacancies theirof as on 1.1.2008

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Strength of State Police No. (Civil and Armed)		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108,075	88,807	19,268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,018	5,723	295
3.	Assam	62,920	51,499	11,421
4.	Bihar*	74,188	52,075	22,113
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,236	27,369	14,867
6.	Goa	5,055	4,670	385
7.	Gujarat	74,868	72,838	2,030
8.	Haryana	52,136	49,443	2,693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,369	11,845	2,524
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94,763	58,003	36,760
11.	Jharkhand	54,277	51,821	2,449
12.	Karnataka	88,769	71,226	17,453

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	43,909	39,137	4,772
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,826	69,844	6,982
15.	Maharashtra	201,251	151,999	49,252
16.	Manipur	19,064	15,414	3,650
17.	Meghalaya	11,293	9,248	2,045
18.	Mizoram	9,115	8,328	787
19.	Nagaland	33,487	33,487	—
20.	Orissa	47,216	38,492	8,724
21.	Punjab	71,869	67,645	4,224
22.	Rajasthan	72,626	66,020	6,606
23.	Sikkim	3,886	3,604	282
24.	Tamil Nadu	102,421	87,973	14,448
25.	Tripura	25,918	21,159	4,759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	166,152	143,885	22,267
27.	Uttarakhand	21,389	17,443	3,946
28.	West Bengal	83,377	70,370	13,007
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,902	2,647	255
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,308	320
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204	179	25
32.	Daman and Diu	246	217	29
33.	Delhi	67,420	79,450	(12,030)
34.	Lakshadweep	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	3,083	418	665
	All India	1,746,215	1,478,888	267,327

*As on 1.1.2007

Statement-II

Sanctioned and actual strength of police force and vacancies in India (Rank-wise) As on 1.1.2008

Rank	Strength of Civil and Distt. Armed Police			Strength of State Armed Police			Total Strength of State Police (Civil and Armed)		
	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanc-tioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DGP/Addl. DGP	290	290	0	17	15	2	307	305	2
IGP	448	454	(-)6	31	35	(-)4	479	489	(-)10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIG	515	401	114	56	49	7	571	450	121
AIGP/SSP	2,378	1,733	645	542	427	115	2,920	2,160	760
Addl.SP/ Dy. Comn	401	305	96	232	175	57	633	480	153
ASP/Dy.SP	8,813	6,095	2,718	2,265	1,444	821	11,078	7,539	3,539
Inspector	24,727	16,125	8,602	3,597	2,830	767	28,324	18,955	9,369
Sub-Inspector	84,249	57,149	27,100	11,829	8,526	3,303	96,078	65,675	30,403
A.S.I.	83,701	70,312	13,389	13,583	7,884	5,699	97,284	78,196	19,088
H. Constable	210,307	209,839	468	66,664	53,459	13,205	276,971	263,298	13,673
Constable	918,515	783,640	134,875	313,055	257,701	55,354	1,231,570	1,041,341	190,229
Total	1,334,344	1,146,343	188,001	411,871	332,545	79,326	1,746,215	1,478,888	267,327

(-) means excess

Watershed Management Project

713. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of watershed management projects taken up in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to the State 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) An area of 3.04 lakh ha. has been selected in the State of Tamil Nadu during last three years under various Watershed Development Programmes namely; Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR) and National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA).

(b) An assistance of Rs. 280.10 crore has been provided to the State for implementing the above programmes.

Regulatory Hurdles under Essential Commodities Act

714. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the logistics cost of small-scale players who suffer due to regulatory hurdles experienced under the prevailing Essential Commodities Act;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove the regulatory hurdles, affecting transportation of a range of specified products across the respective State borders;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The only regulatory hurdle that has specifically come to notice relates to the restrictions of movement of paddy and rice in Karnataka. Certain Writ Petitions No. 17723-732 of 2008, Writ Petition No. 17873-881 of 2008 and Writ Petition No. 17904-912 of 2008 had been filed by traders in foodgrains and carrying on business in rice and paddy before the High Court of Karnataka praying to declare by issuing a writ or order that there is no movement restrictions of rice and paddy for transporting it from one place to another within the State and also outside the State.

The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in its Order dated 17.03.2009 disposed of the petition declaring that there is no restriction for movement of paddy/rice from one place to another, both within and outside the State. The Hon'ble High Court also found that these restrictions are not in accordance with the instructions of Government of India. Accordingly no further action is required to be taken by Government of India.

Revising Visa Norms

715. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend visa norms to check its misuse in view of security considerations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said revised visa norms are likely to cause inconvenience to foreigners;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Govern ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) To check the misuse of Business visa, it has been decided that Business Vis will be issued only to bonafide businessmen who want to visit India to establish an industrial/business venture or to explore possibilities to set up industrial/business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durable etc.

It has been further decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and such visa will be granted only to highly-skilled and qualified professionals appointed at a senior level, skilled positions etc. and will not be granted for jobs which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/ guidelines have been issued to the Indian Mission abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued as per prescribed norms.

With a view to curb the abuse/misuse of Tourist Visa, it has been decided that there should be a gap of at least two months between two visits to the country on Tourist Visa. A provisions has also been made for genuine tourists who have to re-enter India largely on account of neighbourhood tourism. In such cases, the Indian Mission/ Posts abroad have been authorized to permit two or three entries, subject to submission of a detailed itinerary and supporting documentation (ticket bookings).

This stipulation of two months gap does not apply to foreign nationals coming on any other type of visa. This regulation also does not apply to people of Indian origin holding PIO and OCI Cards. In emergent cases involving re-entry of persons of Indian origin on Tourist Visa within sixty days, of their earlier departure from India, FRROs have been authorised to exercise their discretion in allowing such passengers to enter into the country after being convinced of their genuineness of their visit.

Introduction of Tolling System

716. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Tolling System called 'Shadow Tolling' under which the Government would be required to pay toll tax to the contractors based on the number of commuters using a particular Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Renewal of Ration Cards

717. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the States to review the Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists and renew the ration cards in order to eliminate bogus cards and ineligible beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have failed to comply with the directions of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce biometric ration cards; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

Instructions have been issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign to eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards and 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. As a result of the instructions issued, State/UT Governments have reported from July, 2006 to January, 2010, deletion of 171.91 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards.

(e) and (f) In order to make delivery of services efficient under TPDS and to assess replicability of use of smart cards for this purpose, Government has approved in December, 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on smart cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Under the scheme, eligible BPL families would be issued smart cards in place of existing ration cards. They will have biometric features of the family members, based on which verification of genuineness of the BPL families will take place and thereafter only the essential commodities would be issued to them from the Fair Price Shop. The Union Territory of Chandigarh Administration and the Government of Haryana has been directed to ensure that smart card based delivery of essential commodities gets completed by December 2010.

Central Police Awards Committee

718. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Central Police Awards Committee (CPAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directive to State Governments to provide information of Police officers who were convicted for "moral turptitude" or bringing "disrepute or disrespect" to the service;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the CPAC is presently considering any matter on withdrawing medals from any serving/retired police personnel or reducing the pension also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Central Police Awards Committee (CPAC) is a permanent Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary having 12 DG level officers from CPOs/CPMFs/ States as members and Joint Secretary (Police-I), Ministry of Home Affairs as its Member Secretary. This Committee considers thecases regarding President's Police Medals and Police Medals and makes recommendations in this regard for approval of President of India.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been requested to examine the cases under concerned Status, Rules, guidelines and forward their recommendations if any, to this Ministry.

(e) and (f) The CPAC has initiated the action regarding withdrawal of Medal from a retired police officer Shri S.P.S. Rathore, IPS, Ex-DGP, Haryana.

For withholding his pension, proceedings are on under the All India Service (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.

[English]

Deaths in Special Homes

719. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of children deaths in various special homes run by the Government have been reported in the country;

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

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has issued any instruction/notice to the various State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the State Governments; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Ministry of Women and Child Development has also informed that no such report has been received by them from any of the State Government/ UT Administration. In view of above, information regarding children deaths in special homes, is being collected from States/UTs, including NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The directions issued by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are given the enclosed as statement. No report has been received by Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

(e) As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against children, lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to State Governments, augments the efforts of law enforcement agencies and welfare departments of States/UTs responsible for ensuring protection and well being of the children. In this regard, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has also launched a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' (ICPS) which aims at providing safe and secure environment for the children of the country.

Statement

Letter to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/ Union Territories to ensure prompt communication of incidents of custodial deaths/rapes in Juvenile/Children's Homes

Subodh C. Verma
Registrar (Law)

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग
National Human Rights Commission
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

February 07, 2002

To

The Chief Secretary/Administrator
of all States/UTs.

Sir/Madam,

Vide letter No. 10/9/96 - Research dated 11.09.1996 (copy enclosed) you were requested to give suitable instructions to all the DMs/SPs to ensure prompt communication of incidents of custodial deaths/custodial rapes in the homes which were covered under Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Prevention of Beggar/ Begging Act and Borstal Act.

Since some of the Homes were not found functioning properly, the matter was again placed before the Commission, has directed that the existing instructions on the subject may be further modified as under:

(a) an inquest by a Magistrate should immediately be conducted in all cases of deaths in Homes and the inquest report sent to the Commission expeditiously. The Magistrate should also com ment whether there has been any medical negligence on the part of the authorities concerned;

(b) in case of any allegation of rape/unnatural offence committed on any inmate of the Protection Home, a criminal case should be registered immediately. It should be supervised by an officer not below the rank of Dy. S.P. and the case be investigated by an officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police. A copy of the FIR and the supervision note should Invariably be sent to the Commission soon after the first intimation ;

(c) if any foul play is suspected in the magisterial inquest, the post-mortem examination should invariably be done to ascertain the cause of death and the post-mortem report sent to the Commission ;

(d) in all cases of death of an inmate where the Initial inquest by a Magistrate indicates some foul-play, magisterial inquiry should be made mandatory.

It is accordingly requested that the DMs/SPs may be given suitable instructions in the regard so as to ensure prompt action on the aforesaid directions of the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(Subodh C. Verma)

[Translation]

Food Security

720. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme to provide food security to all the citizens and give it a legal status;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether the views of the experts and other stake holders have been ascertained and incorporated in formulation of the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As announced by Her Excellency, the President of India, in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 04.06.2009, the Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act which envisages, among other things, that every Below Poverty Line (BPL) family in the country shall be entitled to 25 kg of wheat or rice per month @ Rs. 3/- per kg. The law is also proposed to be used to bring about systemic reforms in the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Consultations have been held with, and inputs received from, the states and other stakeholders, based on which various issues have been placed before an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted for the purpose. Based on the decisions taken/directions given by the EGoM, a draft National Food Security Bill is being prepared which will be placed before the EGoM.

[English]

Manganese Deposits

721. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several manganese ore deposit sites in the country;

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

(c) the total revenue generated from mining of manganese ore, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(d) the criteria for granting mining rights of manganese ore in each of the said States?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) State-wise information on reserves/resources of manganese ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(c) The State Governments collect royalty as the owners of minerals. For this reason, the information on total revenue generated from manganese ore is not centrally maintained.

(d) The State Government as the owner of minerals grant mining leases for mineral manganese ore in terms of the criteria given in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and Mineral Policy. Since, mineral manganese is included in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, prior permission of Central Government is mandatory.

[Translation]

Projects under PMEGP

722. DR. BALI RAM:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of employment generated and the number of persons benefited under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) including SC/ST/OBC, handicapped, minority and persons living below the Poverty Line during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;

(b) the total funds granted/released/utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has laid down any norms/guidelines for releasing the said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of complaints received with regard to misutilisation of such funds and non-compliance of guidelines for granting the funds; and

(f) the follow-up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) has been introduced in 2008-09 for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities. Project-wise information is not maintained centrally. However, State-wise number of persons benefited including those from SC/ST/OBC handicapped, minority and persons living below the poverty line in respect of units assisted, employment generated and margin money subsidy utilised during 2008-09 and in current year (upto 25 February 2010) is given at enclosed statement I and II, respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government provides funds under PMEGP to the nodal implementing agency, i.e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which will in turn, place the margin money funds with the implementing Banks at the State level in their respective accounts in accordance with the targets allocated to each implementing agency namely, field offices of KVIC, State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs). Once the Margin Money is released in favour of the loanee, it will be kept in the Term Deposit Receipt (TDR) of three years at branch level in the name of the beneficiary/Institution which will later be credited to the Borrowers loan account after three years from the date of first disbursement to the borrower/institution, by the Bank. No interest will be paid on the TDR and no interest will be charged on loan to the corresponding amount of TDR.. Detailed guidelines for implementation of PMEGP including the norms for releasing of funds are available in the Ministry's website www.msme.gov.in.

(e) and (f) While PMEGP has received good response across the country, there have been some instances where the entrepreneurs proposing to set up projects under PMEGP faced some difficulties which mainly involved delay in clearing their applications by the District Level Task Force Committee (DLTFC) and the delay in processing their applications for sanction of loan by banks. These complaints were attended to promptly and taken

up at the Ministry level with KVIC, State Industries Departments and CMDs of the concerned banks for redressal.Some entrepreneurs also faced the problem of banks demanding collateral against sanction of their loan even upto Rs. 5 lakh. On the matter having been taken up with RBI, the latter have reinforced the existing instructions to banks so that entrepreneurs could avail collateral free loan upto Rs. 5 lakh under PMEGP.

Statement I

State-wise Details units Assisted Margin Money Utilised and Estimated Employment Generation During 2008-09 Under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money subsidy utilised (Rs. lakh)	Number of units assisted in 2008-09	Estimated empl. opportunities (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	9.74	16	160
2.	Delhi	0.70	01	10
3.	Haryana	1190.28	484	4840
4.	Himachal Pradesh	392.77	309	3090
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	680	6800
6.	Punjab	951.00	266	2660
7.	Rajasthan	1503.58	540	5400
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.53	40	400
9.	Bihar	4201.22	5873	58730
10.	Jharkhand	958.00	498	4980
11.	Orissa	2419.53	1654	16540
12.	West Bengal	5135.37	4002	40020
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2582.54	865	8650
14.	Karnataka	2510.48	1220	12200
15.	Kerala	671.33	365	3650
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
17.	Puducherry	19.40	48	480
18.	Tamil Nadu	2328.54	1197	11960
19.	Goa	2.10	01	10
20.	Gujarat	659.33	268	2680
21.	Maharashtra	2455.61	1692	16920
22.	Chhattisgarh	1318.62	584	5840
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1143.48	416	4160

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttarakhand	456.52	384	3840
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7984.31	2724	27240
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.45	114	1140
27.	Assam	890.20	1226	12260
28.	Manipur	0	0	0
29.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0
31.	Nagaland	9.62	5	50
32.	Tripura	32.02	25	250
33.	Sikkim	22.45	10	100
	Total	40864.72	25507	255060

Note: Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have been included in the figures of Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively.

Statement II

State-wise details units assisted, margin money utilised and estimated employment generation during 2010-11 (upto 25 February 2010) under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money subsidy utilised (Rs. lakh)	Number of units assisted in 2008-09	Estimated empl. opportunities (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	4.07	5	40
2.	Delhi	19.30	31	310
3.	Haryana	801.56	349	5429
4.	Himachal Pradesh	384.58	309	1922
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	689.17	858	8600
6.	Punjab	873.50	356	6375
7.	Rajasthan	1494.63	480	12457
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.07	34	340
9.	Bihar	1031.96	506	3736
10.	Jharkhand	365.00	295	2950
11.	Orissa	1019.69	461	4610

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Bengal	4565.46	3036	15179
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2968.29	814	23387
14.	Karnataka	1105.79	501	4940
15.	Kerala	1458.99	718	7002
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
17.	Puducherry	15.81	35	129
18.	Tamil Nadu	2834.05	1229	22545
19.	Goa	56.64	42	450
20.	Gujarat	1158.48	515	5150
21.	Maharashtra	2324.12	1619	16401
22.	Chhattisgarh	1081.20	375	3111
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1811.19	587	6369
24.	Uttarakhand	682.49	574	6934
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4581.64	1518	15005
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.05	79	811
27.	Assam	272.83	260	2340
28.	Manipur	4.20	3	27
29.	Meghalaya	317.83	186	1091
30.	Mizoram	122.96	82	820
31.	Nagaland	103.98	44	410
32.	Tripura	178.21	70	220
33.	Sikkim	94.52	45	169
	Total	32508.26	16016	179259

[English]

Inferior Quality Seeds

723. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of supply of fake/inferior quality seeds reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which fake seeds supply has affected foodgrains production; and

(d) the remedial action taken in this regard, State-wise?

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

(d) No such reports have been received from the States in the recent past. States are empowered to taken action in such cases at their level. Adequate provisions are available under Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 to curb the sale of fake/ inferior seeds. Further, the Inspectors notified under relevant provisions of these legal instruments have powers to draw the samples, seize the stock and issue 'Stop Sale' order in case the commodities under reference contravene the provisions of law. The progress report of the Seed Law Enforcement for the last three years, State-wise is at given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement I

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2006-07

S. No.	State	No. of notified Inspector	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of seed dealers sold sub-standard seed	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by court of Law fine/ imprisonnment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1475	20887	727	112	–	–	85	–	77	2
2.	Assam	475	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Pradesh Arunachal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Bihar	12	901	193	18	17	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	237	1263	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Delhi	09	188	11	11	1	-	11	2	23	
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Gujarat	79	3141	107	47	41	-	8	19	12	
12.	Goa	10	405	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Haryana	83	2964	77	8	1	8	–	22	–	–
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1033	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6	918	16	16	16	16	16	16	–	–
16.	Jharkhand	23	810	95	20	20	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karnataka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Kerala	155	564	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4980	4039	1081	843	843	843	–	–	–	–
21.	Maharashtra	855	11939	326	326	226	902	78	78	322	36
22.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Nagaland	8	923	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Orissa	748	1544	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Punjab	1190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	Puducherry (U.T.)	26	260	20	7	7	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Rajasthan	391	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30.	Sikkim	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Tamil Nadu	57	9400	794	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32.	Tripura	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	Uttar Pradesh	228	4418	159	100	94	–	–	–	–	–
34.	Uttarakhand	71	389	5	5	3	2	2	–	–	–
35.	West Bengal	250	3121	90	210	210	–	–	–	–	–

Statement II

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2007-08

Sl.No.	State	No. of notified Inspector	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of seed dealers sold sub-standard seed	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by court of Law fine/ imprisonnment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1415	15581	661	231	17	5	102	–	99	1
2.	Assam	474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Bihar	12	910	25 1	8	18	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	237	884	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Delhi	91	25	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Gujarat	78	3096	33	36	9	-	26	10	16	–
12.	Goa	10	932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Haryana	61	3155	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	509	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karnataka	1207	6967	58	–	23	3	–	–	–	–
18.	Kerala	155	51	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4980	3998	732	732	732	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Maharashtra	884	10763	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Mizoram	8	1001	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Orissa	748	1501	425	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Punjab	1190	7504 1	809	-	139	–	–	–	5	–
28.	Puducherry (U.T.)	14	203	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Rajasthan	425	–	–	273	15	–	–	–	124	–
30.	Sikkim	81	205	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Tamil Nadu	60	27950	1430	906	483	1155	402	242	160	–
32.	Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	Uttar Pradesh	228	3755	88	–	23	7	5	2	2	–
34.	Uttarakhand	20	337	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35.	West Bengal	258	3031	418	887	887	863	–	–	–	485

Statement III

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2008-09

Sl.No.	State	No. of notified Inspector	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of seed dealers sold sub-standard seed	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by court of Law fine/ imprisonnment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1415	14570	579	218	17	4	105	–	1091	2
2.	Assam	474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Bihar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	12	709	21	17	17	–	–	–	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Delhi	91	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Gujarat	78	3011	32	24	19	–	5	–	5	–
12.	Goa	10	891	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Haryana	61	3205	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Karnataka	1207	7015	67	–	52	5	–	–	–	–
18.	Kerala	155	51	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4980	3693	750	750	750	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Maharashtra	884	1107	187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Mizoram	8	1005	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Orissa	748	1607	455	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Punjab	1190	7571	1810	–	176	–	–	–	7	–
28.	Puducherry (U.T.)	14	205	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Rajasthan	425	–	–	221	17	–	–	–	124	–
30.	Sikkim	81	205	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Tamil Nadu	60	26878	1450	998	501	905	407	241	152	–
32.	Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	Uttar Pradesh	228	3951	91	–	23	6	5	2	2	–
34.	Uttarakhand	20	401	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36.	West Bengal	258	3009	421	512	512	507	–	–	–	509

Tripartite Agreement for Sports

724. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any tripartite agreement with Sports Federations and Corporate Houses for supporting various sports disciplines; and

(b) if so, the details of such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No Tripartite Agreement has been signed between the Government, Sports Federations and Corporate Houses for supporting various sports disciplines.

(b) Not available in view of (a) above.

Food Subsidy

725. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on food subsidy during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on food subsidy during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the countries providing lower percentage of their GDP as food subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The amount of food subsidy released during the last two years and the current year is as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total amount spent on food subsidy
2007-08	31,259.68
2008-09	43,668.08
2009-10*	55,768.75

*amount provided for food subsidy in 2009-10 Revised Estimates (R.E.)

(b) The percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released as food subsidy during the said period, year wise is as under:-

Year	% of GDP released as food subsidy
2007-08	0.63
2008-09	0.78*
2009-10	0.90*

*the percentage is based on the amount provided for food subsidy in R.E. 2009-10 and quick estimates for 2008-09 and advance estimates for 2009-10 GDP.

(c) This information is not maintained by Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

726. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuous use of chemical fertilisers has harmful effects on soil fertility:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check the use of chemical fertilisers;

(c) whether the farmers in some parts of the country are injecting lots of nitrogen to increase the foodgrain production thereby damaging the crops;

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

(e) the steps taken to educate the farmers about the balanced use of chemical fertilisers and to adopt organic farming method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility/ crop productivity with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate or injudicious use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter has resulted in deterioration of soil health in the country particularly in the intensively cultivated areas of Indo-Gangetic Plains. Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management advocating soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjuction with organic sources of nutrients.

(c) to (e) In view of unbalanced N:P:K: ratio in some areas and deficiency of secondary and micro nutrients, the Government is promoting balanced use of fertilizers. The "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) has been launched during 2008-09 to set up 500 new static and 250 new mobile soil testing laboratories in the country during 11th Five Year Plan. Further, under National Project on organic farming, assistance is provided for fruit/vegetable waste compost units, vermiculture hatchery units and bio-fertilizer production units.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

727. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and language-wise including Rajasthani and Bhojpuri language; and

(c) the time by which such languages are likely to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution alongwith the reasons for delay in inclusion of the same?

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

(b) The details of proposal State-wise and language-wise are as under:-

State Govt.		Name of Language
(i)	Bihar	Bhojpuri
(ii)	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarhi
(iii)	Sikkim	Bhutia, Lepcha & Limboo
(iv)	Karnataka	Kodava & Tulu
(v)	Mizoram	Mizo
(vi)	Rajasthan	Rajasthani
(vii)	Nagaland	Tenyidi

(c) A decision on pending proposals for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule including Rajasthani & Bhojpuri will be taken in the light of the recommendations of Sitakant Mohapatra Committee and decision of the Government thereon. No time frame can be fixed for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule.

Coverage Under NFSM

728. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country including Rajasthan covered under the National Food Security Mission, State-wise;

(b) the increase in percentage likely to be effected in foodgrain production as a result of this scheme,State-wise; and

(c) the details of the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is presently being implemented in 312 identified districts of 17 States of the country including Rajasthan i.e., Andhra Pradesh (18 districts), Assam (13 districts), Bihar (31 districts), Chhattisgarh (12 districts), Gujarat (13 districts), Haryana (10 districts), Jharkhand (5 districts), Karnataka (18 districts), Kerala (1 districts), Madhya Pradesh (34 districts), Maharashtra (24 districts), Orissa (21 districts), Punjab (11 districts), Rajasthan (24 districts), Tamil Nadu (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (49 districts) and West Bengal (13 districts).

From the year 2010-11, the States of Assam with 5 new districts and Jharkhand with 10 new districts would also be included making the total number of districts covered under NFSM to 327.

(b) NFSM was launched from Rabi, 2007-08 with the objective to obtain the additional production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10,8 and 2 million tones, respectively by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12) with its interventions in the covered States. So far as the foodgrains production in the States is concerned, it is indicated that the total foodgrains production during 2007-08 was 230.78 million tones which increased to 234.47 million tones during 2008-09 sowing an increase of 3.69 million tones.

(c) Under NFSM, assistance is provided to the farmers for improved technologies like use of High Yielding Varieties/Hybrids Seeds; use of Improved Farm Machineries; Integrated Pest Management through distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals; Integrated Nutrient Management though distribution of Gypsum/Lime and Micronutrients; water conservation devices through distribution of Sprinklers and Pumpsets; Imparting knowledge regarding the best agricultural practices through Farmers Field Schools and demonstrations is also an integral part of the Mission. To provide assistance for the above activities, an amount of Rs. 908.84 crore has been released to States, so far, during 2009-10.

Procurement by NAFED

729. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has not made any arrangement for procurement of oilseeds including mustard from the farmers due to shortage of godowns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of agricultural produce procured by NAFED during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) NAFED has informed that they have made all necessary arrangements for procurement of oilseeds including mustard seed covered under Price Support Scheme well in advance in coordination with designated agencies in all the producing States during Rabi and Kharif 2009 so as to give benefit of the scheme to the farmers.

(d) Statements-I and II indicating the details of procurement of Oilseeds and Cotton under Price Support Scheme (PSS) during last 3 years are enclosed. NAFED has also procured a quantity of 482 MTs of Urad Wholw under PSS in West Bengal during Kharif 2008-09 season.

Statement I

State-wise Quantity & Value of Oilseeds Purchased Under PSS by NAFED

QTY: IN MTS/VAL. RS. LAKHS

Commodity	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		009-10	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mustard Seed	Rajasthan	1416752	240847.94	21460	3680.39	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	457271	77736.13	218	37.38	0	0	0	0
	Gujarat	104148	17705.21	225	38.58	0	0	0	0
	U.P.	16699	2838.97	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M.P.	199253	33873.00	162	27.78	0	0	0	0
	Delhi	2778	472.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Punjab	4703	799.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	283	48.2	26	4.45	0	0	0	0
	Total	2201887	374321.41	22091	3788.58				
Soyabean	A.P.	7	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	0.78	0	0	0	0		
Groundnut	Orissa	116	19.378	0	0	0	9	0	0
	U.P.	0	0	0	0	40	9.46	0	0
	Total	116	19.378	0	0	40	9.46		
Safflower	Maharasthra	32855	5141.81	91	14.24	0	0	0	0
	A.P.	6392	1000.35	27	4.23	0	0		
	Karnataka	11532	1804.76	0	0.00	0	0		
	Total	50779	7946.91	118	18.47				
Sunflower	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	2757	671.88	44	9.75
Seed	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	4204	1024.51	395	85.28
	Bihar	1000	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	1947	321.25	0	0	1648	365.03		
	A.P.	14	2.31	0	0	3381	823.95	1289	285.51
	Chhattisgarh	1094	180.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	1187	195.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5242	864.93	0	0	10342	2520.34	3376	745.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sesameseed	W. Bengal	377	64.66	92	15.62	0	0	0	0
Copra	Kerala	2590	929.61	3524	1275.69	15	5.49	24538	10919.41
	Tamil Nadu	937	336.383	5677	2055.07	0	0.00	24382	10849.99
	Lakshadweep	2524	906.116	0	0.00	0	0.00	1537	683.97
	A&N Islands	2778	997.302	2809	1016.86	478	174.95	5897	2624.17
	A.P. (Spl. Grade)	0	0	15650	5242.75	0	0.00	1519	592.41
	Total	8829	3169.611	27660	9590.37	493	180.44	57873	107795.42
Ball Copra	Karanataka	0	0	19000	7353.00	174	68.03	1250	587.50
	Kerala	0	0	156	60.37	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	19156	7413.37	174	68.03	1250	587.50

Statement II

Purchases of Cotton made (Under PSS/Commercial) During Cotton Season 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (Including Latest)

QTLS./BALES, VALUE IN Rs. LAKHS

COTTON SEASON 2006-07

STATE	COMMERCIAL		MSP (PSS)	
	QTY. (No. of Bales)	VALUE	QTY. (No. of Bales)	VALUE
GUJARAT	3362	408.86	0	0.00
TOTAL	3362	408.86	0	0.00

COTTON SEASON 2007-08

STATE	PROCUREMENT			
	COMMERCIAL		MSP (PSS)	
	QTY. (No. of Bales)	VALUE	QTY. (No.of Bales)	VALUE
GUJARAT	6712.00	971.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	6712.00	971.00	0.00	0.00

COTTON SEASON 2008-09

STATE	PROCUREMENT MSP (PSS)	
	QTY. (No. of Bales)	VALUE
MAHARASHTRA	3523393.00	562598.75
ANDHRA PRADESH	125442.00	24735.25
GUJARAT	117618.00	20068.82
TOTAL	3766453.00	607402.82

COTTON SEASON 2009-10

STATE	PROCUREMENT MSP (PSS)	
	QTY. IN QTLS	VALUE
MAHARASHTRA	13923.00	400.39
ANDHRA PRADESH	280.15	8.40
GUJARAT	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	14203.15	408.79

NOTE: Cotton Season starts from 1st Oct. and ends on 30th Sept.
During the Cotton seasons 2008-09 & 2009-10, there was no procurement of cotton under commercial account.

[English]

Measures to Improve Condition of Farmers

730. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population dependent on agriculture has declined due to several problems plaguing the farm sector, farmers and agricultural labourers;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to improve the condition of the farmers and to prevent them from switching over to non-farm activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The relevant data in this regard as per the Census of India is as follows:

(in Million)

Year	Population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers
1991	846.4	110.7	74.6
2001	1028.7	127.3	106.8

The population, which is engaged in low productivity employment in agriculture, would shift into non-agricultural activities that can provide higher real income per head. Accordingly, while the policy thrust is on improving the income-earning opportunities of those who remain in agriculture, equipping them to access alternative opportunities is also being emphasized. This process is expected to lead to higher farm income and a rise in real wages of agricultural labour whose bargaining power will improve as surplus labour shifts out.

(d) The Government of India has accorded high priority for revitalization of agriculture sector by formulating different schemes to supplement the efforts of the States and by providing resources for the purpose. A key objective of the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 is to improve the economic viability of farming through substantially improving net income of farmers. The policy provisions include, inter-alia, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation Schemes, Watershed Development Programme, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management and Macro Management of Agriculture. In addition to these major initiatives, adequate care has been taken to ensure decentralization and participation in decision making and in implementation of the Schemes/Programmes with a view to improving the condition of farmers.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Sports in School Curriculum

731. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to promote sports activities and sports persons at school level in consultation with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include sports in the school curriculum to improve the standards of sports and sportspersons in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce compulsory period for sports in schools and colleges; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) More stress, including by way of higher budgetary allocations is being laid on promotion of sports activities and sportspersons at school level under various schemes of the Ministry and Sports Authority of India (SAI). For identification of sports talent among school children and training of them, SAI is implementing following schemes:

(i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

(ii) Army Boys Sports Company

(iii) SAI Training Centress (STC)

(iv) Special Area Games (SAG)

(v) Extension Centres of STC/SAG

(vi) Centres of Excellence

(c) to (f) The National Education Policy 1986 and the National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF) already provide that sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process, and are necessary for overall development of learners. NCF states that recognizing Health and Physical Education as a core subject, physical education must continue to be a compulsory subject from the primary to the secondary stages and as an optional subject at the higher secondary stage.

In consonance with these ideas, National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has recently developed the syllabi of Health and Physical Education for all stages of school education as a core subject and for classes XI and XII as an optional subject.

[English]

Loading/Unloading Operations in FCI

732. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether cases of proxy labour in loading and unloading operations have been detected in various depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the resultant financial losses incurred by FCI during the above period, depot-wise;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No case of proxy labour in loading and unloading operations has been detected by FCI during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) CBI registered case No. EE/0102005A/0005 against unknown official of FCI posted in various Godowns and depots in the State of West Bengal. The CBI recommended the closure of the case since allegations regarding proxy labour system were not substantiated.

(e) The following remedial steps have been taken by FCI to check use of proxy labour:

(i) Attendance of Departmental/DPS labour through Mechanical Gate Entry devices, Punching card System with thumb impression.

(ii) Payment of wages to the labourers through cheque as per provisions of Income Tax Act.

[Translation]

Functional and Closed MSMEs

733. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of functional and closed down Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of share of MSME products in the export of the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of employment opportunities provided including for the women in rural and tribal areas in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of measures taken to provide employment to closed small-scale industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The details of the functional and closed down Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are collected through an All India Quinquennial Census of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. As per the Quick Results of Fourth All India Census (Reference Year 2006-07), State-wise details of registered MSMEs which are functional and closed down are as given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Based on the data received from Export Promotion Councils (EPC), the share of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the total exports of the country for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 were 32.92%, 31.92% and 30.80% respectively.

(c) Based on the Fourth All India Quinquennial Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Reference Year 2006-07), and 5th Economic Census of Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the State-wise details in respect of estimated employment generated by micro, small and medium enterprises for 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Central Government implements several schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs and for employment generation. To facilitate the promotion and development of micro and small enterprises and enhance their competitiveness, the Government announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up of Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' on 10th August 2005 which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to the SME Sector. The Government has also announced in February 2007 a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure, etc. Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, which has come into force from 2nd October, 2006. The Government is also implementing several schemes/ programmes, which include the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and schemes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc., for assisting the MSE Sector in meeting the challenges. Some of the major schemes / programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitive Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Statement I

State-wise Distribution of Number of Functional and Closed MSMEs as on 31.03.2007

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of functional and closed enterprises	
		Functional	Closed
1	2	3	4
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	14534	2313
02.	Himachal Pradesh	11937	3883
03.	Punjab	50113	22072
04.	Chandigarh	1001	513
05.	Uttarakhand	23767	7485
06.	Haryana	33783	10655
07.	Delhi	728	408
08.	Rajasthan	55108	15950
09.	Uttar Pradesh	187522	75659
10.	Bihar	52188	15136
11.	Sikkim	123	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	452	167
13.	Nagaland	1331	2256
14.	Manipur	4507	929
15.	Mizoram	3714	657
16.	Tripura	1253	412
17.	Meghalaya	3063	665
18.	Assam	18671	5919

1	2	3	4
19.	West Bengal	42635	8881
20.	Jharkhand	18200	4577
21.	Orissa	19587	5310
22.	Chhattisgarh	26235	15088
23.	Madhya Pradesh	108804	35082
24.	Gujarat	229830	33228
25.	Daman and Diu	595	789
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1715	1309
27.	Maharashtra	86635	37525
28.	Aandhra Pradesh	24892	13370
29.	Karnataka	139640	42315
30.	Goa	3137	3224
31.	Lakshadweep	89	25
32.	Kerala	149847	34418
33.	Tamil Nadu	233996	79778
34.	Puducherry	2109	621
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	241
	ALL INDIA	1552491	480946

Statement II

State/UT-wise distribution of estimated employment generated in MSMEs as on 31.03.2007

State/UT Code	Name of the State/UT	Estimated Employment (Numbers)		
		Regd.	Unregd	Total
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	87330	328441	415771
02.	Himachal Pradesh	68442	242134	310576
03.	Punjab	438412	1290650	1729062
04.	Chandigarh	11714	82760	94474
05.	Uttarakhand	82622	317115	399737
06.	Haryana	396067	971848	1367915
07.	Delhi	21363	2800294	2821657
08.	Rajasthan	355688	2066855	2422543
09.	UttarPradesh	777116	5014363	5791479
10.	Bihar	162356	1477621	1639977
11.	Sikkim	1150	23867	25017
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	5893	35698	41591
13.	Nagaland	16148	53836	69984
14.	Manipur	16738	100229	116967
15.	Mizoram	26015	11624	37639

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tripura	18806	146879	165685
17.	Meghalaya	12896	89589	102485
18.	Assam	133561	1100795	1234356
19.	West Bengal	365229	5466337	5831566
20.	Jharkhand	75531	637065	712596
21.	Orissa	176842	1755087	1931929
22.	Chhattisgarh	79504	652802	732306
23.	Madhya Pradesh	315106	2294540	2609646
24.	Gujarat	1244981	1815918	3060899
25.	Daman and Diu	25666	50770	76436
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26475	54712	81187
27.	Maharashtra	1094746	5370908	6465654
28.	Andhra Pradesh	189174	5754068	5943242
29.	Karnataka	814789	2895439	3710228
30.	Goa	41154	99874	141028
31.	Lakshadweep	89	2239	2328
32.	Kerala	622940	2401184	3024124
33.	Tamil Nadu	1463015	4794581	6257596
34.	Puducherry	30516	50471	80987
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5590	6445	12035
	ALL INDIA	9203664	50257039	59460703

[English]

Manufacturing of Alcohol From Food Crops

734. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether food crops are reported to have been diverted to alcohol manufacturing companies for production of alcohol;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total quantum of foodgrains including maize being diverted for production of alcohol, grain-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and willbe laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

735. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:

With the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities and amount of pension provided to the freedom fighters/their dependents in the country, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to provide better facilities and enhance the amount of pension; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of facilities being provided by the Central Government to the freedom fighters/their spouses are given in the enclosed statement.

The amount of pension payable to freedom fighters are as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 1.8.2009 (Rupees)
i.	Ex-Andaman political Prisoners	7,330/- + Dearness Relief @ 96%
ii.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/- + Dearness Relief @ 96%
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/- + Dearness Relief @ 96%
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of the respective deceased freedom fighter
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three such daughters)	1500/- + Dearness Relief @ 96%
vi.	Mother and father each	1,000/- + Dearness Relief @ 96%

(b) and (c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

(i) Free railway pass (1st Class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter, along with a companion for life;

(ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;

(iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;

(iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi.

(v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have none to look after them.

In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:-

(a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and

(b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter, to visit Andaman Island, once a year, along with a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

PDS Exclusively for BPL

736. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to limit the Public Distribution System (PDS) exclusively to those possessing the Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards and bring the PDS in the States under its direct control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of requests received from Kerala for allocation of foodgrains for the BPL community and for additional allocation;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide more foodgrains/edible oil to the BPL families; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kerala Government has requested for restoration of APL allocation of foodgrains to 2006-07 levels. There is no request for additional allocation to BPL families.

(d) and (e) Allocations of foodgrains (Rice and wheat) are made @ 35 kg per family per month to 6.52 crore below Poverty Line (BPL) families including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. There is no proposal to increase the above levels of allocations. In order to contain price rise of edible oils, the Central Government imports them and allocates at a subsidized price to the State/UT Governments for distribution to all the ration card holders. 12 States/UTs have distributed edible oils to the beneficiaries under the scheme during 2008 09. The scheme has been continued in the current year also with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg to import upto 10 lakh tons of edible oils till 31st October, 2010 for allocating to States/UTs. NAFED and NCCF are also authorized to distribute the subsidized imported edible oils in States/ UTs through their outlets. So far, 11 State/ UT Governments have been allocated 65718 tons per month of edible oils from August 2009 based on the requirement indicated by them.

[Translation]

Improvement of Toll Collection System

737. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the existing toll collection system is faulty and inadequate;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to streamline and improve the present system on all the National Highways in the country;

(d) whether the Government/NHAI has constituted any committee to look into the issues pertaining to the various problems faced by commuters on toll plazas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions received from public transport organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Some shortcomings has been observed in the existing user fee collection system used in case of Public Funded Projects such as; delay in engagement of fresh agency, complaints against selection committee for irregularity in selection process, complaints (mostly false) being used as a tool for delay in selection of new agency or for engagement of selected agency, representations regarding alleging ineligibility of some of the sponsored candidates at the time of interview, sponsored Officers approaching courts and getting stay orders, subletting of Plazas, revenue loss through inefficient plaza management etc.

(c) Steps are under consideration to streamline and improve the present collection system by procurement of collection agency through open competitive bid system to auction the user fee collection activities at the plaza on public funded projects, use of automation in collection system. Electronic toll collection system is to be installed on all the toll plazas.

(d) Two committees have been formed to monitor the problems faced by commuters on toll plazas: (i) A committee to study user fee (toll) related issues including concession and user fee rates was constituted vide Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H) vide its order dt 12.11.2008 (ii) Committee for monitoring, reviewing and oversee the functioning of toll system and maintenance of road section was constituted vide order dated 02-01-2009.

(e) All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) went on a nationwide strike in July 2008. The strike was called off on 04 July 08 based on an agreement signed by the Govt with AIMTC. As part of the agreement with All India Motor Transport Organization (AIMTC) it was decided, amongst others things, to "constitute a committee consisting of the members from NHAI, Department of Road Transport & Highways, other Govt. Departments, six members from AIMTC and Road Sector experts to look into all toll related issues including user fee rates".

The Government of India constituted a committee to re-examine all the toll related issued including rates under the Chairmanship of Member (Finance) NHAI. A monitoring committee was constituted by Government of India headed by Chairman, NHAI to monitor the operation maintenance and other tolling obligation of fee collection system. In each quarter two sections are to be visited by the committee. The mandate of the committee is to monitor the function of collection related issues and it is doing its work properly. No major suggestions have been received so far.

Violation of Mining Rules

738. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any rules and regulations under which mining permission is granted on sub-lease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of mining companies violating the rules and regulations prescribed by the Government;

(d) the nature of such violation made by them and the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year company-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 37 of Mineral Concession Rule, (MCR) 1960, a lessee can assign, sublet, mortgage or transfer his mining lease with the previous consent in writing from the State Government concerned and in case of minerals specified in Part 'A' and 'B' of the First schedule, with the previous approval of Central Government.

(c) to (e) Data on details of companies violating the Rule 37 of MCR are not centrally maintained.

[English]

Protection of Human Rights

739. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of human rights in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which action in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The existing legal framework for the protection of human rights in the country is adequate. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 was enacted by the Honourable Parliament of provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State human Rights Commission in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The said Act has been amended in 2006 to provide for more powers to NHRC, SHRC and Human Rights Courts to check the violation of Human Rights and hence at present there is no need to make any amendments in the said Act.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

Credit Rating for MSME

740. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the existing credit rating for the micro and small-scale industry sector to get loans at economical rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of units of micro and small-scale industry to which rating have been allotted so far alongwith the number of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The "Performance and Credit Rating Scheme" is being implemented by the Ministry of MSME with the aim to encourage Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to undertake credit and performance rating from a reputed and accredited independent rating

agency. The rating under the Scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and creditworthiness of the MSEs. Good rating helps MSEs in obtaining faster and concessional credit from banks. Presently, there is no proposal to revise the "Scheme of performance and Credit Rating."

(c) Up to 31.01.2010, a total of 17,287 MSEs have been assigned rating under the Scheme and 1440 applications were under process with the seven empanelled rating agencies.

Quality of DD/AIR Programmes

741. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether news and other programmes of Doordarshan (DD) are less popular as compared to private channel programmes;

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

(c) whether the Prasar Bharati has made any efforts to improve the quality of news and other programmes being telecast/broadcast on DD channels/All India Radio (AIR) to bring at par with the private players and increase its viewers/listeners;

(d) if so, the details thereof, DD/AIR-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of programmes broadcast on DD channels/AIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No, Madam As per TAM report, TRP of DD News (0.06%) is higher than other news channels except TRP of Aaj Tak and Star News (0.08 and (0.07%). In the top 20 programmes of DD National and other cable and satellite channels, 12 programmes are form DD National.

(c) to (e) Improvement of quality of DD and AIR programmes/news is a continuous process. Prasar Bharati has been constantly aiming for excellence both in terms of content and quality. Doordarshan continuously reviews the quality of serials/programmes telecast on its various channels and makes efforts to further improve the content and technical quality of the transmission. The studios and equipment are continuously being modernized to improve technical quality of programmes. Programme Advisory committees/Joint Programme Advisory Committees are constituted at AIR Stations/Doordarshan Kendras as per the laid down guidelines.

AGMARK Certification for Horticulture Products

742. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the agency that gives AGMARK certification to horticulture products;

(b) the norms for selection of horticulture products for the AGMARK certification;

(c) the details of horticulture products certified so far as AGMARK;

d) whether the certification of any horticulture product covers all the varieties of that product irrespective of regional variants; and

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to involve the State Government agencies in the certification process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) AGMARK Certification to horticulture products is given by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, approved State Grading laboratories, approved commercial laboratories and authorized packers under the provisions of Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking Act, 1937.

(b) Horticultural commodities are selected on the basis of demand from trade, on the basis of commercial utilization and consumer interest in domestic as well as international market.

(c) DMI has notified grade standards for 43 fruits and vegetables, 23 spices and 07 other horticulture commodities. The details are enclosed as Statement-I. All these commodities can be certified under Agmark. Certification is voluntary. 23 horticulture commodities are being certified under Agmark for domestic market and 08 for exports. The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Rule 8 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1988 provides for approval of State Grading Laboratories (SGLs) to cater to the certification of agricultural commodities including horticulture commodities. One hundred and eleven SGLs have been approved in 19 States for this purpose. The State-wise number of SGLs is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

List of horticultural commodities for which Grade Standards have been notified under the provisions of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937

(a) Fruits and vegetables

1. Apples
2. Litchi
3. Banana
4. Pomegranate
5. Grapes
6. Ribbed Celery
7. Mango
8. Headed Cabbages
9. Pineapple
10. Brussels sprouts
11. Plums
12. Tomatoes
13. William Pears
14. Papayas
15. Oranges
16. Shelling Peas
17. Lemons
18. Sugar Snap Peas
19. Sweet Limes
20. Spinach
21. Sour Limes
22. Canned/Bottled fruits and fruit products.
23. Strawberries
24. Grape fruits
25. Cherries
26. Table Potatoes
27. Melons
28. Seed Potatoes
29. Watermelons
30. Onions
31. Beans
32. Mushrooms (Dried edible)
33. Cauliflowers
34. Pears
35. Kinnow Oranges
36. Okra
37. Guavas
38. Chilies
39. Capsicum
40. Sapota
41. Custard apple
42. Gherkins
43. Carrots

(b) Spices

1. Chilies
2. Fennel
3. Turmeric
4. Fenugreek
5. Cardamom
6. Pepper
7. Celery seed
8. Seedless Tamarind
9. Cumin
10. Sundried raw mango slices
11. Poppy Seed

12. Ajowain
13. Nutmeg
14. Saffron
15. Tejpat
16. Mixed Masala
17. Garlic
18. Clove
19. Ginger
20. Mace
21. Coriander
22. Large Cardamom
23. Caraway and Black Caraway

(c) Other Horticulture Commodities

1. Areca nuts
2. Walnuts
3. Cashew Nuts and Kernels
4. Papain
5. Tapioca sago (sabudana)
6. Cocoa beans
7. Amla Dried and Powder.

Statement II

List of Horticulture commodities being certified under Agmark

(a) For domestic market

1. Ajwain
2. Black pepper
3. Cardamom
4. Chilli
5. Clove
6. Coriander
7. Cumin seed
8. Dry ginger
9. Fennel
10. Fenugreek
11. Grapes
12. Orange
13. Poppy seed
14. Seedless tamarind
15. Table potatoes
16. Tapioca sago
17. Turmeric
18. Compounded Asafetida
19. Nutmeg
20. Mace
21. Mixed Masala
22. Mangoes
23. Onion

(b) For exports.

1. Grapes
2. Onion
3. Pomegranate
4. Walnuts
5. Turmeric
6. Cardamom
7. Dry ginger
8. Black pepper

Statement-III

Details of State Grading Laboratories in various States

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of SGLs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Delhi	01
3.	Gujarat	04
4.	Haryana	07
5.	Himachal Pradesh	02

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
7.	Karnataka	11
8.	Kerala	10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	01
10.	Maharashtra	01
11.	N.E. States	07
12.	Orissa	01
13.	Puducherry	01
14.	Punjab	03
15.	Rajasthan	08
16.	Tamil Nadu	30
17.	Uttarakhand	02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11
19.	West Bengal	05
	Total	111

Contract Workers in FCI

743. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers deployed in various godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years alongwith their mode of deployment *viz.,* departmental, Direct Payment System, contract etc. State-wise;

(b) whether FCI continue to utilise the services of contract workers even in notified depots where it is prohibited;

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

(d) the steps taken for absorption of these workers under Direct Payment System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of workers deployed under Departmental/Direct Payment System and Contract System for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Ministry of Labour, has issued notifications after the year 2000 under the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 prohibiting employment of contract labour in the following depots of FCI. However, these orders have not been implemented:

State	Depot
Kerala	3—Kozhikode (West Hill), Mavelikara and Chalakudy
West Bengal	1—Adra
Andhra Pradesh	1—Kakutoor
Maharashtra	1—Ratnagiri

The existing contract labour of 4 notified depots *viz.* West Hill (Kozhikode), Mavelikkara, Chalakudy (Kerala) and Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) have opposed transfer of surplus DPS labour to these depots resulting in litigation. Similarly, the deployment of existing surplus labour in Adra and Kakatoor Depot has been opposed by the present contract workers.

(d) It is not possible to absorb contractor workers as at present 738 DPS and 988 Departmental workers are surplus all over India in the depots of FCI.

Statement

Position of total Number of Departmental System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) During December, 2007

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	1640
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2557
3.	Rajasthan Region	623
4.	Himachal Pradesh Region	17
5.	Punjab Region	723
6.	Haryana Region	2077
7.	Uttarakhand Region	62
	Total	7699

B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	3173
2.	Bihar Region	2414
3.	Orissa Region	1498
4.	Jharkhand Region	774
	Total	7859
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	780
2.	Maharashtra Region	2152
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	755
4.	Gujarat Region	612
	Total	4299
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	1319
2.	N.E.F. Region	327
3.	Nagaland and Manipur Region	159
	Total	1805
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	91
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	185
	Total	276
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21938

Position of total Number of Departmental System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) During December, 2008

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	1605
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2406
3.	Rajasthan Region	601
4.	Himachal Pradesh Region	16
5.	Punjab Region	693
6.	Haryana Region	2050
7.	Uttarakhand Region	61
	Total	7432
B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	3063
2.	Bihar Region	2268
3.	Orissa Region	1476
4.	Jharkhand Region	763
	Total	7670
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	792
2.	Maharashtra Region	2152
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	758
4.	Gujarat Region	600
	Total	4302
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	1274
2.	N.E.F. Region	305
3.	Nagaland & Manipur Region	158
	Total	1737
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	91
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	179
	Total	270
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21411

Position of total Number of Departmental System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) During December, 2009

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	1563
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2557
3.	Rajasthan Region	593
4.	Himachal Pradesh Region	16

5.	Punjab Region	674
6.	Haryana Region	2018
7.	Uttarakhand Region	59
	Total	7480
B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	3017
2.	Bihar Region	2304
3.	Orissa Region	1464
4.	Jharkhand Region	754
	Total	7539
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	761
2.	Maharashtra Region	2119
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	745
4.	Gujarat Region	585
	Total	4210
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	1251
2.	N.E.F. Region	276
3.	Nagaland and Manipur Region	158
	Total	1685
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	91
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	179
	Total	270
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21184

Postion of Total Number of Direct Payment System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) December, 2007

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	276
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2571
3.	Punjab Region	14948
4.	Jammu & Kashmir Region	489
5.	Uttarakhand Region	416
	Total	18900
B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	1873
2.	Bihar Region	161
3.	Orissa Region	543
4.	Jharkhand Region	175
	Total	2752
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	1261
2.	Maharashtra Region	628
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	834
4.	Gujarat Region	111
	Total	2834
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	951
2.	Nagaland & Manipur Region	55
	Total	1006
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	1688
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	3779
3.	Kerala Region	1942
4.	Karnataka Region	675
	Total	8084
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	33576

Postion of Total Number of Direct Payment System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) December, 2008

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	278
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2469
3.	Punjab Region	14558

4.	Jammu & Kashmir Region	676
5.	Uttarakhand Region	418
	Total	18399
B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	1824
2.	Bihar Region	162
3.	Orissa Region	539
4.	Jharkhand Region	173
	Total	2698
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	1269
2.	Maharashtra Region	618
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	820
4.	Gujarat Region	108
	Total	2815
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	943
2.	Nagaland & Manipur Region	55
	Total	998
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	1650
2.	Visakhapatnam Port (A.P.) Region	x
3.	Kerala Region	1884
4.	Karnataka Region	669
	Total	4203
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	29113

Postion of Total Number of Direct Payment System Labourers in FCI (Region-wise) December, 2009

A.	North Zone (Noida)	Labours
1.	Delhi Region	276
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	2571
3.	Punjab Region	14472
4.	Jammu & Kashmir Region	664
5.	Uttarakhand Region	412
	Total	18935
B.	East Zone (Kolkata)	
1.	West Bengal Region	1790
2.	Bihar Region	161
3.	Orissa Region	535
4.	Jharkhand Region	175
	Total	2661
C.	West Zone (Mumbai)	
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	1248
2.	Maharashtra Region	590
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	804
4.	Gujarat Region	106
	Total	2748
D.	North-East Zone (Guwahati)	
1.	Assam Region	930
2.	Nagaland & Manipur Region	54
	Total	984
E.	South Zone (Chennai)	
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	1623
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	3609
3.	Kerala Region	1837
4.	Karnataka Region	661
	Total	7730
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	32518

Difficulties Faced by Farmers in Border Areas

744. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are facing difficulties in cultivating their lands around the fencing on the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the problem being faced by such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) It has been reported that farmers are facing certain difficulties in cultivating their lands around the fencing on the Indo-Pak border. These difficulties mainly relate to opening of gates, issue of identity cards, frisking of women farmers, growing of high-rise crops etc.

Steps taken by the Government to resolve the problems being faced by farmers are as below:-

(i) The fence gates manned by Border Security Force (BSF) personnel are opened from 0700 hours to 1730 hours in summer season and from 0800 hours to 1630 hours in winter season on all days.

(ii) Identity cards are issued to the regular farmers/ labourers by the Unit Commander of BSF after due verification.

(iii) BSF have recruited 663 Mahila constables who are deployed, inter alia, for the purpose of frisking of women farmers who go for agricultural operation ahead of fencing.

(iv) Cultivation of crops having not more than four feet height are allowed in the area between the international border and the fence.

(v) Periodical meetings are organized in the respective villages by the District Administration, with the village Pradhan, local representatives of the farmers and the Unit Commander of BSF, for redressal of public grievances from time to time.

Amendment in Citizenship Rules, 2003

745. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a notification to amend the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the special provisions made for the State of Assam regarding the National Register of Indian Citizens;

(c) whether special provisions which are not applicable to the citizens of the rest of the country have been made applicable for the State of Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also made special provisions for inclusion of original inhabitants of the State of Assam if citizenship of such persons is ascertained by the registering authority;

(f) if so, whether the Government or the appropri ate authority has defined any criteria for deciding original inhabitants of Assam; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National identity Cards) Rules, 2003 has been amended vide notification dated 9th November, 2009 providing special provisions as to manner of preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) in the state of Assam based in relevant records. These rules has been framed keeping in view the Citizenship Act, and enables the preparation of NRIC in the State of Assam by inviting applications from all the residents, for collection of specified particulars relating to each family and Individual, residing in a local area in the state including the citizenship status based on the National Register of Citizens 1951 and relevant records. A copy of the rules was laid on the Table of the House on 26.11.2009.

Proposal for Coastal Security

746. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the Coastal States for additional grants under the coastal security scheme including Maharashtra and Gujarat;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and released under coastal security scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the expenditure incurred during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As decided by the Government with a view to further strengthen the coastal security, an exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis along the Indian coastline has been carried out by the Coast Guard in consultation with the coastal States and Union Territories, including Maharashtra and Gujarat; and, based on this exercise, proposals for additional requirements for coastal security have been submitted. On the basis of inputs received from the Coast Guard and the coastal States/Union Territories, the second phase of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated. Necessary clearances for the same are being taken.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of funds allocated and released/utilised under the on-going coastal security scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement. The approved outlay, shown in the table, includes cost of interceptor boats which accounts for major portion of the outlay. The boats are being procured centrally by the Ministry and delivered to the States. The amounts released, as shown in the table, pertains to the items other than the boats, such as coastal police stations, check posts, outposts, vehicles etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Approved Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount released/utilized (Rs. In lakhs)			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Gujarat	5842.600	515.000	0.000	0.000	208.600
2.	Maharashtra	4902.600	0.000	241.600	0.000	376.800
3.	Goa	1653.500	65.400	0.000	20.000	91.050
4.	Karnataka	2711.900	38.400	111.750	0.000	74.000
5.	Kerala	4356.000	21.800	0.000	0.000	305.400
6.	Tamil Nadu	4408.000	0.000	0.000	337.800	289.000
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3267.000	130.800	0.000	74.100	149.000
8.	Orissa	2765.750	0.000	0.000	0.000	265.380
9.	West Bengal	3353.400	84.800	0.000	0.000	235.500
10.	Puducherry	544.500	44.500	0.000	0.000	52.000
11.	Lakshadweep	936.800	0.000	61.00	75.8000	27.000
12.	Daman and Diu	668.350	38.350	19.800	10.200	53.000
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2603.900	0.000	77.788	0.000	0.000
	Total	37204.300	939.05	511.938	517.900	2126.730

Bill Boards on National Highways

747. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is considering to erect bill boards on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the total number of such bill boards and the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(c) the details of the content such bill boards are likely to depict;

(d) whether such bill boards are likely to carry the pictures of national leaders of our freedom struggle; 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) to (e) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to put up display boards on all ongoing/completed projects of NHAI at every 25 km on both sides, with a view to display project related information for the benefit of road users to be put up at the cost of concessionaire/contractors with no expenditure to be borne by NHAI. 146 display boards have been prepared/erected in various States.

Development of National Highways

748. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy/scheme for the development of National Highways in the country including for the newly-formed States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent so far for upgradation/ development of NHs in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the width of National Highways in the States including Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which they are likely to be widened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The development of the National Highways (NHs) in the country, including the NHs in the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand, is a continuous process and are taken up based on the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans keeping in view the availability of funds, traffic density, condition of the road/ bridges, location and inter-se priority of various works.

The NHs are constructed with prescribed width as indicated in Indian Roads Congress Standards. The works of widening of the carriageway widths of the NHs in the States, including Karnataka, are accordingly taken up depending upon availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority.

The amount spent for upgradation/development of NHs in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand so far during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to January, 2010) are given below:-

Name of the State	Amount spent for development of NHs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) (in Rs. crore)*			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto January, 2010	Total
Jharkhand	57.24	96.41	68.56	222.21
Chhattisgarh	70.97	109.58	94.95	275.50
Uttarakhand	88.74	224.10	224.59	537.43

*-Does not include the amount spent under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP), for which no State-wise allocations of funds are made.

[Translation]

Live Telecast of Sensitive Incidents

749. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any policy/ guidelines for live telecast/coverage of sensitive incidents like terror attack by the electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether representations have been received from the television broadcasters/media persons in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which corrective measures likely to be taken by the Government to stop/check the live telecast of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) As the Government was in the process of making certain amendments to the Programme Code immediately after 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai. However, a section of Media strongly opposed the move. Therefore, the Government has given an assurance to the media that the content code would be finalised only after the widest possible consultation with all the stakeholders and eliciting their different points of view on the proposed changes.

However, to deal with specific situations such as the 26/11 terror attack in Mumbai, advisories are issued to the channels from time to time. This Ministry issued Advisory dated 27.11.2008 and 03.12.2008 to all News and Current Affairs Channels at the time of terror attack on Mumbai.

After the recent Pune blasts the Government has issued another Advisory dated 24.02.2010 to all TV channels and motivated then to carry free of cost, spots and jingles of the dos & don'ts to combat terrorism for the information of the general public.

The News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has also issued 'guidelines for telecast of News during Emergency situation'.

(f) The Government has recently set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (I & B) for holding wider consultation with stakeholders to arrive at a consensus regarding the provisions of the draft content code.

Coverage of Commonwealth Games

750. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the government has prepared/finalised any plan for media coverage of the various events of the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to engage international consultants/appoint any private broadcaster/ award broadcasting/telecasting rights to private channels or the said responsibility is proposed to be taken up by the Prasar Bharati during the Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Prasar Bharati has been appointed as the Host Broadcaster (HB) by the organizing Committee for ensuring coverage of Commonwealth Games Delhi 2010. Prasar Bharati has the Rights for TV/Radio coverage of the Commonwealth Games within India. Prasar Bharati has done detailed planning for ensuring the coverage to fulfill the role assigned. All events in the Games, including at venues where sporting events will take place, are to be covered in High Definition Television (HDTV) Format.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Since Prasar Bharati does not have the requisite in-house experience to manage an event of this scale in HDTV format, the work of production and coverage has been awarded to M/s. SIS Live, UK which has the necessary expertise as per the terms and conditions set forth by the Organizing Committee.

The work of design, installation and operation of International Broadcast Centre (IBC) at Pragati Maidan, Delhi has been awarded by HB to a consortium comprising of M/s. Global Television Services Pvt. Ltd.

and M/s. Shaf Broadcast Pvt. Ltd. The marketing of telecast rights for broadcasting in different countries by the Right Holding Broadcasters is being done by the Organizing Committee. As sole telecast rights of the Commonwealth Games for India are with Prasar Bharati as the Right Holding broadcaster, the private broadcasters will have to enter into an arrangement with Prasar Bharati for carrying any footage on their channels in India.

[English]

Delay in Completion of Sports Stadium

751. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Games Coordination Commission have expressed concern over the delays in the completion of construction work of same projects like athletics stadium and swimming pool;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Recovery plans have been worked out, wherever required, to complete all the Competition Venues by 31st March, 2010 except Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, which will be completed by 30th June, 2010. The steps taken in this regard includes increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; increase in working hours; deployment of additional machineries; procurement of critical and special items; and close monitoring.

[Translation]

Production of Ethanol

752. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ethanol is being produced from sugarcane on a large scale by the sugar mills;

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

(c) whether the production of ethanol has adversely affected the production of sugar and decreased its availability;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the compensation provided from the income earned from sale of ethanol to offset the increase in sugar 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) In India alcohol or ethanol is basically produced from molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry. The production of sugarcane in the country is cyclic in nature with years of very high production followed by periods of low production. In order to curb excessive over-production of sugar in years in which availability of sugarcane is abundant and to ensure that adequate quantities of ethanol are supplied by the sugar industry over a sugar cycle the Central Government amended the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 vide notification dated 28th December, 2007 allowing conversion of sugarcane juice directly into ethanol by sugar factories. Therefore, in addition to the traditionally used raw material, viz. molasses for production of ethanol, the sugar factories can now produce ethanol directly from sugarcane juice also, if the market conditions are favourable for such conversion. This enabling provision for direct conversion of juice would only be economical if sugar prices come down very sharply and is intended as a measure to curb excessive over production of sugar.

(b) According to Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), the apex body of Private Sugar Industries, the estimates for State-wise production of Molasses and likely production of Ethanol during 2008-09 is as per Statement enclosed.

(c) The production of sugarcane and sugar came down significantly in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons compared to domestic demand of sugar as a result of which domestic sugar prices have gone up. Under such circumstances, direct conversion of sugarcane to ethanol will be highly uneconomical. After the amendment in Sugarcane (Control) Order dated 28.12.2007, referred to in part (a) above of the reply, Government has no information that production of ethanol has affected sugar production adversely.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While fixing the 'fair and remunerative price' of sugarcane payable by sugar factories to the cane growers under Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, realization made from sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and press-mud or their imputed value is also taken into consideration.

Statement

State-wise estimates for production of Molasses and likely production of Ethanol during (2008-09) is as under

State	Molasses (Lakh Tonnes)	Potential for production of Ethanol (Million Litres)
Uttar Pradesh	22.5	563
Bihar	1.3	33
Uttarakhand	1.3	33
Punjab	1.3	32
Haryana	1.3	32
Gujarat	4.2	105
Maharashtra	16.5	412
Karnataka	7.8	195
Andhra Pradesh	2.8	70
Tamil Nadu	8.0	200
MP, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Goat etc.	1.0	25
Total	68.0	1700

Alcohol production calculated on the basis of the basis of 250 litres equivalent to one tonne of molasses.

[English]

Sanctioning of Indian Reserve Battalion

753. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for sanctioning a 2nd Indian Reserve Battalion in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned one India Reserve Battalion on 31.3.2008 to Kerala which is yet to be raised by the State Government. BPR and D has been advised to conduct a study on India Reserve Battalion scheme and its continuation.

Accreditation with PIB

754. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Press Correspondents applying for accreditation of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) are facing problems after the introduction of online system of submitting forms;

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

(c) the number of applications received by PIB in English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and other languages in the current year;

(d) the time taken in processing online applications and the number of accreditations accorded during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons for delay;

(e) whether any special arrangements have been made for accreditation of language newspapers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The introduction of online system of submitting forms for accreditation has made the process quicker and more transparent. No major difficulties have been reported by the media persons in filling online applications for accreditation. However, in some cases difficulties due to non-accessibility of computers or internet, were reported. PIB took immediate steps by setting up help desk deploying personnel and equipment which helped such journalists to file their applications online.

(c) So far 2182 online applications have been received for renewal and fresh accreditation from English and Indian language papers.

(d) Time taken for grant of accreditation in respect of fresh cases depends upon submission of supporting documents by media persons and completion of formalities

like recommendation by Central Press Accreditation Committee (CPAC) and police verification:

- Total number of accredited journalists as on 31.12.2007 is 1929.
- Total number of accredited journalists as on 31.12.2008 is 2196.
- Total number of accredited journalists as on 31.12.2009 is 2330.
- Total number of accredited journalists up to 24.02.2010 is 1692.

(e) and (f) News media organizations representing various languages are treated on equal footing while considering the cases of accreditation of their representatives.

Smart Cards for Driving Licences and Registration of Vehicles

755. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision at the Transport Development Council meeting of all States to introduce smart cards in a uniform format for driving licences and registration of vehicles across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States have agreed to the proposal; and

(d) if so, the time by which the smart cards are likely to be introduced/issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides for issuance of smart-card based driving licences and registration certificates of vehicles, based on a standardized software which was developed and made available by Central Government to all the States/UTs. As per Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the states have been empowered to prescribe the date from which such smart-card based driving licences and registration certificates shall be issued.

(c) and (d) As per the information available with this Ministry, 14 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Orissa have started issuing Smart Card based registration certificate/driving licence. In the meeting of Transport Development Council held on 5-02-2010 all the States/UTs were requested to implement the scheme as early as possible.

[Translation]

Pension to Sports Persons

756. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give pension to the sports persons who have won medals for the country in major international sports events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of sports persons granted pensions under such scheme;

(d) whether there is any other welfare policy for the retired and serving players of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) There is already a scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious S portspersons in existence since 1994. Under the Scheme, sportspersons, who have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships in Olympics and Asian Games disciplines, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para-Olympic Games and have attained the age of 30 years and retired from active sports are eligible for the pension at following rates:

Sl.No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (Rs./per month)
1	2	3
1.	Medalists at the Olympic Games	10000
2.	Gold medalists at the World Cups/World Championships in Olympics and Asian Games disciplines	8000
3.	Silver and Bronze medalists of the World Cups/World Championships in Olympics and Asian Games disciplines	7000

1	2	3
4.	Gold medalists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games	7000
5.	Silver and Bronze medalists of Asian/ Commonwealth Games	6000
6.	Gold medalists of Para – Olympic Games	5000
7.	Silver medalists of Para-Olympic Games	4000
8.	Bronze medalists of Para-Olympic Games	3000

(c) At present, 525 sportspersons are getting pension under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) There is a Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, which has following objectives:

(i) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons now living in indigent circumstances;

(ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons injured during the period of their training for competitions and also during the competitions, depending on the nature of the injury;

(iii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons who brought glory to the country in international field and who are disabled as an after effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance for medical treatment;

(iv) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund to promote the welfare of the sportspersons generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances.

World Bank Loan for Transportation System

757. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the World Bank and other international agencies including the Sustainable Urban Transport Project has sanctioned funds to improve roads and the transportation system in various States;

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

(c) the amount released out of the funds sanctioned by the World Bank to improve the transportation system, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Losses to NFDC

758. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) is suffering huge losses on account of non-realisation of outstanding dues from various advertisement agents;

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

(c) the details of the amount recovered during each of the last three years and the current year, agent-wise;

(d) the details of aggregate outstanding dues to be collected from such agents during the said period, agent-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps/action taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues and for strengthening of the NFDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes Madam, Carried forward outstanding dues from various advertisement agencies for the period up to financial year 2003-04 is a reason for losses to NFDC.

(b) No outstanding amount, due to advertisement agents, has accrued during the last three years.

(c) and (d) As no outstanding amount payable to advertisement agents has accrued during the last three years, collection of the outstanding dues in respect of the last three years does not arise. However, in respect of outstanding dues up to the financial year 2003-04, NFDC has filed various suits to recover the dues and the matters are pending adjudication. Therefore, no recoveries of the dues could be made during the last three years.

(e) NFDC has taken the following corrective steps/ action to recover the outstanding dues from the advertisement agencies that accrued up to the year 2003-04.

1. Legal action has been initiated against principal debtors for recovery of outstanding dues by filing cases in the High Court of Bombay/New Delhi.
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 defaulting parties and particulars of their Directors to support legal action being taken for recovery of dues.

[Translation]

Irrigated Land and Agricultural Production

759. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country, despite being ahead of several developed and developing nations in terms of the availability of irrigated land, still lacks in agricultural production and productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to increase the agricultural production and the pace of irrigated land in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of per-capita agricultural production 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) It is a fact that India is having the largest area under irrigation in the world. However, the production and productivity of some crops are comparatively on the lower side to that of other developed countries.

(b) A statement indicating the comparatively information on total cropped area, production and productivity of major crops in some of the selected countries is enclosed.

(c) Lower productivity of some crops is mainly due to the small land holding that restricts large scale mechanization and modernization. Majority of the agriculture land belong to small and marginal farmers who are resource poor and are not able to afford improved agricultural practices. Further, though irrigated area is higher, the per hectare storage facility created for irrigation is of much lower size compared to many developed countries.

(d) To improve the agriculture production and productivity, the Government has launched various new programmes and restructured the on-going programmes for the benefit of farmers with special emphasis to small and marginal farmers. The major programmes are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Micro Irrigation (MI) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). Government has also made efforts to increase the irrigation potential in the country. The gross irrigated area which was 83.94 M. ha. during 2005-06 has increased to 87.26 M. ha. during 2007-08.

(e) As per available information, the average annual per-capita availability of food grains during the last 3 years is about 159 Kgs.

Statement

Irrigated Land and Agricultural Productivity Area, Production & Yield of Principal Crops in the Country (2006)

		Rice			Wheat			Maize			Groundnut			Sugarcane		
Sl.No	Country	Area	Prodn	Yield	Area	Prodn	Yield	Area	Prodn	Yield	Area	Prodn	Yield	Area	Prodn	Yield
1.	Australia				11138				9819	882						
2.	Brazil	2975	11505	3868				12603	42632	3383	106	239	2251	6153	455293	73996
3.	China	29380	184070	6265	23450	104470	4455	27143	145625	5365	4722	14722	3118	3220	100684	82528
4.	Egypt	613	6500	10598	1287	8308	6455	867	6838	7887				135	16317	120887
5.	Russia	156	686	4394	23049	45006	1953	650	3811	5863						
6.	USA	1142	8787	7694	20280	57298	2825	3011	3669	3629	499	3479	2964	363	26835	73833
7.	UK				1833	14735	8039									
8.	India	43700	136510	3124	26480	69350	2619	7590	14710	1938	5800	4980	859	4200	281170	66945
9.	World	154324	634606	4112	216100	605946	2804	144376	695228	4815	22232	47768	2149	20339	1392365	68257

[English]

Transgenic Crops

760. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R&D institutions proposes to train scientists on bio-safety assessment including the socio-economic dimension to carry out a competent evaluation of transgenic crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Capacity building activities for efficient management of field trails of Genetically Modified (GM) crops are being regularly undertaken. Training of 19 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) with respect to use of new guidelines for confined field trails, safe operation practices (SOPs), formats for monitoring and recording of data etc. has been completed during 2008-09. The training was funded jointly by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Biotech Consortium India Limited (BCIL) organized 79 awareness workshops on Genetically Modified (GM) crops with a focus on post release monitoring in all major Cotton growing States during 2006-07 to 2008-09. Global Environment Facility (GEF) Phase I on biosafety was completed in June 2008 under Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with GEF-World Bank assistance of one million US$ of which approximately 60% was utilized for training. MoEF is developing the GEF phase-II Capacity Building Project on Biosafety which would include (i) Risk Assessment and management; (ii) Handling, Packaging and Transportation of Living Modified Organisms (LMOS); (iii) Institutional Strengthening for LMO Detection; (iv) Socio Economic Assessment; (v) Public Awareness and (vi) Training of Trainers. The total budget allocated for the project is about 3.0 million US$ of which 33% has been earmarked for Human Resource Development (HRD) (Training of Trainers). The Co-Financing by the Government of India in kind will be to the tune of 6 million US$ of which 67% has been earmarked for Human Resource Development (HRD) Component.

Permission for FM Radio

761. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for granting permission to operate FM Radio stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any person can start/operate FM Stations after getting permission from the State Govern ment/Local Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on TRAI recommendations, the Government of India formulated a policy on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II) to supplement and complement the efforts of All India Radio. The Policy was announced on 13.07.2005. The Phase-II policy was further modified on 24.09.2008 to facilitate transfer of shares for the purpose of creation of a subsidiary company, amalgamation of companies of the same group, de-merger of company etc.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the sole licensing authority to grant permission for operating a private FM radio station. The permissions are granted to eligible Indian companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on the basis of closed tender bidding/system.

[Translation]

Employment in Animal Husbandry and Fishery Sectors

762. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether animal husbandry and fishery sector have immense potential and a large population of the country are employed in the said sectors;

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

(c) the details of animal husbandry and fishery schemes under implementation in the country including Bihar and Jharkhand and the funds allocated/utilized for the development of such sectors during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to enhance the employment opportunities in these 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) According to National Sample survey Organization's latest Survey (July 2004-June 2005 NSS 61st round) on Employment & unemployment, 5.5% of work force are engaged in animal Husbandry sector. The Proportion of workers in animal Husbandry & fisheries sectors together is 5.8% in the Country.

(c) The department is implementing the following animal husbandry and fishery sector schemes:

(i) National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding

(ii) Fodder Development Scheme

(iii) Poultry Development

(iv) Poultry Venture Capital Fund

(v) Conservation of Threatened livestock Breeds

(vi) Assistance to States for Control of Diseases.

(vii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication

(viii) Foot and Mouth disease Control Programme

(ix) Professional efficiency development

(x) Development of Marine Fisheries infrastructure and post harvest operations (xi) Development of Inland fisheries & Aquaculture

(xii) National scheme of Welfare of fishermen

(xiii) Financial assistance provided to the farmers/ fishermen

(xiv) Strengthening of Database & Geographical information system for the Fisheries Secter The Position of funds released for the development of such scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Various steps are taken by the Government to enhance the employment opportunities such as free distribution of mini kits to farmers for production of fodder seeds, setting up of 54 intensive small ruminant development clusters, introduction of rural backyard poultry development, vast potential for enhanced production offish in the inland sector etc.

Statement

Funds released utilized under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) during last three years:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total funds released	Unspent Balance	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300.00	400.00	905.95	1605.95	0.00	1605.95
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh		200.00	162.70	362.70	172.21	190.49
3.	Assam	319.50			319.50	140.00	179.50
4.	Bihar	499.80		508.25	1008.05	698.96	309.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	250.00	562.35	284.06	1096.41	192.81	903.60
6.	Gujarat	100.00			100.00	0.00	100.00
7.	Goa				0.00	0,00	0.00
8.	Haryana	200.00		774.35	974.35	0.00	94.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh		100.00	155.46	255.46	0.00	255.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			300.00	300.00	146.91	153.09
11.	Jharkhand	200.00		417.40	617.40	417.40	200.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00			0.00	000	0.00
13.	Kerala	88.17	450.00	792.39	1330.56	0.00	1330.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	711.00	197.50	500.00	1408.50	0.00	1408.50
15.	Maharashtra	500.00		250.00	750.00	o.oo	750.00
16.	Manipur				0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya		103.34	65.34	168.68	168.68	0.00
18.	Mizoram	30.00	150.00		180.00	0.O0J	180.00
19.	Nagaiand	80.00	109.39	68.29	257.68	0.00	257.68
20.	Orissa	740.20	562.00	882.98	2185.18	0.00	2185.18
21.	Punjab	350.00	100.00	646.00	1096.00	0.00	1096.00
22.	Rajasthan			632.73	632.73	1.37	631.36
23.	Sikkim	51.32	75.00	131.82	258.14	15.00	243.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	600.00	234.15	1234.15	0.00	1234.15
25.	Tripura	53.20	211.00	256.82	521.02	274.29	246.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00			100.00	0.00	100,00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	300.00	356.72	415,68	1072.40	0.00	1072.40
28.	West Bengal	265.00	770.43	352.60	1388.03	62.50	1325.53
29.	Puducherry				o.oo	0.00	0.00
	Others	5.00			5.00		5.00
	Total	5543.19	4947.73	8736.97	19227.89	2333.66	16894.23

Funds released during last three years and current year under Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	82.25
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	12.00	0	0
Assam	0.00	85.00	0	0
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	6
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	93	50	0
Jammu and Kashmir	106.69	279.19	56.70	0
Kamataka	100.00	55.00	0	0
Kerala	0.00	133.00	0	127.95
Madhya Pradesh	221.50	0.00	140.00	0
Maharashtra	27.50	0.00	0	54.50
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

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	33.00	0.00	0	129.26
Sikkim	0.00	33.00	o	50
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	0
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	50.67	0.00	0	10.1
Uttarakhand	0.00	21.25	0	0
West Bengal	0.00	136.00	0	0
Total	982.61	920.47	924.91	696.06

1. Poultry Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Fund released	Unspent as on date	Fund released	Unspent as on date	Fund released	Unspent as on date	Fund released	Unspent as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)	**Assistance to State Poultry Farms**								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		-					
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54.00	20.00	34.00	34.00	-	75.00	34.00	34.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	212.00		-		100.00			
4.	Assam	50.00	50.00	130.00	130.00	-			
5.	Bihar	-		-		-			
6.	Chhattisgarh	68.00	4.37	84.00				68.00	68.00
7.	Goa	-		-		-			
8.	Gujarat	136.00		-		-			
9.	Haryana	-		-		32.30	32.30		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00		23.00		14.49	14.49	8.51	8.51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.50		134.40	105.30	-			
12.	Jharkhand	-		-		-			
13.	Karnataka	80.00		56.00		34.00	34.00	63.20	63.20
14.	Kerala	73.32	45.41	58.00		167.40	99.40	136.00	136.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Lakshadweep	25.00				-		38.50	38.50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	124.87		200.00	191.80	-		29.60	29.60
17.	Maharashtra	78.00	9.61	50.19		61.81			
18.	Manipur	-		-		-			
19.	Meghalaya	130.00		-		-			
20.	Mizoram	217.50		27.50		-			
21.	Nagaland	170.00		191.25		40.00			
22.	Orissa	287.00		301.92		-			
23.	Punjab	-		10.20	2.43	-			
24.	Rajasthan	-		-		-			
25.	Sikkim	120.00	10.00	135.00	26.65	100.00		107.50	107.50
26.	Tamil Nadu	50.00		28.00		120.00	120.00	34.00	34.00
27.	Tripura	-		66.24	32.29	83.76	83.76		
28.	Uttar Pradesh	136.00		28.00		136.00		134.91	134.91
29.	Uttarakhand	-		-		-			
30.	West Bengal	466.31		285.29	34.00	84.00			
	Total	2513.50	178.60	1842.99	556.50	973.76	459.00	654.22	654.22
(b)	**Rural Backyard PoultryDevelopment**								
	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	164
	NABARD							9	9
	Mizoram	-	-	-		-	-	20	20
	WB	-		-		-	-	72.996	72.996
	Sikkim			-	-	-	-	40.5	40.5
								31.5	31.5
	Bihar		-		-	-	-	163	163
	NABARD							9	9
	Total							509.996	509.996
(c)	**Poultry Estate**								
	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	333.72	333.72

2. Poultry Venture Capital Fund (Amt. in Rs.)

		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1238000	1	1500000	5	7484400		8308420
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Goa	1	1231900	1	726000	0	0		
5.	Gujurat	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6.	Haryana	1	1561000	0	0	0	0		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	770000	0	0	0	0		
9.	Jharkhand	1	750000	0	0	1	425000		
10.	Karnataka	1	170000	4	1548000	3	892100*		
11.	Kerala	1	292500	0	0	1	1250000	3	2938000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	345000	0	0	0	0		
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	21	10863000	41	27683400		
14.	Orissa	0	0	1	471700	2	1504000	9	1874100
15.	Punjab	0	0	1	999000	0	0		
16.	Rajasthan	1	998000	4	1689000	0	0		
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	800000	28	6766100	1	714500		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19.	Uttaranchal	16	2400500	5	624800	0	0		
20.	West Bengal	1	1250000	2	2250000	1	1250000		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	425000	0	0	0	0		
22.	Assam	0	0	1	665000	0	0		
23.	Manipur	0	0	2	280000	0	0	5	2500000
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.	Mizoram	2	300000	4	1500000	1	350000		
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	34	12531900	75	29882600	56	41553400	76	90396300

The funds released during Threatened Livestock Breeds: last 3 years and the current year under the scheme Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund released during 2009-10 upto 25.2.2010
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	36.81	1.00.25	56.81
4.	Himachal Pradesh	27.55	0.00	0.00	40.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.41	0.00	6.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	36.45	20.75
8.	Maharastra	32.50	32.00	0.00	44.95
9.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0-00	0.00
10.	Mizoram	0,00	0.00	0.00	30.00
11.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Punjab	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	20.00	18.25
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	28.25	0.00	0.00
16.	West Bengal	60.79	0.00	0.00	45.00
	Total	230.25	136.06	194.95	305.76

Central assistance provided under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund released during 2009-10 Till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	532.00	750.00	1129.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	100.00	400.00	200.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	450.00	330.00	0.00	150.00
4.	Goa	30.22	25.00	0.00	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	455.00	280.00	509.00	317.28
6.	Haryana	150.00	200.00	384.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	103.64	117.00	99.85	99.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	200.00	250.00	400.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	865.14	480.00	700.00	913.00
11.	Kerala	197.23	0.00	100.00	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	195.00	362.00	450.00	200.00
13.	Maharashtra	1035.00	1172.00	1000.00	1535.00
14.	Orissa	270.00	450.00	650.00	1059.98
15.	Punjab	369.97	0.00	200.00	250.00
16.	Rajasthan	257.00	289.00	158.00	250.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	608.00	1271.87	1100.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	732.00	750.00	700.00
19.	Uttarakhand	157.80	100.00	31.00	100.00
20.	West Bengal	547.00	1250.00	756.28	750.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	91.46	121.00	100.00	50.00
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	96.54	244.00	190.00	150.00
24.	Meghalaya	97.31	75.00	149.00	0.00
25.	Mizoram	251.10	275.00	203.00	50.00
26.	Nagaland	310.32	310.00	273.00	150.00
27.	Sikkim	57.27	75.00	125.00	58.30
28.	Tripura	f42.08	0.00	330.00	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	55.20	60.00	23.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	18.80	0.00	25.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.00	12.20	25.00	10.00
32.	Chandigarh	5.60	7.00	6.50	3.50
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.40	7.00	7.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1.00	2.80	1.50	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	16.00	8.00	5.00	6.00
	Total	7153.08	8424.00	10423.00	9757.80

Central assistance provided under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund released during 2009-10 Till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.00	0.00	20.00	30.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	0.00	10.00	15.56
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
5.	Gujarat	15.00	25.00	30.00	20.00
6.	Haryana	20.00	17.95	20.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	20.00	4.82	14.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	o.oo	0.00'	0.00
10.	Karnataka	49.00	0.00	20.00.	5.00
11.	Kerala	25.00	18.00	23.00	20.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00	32.00	20.00	30.00
13.	Maharashtra	34.94	20.00	8.00	30.00
14.	Orissa	20.00	5.00	20.00	20.00
15.	Punjab	30.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	15.00	20.00	8.00	20.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25.00	29.05	19.18	10.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
20.	West Bengal	45.00	25.00	20.00	20.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	5.00	20.00	25.00
22.	Assam	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	10.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	5.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
25.	Mizoram	20.00	15.00	5.00	0.00
26.	Nagaland	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Sikkim	15.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	8.00	8.00	4.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
32.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	522.94	327.00	387.00	330.00

*Central assistance provided under Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund released during 2009-10 Till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	100.00	35.00	75.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	15,00	35.00	40.00
3.	Haryana	0.00	50.00	50.00	30.00
4.	Kerala	0.00	44.00	25.00	20.00
4.	Maharashtra	123.00	65.00	70.00	25.00
5.	Punjab	100.00	15.00	30.00	25.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	10.00	5,00	0.00
7.	Utter Pradesh	100.00	90.40	150.00	145.00
8.	NCT Delhi	4.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Lakshadweep	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	403.00	394.40	405.00	363.00

*This scheme is being implemented in 54 selected districts of the country

Central assistance provided under Professional Efficiency Development (PED)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund released during 2009-10 Till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
2.	Bihar	1.812	1.22	3.08	1.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4.	Goa	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	10.0	10.00	15.00	15.00
6.	Haryana	4.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	20.0	20.00	10.00	10.00
11.	Kerala	20.0	O.O0	10.00	15.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.0	4.36	14.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	25.0	0.00	0.00	20.00
14.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	9.21	15.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	25.00	20.0	18.75	20.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21.188	0.00	21.27	9.22
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	6.68	6.69	20.23
20.	West Bengal	22.00	18.74	15.00	15.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	20.0	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	8.80	0.00
23.	Manipur	15.00	4.00	16.00	25.00
24.	Meghalaya	12.00	18.00	2.20	5.00
25.	Mizoram	12.00	8.00	15.00	20,00
26.	Nagaland	10.00	0.00	13.00	15.00
27.	Sikkim	16.00	0,00	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tripura	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
23.	NCT Delhi	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	7.50	14.30	15.00	15.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
	Total	272.00	204.30	250.00	255.00

Livestock Insurance Scheme

State-wise Funds released during 2005-06 to 2009-10 (upto 16th November 2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(in Rs. lakhs)					
		Release 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.60	905.00	300.00		560.00	1889.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.00	40.00				87.00
3.	Assam	47.00	80.00			50.00	185.00
4.	Bihar	133.00	112.00	100.00			345.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.00	50.00				94.00
6.	Gujarat	150.00	271.00				421.00
7.	Haryana	133.00	169.00	200.06	100.00	300.00	932.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44.00	73.00	150.00	25.00	20.00	312.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.00	15.00			67.72	126.72
10.	Jharkhand	44.00	50.00	0.00			94.00
11.	Karnataka	110.00	33.00	300.00		150.00	593.00
12.	Kerala	66.00	480.00	400.00			618.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	192.00				342.00
14.	Maharashtra	150.00	370.00	250.00			770.00
15.	Manipur	47.00	61.00				108.06
16.	Meghalaya	47.00	40.00				87.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	47.00	40.00				87.00
18	Nagaland	47.00	110.00			40.00	197.00
19	Orissa	69.00	45.00	50.00	163.12		327.12
20	Punjab	125,00	302.00				427.00
21	Rajasthan	150.00	306.00				456.00
22	Sikkim	46.00	61.00				197.00
23	Tamil Nadu	106.00	582.00	150.00	361.85	60.00	1799.88
24	Tripura	22.00	60.00				82
25	Uttaraakhand	44.54	67.00				111.54
26	Uttar Pradesh	264.00	419.00			650.00	1323.00
27	West Bengal	68.00	59.00				127.00
28	Centre (Publicity)		59.83				59.83
29	Centre (Evaluation)			16.17			16.17
	ALL NDIA	2421.14	5059.83	1616.17	650.00	2377.72	12124.86

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Opeartoions

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation	Central allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh		252.53		236.34		0.00		95.00		191.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		50.00		0.00				
3.	Assam		0.00		0.00		0.00				
4.	Bihar	RE: 6601	0.00	RE: 5000	0.00	RE: 4050	0.00	RE: 4499		RE: 6100	
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00		0.00		0.00				
6.	Goa	BE: 5750	263.60	BE: 4500	277.69	BE: 3200	270.00	BE: 4500	105.00	BE: 6000	85.00
7.	Gujarat		812.83		1433.00		225.00		326.60		
8.	Haryana		0.00		0.00		0.00				
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				
10.	Jharkhand		0.00		0.00		0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.00		0.00				
12.	Karnataka		819.44		1141.35		474,89		274.70		608.41
13.	Kerala		852.52		877.69		200.00		700.00		896.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				
15.	Maharashtra		600.00		1158.42		455.00		203.48		115.52
16.	Manipur		23.50		0.00		0.00				
17.	Meghalaya		0.00		0.00		0.00				
18.	Mizoram	RE: 6601	0.00	RE: 5000	32.50	RE: 4050	0.00	RE: 4499		RE: 6100	
19.	Nagaland		0.00		18.00		0.00				
20.	Orissa		10.00		382.00		20.00		150.00		200.00
21.	Punjab	BE: 5750	0.00	BE: 4500	0.00	BE: 3200	0.00	BE: 4500		BE: 6000	
22.	Rajasthan		0.00		0.00		15.00				
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.130		0.00				
24.	Tamil Nadu		201.15		974.72		382.39		550,00		650.00
25.	Tripura		0.00		20.00		0.00				
26.	Uttar Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				
27.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00		0.00				
28.	West Bengal		825.00		600.00		373.12		1095.22		1075.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		100.00		0.00		0.00				
30.	Chandigarh		0.00		0.00		0.00				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00		0.00		0.00				
32.	Daman and Diu		50.00		181.00		38.00		97.50		21.00
33.	Delhi		0.00		0.00		0.00				
34.	Lakshadweep		4.60		34.00		37.85		6.00		
35.	Puducherry		400.00		1074.00		1500.00		907,50		
	Others		0.00		0.00		87.48		451.26		446-29
	Total		5215.07		8480.71		4075.72		4956.26		4295.02

CSS Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture

Release of Funds & utilisatipn from 2006-07 to 2008-09 including current year (in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07	Utilisation	2007-08	Utilisation	2008-09	Utilisation	2009-10	Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	363		0.00	0.00			
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	24	24	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	
3.	Assam	40	40	0.00	0.00	75.02			
4.	Bihar	40	40	20.00	20.00	0.00	9.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	80	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	77.50	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat		0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00			
8.	Haryana	20.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	10.94	75.00	50.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	32.43	22.39	27.00	17.077		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	100.00	100.00	112.50	
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	62.50	62.50	50.00	
12.	Karnataka	165.60	111.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		33.00	
13.	Kerala	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	160.00	160.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	23	9.90	0.00	0.00	20.00		39.35	
16.	Manipur	75	75,00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00		
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
18.	Mizoram	61	61.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.00		
19.	Nagaland	90	90.00	62.55	62.55	90.00	90.00	100.00	
20.	Orissa	200	200.00	50.00	50.00	190.00	134.00	200.00	
21.	Puducherry	5	3.37	0.00	0.00	5.00			
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0		
23.	Rajasthan	44.05	44.05	0.00	0.00	24.05	4.05		
24.	Sikkim	30	30.00	0.00	0.00	34.98	34.98		
25.	Tamil Nadu	50	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00		100.00	
26.	Tripura	40	40.00	47.35	47.35	24.00	24.00	24.00	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	250	250	288.57	288.57	88.00	88.00	150.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	20	20	9.00	9.00	33.45		42.65	
29.	West Bengal	225	225	200	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	
	Total	2075.65	1956.32	1284.23	1273.86	1360.00	999.04	1578.00	150.00

State-wise and Year-wise release of Funds under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen (2006-07to 2009-10)

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.36	100.00	140.34	
2.	Aunachal Pradesh	32.0	16.00	O.OC	100.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	O.OC	
4.	Bihar	60.79	43.14	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.02	0.00	3.38	36.19
6.	Daman and Diu	15.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Goa	0.00	8.00	2.15	6.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00	70.00	86.03	
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	4.99	5.50	6.26
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	25.00	29.58	60.00
12.	Jharkand	258.40	327.20	123.60	248.21
13.	Karnataka	348.20	0.00	304.08	93.54
14.	Kerala	162.96	150.00	232.21	652.57
15.	Maharashtra	61.86	143.10	20.00	20.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	33.82	21.20	31.46	60.92
17.	Manipur	0.00	4.26	22.16	
18.	Mizoram	0.00	25.18	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	54.00	29.50	96.50	140.00
20.	Orissa	39.92	50.00	89.64	
21.	Puducherry	150.00	126.00	150.00	340.00
22.	Rajasthan	31.36	11.98	5.40	12.05
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	269.93	240.00	737.94
25.	Tripura	24.00	24.00	36.00	63.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	165.50	200.00	150.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	8.60	6.45	19.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	241.20	243.20	361.20	71.20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.48	1.37	1.68	0.95
30.	FISHCOPFED	104.35	131.65	192.82	592.72
31.	NFDB	0.00	o.od	0.00	14.00
32.	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52
	Total	2380.82	1999.80	2380.18	3446.67

National Fisheries Development Board Financial Assitance Provided to the Farmers/Fishermen

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Funds released to the farmers/fishermen				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.06	17.52	1853.22	65.34	1813.1450
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.0425
3.	Arunachel Pradesh	0.00	61.94	223.43	591.10	876.4737
4.	Assam	0.00	1.59	14.39	13.22	29.1925
5.	Bihar	0.00	73.64	0.00	0.00	73.6400
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	198.82	250.62	449.4310
7.	New Delhi	37.50	101.20	206.93	1.74	347.3675
8.	Gujarat	0.00	2.79	0.00	0.00	2.7900
9.	Haryana	0.00	33.68	10.29	0.00	43.9725
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.68	162.6800
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	104.28	6740	57.42	229.0950
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	314.20	0.00	0.00	314.1975
13.	Karnataka	7.78	257.80	752.40	377.25	1395.3217
14.	Kerala	0.00	105.11	348.88	0.00	453.9825
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	50,89	0.00	0.00	50,8900
16.	Maharashta	63.27	160.60	207.78	69.07	500.7128
17.	Manipur	0.00	40.40	1.1.49	377.17	429.0593
18.	Mizoram	0.00	205.59	454.46	3163	691.6830
19.	Nagaland	6.14	2132	13.59	28.41	69.4455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Orissa	1.57	62.11	960.05	36.28	1055.7090
21.	Puducherry	0.00	2.99	1.05	0.00	4.0348
22.	Punjab	0.00	5.38	40.37	0.00	45.7512
23.	Rajasthan	0,.00	10.86	1.38	0,00	12.2366
24.	Sikkim	o.ao	12.48	4.94	0.0.0	17.4214
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.34	14.12	503.43	274,38	793.1625
26.	Tripura	0.00	58.83	84.33	0.00	143.1600
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63.72	75.31	10.47	0.00	149.5043
28.	Uttaranchal	0.Q0	0.82	1.60	0.00	2.4175
29.	West Bengal	1.15	383.65	227.29	34.42	646.5105
	Total	253.1175	2181.2264	6003.9669	2370.7189	10815.0296

Funds Released Ouring 10th Plan and 11th Plan

Central Sector Scheme on "Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector" during 10th Plan and 11th Plan

(As on 25.02.2010)
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Funds released during 2002-03	Funds released during 2003-04	Funds released during 2004-05	Funds released during 2005-06	Total released during 2006-07	Funds Released during 10th Plan	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00	4.00	21.39	0.00	9.55	42.94	12.72	11.30	27.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.00	16.26	11.60	7.45	40.31	10.20	10.00	
3.	Assam	4.00	8.50	0.00	10.08	0.00	22.58	8.30	0.00	
4.	Bihar	2.00	0.00	27.20	0,00	0.00	29.20	0.44	6.00	
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.39	4.55	4.00	9.94	6.41	0.00	5.00
6.	Gujarat	2.00	2.00	30.20	0.00	0.00	34.20	6.09	11.30	
7.	Haryana	5.00	2.50	16.10	18.00	10.50	52.10	8.50	9.20	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	3.50	0.00	15.45	6.15	29.10	7.42	5.00	9.05
9.	Karnataka	4.21	5.00	14.92	0.00	19.93	44.06	11.47	7.65	11.50
10.	Kerala	4.00	2.50	3.00	25.49	0.00	34.99	0.00	0.00	11.66
11	Madhya Pradesh	1.60	2.00	19.30	39.10	0.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	1.40	9.50	0.00	49.37	60.27	0.00	0.00	19.37
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14.	Mizoram	0.00	4.00	1.03	9.00	3.89	17.92	8.50	9.72	
15.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.30	0.00	
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	14.02	0.00	0.00	14.02	0.00	0.00	2.34
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	18.53	0.00	0.00	18.53	0.00	0.00	
18.	Tripura	0.00	3.91	3.55	6.50	4.87	18.83	3.00	3.00	3.00
19.	Orissa	2.50	5.50	7.00	21.35	0.00	36.35	0.00	0.00	
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	13.80	0.00	0.00	13.80	0.00	0.00	
21.	Rajasthan	2.00	1.85	17.35	17.92	9.07	48.19	5.00	9.96	8.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	5.50	0.00	18.00	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5.10	0.00	25.50	36.51	31.20	98.31	8.00	0.00	
24.	West Bengal	1.55	8.75	24.20	6.80	6.00	47.30	6.15	9.30	92.32
25.	Jharkhand	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	
26.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	6.85	0.00	14.00	20.85	0.00	0.00	
27.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	12.30	12.00	0.23	24.53	1.80	0.00	6.04
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	5.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	CIFRI	0.00	63.71	107.80	211.00	151.42	533.93	125.00	135.00	50.00
36.	FSI	0,00	0.00	0.66	3.82	15.53	20.01	13.70	17.28	13.00
37.	CMFRI	0.00	0.00	62.13	8.00	10.37	80.50	0.00	0.00	10.00
38.	HQ				0.00	5.18	5.18	0.00	0.00	
39.	Others						0.00	6.25	2.72	675.32
	Total	49.96	138.47	479.98	475.17	363.21	1506.79	254.25	247.43	949.46

BE-500.00 BE-280.00 BE-300.00 BE-500.00

Target for Construction Roads

763. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any target for construction of National Highways for the financial year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes, to involve the private sector to meet such targets and if any contracts have been signed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the length of various roads constructed out of the said targets till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The construction of 3165 km of National Highways has been targeted for the financial year 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. 36 projects have been awarded during 2009-10 so far. The details of which are enclosed as Statement.

(e) As against the target 2022 km has been completed by 31.01.2010.

Statement

Details of Works awarded During 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	NH No.	Length (km)	Total/Cost of Project (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kishangarh-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	93.60	795.00
2.	Armoor-Adloor-Yelareddy	Andhra Pradesh	7	60.00	490.50
3.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	181.00	1740.00
4.	Kannur-Kuttipuram (Package-I)	Kerala	7	83.20	1366.00
5.	Kannur-Kuttipuram (Package-II)	Kerala	7	81.50	1312.00
6.	Amritsar-Pathankot	Punjab	15	102.00	705.00
7.	Hazaribagh- Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	71.00	625.07
8.	Pune-Sholapur (Pkg-II)	Maharashtra	9	110.00	835.00
9.	Talegaon-Amravati	Maharashtra	6	66.73	567.00
10.	MP/MH Border - Nagpur Section	Maharashtra	7	95.00	1170.52
11.	Jaipur-Reengus	Rajasthan	11	54.00	268.00
12	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli	Rajasthan	12	149.00	792.00
13.	Kundapur-Surathkal-Mangalore-KNT/ Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90.00	671.00
14.	Patna-Hazipur-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	19&77	63.37	671.70
15.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		126.00	1141.00
16.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	Uttar Pradesh	58	80.00	754.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Haridwar-Dehradun	Uttarakhand	58&72	37.40	490.00
18.	Moradabad-Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	24	121.00	1267.00
19.	Indore/Gujarat/MP Border	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	1175.00
20.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	Andhra Pradesh	202	35.65	388.00
21.	Godhra-Gujrat/MP Border	Gujrat	59	83.85	785.00
22.	Rohtak-Panipat	Haryana	71A	80.86	807.00
23.	Goa/KNT Border-Panji	Goa	4A	69.00	471.00
24.	Charthalai-Ochira	Kerala	47	83.60	1535.00
25.	Changapalli-Walayar Section (excluding Coimbatore bypass)	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	852.00
26.	Ahmedabad-Godhra	Gujarat	59	117.60	1009.00
27.	Kandla-Mundra Port	Gujarat	8A	71.40	953.88
28.	Pune-Satara	Maharashtra	4	140.35	1724.55
29.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.16	805.39
30.	Rohtak-Bawal	Haryana	71	82.55	650.00
31.	Bahrampore-Farakka	West Bengal		100.85	999.00
32.	Farraka-Raiganj	West Bengal		103.00	1079.00
33.	Raiganj-Dalkhola	West Bengal		49.53	580.43
34.	Bijapur-Hungud	Karnataka		97.22	748.00
35.	Hungud-Hospet	Karnataka		97.9	946.00
36.	Hyderabad-Bangalore (km 534.720 to 556.840 of NH-7)	Karnataka		22.12	680.00
				3166.42	31849.04

Decline in Procurement of Rice and Wheat

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

(a) whether there has been a drastic decline in procurement of rice and wheat by the Food Corporation of India during the current year;

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

(c) whether multinational companies are also procuring rice and wheat in the country;

(d) if so, whether there is any ban/restriction on the quality to be procured by the multinational companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government proposes to take such steps in future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD and PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The details of procurement of wheat and rice in the Central Pool during the last three Kharif and Rabi Marketing Seasons are as under:-

(In lakh tonnes)

Kharif/Rabi Marketing Season	Wheat	Rice
2006-07	92.26	251.07
2007-08	111.28	287.36
2008-09	226.89	336.85
2009-10	253.82	228.51*

*As on 25.2.2010.

(c) to (e) As per the existing policy for foodgrains procurement, the farmers are free to sell their produce, to Government agencies at the MSP or in the open market to private trade depending upon the prevailing open market price, as is advantageous to them.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Exhibition for Promotion of KVIC Products

765. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has organised exhibitions in different parts of the country to promote the sale of KVIC products for upgradation and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including agro and rural industry;

(b) if so, the total number of exhibitions organised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total funds granted/released in this regard during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments have utilised all the funds allocated under the said scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(f) whether such exhibitions have helped in increasing the acceptability and sale of Khadi products; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRYOF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The State/ Union Territory-wise number of exhibitions organised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-1.

(c) The funds for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries are released by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) to KVIC and in turn KVIC utilises these funds, through its field establishments located at various places throughout the country and Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories. The State/ Union Territory-wise information on expenditure incurred by KVIC in organising these exhibitions during each of the last three years and current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) Yes Madam.Exhibitions organised by KVIC at national and sub-national levels to promote sale of KVI products have helped in increasing the acceptability and sale of KVI products. These exhibitions have proved to be a cost effective medium for publicity as well as opening marketing opportunities to the products.These have also created awareness of KVI products among the people. As a result, sale of KVI products has been showing an upward trend in recent years. The details of estimated value of sale of KVI products during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Value of sales (Rs. crore)
2006-07	17562.40
2007-08	21543.48
2008-09	22748.20
2009-10 (upto January 2010)	15979.72*

*Estimated figures.

Statement I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of exhibitions organised during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto January 2010)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Exhibitions organised			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 24th February 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	4	4	5	4
2.	Haryana	4	4	6	8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	2
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	3	1
5.	Punjab	3	3	4	5
6.	Rajasthan	17	15	14	11
7.	Bihar	6	5	5	4
8.	Jharkhand	2	3	4	0
9.	Orissa	3	6	4	11
10.	West Bengal	3	3	4	10
11.	Sikkim	-	-	1	2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	2	3
13.	Assam	5	4	7	6
14.	Manipur	1	1	1	4
15.	Meghalaya	1	3	3	4
16.	Mizoram	-	1	2	4
17.	Nagaland	1	1	1	5
18.	Tripura	1	1	1	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	6	8	6	1
20.	Karnataka	4	4	3	3
21.	Kerala	4	4	5	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	7	12
23.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1
24.	Goa	1	1	0	0
25.	Gujarat	9	8	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Maharashtra	8	6	8	4
27.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	4	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	4	2
29.	Uttarakhand	1	2	3	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	13	15	17	15
	Total	108	118	129	138*

*Including exhibitions under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Statement II

State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of exhibitions organised during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto January 2010)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Expenditure incurred in organizing Exhibitions (Rs. lakh)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto January 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	17.50	17.50	18.00	108.00
2.	Haryana	21.13	17.50	28.00	20.20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.16	10.00	14.00	10.00
5.	Punjab	17.17	30.00	24.00	19.00
6.	Rajasthan	99.41	90.00	78.00	57.59
7.	Bihar	18.50	20.00	18.00	15.50
8.	Jharkhand	5.00	7.50	16.00	0.00
9.	Orissa	5.20	15.00	8.00	8.50
10.	West Bengal	9.37	15.00	16.00	24.00
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.50	12.00	3.00
13.	Assam	19.85	40.00	30.00	20.00
14.	Manipur	2.50	2.50	2.00	4.00
15.	Meghalaya	2.50	7.50	14.00	14.00
16.	Mizoram	0.00	2.50	12.00	8.00
17.	Nagaland	2.61	2.50	2.00	8.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tripura	2.61	2.50	1.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.99
20.	Andhra Pradesh	21.12	27.50	12.00	10.00
21.	Karnataka	93.04	62.50	52.00	15.29
22.	Kerala	14.54	17.50	26.00	18.75
23.	Tamil Nadu	9.77	12.50	30.00	11.79
24.	Goa	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00
25.	Gujarat	39.81	27.50	26.00	62.75
26.	Maharashtra	144.39	22.50	32.00	72.65
27.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	7.50	16.00	1.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	3.18	7.50	16.00	12.80
29.	Uttarakhand	2.18	5.00	14.00	16.25
30.	Uttar Pradesh	96.70	97.50	134.00	86.49
	Total	663.24	572.5 0	653 .00	632.49*

*Including exhibitions under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Maintenance of Roads During four Laning Process

766. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any coherent policy to maintain the roads during the period of construction for converting them into four lane roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not maintaining the Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No.8 as per standard norms by the National Highways Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. During the period of construction for converting National Highways into four lane roads, maintenance of the existing two lane roads are being carried out by the respective civil contractors/ concessionaires under the supervision of consultants as a part of contract agreement. The Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No. 8 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the concessionaire as per the contract agreement.

[English]

Deployment of Sniffer Dogs

767. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of security threats to the Indira Gandhi International Airport and Metro Stations, the Government has decided to take the services of sniffer dogs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of sniffer dogs procured/ deployed so far and the amount spent thereon?

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

(b) Dog squad of he CISF as well as BCAS with sniffer dogs is deployed exclusively for IGI Airport. The services of sniffer dogs are being utilized in Delhi Metro for sanitization of Metro Stations as well as Metro trains.

(c) There are total 19 sniffer dogs in the Dog squad available for deployment at IGI Airport and Delhi Metro Stations. Expenses of the existing dog squad are met through the budgetary provisions for the same made by the concerned Ministry/Department.

Integrated Road Check Posts

768. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to put up integrated road check posts with electronic gadgets;

(b) if so, the response of the States in this regard;

(c) the manner in which it would minimise the delay at barriers and prevent siphoning of revenue;

(d) whether any time-frame has been chalked out in this regard;

(e) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The matter was deliberated in the 32nd meeting of the Transport Development Council held in New Delhi on 5-2-10. The States/UTs were urged to take immediate steps to set up integrated check posts so that checking by all the concerned Departments could be done simultaneously at a common point. Moreover, contiguous States should set up common check posts. There was unanimity in principle among the States/UTs on this issue in the Transport Development Council meeting.

(c) By way of having integrated check posts, the average waiting time at inter-State borders and the overall man power requirement could be reduced leading to saving of revenue. However, this would depend on the manner in which the States implement the decisions including computerization of their check posts.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) The minutes of the meeting of the Transport Development Council held on 5.2.10 have been circulated to the States/UTs to take necessary follow-up action on various decisions taken in the meeting including the decision relating to setting up of integrated check posts.

Funding Pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

769. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for various schemes being implemented by the Government are still pending;

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

(c) the norms for grant of funds under various Centrally sponsored schemes of the Government;

(d) whether due to sharing basis of grants at 50 per cent for various schemes by NGOs or local Government Agencies, proposals are not forthcoming from the beneficiaries;

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering to restructure the norms for enhancing the Central share;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to provide 100 per cent grant for the schemes in force, if submitted exclusively for women; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Service Scheme (NSS) and Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA).

The Scheme entitled PYKKA is being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory administrations from 2008-09 for creation of basic sports infrastructure and promotion of sports and games, including traditional sports and games in all village and block panchayats of the country. 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% and (the coverage will be 20% in the case of special category States including North Eastern States).

The existing funding pattern of the NSS for States in the rest of India is 7:5 between the Centre and the States. In case of states in North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas notified by the Planning Commission, the expenditure is shared in the radio of 3:1 between the Centre and the States. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Union Territories without Legislature, Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs), the entire expenditure is met by the Government of India.

As per the existing norms of the scheme, expenditure of Rs. 160/- per volunteer, per annum, for Regular Activities and Rs. 300/-per volunteer, per annum, for special Camping Programme is admissible for the States in rest of India. For North Eastern (NE) States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas notified by the Planning Commission, the present unit cost norms are Rs. 200/- and Rs. 400/- for regular activities and special camping programmes respectively.

Under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan, out of 22 proposals received from different States during the current year, six cases have been approved for necessary grants and the remaining are under process.

(d) to (g) No, Madam.

Centralised Database for Intelligence

770. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Centralised database for intelligence integrating databases of various agencies/departments under the Union and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has consulted with all the State Governments in this regard;

(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) The Government proposes to set up a Centralized database by integrating the intelligence output relating to terror/ terror funding of various agencies/departments under the Union Government.

(c) to (e) Since no database of State Governments are currently proposed, the question of consulting the State Government does not arise.

[Translation]

Strenthening Internal Security

771. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increased threat perception to internal security the Government proposes to take steps to beef up the internal security apparatus in the country including strengthening of the Central Para Military Forces, various command units and creating more hubs for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the State Governments to strengthen internal security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds likely to be provided?

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 security and intelligence apparatus in the county. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military forces; amendment in 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; approval for setting up of NSG regional centres at Hydeerabad and Kolkata, granting legal powers to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; online and secure connectivity between multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches; amendment in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures

to combat terrorism; constitution of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule; etc.

Further, the Government of India has sanctioned two Commando Coys in each India Reserve (IR) Bns sanctioned after 01.4.2007. To raise these Coys, assistance of Rs. 3 crore per Coy for specialized equipment would be provided. State Governments have also been advised to convert 2 Coys of State Armed Police (SAP)/IR Bn into commando Coys, and seek assistance for raising these Coys, from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides, a Scheme for strengthening of State Special Branches (SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments, has been approved.

Apart from the above, the Central Government have also taken steps to strengthen border management and provide funds to the State under various schemes such as modernization of the State Police Forces, Coastal Security Scheme, Mega City Policing Scheme, Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, etc.

[English]

Development of NH-8A on PPP Mode

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

(a) whether any plan is under consideration of the Government to develop the Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A (Extn.) on Public-Private participation mode;

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

(c) the number of Ports Connectivity Programmes taken up by the Union Government so far in Gujarat?

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

(b) Letter of award has been issued to the Concessionaire, M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.

(c) For laning of Maharashtra/Gujarat Border to Surat to Hazira connecting Hazira Port has also been taken up. The contract agreement has been signed on 18.05.2009.

Meeting of Transport Development Council

773. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Transport Development Council was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised by different States in the meeting; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In the 32nd Meeting of the Transport Development Council held on 5.2.10, broadly the issues relating to streamlining of National Permit System, Implementation of High Security Registration Plates, Implementation of IT projects in the State Transport Departments such as Smart Card based issuance of Driving Licences and Registration Certificates, Seamless movement of tourist vehicles and improvement of public transport system were discussed.

(c) The Government has already constituted an Empowered Committee of State Transport Ministers under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Transport Minister, Government of Rajasthan to evolve a new composite fee regime for National Permit. The States were asked to take necessary action to implement the scheme of High Security Registration Plates by 31st May, 2010 as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. The States were also requested to take immediate steps to set up integrated check posts to facilitate unified checking of motor vehicles by all the concerned authorities, to avoid frequent checking of tourist vehicles at various check posts, to set up State level Road Safety Councils, to expedite the process of creation of State Registers of Driving Licence/Registration Certificate by 31st March, 2010, to improve quality of public transport and to ensure proper enforcement of traffic laws.

[Translation]

Central Agricultural University

774. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places in the country where Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) are functioning at present;

(b) the norms regarding setting up of Agricultural Universities;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more Central Agricultural Universities in the country in the coming years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Agricultural Universities are taking steps in promoting farming, research and development, etc.; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) At present one Central Agricultural University at Imphal, and 45 State Agricultural Universities at Jorhat, Hyderabad, Tirupati, Venkataramnagudem Pusa-Samastipur, Raipur, Anand, Junagadh, Navsari, Sardarkrushinagar, Hisar, Plampur, Solan, Jammu, Srinagar, Ranchi, Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur, Bidar, Bagalkot, Jabalpur (2), Gwalior, Depoli, Nagpur, Parbhani, Rahuri, Akola, Bhubaneswar, Ludhiana (2), Udaipur, Bikaner, Coimbatore, Chennai, Kanpur, Mathura, Faizabad, Meerut, Pantnagar, Mohanpur, Coochbehar, and Kolkata are functioning in the country. In addition, 5 Agricultural Research Institutes at Allahabad, New Delhi, Izatnagar, Karnal and Mumbai are Deemed to be Universities and 4 Central Universities at Aligarh, Varanasi, Shantiniketan and Medziphema have Faculty of Agriculture.

(b) Agriculture including higher agricultural education being a state subject, the State Agricultural Universities are established by the respective State governments through their legislative acts to address the research, education and extension education needs of the State/ region. The Central Agricultural University at Imphal, has been established by an act of Parliament.

(c) and (d) Proposals for establishment of three Central Agricultural Universities at Barapani in Meghalya; Pusa in Bihar and Jhansi in Bundelkhand are under consideration of the Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Agricultural education, research and extension education are integrated activities of the agricultural universities.

Action Against TV Channels

775. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of vulgarity being depicted in the programme 'Emotional Aytachaar' telecast on UTV-Bindaas TV channel; and

(b) if so, the action taken/being 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) Government has issued a Show Cause Notice dated 02.02.2010 to UTV-Bindaas Channel for telecasting the reality show 'Emotional Atyachaar' which appeared to be obscene, offending against good taste and decency and also not suitable for children and unrestricted public exhibition. Action is taken as required in all such cases on receipt of the written reply of the channel to the Show Cause Notice.

[English]

Sale of Banned Chocolates

776. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed a ban on the sale of Chinese chocolates in the country since December, 2008;

(b) if so, whether despite the ban, such products are widely available in various parts of the country;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard including action against officers and other persons responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) has issued a notification No. 67(RE-2008)/ 2004-2009 01.12.2008 for banning the import of milk and milk products including chocolate from China.

(b) and (c) As per the information made available by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, no instance of availability/sale of such chocolates has been reported.

(d) The Central Government has issued instructions to Food (Health) Authorities of the States/Union Territories, who are responsible for implementation of prevention of Food Adulteration Act in their States and Union Territories to keep a strict vigil on the quality of imported milk and milk products including chocolates manufactured by Chinese companies by conducting special drive to draw random samples of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder.

Threat of Terror Attacks

777. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether intelligence reports of terrorists sneaking into various cities to target vital installations including nuclear establishments, hotels, tourist and religious places and important personalities like scientists in the country have been received;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any instructions to various State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In view of the prevailing security scenario in the country, the nuclear establishments, hotels tourist and religious places and important personalities like scientists in the country continue to remain prime target of the terrorist groups and outfits. The concerned State Governments are sensitized in this regard from time to time to take adequate preventive/precautionary security measures. Inputs received from Central Security Agencies in this regard are passed on to concerned State Governments for effective coordinative action by State Police authorities with CISF and Departmental security personnel deployed in Atomic Energy establishments for enhancing security measures.

Effect of Tsunami on Fishery Sector

778. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transportation of crabs/fish has been affected due to Tsunami in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the losses incurred on this account during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the time by which the transportation of crabs/fish is likely to become normal in the Islands, particularly between Campbell Bay to Nicobar and Kaanorla?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Demand of Foodgrains

779. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present availability status of foodgrains facing price rise problems in the country recently;

(b) whether the Government of India has conducted any study in this regard to chalk out the strategy to meet the demand of foodgrains in future;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action plan, if any, formulated to deal with foodgrains shortage 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) Statement-I showing Production (supply) and projected consumption requirement (demand) wheat, rice and coarsegrain in the country during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) to (e) Demand and supply position of foodgrains are reviewed by the Government at regular intervals and steps are taken by the Government to increase production of foodgrains. Statement-II showing steps taken by the Government to increase the production of foodgrains is enclosed.

Statement I

Production (supply) and projected consumption requirement (demand) wheat, rice and coarsegrain in the country during the last three years

Wheat (In million tonnes)

Crop Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Production (supply)	78.57	80.68	80.28**
*Demand (human consumption)	71.19	72.72	74.26

Rice (In million tonnes)

Crop Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Production (supply)	96.69	99.18	87.56**
*Demand (human consumption)	90.91	92.87	94.83

Coarsegrain (In million tonnes)

Crop Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Production (supply)	40.76	40.03	34.27**
*Demand (human consumption)	35.14	35.89	36.65

*Demand (Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)
**As per 2nd Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation dt. 12.2.2010.

Statement II

Steps taken to increase the production of Foodgrains

1. To increase cereals production, Centrally Sponsored Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) in Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals is in operation from October 2000. Under these schemes, assistance is provided on 90:10 basis between the Government of India and the State Governments for propagation of improved/ hybrid production technology, pest management, farm implements, installation of sprinkler irrigation system, varietal replacement and production of certified seeds.

2. In order to enhance food security through increase production and productivity of foodgrains, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched since October, 2007 in a mission mode approach. NFSM has three components for Rice, Wheat and Pulses. NSFM aims to raise the production of rice by 10 million tonnes, wheat by 8 million tonnes and pulses by 2 million tonnes over the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12).

3. A new State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance (ACS) for agriculture and allied sectors, namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) was launched during 2007-08 with an envisaged outlay of Rs. 25,000 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The broad objective of RKVY is to incentivise the States to increase public investment to achieve 4% growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Statutory Development Board

780. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal to amend the Constitution for the establishment of a separate Statutory Development Board for five districts of North Maharashtra *viz.*, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, has requested Government of India to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory

Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar. However, the Planing Commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Mumbai and Gujarat Express Highway

781. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Express Highway is proposed to be constructed to connect Mumbai and Gujarat;

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

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to connect Ahmedabad-Baroda Expressway with Mumbai; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been identified under NHDP Phase-VI. Preparation of feasibility cum preliminary design report is in progress. Proposed Vadodara- Mumbai Expressway will be linked to the existing Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway.

[English]

Variation in Prices

782. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there is a wide variation in the prices of essential commodities in different parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with such States for ensuring uniformity in the rates of essential commodities in the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is not practically possible to bring uniformity in prices of essential commodities across different states on account of the transportation and handling costs and various taxes levied by different State Governments, as well as the conditions of demand and supply that very from place to place. The State Governments by themselves can influence the prices by market intervention as is being done by the State Government of Delhi.

[Translation]

Coaching for Rural Youth

783. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme for personality development of rural youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to provide information and coaching in rural areas to the youth interested in participating in the National and International Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under the Scheme for National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, there is a component for Youth Leadership and Personality Development (YLPD). This component of the scheme attempts to develop leadership qualities, national character, comradeship and personality development among the rural youth. It will motivate the youth to act as focal point for dissemination of knowledge in the rural area and involve them in nation building process.

(c) and (d) The Sports Authority of India's sports promotional schemes are aimed at achieving excellence in the sports persons pursuit at the national and

international level. The selected talented children for the promotional scheme are provided coaching facilities with scientific back up, nutritional diet, requisite sports infrastructure, sports equipment and boarding, lodging, education, sports kit, competition exposure, etc.

[English]

Prices of Oilseeds

784. SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of oilseeds continue to remain firm in the country despite arrival of oilseeds in the markets from the Kharif season, 2009;

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

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the prices of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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. Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 1993-94=100) for oilseeds given below indicates that the prices of oilseeds have remained more or less firm even after the arrivals of Kharif crop.

Monthly Wholesale Price Index of oilseeds

Month	Price
September—2009	250.5
October—2009	243.5
November—2009	256.5
December—2009	256.5
January—2010	266.1

(b) State-wise information on wholesale prices of oilseeds in selected Markets is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Prices are determined by the forces of demand and supply. To increase productivity/production of oilseeds the Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds and pulses, and 15 maize growing States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with effect from 01.04.2004.

Statement

Month end Wholesale Prices of Oil Seeds
(During January 2009 to January 2010)

(In Rs.)

Commodity	Variety	State	Market	Unit	Jan., 2009	Feb., 2009	Mar., 2009	Apr., 2009	May, 2009	Jun., 2009	Jul., 2009	Aug., 2009	Sep., 2009	Oct, 2009	Nov., 2009	Dec., 2009	Jan., 2009	Feb., 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Castor Seed	–	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Quintal	2550	2150	2350	2500	2425	2450	2475	2700	2500	2500	2600	2500	2550	2600
Castor Seed	Bold	Gujarat	Patan	Quintal	2297	2057	2185	2382	2275	2342	2365	2665	2550	2652	2940	2807	2715	2727
Cotton Seed	–	Haryana	Rohtak	Quintal	1550	1600	1625	1650	1700	1800	1800	1800	1800	1650	1750	1800	1800	1800
Cotton Seed	–	Punjab	Bhatinda	Quintal	1425	1360	1475	1550	1675	1750	1780	1760	1525	1495	1810	1680	1575	NR
Cotton Seed	Mixed	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Quintal	1100	1000	1100	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	950	950	1100	1200	1150	NR
Cotton Seed	Dakshin	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Quintal	1850	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1500	1750	1800	1800	NR
Groundnut	Kernel	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Quintal	3000	2875	3000	3375	3250	3250	3250	3438	3375	3313	3625	3750	3625	3625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Groundnut	Shelled Small	Gujarat	Rajkot	Quintal	2185	2120	2215	2430	2445	2440	2485	2650	2515	2540	2860	2635	2615	2660
Groundnut	–	Karnataka	Bangalore	Quintal	4650	4600	4800	4800	4900	4900	4900	4900	4600	4600	4600	4650	4850	NR
Groundnut	–	Kerala	Cochin	Quintal	4400	4400	4300	NR	4500	4500	4300	4400	4500	4500	5200	5200	5000	5100
Groundnut	–	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Quintal	2040	2205	NR	2230	2515	2325	1550	1550	1500	2500	2200	2200	1800	NR
Groundnut	–	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Quintal	4600	4360	4200	4200	4350	4500	4383	4400	4400	4400	4800	4800	4800	NR
Groundnut	Kernel	NCT of Delhi	Delhi	Quintal	4800	4800	4750	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4650	4800	5200	5100
Groundnut	–	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Quintal	2200	2150	2150	2300	2500	2300	2650	2800	3000	2810	3100	3000	3100	3100
Groundnut	TMV 7	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Quintal	3248	3248	3248	3248	3248	3248	3314	3314	3575	3575	3575	3575	3625	NR
Groundnut	Decorti-cated	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Quintal	3420	3500	3400	3450	3500	3600	3550	3550	3550	3550	3700	3800	4290	NQ
Groundnut	–	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Quintal	2090	2090	1800	1900	2150	2285	2100	2120	2165	2090	2250	2200	2235	2265
Groundnut	–	Uttaranchal	Haldwani	Quintal	3100	2925	2950	3000	3400	3500	4300	4500	3900	3300	3500	3700	4200	4300
Linseed	–	Bihar	Patna	Quintal	2400	2400	2400	2425	2450	2450	2450	2460	2460	2470	2500	2550	2600	2600
Linseed	–	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Quintal	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
Linseed	Bada Dana	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Quintal	2840	2380	2250	2550	2640	2800	2910	2940	2800	2870	2940	2960	2770	2800
Mustard Seed	Imported	Assam	Dibrugarh	Quintal	1900	1950	2000	2100	1950	1950	2200	NR	NR	NR	2500	2500	2500	NR
Mustard Seed	Red and Black	Gujarat	Patan	Quintal	2127	1942	1955	2152	2142	2152	2140	2272	2087	2200	2440	2377	2100	2140
Mustard Seed	–	Haryana	Hissar	Quintal	2390	2000	1881	2286	2301	2275	2320	2407	2360	2425	2500	2675	2290	2291
Mustard Seed	Laha	NCT of Delhi	Delhi	Quintal	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3175	3100	2900
Mustard Seed	–	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Quintal	2550	2150	2000	2300	2300	2260	2325	2380	2280	2380	2480	2580	2280	2280
Mustard Seed	Lahi Black	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Quintal	2150	1900	1950	2050	2150	2250	2400	2500	2450	2350	2300	2500	2450	NR
Nigerseed	–	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Quintal	3450	MC	4150	3800	3825	3150	3100	3000	2900	2825	2800	2900	3150	NR
Sesamum Seed	–	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Quintal	4200	4100	4300	4500	4100	4200	4300	4200	4200	4200	4500	4500	4200	4200
Sesamum Seed	White	Gujarat	Bhuj	Quintal	7060	7045	7010	7000	7120	7000	7010	7010	7000	7000	6740	6745	6770	NR
Sesamum Seed	–	Karnataka	Bangalore	Quintal	6250	5250	4975	5900	5975	5900	5650	6200	NQ	5750	5250	6250	6540	NR
Sesamum Seed	White	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Quintal	5200	5200	5200	NR	5200	5200	6000	6000	6000	6000	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sesamum Seed	White	NCT of Delhi	Delhi	Quintal	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	6000	7250	8200	8600
Sesamum Seed	–	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Quintal	5600	5200	6500	5800	5800	5700	5800	5900	5450	5300	6300	6400	5700	5650
Sesamum Seed	Black	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Quintal	5786	5786	5786	5786	5786	5786	4141	4141	4574	4574	4574	4574	4574	NR
Sesamum Seed	White	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Quintal	3700	3950	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4100	4100	4400	4500	5100	5200
Soyabean	–	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Quintal	2000	2250	2340	2400	2600	2600	2200	2286	1850	2050	NR	NR	NR	NR
Soyabean	–	Maharashtra	Sangli	Quintal	2250	2175	2200	2500	2500	2450	2170	2100	1850	NR	2075	2075	2050	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Soyabean	–	Rajasthan	Kota	Quintal	2285	2300	2290	2530	2445	2400	2120	2225	1900	2099	2280	2335	2085	NA
Soyabean	–	Uttranchal	Haldwani	Quintal	2100	2200	2350	2325	2250	2400	2300	2200	2200	1800	1800	2100	2100	2100
Sunflower Seed	–	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	Quintal	2200	1600	1600	1600	2000	2200	1900	2000	1700	2000	1700	NR	NR	NR
Sunflower Seed	Gangak-averi	Karnataka	Raichur	Quintal	2163	1959	2021	2189	2059	2059	2079	2189	1991	2082	2462	2389	2262	NR
Sunflower Seed	FAQ	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Quintal	2053	2023	1758	2280	2130	2125	2050	2058	NA	1805	NR	2408	2373	NR
Sunflower Seed	TMK	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Quintal	2000	1900	1900	2000	2000	2050	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	NR

Source : APMCNR : Not ReportedNA : Not Available

[Translation]

Fake Passports

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether reports of the availability and circulation of fake passports are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of persons apprehended with fake passports at airports during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the accused persons and to prevent the availability and circulation of fake passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information available, the number of cases of forgery in visas and passports detected at the five major International Airports namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Amritsar during the last three years are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of cases reported
1.	2006	1492
2.	2007	1251
3.	2008	865

Prompt action is taken as and when such cases of forgery/fake visas and passports are detected. Accused persons involved in preparing such forged/fake documents are apprehended by the local police authorities and appropriate action is taken against them as per law.

A number of steps have also been taken by the government to check travel by persons on forged/fake documents. These steps include:

(i) Use of magnifying glass and Ultra Violet lamps at all International Airports for scrutinizing the features of the travel documents;

(ii) Issuance of machine-readable passports with improved security features;

(iii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) for verifying the genuineness of the passports;

(iv) Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines for detection of sophisticated forgeries in travel documents;

(v) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation; besides

(vi) Special training is also imparted to Immigration Officers at airports on a regular basis to detect forged/fake travel documents.

[English]

Collaboration with Malaysia in Road Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has held talks with Malaysia to enhance collaboration in the road sector and also proposes to set up a Committee for furthering the proposed new projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) On behalf of the Malaysian Government and Ministry of Works Malaysia, the Construction Industry Development Board, Malaysia (CIDB) have expressed their interest to collaborate on highway related projects on a Government to Government (G to G) basis with the Indian Government. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is proposed to be entered between Government of Malaysia and Government of India.

Registration of Newspapers with RNI

787. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of newspapers which are getting advertisements from the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the requests of some newspapers for registration are still pending with RNI;

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

(e) the time by which these newspapers are likely to be registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As on 22.02.2010 there are 77600 newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of newspapers which are empanelled with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), as on 12.02.2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details are given in enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Registration of newspapers is a continuous process and applications for registration which are received complete in all respects, are disposed of timely.

Statement-I

Details of registered titles (State-wise) as on 22.02.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of. titles registered
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4246
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	580
5.	Bihar	1663
6.	Chandigarh	474
7.	Chhattisgarh	690
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13
9.	Daman and Diu	11
10.	Delhi	10389
11.	Goa	114
12.	Gujarat	3565
13.	Haryana	1368
14.	Himachal Pradesh	247
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	658
16.	Jharkhand	288
17.	Karnataka	4058
18.	Kerala	2445
19.	Lakshadweep	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5348
21.	Maharashtra	9435
22.	Manipur	161
23.	Meghalaya	82
24.	Mizoram	153

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	21
26.	Orissa	1484
27.	Puducherry	112
28.	Punjab	1520
29.	Rajasthan	4724
30.	Sikkim	91
31.	Tamil Nadu	4454
32.	Tripura	124
33.	Uttarakhand	1816
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12442
35.	West Bengal	4631
	Total	77600

Statement II

State-wise Details of Newspapers Empanelled with DAVP as on 12.02.2010

Sl.No.	State	No. of Papers
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	61
2.	Haryana	50
3.	Himachal Pradesh	20
4.	Madhya Pradesh	357
5.	Rajasthan	394
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1348
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
8.	Delhi	587
9.	Chhattisgarh	69
10.	Jharkhand	38
11.	Uttarakhand	226
12.	Gujarat	199
13.	Maharashtra	205
14.	Punjab	60
15.	Chandigarh	22
16.	Andhra Pradesh	198
17.	Assam	53
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	64
19.	Karnataka	61
20.	Kerala	75
21.	Manipur	9
22.	Meghalaya	7
23.	Nagaland	5
24.	Orissa	107
25.	Sikkim	6
26.	Tamil Nadu	86
27.	Tripura	17
28.	West Bengal	93
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
31.	Goa	8
32.	Mizoram	5
33.	Puducherry	5
34.	Daman and Diu	2
	Total	4444

Statement III

Registration requests pending as on 22.02.2010

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of cases pending for registration
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL
4.	Assam	NIL

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	04
6.	Chandigarh	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NIL
9.	Daman and Diu	NIL
10.	Delhi	14
11.	Goa	NIL
12.	Gujarat	35
13.	Haryana	01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	07
16.	Jharkhand	03
17.	Karnataka	05
18.	Kerala	10
19.	Lakshadweep	NIL
20.	Madhya Pradesh	97
21.	Maharashtra	293
22.	Manipur	NIL
23.	Meghalaya	NIL
24.	Mizoram	NIL
25.	Nagaland	NIL
26.	Orissa	05
27.	Puducherry	NIL
28.	Punjab	03
29.	Rajasthan	18
30.	Sikkim	NIL
31.	Tamil Nadu	02
32.	Tripura	NIL
33.	Uttarakhand	20
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45
35.	West Bengal	15

Organic Fertilizers

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

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy on organic fertilisers as part of a project to promote organic farming;

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

(c) the action plan prepared for the XI Five year Plan 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) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) financial assistance is provided for setting up fruit/ vegetable waste compost units, vermiculture hatchery units and bio-fertilizer production units up to 25% of total project cost as credit linked back ended subsidy. Besides under "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) there is provision for subsidy on promotion of organic fertilizer up to Rs. 500 per hectare.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of funds released for setting up of organic input production units under NPOF scheme and subsidy released on promoting the use of organic fertilizers under NPMSF scheme are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. Assistance under these

Statement-I

State-wise details of total funds released under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) from October 2004 to March 2009 for setting up of organic input production units. (Fruits/Vegetable Market Waste Compost Units, Vermiculture Hatcheries and Biofertiliser Production units)

Sl.No.	State	Total funds released/ subsidy committed (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	82.17
4.	Bihar	64.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.90
6.	Delhi	40.00
7.	Goa	33.94
8.	Gujarat	168.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.50
11.	Jharkhand	74.50
12.	Karnataka	124.88
13.	Kerala	30.70
14.	Manipur	50.00
15.	Maharashtra	186.30
16.	Madhya Pradesh	183.22
17.	Mizoram	153.00
18.	Meghalaya	11.33
19.	Nagaland	174.50
20.	Orissa	240.5
21.	Punjab and Haryana	201.90
22.	Rajasthan	42.31
23.	Sikkim	12.00
24.	Tripura	108.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	212.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	266.73
27.	Uttarakhand	194.12
28.	West Bengal	34.58
	Total	3308.32

Statement II

State-wise details of subsidy released for promotion of organic fertilizers under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) during 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Total subsidy/ funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Bihar	25.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00
3.	Jharkhand	2.50
4.	Karnataka	37.50
5.	Kerala	25.00
6.	Manipur	25.00
7.	Tripura	25.00
	Total	145.00

Funding Medical Treatment of Road Accident Victims

789. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce a scheme to fund the medical treatment of victims of road accidents through insurance companies or budgetary support;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the consultations held so far with each State before finalising such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No scheme has been firmed up by the Government to fund the medical treatment of victims of road accidents. They are already eligible for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Eight Laning of National Highway-4

790. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost for eight laning of National Highway No. 4 between Bangalore and Nelamangala in Karnataka;

(b) the status of implementation of the project;

(c) the amount sanctioned/released and utilised for the project;

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for its early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 445 crores.

(b) The 91.55% of the project is completed as on 31st January, 2010.

(c) This is a BOT Project and no expenditure is incurred by NHAI.

(d) The Project is likely to be completed in 2010.

(e) All hindrances like land acquisition, shifting of temple at Arisinakunte village etc. have been removed and there is no hindrance at present.

Farm Modules for Dry Land

791. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed farm modules for dry land farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance extended to the farmers including small and marginal farmers for taking up/adopting such modules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology modules in dryland farming for various agro-climatic zones.

(b) The details of above technologies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Assistance is provided to farmers including small and marginal farmers to adopt these technologies under the programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture etc. Besides, 25 Dryland Centres of ICAR have benefited large number of farmers directly through on-farm trials/inputs and indirectly through training programmes.

Statement

Rainfed Technologies for different Agroclimatic Regions (ACRs) of India

Southern Plateau and Hills Region (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)

1. Water harvesting and supplemental irrigation to rainfed groundnut in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh
2. Vegetative barrier and cover crop incorporation for higher fingermillet productivity in southern dry zone of Karnataka
3. Compartmental bunding for moisture conservation in Northern dry Zone of Karnataka
4. Gravel and sand mulching in Sodic soils for moisture conservation in Northern dry Zone of Karnataka
5. Cover crops for *in-situ* moisture conservation in black soils of northern dry zone of Karnataka
6. Inter plot rain water harvesting in northern dry zone of Karnataka
7. Recharging open wells through diverting rainwater in Northern dry zone of Karnataka
8. Drought management in rainfed castor in Telangana
9. Water harvesting and recycling from dug out ponds in Telangana region of AP
10. Improved groundnut varieties for Scarce Rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh
11. Groundnut + pigeonpea intercropping system for Scarce Rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh
12. Double cropping of fodder pearlmillet-green chilli system for southern dry zone of Karnataka

13. Bud Nipping in rainfed in castor for higher productivity in Karnataka
14. Groundnut + pigeonpea (8:2) intercropping system for higher profits in south Karnataka
15. Fingermillet + pigeon pea (10:2) system for southern dry zone of Karnataka
16. Wider row spacing and frequent inter-cultivation for rainfed crops in northern Karnataka
17. Soil test based Phosphorous management in rainfed groundnut in scarce rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh
18. Micronutrient application for higher yields of rainfed crops in Alfisols of South Karnataka
19. Tractor Drawn Ananta Groundnut Planter for scarce rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh
20. Tractor Drawn Ananta Interculture Implement for scarce rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh
21. Tractor Drawn ANGRAU Blade Guntaka for shallow arid alfisols of Anantapur region of Andhra Pradesh
22. Tractor drawn Multi-crop Planter for Southern Telangana region
23. Dryland Wheel Hoe for Southern Telangana Zone

Central Plateau and Hills Region (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh)

24. Early rabi cropping of chickpea for green pods with harvested rain water for Southern Rajasthan
25. Improved varieties of rainfed crops for Bhilwara region of Rajasthan
26. Profitable Intercropping systems for Southern Rajasthan
27. Soybean and pigeonpea intercropping system for Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh
28. Wheat + mustard (2:1) intercropping system for Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh
29. Social fencing to develop community pastures in South Rajasthan: A case study of "Bhagga Ka Khera"
30. Arjia Wheel hoe for efficient weed control in rainfed crops in Bhilwara region
31. Two row Bullock drawn seed drill for rainfed crops in Southern Rajasthan

Western Plateau and Hills Region (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh)

32. In-situ moisture conservation through topo-sequence based cropping in Vidarbha region
33. Earthling up in maize for higher productivity in deep black soils of Malwa Region
34. Percolation tanks for ground water recharge in Malwa region
35. Ridges and furrows for in-situ moisture conservation in scarce rainfall zone of Maharashtra
36. Improved varieties of rainfed crops for higher productivity in Malwa Region
37. Improved varieties of rainfed crops for higher productivity in scarcity zone of Maharashtra
38. Risk minimizing intercropping system for Vidarbha region
39. Profitable intercropping systems for scarce rainfall zone of Maharashtra
40. Nutrient management through green gram intercropping in cotton in Vidarbha region
41. Sulphur application for higher productivity of soybean in Malwa Region
42. Chemical weed control of soybean in Malwa Region
43. Two bowl ferti-seed drill for efficient sowing of rainfed crops in scarce rainfall zone of Maharashtra
44. Cycle hoe - A simple tool for interculturing in Solapur region

Gujarat Plains and Hills Region (Gujarat)

45. Recharging open wells through filters in Saurashtra region
46. Compartment bunding for moisture conservation and higher productivity of pearlmillet in North Gujarat
47. Groundnut + Castor (3:1) intercropping system for Northern Saurashtra region
48. Intercropping of Castor + Cowpea (1:2) for aberrant weather situations in North Gujarat

49. Relay cropping of castor in greengram in North Gujarat

50. Use of Enriched Compost for rainfed crops in Northern Saurashtra region

Eastern Plateau and Hills Region (Jharkhand)

51. Use of harvested rain water for production of short duration leafy vegetables in Ranchi region

52. Improved varieties of rainfed crops in Jharkhand region

53. Profitable intercropping systems for rainfed uplands of Jharkhand

54. Birsa Ridger plough for timely planting of rainfed crops in Jharkhand

Upper Gangetic Plains Region (Uttar Pradesh)

55. Ridge planting of Peral millet for higher productivity in Agra region

56. Deep tillage and compartmental bunding for enhanced Pearlmillet productivity in Agra region

57. Higher mustard productivity in rainfed regions of Agra through supplemental irrigation with harvested rain water

58. Ridge-furrow planting of Pigeonpea + Rice in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

59. Summer tillage for *in-situ* moisture conservation in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

60. Narendra Arhar-1 : A high yielding Pigeon pea variety for late planting in rainfed Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

61. Malaviya Vishwanath (HUL-57) - A high yielding lentil variety for North Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

62. Line sowing of improved mustard varieties for rainfed Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

63. Intercropping of Pigeonpea + Sesame on rainfed uplands for Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

64. Diversification in rice-wheat cropping system with pulses in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

65. Sesbania green manuring for higher mustard productivity in arid inceptisols of Area region

66. Power tiller operated till planting machine for sowing of crops in rice fallows in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

Trans-Gangetic Plain (Haryana, Punjab)

67. Groundnut as an alternative crop in lower Kandi region

68. Improved varieties of rainfed chickpea for Kandi region of Punjab

69. Maize hybrids for higher productivity under rainfed conditions in Kandi region

70. HHB 67: A high yielding Pearl millet hybrid for South western dry zone of Haryana

71. Wheat + raya intercropping system for higher productivity in Kandi region of Punjab

72. Nutrient management for higher productivity of pearlmillet in South western dry zone of Haryana

73. Tractor operated seed-cum-fertilizer drill for higher productivity of wheat in Kandi region

74. Improved Ridger Seeder for Planting rainfed crops in Southern dry zone of Haryana

75. Tractor drawn disc harrow for moisture conservation in aridisols of South Western Haryana

76. Taramira crop for Kandi region of Punjab for minimizing wild animal menace

East Coast Plains and Hills Region (Tamil Nadu, Orissa)

77. Compartment bunding and balanced nutrition for higher productivity of rainfed cotton in Southern Tamil Nadu

78. Improved Varieties of rainfed crops for deep black soils of Southern Zone of Tamil Nadu

79. Improved Varieties of crops for rainfed uplands of Orissa

80. Curcumin rich high yielding turmeric varieties for Kandhamal district of Orissa

81. Rajendra Mishri Kanda-1' -A promising yambean variety for rainfed uplands of Orissa

82. Maize + Pigeonpea (1:1) intercropping system for ensuring food security of tribal farmers in Eastern Ghat Zone of Orissa

83. Phulbani Dryland Weeder for effective weed control in rainfed uplands of Orissa

84. Thornless mimosa - wonder plant for wastelands rehabilitation in Orissa

Western Himalayan Region (Jammu and Kashmir)

85. Efficient weeders for rainfed crops in Jammu region

86. Line seeding of rainfed crops using seed cum fertilizer drill in Jammu region

87. Agri-horti and agro-forestry systems for Jammu region

[Translation]

Monitoring National Level Programmes

792. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of proper monitoring of programmes/schemes sponsored by the Government at the national level in the agricultural sector leading to a huge loss to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the details of the irregularities detected in the implementation of such programmes/schemes alongwith the number and names of the Non-Governmental Organisations which have been found to be involved in misappropriation of funds released under the said programmes/schemes; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard including steps taken to recover the misappropriated funds alongwith the steps taken to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) No major irregularity has come to the notice of the Department in the implementation of programmes/schemes through Non-Governmental Organisations.

[English]

Loan Disbursed by Fisheries Cooperative Societies

793. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have communicated to the States that the loan disbursed by Matsyafed and the Fisheries Cooperative Societies attached to it cannot be included under the ambit of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to include the loans of such fishermen under any other debt waiver scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Fisheries, including loans given to marine fishermen, are covered under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 in the category of investment credit for allied activities. However, loans disbursed by 'NATSYAFED' and other fisheries Cooperative Societies, being functional Societies, have been kept outside the ambit of the Scheme since they are not Cooperative Credit Institutions as defined under the Guidelines of ADWDR Scheme. The Scheme defines Cooperative Credit Institution as a cooperative society that:

(i) provides short-term crop loans to farmers and is eligible for interest subvention from the Central Government; or

(ii) carries on banking activities regulated or supervised by RBI or NABARD; or

(iii) is part of the Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure or Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure in a State or Union Territory.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Development Work through PPP Mode

794. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to execute development works on National Highways/sections of NHs through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details of National Highways/sections of NHs selected alongwith the estimated cost for each project, State-wise;

(c) whether the expenditure is likely to be met from the toll collection on sharing basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage share of the Government and Public-Private Companies in this regard?

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

(b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has prepared Work Plan-I for award of projects during year 2009-10. Details of these projects are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The expenditure for projects executed in Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode is incurred by the concessionaire who recovers his investment by collection of user fee (toll collection) during the concession period. The earlier concession agreement for the Projects for six laning under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V provided for revenue share from user fee (Toll). The details of revenue sharing in respect of such projects indicating the percentage share of the Government/NBHAI is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	Name of project	TPC (Rs in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	342
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada-Machlipatnam	618.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore-Chilakaluripet	1840.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ichapuram-Srikankulam-Vishakapatnam-Rjahmundry	4360.00
		Sub-Total	7160
5.	Bihar	Patna-Hazipur-Muzaffarpur	599.00
6.	Bihar	Motihari-Raxaul	235.00
7.	Bihar	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	504.00
8.	Bihar	Khagaria-Purena	494.00
9.	Bihar	Gopalganaj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg. II)	252.00
10.	Bihar	Gopalganaj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg. I)	294.00
11.	Bihar	Patna-Buxar	438.00
12.	Bihar	Khagaria-Bakhatiarpur	420.00
13.	Bihar	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	438.00
14.	Bihar	Forbesganj-Jogwani	46.00
15.	Bihar	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur	312.00
16.	Bihar	Mokhama-Munger	245.00
		Sub-Total	4277
17.	Goa	Goa/KNT Border-Panji	618.00
18.	Goa	Maharashtra/Goa border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	1169.00
		Sub-Total	1787

1	2	3	4
19.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Godhra	1121.00
20.	Gujarat	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Boarder	798.00
21.	Gujarat	Kandla-Mundra Port	684.00
22.	Gujarat	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	560.00
23.	Gujarat	Jetpur-Somnath	445.00
24.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	950.00
		Sub-Total	4558
25.	Haryana	Rohtak-Panipat	770.00
26.	Haryana	Rohtak-Bawal	789.00
27.	Haryana	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha-Yamuna Nagar up to UP border	1026.00
28.	Haryana	Rohtak-Hissar	340.00
29.	Haryana	Rohtak-Jind	158.00
30.	Haryana	Ambala-Kaithal	273.00
31.	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	2725.00
32.	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	Delhi-Agra	1800.00
		Sub-Total	7881
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla-Solan	570.00
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo-Solan	380.00
		Sub-Total 950	
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar-Banihal (Pkg I)	1166.00
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Quazigund-Banihal (Pkg II)	1987.00
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban-Banihal (Pkg III)	986.00
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur-Ramban (Pkg IV)	971.00
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani-Nashri (Pkg V)	2580.00
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu-Udhampur (Pkg VI)	1939.00
		Sub-Total	9629
41.	Jharkhand	Hazirabagh-Ranchi	675.00
42.	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	1558.00
43.	Jharkhand	Barhi-Hazaribagh	140.00
44.	Jharkhand/West Bengal	Barwa Adda - Panagarh	1200.00
		Sub-Total	3573

1	2	3	4
45.	Karnataka	Kundapur-Surthkal and Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	855.00
46.	Karnataka	Bijapur-Hungud	922.00
47.	Karnataka	Hungud-Hospet	931.00
48.	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurga	1140.00
49.	Karnataka	Devihalli-Hassan	266.00
50.	Karnataka	Karnataka/AP Border-Mulbagal	77.00
51.	Karnataka	Balgaum-Dharwad	800.00
52.	Karnataka	Balgaum-Goa/KNT Border	287.00
53.	Karnataka	Km 534.720 to km 556.840 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section of NH-7	680.00
		Sub-Total	5958
54.	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttipuram (Pkg-I)	789.00
55.	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttipuram (Pkg-II)	779.00
56.	Kerala	Walayar-Vadankancherry	551.00
57.	Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram-Ochira	1933.00
58.	Kerala	Cherthalai-Ochira 1535.00	
59.	Kerala	KNT/Kerala border-Kannur	1235.00
60.	Kerala	Kuttipuram-Edapally	1064.00
61.	Kerala	Trivendrum-Kerala/TN Border	151.00
		Sub-Total	8037
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Gujarat/MP border	1175.00
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Bareily	392.00
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Baraily-Rajmarg crossing	343.00
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajmarg crossing-Jabalpur	357.00
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhansi-Khajuraho	620.00
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Sanchi	200.00
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Dewas	450.00
		Sub-Total	3537.00
69.	Maharashtra	MP/MP Border-Nagpur	903.00
70.	Maharashtra	Pune-Sholapur (pkg-II)	1045.00
71.	Maharashtra	Talegaon-Amravati	637.00

1	2	3	4
72.	Maharashtra	Panvel-Indapur	798.00
73.	Maharashtra	Kalamboli-Mumbra	190.00
74.	Maharashtra	Pune-Satara	1450.00
75.	Maharashtra	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	285.00
76.	Maharashtra	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	570.00
77.	Maharashtra	Satara-Kagal	1330.00
		Sub-Total	7208.00
78.	Meghalaya	Jorabat-Shillong	217.00
79.	Meghalaya	Shillong Bypass	175.00
		Sub-Total	392.00
80.	Orissa	Panikoli-Keonjhar-Rimuli Section	1549.00
81.	Orissa	Rimuli-Roxy Rajamunda Section	1007.00
82.	Orissa	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chattisgarh/Orissa Border	836.00
83.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar-Puri	207.00
84.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	1264.00
85.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	700.00
86.	Orissa/West Bengal	Dankuni-Baleshwar	2400.00
		Sub-Total	7963.00
87.	Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	969.00
88.	Punjab	Ludhiana-Talwandi	294.00
		Sub-Total	969.00
89.	Rajasthan	Deoli-Kota	1178.00
90.	Rajasthan	Kota-Jhalwar	193.00
91.	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Reengus	513.00
92.	Rajasthan	Beawar-Pali	1102.00
93.	Rajasthan	Pali-Pindwara	1235.00
94.	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli	1416.00
95.	Rajasthan	Reengus-Sikar	399.00
96.	Rajasthan	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	2420.00
97.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh-Udaipur	3150.00
		Sub-Total	11606.00

1	2	3	4
98.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore-Mattupalayam	523.00
99.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	438.00
100.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	1480.00
101.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur-Krishanagiri	650.00
102.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	700.00
103.	Tamil Nadu	Kerala/TN Border-Kanayakumari	245.00
104.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapatnam-Thanjaveur	270.00
105.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy-Karaikudi	420.00
106.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	280.00
107.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni and Theni-Kumili	455.00
108.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Ramnathpuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	651.00
109.	Tamil Nadu	Walajpet-Poonamalee	920.00
110.	Tamil Nadu	Chengapalli-Walayar (excluding Coimbtore bypass)	523.00
		Sub-Total	7555.00
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	1197.00
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Bareilly	1150.00
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly-Sitapur	1454.00
114.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	760.00
115.	Uttarakhand	Varansi-Aurangabad	2848.00
		Sub-Total	7409.00
116.	West Bengal	Haridwar-Dehradoon	352.00
		Sub-Total	352.00
117.	West Bengal	Realignment to Ghoshukur-Salsalabari	1558.00
118.	West Bengal	Barasat-Krishnagar	798.00
119.	West Bengal	Krishnagar-Bahrampore	741.00
120.	West Bengal	Bahrampore-Farakka	960.00
121.	West Bengal	Farakka-Raiganj	979.00
122.	West Bengal	Raiganj-Dalkhola	475.00
		Sub-Total	5511.00
		Total	106312.00

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Length in Km	Total estimated project cost (including escalation and financing costs) Rs. in crore	Concession period in years	Successful bidders	Revenue share to NHAI offered by successful bidders	
						From appointment date	At end of concession period
1.	Chennai-Tada on NH 5 (km 11to km 54.40)	43.40	418.75	15	Larsen and Toubro Ltd ECC	17.07%	31.07%
2.	Gurgaon≤Kotputli-Jaipur on NH 8 (Km 42.70 to km 273)	225.60	1896.25	12 A	Emirates Trading gency LLC-KMC Construction Ltd	48.06%	59.06%
3.	Surat-Dahisar on NH 8 (km 263 to km 502)	239.00	1693.75	12	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd Deutsche Bank AG	38%	49%
4.	Chilkaluripet-Vijawada on NH 5 (km 355 to km 434.15)	82.50	675.38	15	IJM Corporation Derhad– IDFC Ltd	2% from 4.65 years after appointed date	12%
5.	Panipat-Jalendhar on NH1 (km 96 to km 387.10)	291.00	2747.50	15	Isolux Corsan Concesiones SA-Corsan-Corvian Construction SA-Soma Enterprise Ltd.	20.14	34.14%

[Translation]

Crisis in Agricultural Sector

795. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector of the country has been facing crisis in the recent years;

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

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to bail out the agriculture sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the allocation made to this sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Foodgrain production has shown an increasing trend in recent year reaching an all time record level of 234.47 MT in 2008-09. However, as per the 2nd advance estimates for 2009-10, the foodgrains production is likely to decrease on account of severe drought.

(c) and (d) There is no contingency of 'bailing out' the agriculture sector. However, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing production and productivity in the Agriculture sector like (i) Integrated Scheme of Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize, (ii) National Horticulture Mission, (iii) National Food Security Mission,

(iv) Micro Irrigation (v) Technology Mission of Horticulture in the North Eastern states including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, (vi) Macro Management of Agriculture (vii) National Bamboo Mission (viii) Technology Mission on Cotton (ix) Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (x) National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility and(xi) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(e) The Planning Commission has approved a Plan Outlay of Rs. 66577 crore in the XI Five Year Plan for the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

Pending Proposals Under CRF

796. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Madhya Pradesh Government for providing funds under the Central Road Fund;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Ministry has received 83 proposals amounting to Rs. 1352.68 crore from Government of Madhya Pradesh under CRF during the financial year 2009-10, out of which 56 proposals amounting to Rs. 782.68 crore have been sanctioned so far, 24 proposals have been returned unapproved and three proposals are under consideration of the Ministry.

[English]

Judgement by Supreme Court on TV Content

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has recently passed any judgement on television content;

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

(c) whether the recent mushrooming of television channels has created an unwanted and fierce competition among the channels to gain high TRP ratings;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to control the content of these television channels; and

(f) if so, the manner in which such control is likely to be exercised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such study has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government has promulgated Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 for the purpose of regulation of content on private television. All programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever any violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or suo motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising codes and action is taken as per rules if violation is established. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

Independent Regulatory Authority for Road Development

798. 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 independent regulatory authority for development of road network in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its proposed functions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In accordance with the provisions under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Act. 1988, it is the Function of the Authority to develop, maintain and manage the national highways and any other highways vested in, or entrusted to it by the Government.

Spending on Agricultural Research

799. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on agricultural research on various crops, crop-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the achievement made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The crop-related institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conduct research on different crops, animals, fisheries, natural resource management, agricultural engineering and horticultural crops across the country and are multi-disciplinary in nature. Funds are allocated to institutes and not crop-wise or state-wise. The total plant outlay (RE) of ICAR for 2009-10 is Rs. 1760 crore.

(b) The brief achievement of the Crop Science Division for 2009-10 is given below:-

- 2 hybrids and 8 high yielding varieties of rice released for different agro-eco systems.
- A new dual purpose barley variety has been released for commercial cultivation.
- An early maturing Porso millet variety-TNAU 151 with profused tilling ability, lodging resistant with golden yellow grains developed and released.
- 43 extant and 15 new varieties of notified crops filed under protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's rights act.
- 8 wheat varieties released for different eco-systems.
- 14 maize hybrids and 2 composites released.
- 2 sweet sorghum varieties identified for release.
- 95 Institute Technology management units and 5 Zonal Technology management Centres established for operationalisation of Intellectual property management and Technology Transfer/ Commercialization.
- 38 patent applications filed.

[Translation]

Construction of Flyover on NH-93

800. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct flyover on National Highway No. 93 passing through Aligarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of such flyover is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pre-Paid Auto Rickshaw and Taxi

801. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start new pre-paid Auto Rickshaw and Taxi in various parts of the NCT of Delhi and NCR areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which such proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government has, at present, no proposal to start new pre-paid Auto rickshaw and Taxi booths. Delhi Police is concentrating on improving and streamlining the functioning of existing pre-paid taxi/Auto rickshaw booths provided at various locations in Delhi including Railway Stations, Airport, ISBT and important market places. Information in respect of NCR area is being collected.

Farm Gate to Home Gate Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government/NAFED proposes to launch 'Farm Gate to Home Gate' Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objective of the scheme alongwith the criteria for identification of locations for setting up of infrastructure under the scheme; and

(d) the extent to which the role of middlemen is likely to be eliminated after implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) NAFED has reported that they have launched a new initiative "FARM GATE TO HOME GATE (Khet se Ghar Tak)" which aims to procure essential commodities from the farmers and make available to the consumers at 15-30% less than retail market price. The objective of the initiative is to procure farm produce directly from the farmers and sell it to the consumers at fair and affordable price. NAFED has launched this in New Delhi on 12.02.10 and in Chennai on 15.2.2010. Under this scheme NAFED has identified 17 kitchen basics and is making the same available directly to the consumers through its own outlets and mobile vans. As regards to the criteria for identification of locations for setting up of infrastructure, NAFED has put in place vast infrastructure including warehouse, godowns, cold storage, collection centre, pack houses in various parts of the country for agri produce, standardization and proper storage of the agricultural produce. The packed produce is proposed to be made available by NAFED directly to the consumers by utilizing the chain of its own retail outlets and those set up and run by the member cooperatives. NAFED has also proposed to enter into the agreement with retail outlets in public sector including the Civil Supplies Corporation in different states. As the objective is to procure farm produce directly from the farmers and sell it to the consumers at fair and affordable price, it will eliminate the middlemen to an extent.

Irregularities in Issuance of Visa

803. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of complaints regarding irregularities in issuance of visa and passports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith remedial measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether several foreigners have entered into India illegally; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise details on the number of cases of irregularities in issuance of visas and passports are not maintained centrally in this Ministry. As per the available information, the number of cases of irregularities/forgeries in visas and passports detected at the five major International Airports namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Amritsar during the last three years are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of cases reported
1.	2006	1492
2.	2007	1251
3.	2008	865

Prompt action is taken as and when such cases of forgery/fake visas and passports are detected. Agents involved in preparing such forged/fake documents are apprehended by the local police authorities and appropriate action is taken against them as per law. Furthermore, a number of steps have also been taken

by the Government to check travel by persons on forged/ fake documents. These *inter alia* include:

(a) Use of magnifying glass and Ultra Violet lamps at all International Airports for scrutinizing the features of the travel documents;

(b) Issuance of machine-readable passports with improved security features;

(c) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) for verifying the genuineness of the travel documents;

(d) Installation of Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines for detection of sophisticated forgeries in travel documents;

(e) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation; besides

(f) Special training is also imparted to Immigration Officers at airports on a regular basis to detect forged/fake travel documents.

(c) and (d) There are reports of foreign national having entered into the country illegally. As and when instances of foreign nationals entering into the country illegally are reported, appropriate action is taken against such foreigners by the law enforcement agencies under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and other relevant provisions of the law. The Central Government is also vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal entrants is a continuous process.

Furthermore, the following preventive measures have been taken to beef up security and thereby effectively check such incidents:-

(i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicles), laying "nakas" (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international border.

(ii) Erection of fencing and flood lighting along the border to enhance observation activities during night.

(iii) Construction of border roads to facilitate border patrolling and speedy interception of infiltrators.

(iv) Introduction of modern and hi tech surveillance equipments to detect crossing of border at night and during bad weather.

(v) Upgradation of the intelligence network and coordination among various agencies, on a continuous basis. Effective coordination is also being maintained with Army/Police/locals.

Surveillance Cameras in Markets

804. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed surveillance cameras in major markets in the NCT of Delhi where incidents of bomb blasts took place in the recent past including Sarojini Nagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Surveillance Cameras have been installed in major markets including Sarojini Nagar where incidents of bomb blasts took place in the recent past. Installation of CCTV cameras at Connaught Place, is a part of the redevelopment plan of Connaught Place by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).

[Translation]

Livestock Population

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

(a) whether a decline has been registered in the number of livestock in the country during the 17th and 18th livestock census;

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

(c) the names of States where the number of livestock population has declined drastically during the said census; and

(d) the corrective measures suggested to enhance the livestock population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 number of Livestock has increased from 4,85,002 thousand in 2003 to 5,10,597 in 2007 which is about 5.3%. The State-wise and category-wise details of animals as per Livestock Censuses 2003 & 2007 are enclosed as Statement-I

(b) The reasons of decline in population of indigenous cattle and pack animal could be the mechanization of agriculture activities and the transport systems which have diminished their commercial viability.

(c) The State-wise and category-wise Information on percentage change in 2007 livestock population over 2003 livestock population is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Following steps are being taken to increase and improve the breed of livestock in the country: (i) Government is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October 2000. The project envisages genetic up-gradation of bovine population on priority basis, (ii) Government is also implementing three Central Sector Schemes, namely, (1) Central Cattle Breeding Farms to produce elite bulls for supplying to the State/breeding agencies for induction in their breeding programmes to upgrade the quality and productivity of the livestock in the country; (2) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute to produce frozen semen dozes of indigenous/exotic, crossbred cattle and Murrah bulls for use in Artificial Insemination under breeding programme of the country and (3) Central Herd Registration Scheme for registration of elite cows and buffaloes of national important breeds and for identification and location of superior germ plasm, (iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking research programmes for the improvement of various breeds of livestock and poultry in defferent agro climatic regions of the country through institute based projects and All India Coordinated Research/Network Projects.

Statement I

State wise and Category wise livestock in 2003 and 2007

(in Thousand)

Sl. No.	State name	Cattle		Buffalows		Sheeps		Goats		Pigs		Horses and Ponies		Mules		Donkeys		Camels	
		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01.	Andhra Pradesh	9300	11223	10630	13272	21376	25539	6277	9626	570	439	9	26	0	0	33	50	0	0
02.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64	49	16	10	-	0	64	65	52	48	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	458	494	11	3	19	12	231	290	330	353	7	6	-	0	-	0	-	0
04.	Assam	8440	9515	678	473	170	513	2987	4140	1543	1861	12	11	-	0	-	0	-	0
05.	Bihar	10729	10729	5743	5743	382	382	9490	9490	672	672	117	117	4	4	23	23	1	1
06.	Chandigarh	6	7	23	20	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07.	Chhattisgarh	8882	9486	1598	1604	121	140	2336	2766	552	412	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	58	4	4	0	0	21	26	3	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
09.	Daman and Diu	4	3	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	92	92	231	278	3	6	17	21	28	20	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Goa	76	71	37	37	0	0	11	11	87	58	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
12.	Gujarat	7424	7976	7140	8774	2062	2002	4541	4640	351	22	18	14	1	0	65	50	53	38
13.	Haryana	1540	1563	6035	5931	633	884	460	539	120	135	25	26	14	10	8	5	50	39
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2236	2279	774	762	926	901	1125	1241	3	2	18	13	24	19	9	7	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3084	3446	1039	1051	3411	3680	2055	2069	2	1	172	167	40	42	24	24	2	2
16.	Jharkhand	7659	7982	1343	1322	680	475	5031	6078	1108	□712	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Karnataka	9539	10503	3991	4327	7256	9558	4484	6153	312	281	14	11	0	0	25	26	0	0
18.	Kerala	2122	1720	65	66	4	2	1213	1648	76	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
19.	Lakshadweep	4	7	-	0	-	0	47	76	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18913	21915	7575	9129	546	390	8142	9014	358	193	32	27	4	3	39	20	8	4
21.	Maharashtra	16303	15338	6145	5243	3094	2500	10684	9746	439	283	40	29	1	0	57	27	0	0
22.	Manipur	418	342	77	62	6	9	33	51	415	314	2	1	-	0	-	0	-	0
23.	Meghalaya	767	876	18	21	18	23	327	358	419	519	2	2	-	0	-	0	-	0
24.	Mizoram	36	35	6	6	1	1	17	10	218	267	2	1	0	0	-	0	-	0
25.	Nagaland	451	470	34	35	4	4	175	178	644	698	1	1	0	0	-	0	-	0
26.	Orissa	13903	11860	1394	1487	1620	1855	5803	5862	662	1291	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
27.	Puduchcrry	78	85	4	3	3	4	48	68	1	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
28.	Punjab	2039	1777	5995	5062	220	208	278	290	29	26	29	33	9	6	5	5	3	-2
29.	Rajasthan	10854	11752	10414	10883	10054	11065	16809	21010	338	207	25	25	3	1	143	100	498	419
30.	Sikkim	159	135	2	0	6	3	124	92	'38	35	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	9141	8396	1658	1118	5593	5365	8177	7427	321	213	25	5	-	0	26	13	0	5
32.	Tripura	759	947	14	14	3	4	472	631	209	261	-	□0	-	0	-	0	-	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18551	18662	22914	23642	1437	1184	12941	14722	2284	. 1356	154	123	52	30	182	. 85	16	9
34.	Jharkhand	2188	2235	1228	1220	296	290	1158	1335	33	20	17	15	22	24	1	1	-	0
35.	West Bengal	18913	19188	1086	764	1525	1577	18774	15062	1301	815	18	6	0	0	0	0	-	0
	Total	185181	191215	97922	102365	61469	68579	124358	134736	13519	11568	751	666	176	140	650	439	632	520

Note: For Bihar data for 17th (2003) Livestock Census have been used for 18th (2007) Livestock Census due to non-availability of data for quick results of 18th Livestock Census

Figures for 18th Livestock Census are updated as on 25.02.2010

Contd.

Sl.No.	State Name	Yaks		Mithun		Total Livestock	
		2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Andhra Pradesh	-	0	-	0	48195	60175
02.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0	-	0	196	172
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	14	192	218	1257	1390
04.	Assam	-	2	-	2	13829	16516
05.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	27162	27162
06.	Chandigarh	-	0	-	0	31	28
07.	Chhattisgarh	-	0	-	0	13493	14409
08.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	78	88
09.	Daman and Diu	-	0	-	0	10	7
10.	Delhi	-	0	-	0	373	418
11.	Goa	-	0	-	0	212	177
12.	Gujarat	-	0	-	0	21655	23515
13.	Haryana	-	0	-	0	8885	9132
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	5116	5226
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	62	24	0	9899	10544
16.	Jharkhand	-	0	-	1	15826	16575
17.	Kamataka	-	0	-	0	25621	30859
18.	Kerala	-	0	-	0	3481	3493
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	52	82.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	0	-	0	35617	40696
21.	Maharashtra	-	0	-	0	36763	33167
22.	Manipur	-	0	20	10	971	789
23.	Meghalaya	-	0	-	0	1551	1800
24.	Mizorara	-	0	2	2	280	321
25.	Nagaland	-	0	40	33	1349	1419
26.	Orissa	-	0	-	0	23391	22355
27.	Pondicherry	-	0	-	0	133	161
28.	Punjab	-	0	-	0	8608	7408
29.	Rajasthan	-	0	-	0	49136	55462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	7	5	-	0	337	270
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	0	-	0	24942	22543
32.	Tripura	-	0	-	0	1458	1856
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	0	0	0	58531	59812
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	-	0	4943	5141
35.	West Bengal	-	0	-	0	41619	37412
	Total	65	85	278	266	485002	510579

Statement II

State-wise and Category wise percentage change in 2007 livestock population over 2003 livestock population

Sl.No.	State Name	Cattle	buffalows	sheeps	goats	pigs	Horses	mutes	donkeys	camels	yaks	mithun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7	24.9	19.5	53.4	-23.0	188.6	-100.0	50.9	10.0		
02.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-23.1	-36.0		0.8	-8.4						
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	-70.8	-37.2	25.4	6.9	-18.7				57.5	13.7
04.	Assam	12.7	-30.3	201.8	38.6	20-6	-9.9					
05.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
06.	Chandigarh	8.4	-14.9	80.0	-34.5	-6.6	-8.3		-100.0			
07.	Chhattisgarh	6.8	0.3	15.6	18.4	-25.3	-82.3	-100.0	-58.9			
08.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.9	11.5	-78.0	22.2	-92.7	-100.0			-100.0		
09.	Daman and Diu	-17.5	3.8	-100.0	-35.9	-65.3	-10.0			-90.O		
10.	Delhi	-0.1	20.5	983	22.6	-28.6	-34.9	-95.6	-61.8	-96.3		
11.	Goa	-6.7	0.5	75.7	-0.3	-33.9			-100.0			
12.	Gujarat	7.4	22.9	-2.9	2.2	-93.8	-22.2	-97.8	-22.8	-27.4		
13.	Haryana	1.5	-1.7	39.7	17.2	12.2	2,9	-25.9	-39.6	-22.8		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	-1.6	-2.7	10.3	-15.9	-26.9	-20.9	-18.0	-60.0	-14.8	-93.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.7	1.2	7.9	0.7	-55.6	-2.9	6.0	0.5	-21.0	31.7	-99.9
16.	Jharkhand	4.2	-1.6	-30.1	20.8	-35.8	-1.6	-78.0	304.0	-100.0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Karnataka	10.1	8.4	31.7	37.2	-10.0	-20.7	101.4	4.3	402.5		
18.	Kerala	-19.0	- 1.0	-42.0	35.9	-24.9	-86.7	140.0				
19.	Lakshadweep	69.7			60.8							
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15.9	20.5	-28.6	10.7	-46.1	-15.0	-34.6	-48.2	-44.3		
21.	Maharashtra	-5.9	-14.7	-19.2	-8.8	-35.5	-26.8	-96.6	-52.4	-62.5		
22.	Manipur	-18.2	-19.3	44.9	53.3	-24.4	-39.1					–49-9
23.	Meghalaya	14.2	18.0	30.3	9.6	23.9	-14.9					
24.	Mizoram	-4.1	-2.0	-48.8	-39.3	22.4	-32.8					-3.1
25.	Nagaland	4.2	3.0	-8.8	1.8	8.4	-20.1	-100.0				-16.5
26.	Orissa	-14.7	6.7	14.5	1.0	95.0	-41.6		-95.6			
27.	Puducherry	8.6	-30.5	48.8	41.6	-39.6	-82.5		170.0			
28.	Punjab	-12.9	-15.6	-5.4	4.3-	-11.5	12.4	-32.4	-1.3	-27.2		
29.	Rajasthan	8.3	4.5	10.1	25.0	-38,8	-0.6	-70.8	-29.9	-15.9		
30.	Sikkim	-15.3	-87.9	-58.0	-25.9	-7.5	-99.9		□		-25.7	
31.	Tamil Nadu	-8.1	-32.6	-4.1	-9.2	-33.6	-80.6		-50.3	17923.3		
32.	Tripura	24.7	-0.2	22.8	33.6	24.8						
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.2	-17.6	13.8	-40.6	-20.3	-42.9	-53.5	-43.8		
34.	Uttarakhand	2.2	-0.7	-1.9	15.3	-39.9	-9.2	9.5	26.2		-85.7	
35.	West Bengal	1.5	-29.7	3.4	-19.8	-37.4	-65.4		-95.8			
	Total	3.3	4.5	11.6	8.3	-14.4	-11.4	-20.5	-32.5	-17.7	30.6	-4.3

Note: For Bihar data for 17th (2003) Livestock Census have been used for 18th (2007) Livestock Census due to non availabilityjjf data for quick results of 18th Livestock Censu
Figures for 18th Livestock Census are updated as on 25.02.2010

[English]

Participants in Commonwealth Games

806. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and sports persons from the various countreis including United Kingdom likely to participate in the Commonwealth Games 2010, separately, discipline-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether adequate arrangements have been made for their training; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The required details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. For the 17 disciplines of CWG-2010, 32 venues arebeing developed as Training (Practice) venues.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Discipline	No. of athletes likely to participate in the Commonwealth Games
1.	Aquatics	666
2.	Archery	162
3.	Athletics	1286
4.	Badminton	197
5.	Boxing	270
6.	Cycling	339
7.	Gymnastics	149
8.	Hockey	320
9.	Lawn Bowis	244
10.	Netball	132
11.	Rugby 7s	180
12.	Shooting	397
13.	Squash	171
14.	Table Tennis	260
15.	Tennis	192
16.	Weightlifting	253
17.	Wrestling	163
	Para Sports	
18.	Aquatics	85
19.	Athletics	148
20.	Tabel Tennis	21
21.	Weightlifting	49

Statement II

Sl.No.	Country	No. of athletes likely to Participate in the Commonwealth Games	No. of officials likely to participate in the Commonwealth Games
1	2	3	4
01	Anguilla	10	–
02	Antigua & Barbuda	29	–
03	Australia	641	214
04.	Bahamas	88	30
05.	Bangladesh	85	—
06.	Barbados	174	47
07.	Belize	61	21
08.	Bermuda	51	16
09.	Botswana	76	25
10.	British Virgin Islands	21	8
11.	Brunel Darussalam	11	—
12.	Cameroon	86	30
13.	Canada	375	125
14.	Cayman Islands	46	17
15.	Cook Islands	92	33
16.	Cyprus	79	28
17.	Dominica	18	8
18.	England	579	193
19.	Falkland Islands	19	5
20.	Gambia	26	10
21.	Ghana	119	44
22.	Gibraller	34	14
23.	Grenada	48	18
24.	Guernsey	78	13
25.	Guyana	60	21
26.	India	719	240
27.	Isle of Man	61	18
28.	Jamaica	208	70
29.	Jersey	72	26
30.	Kenya	217	69
31.	Kribati	99	24
32.	Lesotho	72	25
33.	Malawi	66	25

1	2	3	4
34.	Malaysia	338	112
35.	Maldives	47	12
36.	Malta	52	22
37.	Mauritius	86	33
38.	Mantserrat	13	5
39.	Mozambique	28	12
40.	Namibia	94	28
41.	Nauru	22	8
42.	New Zealand	357	119
43.	Nigeria	182	61
44.	Niue	44	17
45.	Norfolk Island	44	10
46.	Northern Ireland	128	35
47.	Pakistan	75	25
48.	Papua New Guinea	149	53
49.	Rwanda	42	16
50.	Samoa	69	—
51.	Scotland	286	83
52.	Seychelles	48	19
53.	Sierra Leone	37	13
54.	Singapore	164	55
55.	Solomon Islands	23	
56.	South Africa	405	98
57.	Sri Lanka	167	56
58.	St. Helena	18	6
59.	St Kitts and Nevis	35	10
60.	St Lucia	29	11
61.	St Vincent and the Grenadines	31	9
62.	Swaziland	25	11
63.	Tanzania	32	7
64.	Tonga	43	16
65.	Trinidad and Tobago	207	54
66.	Turks and Caicos Islands	11	4
67.	Tuvalu	8	—
68.	Uganda	104	36
69.	Vanualu	18	—
70.	Wales	249	83
71.	Zambia	81	21
	Total	8122	2577

[Translation]

Azadpur Mandi

807. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Azadpur Mandi has been declared as a market of National importance by the Government of NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fruits and vegetables arrive in Azadpur Mandi from all States of the country;

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

(e) the details of business turnover of traders in APMC Azadpur and commission charged from the farmers and gardeners 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) Yes, Madam. The azadpur mandi was declared a Market of National Importance (MNI) under the provision of Section 26 of Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The state-wise arrival of fruits and vegetables is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The traders deposit one per cent of the sale value as market fees with the APMC, Azadpur. Based on this, the business turnover of trades in APMC, Azadpur during the last three financial years has been arrived as follows:-

Years	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2006-07	3660.70
2007-08	4099.56
2008-09	4396.90

The APMC is not charging any commission from farmers/gardeners etc.

Statement

Arrival of Vegetables and Fruits in Azadpur Market

(in Tonnes)

Commodity	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
		Vegetables		
Potato	Punjab	103176.6	127345.2	143272.6
	Uttar Pradesh	282776.3	282913.7	331287.5
	Haryana	9415.6	7595.8	7065.3
	Maharashtra	1013.9	851.9	462.3
	Madhya Pradesh	3940.2	1457.6	3943.2
	Himachal Pradesh	35187.9	28641.2	24438.0
	Karnataka	20239.0	13336.5	7146.5
	Other States	2512.1	2104.9	2587.0
	Total	458261.6	464246.8	520182.4
Onion	Maharashtra	72373.6	102378.0	95354.0
	Gujarat	44536.1	18825.2	64247.6
	Haryana	12479.0	13992.9	3921.6
	Rajasthan	184110.6	174857.4	150978.8
	Madhya Pradesh	30834.8	50008.8	49937.7
	Other States	38457.0	15163.2	3976.2
	Total	382791.1	375225.5	368415.9
Peas	Local	441.7	514.8	321.8
	Himachal Pradesh	12285.7	11920.3	11728.6
	Haryana	1521.0	836.2	593.8

1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh	28737.3	23425.4	16451.6
	Punjab	5874.2	10436.0	5377.9
	Rajasthan	5008.9	3807.2	3127.0
	Madhya Pradesh	201.8	1402.5	74.6
	Uttrakhand	1854.4	1878.8	2016.3
	Other States	269.0	85.8	34.0
	Total	53994.1	54307.0	39725.6
Tomato	Haryana	29385.0	29970.2	31070.0
	Rajasthan	12883.0	8853.3	9201.9
	Uttar Pradesh	2336.7	2195.7	3185.1
	West Bengal	659.0	7996.4	2051.7
	Local	433.6	1050.5	856.2
	Gujarat	9285.0	8304.0	11402.0
	Himachal PRadesh	15668.2	19447.2	14909.5
	Uttrakhand	1414.3	2986.2	10058.3
	Maharashtra	26611.3	21984.0	28849.8
	Karnataka	5039.3	1816.0	2976.0
	Madhya Pradesh	45478.9	61679.2	45839.0
	Other States	1298.5	712.1	313.9
	Total	150472.8	166974.8	160713.4
Cauliflower	Local	3942.9	4331.2	3430.8
	Haryana	27282.7	23262.2	21177.4
	Uttar Pradesh	3534.7	4395.2	4232.2
	Himachal PRadesh	15153.8	14133.7	13206.1
	Rajasthan	8766.1	6258.3	7924.9
	Maharashtra	4.2	255.5	544.1
	Madhya Pradesh	966.6	3178	5367.4
	Other States	1162.8	617.0	353.3
	Total	60813.8	56431.4	56236.2
Other vegetables		745156.8	733474.2	725760.3
Grand Total		1851490.2	1860659.7	1871033.8

(Fruits)

Commodity	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Apple	Jammu & Kashmir	401526.9	532650.6	511601.5
	HP/Shimla	127183.7	205868.1	171333.6
	HP/Kullu	17817.4	78059.9	36984.6
	Uttrakhand	189.7	80.1	92.2
	Cold Store	19876.2	25003.6	27969.6
	Other States	4472.2	6352.9	6784.9
	Total	571066.1	848015.2	754766.4
Banana	Andhra Pradesh	2861.4	676.8	885.1
	Maharashtra	228538.9	210649.9	214495.0
	Gujarat	9912.7	2499.0	2891.5
	Madhya Pradesh	84.4	129.8	222.9
	Other States	1877.8	1315.9	932.4
	Total	1877.4	215271.4	219426.9
Grapes	Maharashtra	49850.2	35843.7	41795.9
	Andhra Pradesh	1052.1	1299.7	24.7
	Punjab	49.4	118.2	79.9
	Other States	1043.1	923.6	2305.8
	Total	51994.8	38185.2	44206.3
Mango	Karnataka	1312.1	2234.2	680.2
	Kerala	1618.2	1280.8	1229.9
	Maharashtra	1740.5	868.9	2534.5
	Tamil Nadu	25.4	250.1	240.3
	Andhra Pradesh	88104.0	87020.0	66324.3
	Uttar Pradesh	161142.8	158518.9	111042.4
	Other States	1460.9	1339.6	2183.6
	Total	255403.9	251512.5	184235.2
Orange	Maharashtra	94992.9	70090.0	28823.9
	Madhya Pradesh	1387.0	421.6	3837.1
	Rajasthan	6877.0	9602.4	25705.3
	Other States	431.8	395.6	504.2
	Total	103688.7	80509.6	58870.5
Other Fruit		833282.5	907079.7	928281.4
Grand Total		2058691.0	2340573.6	2189786.7

[English]

Land Purchase on Indo-Pak Border

808. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a private company has purchased vast tract of desert land in the Barmer district of Rajasthan, close to the Indo-Pakistan border;

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

(c) whether the Government has looked into the matter in terms of security considerations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the available information, large scale purchase of land in the border areas of Rajasthan, particularly Barmer district has taken place. An estimated over 209891 bighas of land has been sold in Barmer district in the name of about 6,579 individuals over a period of five years prior to the year 2008. Several pieces of these lands reportedly come within the areas notified under provisions of Criminal Law (Amendment Act 1961).

Out of 6579 purchasers, 263 were found during enquiries to be from outside the State (buying 23748 bighas), 434 from Rajasthan but from outside Barmer district (buying 27767 bighas) and remaining 5882 persons from Barmer district itself but belonging to outside the notifies areas (buying 158376 bighas).

Out of the above purchases, a company namely Pearl agrotech Corporation Ltd. (PACL) has purchased 20311 acres of land in 681 deals which are mainly located in Sheo and Chohtan police station limits falling under notified areas.

Being land transactions, this matter was referred to the State Government of Rajasthan for detailed inquiry and suitable administrative and legal action under the appropriate State law. The State Government has conducted the inquiry and has taken corrective steps.

In the initial inquiry, no security considerations are reported to be involved. However, the matter has been recommended by the State Government for a detailed inquiry by the CBI. The proposal of the State Government is under consideration in Vigilance Wing of Department of Personnel and Training (DOP and T), Government of India.

Grant to NGOs

809. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the allocations made for providing grant-in-aids to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the details of grants sanctioned/ released to NGOs during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of various schemes under which grants are provided to such NGOs;

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

(e) the details of new action plan formulated for development of sports and youth during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The allocations made under the then existing grants in aid schemes of Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Promotion of Youth Activities and Training and Development and Empowerment of Adolescent during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 and under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development during the year 2008-09 and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The erstwhile grants in aid schemes were reviewed by the Working Group for the 11th Five Year Plan whereafter the government introduced the umbrella scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) under which grants are provided

to NGOs. It has come into existence w.e.f. 1.4.2008 during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(e) Following Plan Schemes have been formulated for development of sports and youth during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(1) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD);

(2) Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan;

(3) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme;

(4) Grants to Sports Authority of India;

(5) Grants to Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior;

(6) Scheme of Special Awards to winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches;

(7) Schemes of Sports Funds for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

(8) Schemes of Assistance to National Sports Federations;

(9) Schemes of Talent Search and Training;

(10) National Sports Development Fund;

(11) Anti-Doping Measures;

(12) Promotion of Sports among disabled; and

(13) Commonwealth Games 2010.

Statement I

Name of the Schemes	Budget Allocation (Rs. In lakhs)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Promotion of National Integration	1000.00	1300.00	—	—
Promotion of Adventure	350.00	400.00	—	—
Promotion of Youth Activities and Training	700.00	400.00	—	—
Development and Empowerment of Adolescent	900.00	1100.00	—	—
National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	—	—	2670.00	2450.00

Statement II

Expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current financial year till date is given below:—

Name of the Schemes	Expenditure incurred (Rs. In lakhs)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Promotion of National Integration	505.00	1127.00	—	—
Promotion of Adventure	266.00	305.00	—	—
Promotion of Youth Activities and Training	356.00	357.00	—	—
Development and Empowerment of Adolescent	547.00	1073.00	—	—
National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	—	—	2393.00	2220.00

Hazardous Toys

810. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many indigenous and foreign made toys contain hazardous contents including phthalates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to regulate the manufacturing and import of toys and address the issue of hazardous contents therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has brought out IS 9873 (Part 1) - Safety aspects related to Mechanical and Physical Properties, IS 9873 (Part 2) - Safety requirements for toys - Flammability Test and IS 9873 (Part 3) - Safety of Toys - Migration of certain elements for checking the quality of Toy products manufactured in the country. However, these standards are not mandatory for the toy manufacturing enterprises. Toys could not be brought under the licence scheme of the Bureau of Indian Standards since they are not listed in Schedule I of the Industries Development and Regulation (IDR) Act 1951. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has, however, now notified a new conformity assessment scheme (referred as Registration Scheme) within the existing Bureau of Indian Standards Act by amendments to the BIS Rules. This scheme provides, inter-alia, for compulsory registration and self-declaration of conformance to the relevant Indian standards by manufacturers of any article notified by the Government. The Government is examining to bring toy products under the purview of this scheme to address the issue of safety and hazardous content of indigenous and foreign made toys.

Crime against Children

811. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of sexual abuse and rape of children are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per information maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 4721, 5045 and 5446 cases of rape of children have been reported in the country during 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. No data is maintained by NCRB separately under the heading 'sexual abuse'. State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, persons arrested, and person convicted under rape of children (section 376-IPC) during 2006-2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As per seventh Schedule, to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against children, lies with the State Governments/UTs. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to State Government augments the efforts of law enforcement agencies and welfare departments of States/UTs responsible for ensuring protection and well being of the children.

In this regard, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched a Centrally Sponsored comprehensive 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' (ICPS) which aims at providing safe and secure environment for the children of the country. The scheme is to be implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan period, by MWCD through the State/UT Governments.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) andPersons Convicted (PCV) under Rape of Children (Section 376 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412	323	54	434	374	62	363	375	24	403	423	34	412	396	33	484	485	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	11	7	0	9	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	61	39	8	61	39	8	34	16	10	34	16	10	27	11	1	14	19	1
4.	Bihar	17	13	0	11	13	0	110	38	3	129	44	0	91	92	5	96	109	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	448	446	102	455	453	94	368	357	75	376	375	99	411	401	71	436	434	87
6.	Goa	14	10	0	15	14	0	15	11	1	16	12	1	18	15	5	33	15	5
7.	Gujarat	112	101	10	158	155	13	98	90	12	160	158	13	99	90	8	141	144	25
8.	Haryana	176	159	29	206	207	28	122	39	17	148	150	42	70	72	23	110	109	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	42	18	52	57	14	48	35	2	40	34	1	68	47	11	65	51	13
10.	Kashmir and Jammu	8	5	0	7	7	0	12	10	0	9	9	0	5	3	2	3	3	2
11.	Jharkhand	28	26	5	42	44	11	23	30	5	24	24	22	8	11	1	11	15	1
12	Karnataka	84	77	5	84	78	5	84	68	7	86	82	6	97	87	10	127	104	8
13.	Kerala	219	147	8	388	302	10	183	176	19	204	208	22	215	168	12	259	242	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	829	818	221	1085	1070	185	1043	1012	308	1304	1335	352	892	877	209	1109	1104	254
15.	Maharashtra	655	601	30	768	756	38	615	582	23	762	696	31	690	624	35	905	826	37
16.	Manipur	15	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	47	23	0	13	7	0	41	24	0	30	11	0	34	24	0	32	28	0
18.	Mizoram	35	35	35	35	35	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	18	18	0	18	18	0
19.	Nagaland	11	10	10	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
20.	Orissa	101	80	6	83	74	7	92	90	4	98	105	5	65	57	18	68	62	18
21.	Punjab	58	51	17	73	68	21	135	101	19	127	100	24	106	90	35	130	105	39
22.	Rajasthan	311	266	35	288	281	43	406	340	23	349	354	24	420	324	47	362	361	46
23.	Sikkim	14	0	0	14	0	0	17	5	0	17	6	0	12	7	3	12	7	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	125	127	26	134	129	29	141	106	17	159	119	25	187	134	49	176	149	44
25.	Tripura	37	25	4	28	10	0	33	36	3	14	17	4	104	83	10	97	72	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	347	338	209	480	494	268	471	384	222	694	567	343	900	681	272	1179	934	38
27.	Uttarakhand	23	22	9	39	42	3	17	16	10	22	17	4	9	10	6	12	15	11
28.	West Bengal	20	15	2	33	29	2	92	36	2	43	30	1	129	70	2	129	73	5
	Total State:	4248	3801	843	4996	4740	897	4630	4022	868	5312	4957	1126	5120	4399	868	6021	5491	1087
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	6	4	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	8	2	0	10	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	8	10	6	7	8	6	8	11	6	11	8	6	10	5	4	12	13	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	4	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	448	330	59	466	311	60	398	371	67	423	408	77	301	292	72	312	359	84
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	4	0	11	5	0	3	8	0	5	14	0	4	2	1	4	2	1
	Total UT:	473	352	65	493	331	66	415	396	74	444	436	84	326	304	77	342	379	90
	Total All India:	4721	4153	908	5489	5071	963	5045	4418	942	5756	5393	1210	5446	4703	945	6363	5870	1177

Salinity and Water Logging

812.. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil fertility is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether salinity and water logging has adversely affected the soil health of the agricultural land particularly, the coastal areas of the country including Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(e) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/Agriculture Universities have developed crop varieties, suitable for water logging/saline soils;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken to improve soil health and productivity of agricultural land 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) There is no scientific evidence to suggest that soil fertility is on the decline in the country. However, there are studies which indicate that imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers without any application of organic manures has affected soil health and productivity in some parts of the country.

(c) and (d) As per the study conducted (2005) by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning-Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Regional Center, Nagpur, salinity and waterlogging adversely affect the soil fertility, plant nutrition and productivity including coastal areas of the country and also that of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. The ICAR has reported that an area of 29-57 lakh ha. is affected by the problems of salinity including coastal salinity and 142.92 lakh ha. by water logging in the country including Andhra Pradesh. The state-wise details of extent of area under salinity and waterlogging are enclosed as statement-I.

(e) and (f) ICAR has developed technologies for prevention and control of salinity ingress and waterlogging for improving productivity of agriculture based on research studies conducted by Central Research Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and other Departments. The details of such technologies are enclosed as Statement-II.

(g) Minister of Water Resources, Government of India introduced the component of Reclamation of Water logged areas in irrigated commands under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) being implemented across the country. Under this programme, both preventive as well as ameliorative measures are being taken to check waterlogging. The preventive measures include lining of canals in vulnerable reaches, on-farm development works such as construction of lined field channels and drains, rotational supply (warabandi) of irrigation water to farmers, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, propagation of improved methods of irrigation among farmers through training, adaptive trials and demonstrations. Ameliorative measures include construction of surface and sub-surface drains, vertical drainage and bio-drainage for disposal of excess water and leaching of soil to flush out excess salt from root zone of crops. All these measures put together in

suitable combination at a particular site effectively address waterlogging problem.

With a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and increasing the productivity of the agriculture lands, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes/programmes namely, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility etc. across the country. Three major Initiatives namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) have been launched to enhance productivity of agricultural land and sustaining food security across the country.

Statement I

State-wise extent of Salinity and Water Logged

(Area in lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Extent of Salinity and Water Logged	
		Salinity*	Water Logged**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.776	18.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	1.76
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.770	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.473	20.01
5.	Gujarat	16.806	5.23
6.	Haryana	0.492	1.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	13.03
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	2.00
9.	Karnataka	0.020	9.41
10.	Kerala	0.200	20.98
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	3.59
12.	Maharashtra	1.841	1.20
13.	Manipur	0.000	1.10
14.	Orissa	1.471	6.81
15.	Punjab	0.000	3.38
16.	Rajasthan	1.956	0.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.132	0.96
18.	Tripura	0.00	1.91
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.219	23.50
20.	West Bengal	4.413	7.10
	Grand Total	29.569	142.92

Source: *Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central; Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal, Haryana, based on joint study conducted by CSSRI, National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad

**National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP), Nagpur.

Statement II

Technologies for prevention and control of salinity ingress and waterlogging for improving productivity of agriculture

The Government has taken steps for the development of technologies for prevention and control of salinity ingress and waterlogging for improving productivity of agriculture based on research studies conducted by central research institutes, state agricultural universities and other departments. Some of the technologies developed by Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) for reclamation and management of saline soils like sub-surface drainage, agro-forestry techniques and identification and breeding of salt tolerant crops, varieties, grasses and medicinal and aromatic plants are also applicable for coastal saline soils. The major recommendations proposed for development of such areas are:

- Subsurface drainage technology: Subsurface drainage is an effective technology developed by CSSRI for amelioration of waterlogged saline irrigated lands by maintaining water table at optimum depth. The technology developed by CSSRI during 1980s initially for Haryana has been widely adopted and replicated in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra

and Karnataka. Besides 4 other states, CSSRI had collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Ranga Agricultural University at Bapatla from 1996-2002 under Indo-Dutch Network project on Drainage which resulted in giving a major momentum to commissioning of major mechanically installed subsurface drainage projects, further strengthened by AP Water Management Project (2003-2008).

- A sizeable area in the coastal zone is covered by acid sulphate soils. For such soils, application of phosphoric (P) fertilizer at double dose (35 kg/ha) along with liming, green manuring and application of rock phosphate @ 1.5-2.0 t/ha during dry seasons can results in significant improvement in crop yields in these soils.

- Nutrient management is very important in improving crop productivity of coastal saline land. Coastal soils are usually rich in Potash(K) and its application is usually not needed. Yield of crops and fertilizer use efficiency, however, can be improved when organic sources of nutrients like Sesbania, Gliricidia, azolla, leaves of locally available trees and city compost are combined with inorganic Nitrogen (N) - fertilizer.

- Efficient water management practices like sprinkler and drip are effective measures for judicious management of good quality water in salt affected coastal areas. Storage and recycling of rain water in farm ponds of about 20% land area for use through micro-irrigation for growing crops in rabi/summer, supplemental irrigation in kharif and freshwater aquaculture are quite productive in increasing productivity and farmers' income in coastal regions.

- Use of salt tolerant crops/varieties is also a possible option for sustainable agricultural productivity of coastal agriculture. For example chilli, guava and sapota and a number of salt tolerant varieties of tomato and brinjal have been developed which can be grown successfully at high soil and water salinity.

- Besides subsurface drainage systems for management of waterlogged saline soils, innovative groundwater skimming structures (locally called Doruvu) based on the principles of subsurface drainage have been developed for coastal sandy regions of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to skim (selectively pump) from thin layers of fresh groundwater floating over saline groundwater.

- Other Promising technologies for coastal regions include rice-fish multi cropping for higher income and salt tolerant rice varieties. The environmental consequences of brackish water fish and prawn culture need to be viewed before large scale propagation in coastal regions.

- An economically viable rice-cum-sweet water fish system in kharif followed by brackish water fish during rabi was recommended for the coastal saline conditions of West Bengal. This farming system is receiving wider applicability in the field, as it is more profitable than the traditional practices with rice cultivation along.

Crop Variety

Promising rice (*kharif season*) varieties for coastal regions

Situation	Varieties
Upland situation (0-15 cm water regime) with moderately high soil salinity (ECe 6.0-8.0 dS/m)	CSR 1, CSR 2, CSR 3, CSR 4, CST 7-1, Canning 7, Jaya, IET 1444
Shallow ater (15-30 cm) with moderate soil salinity (4.0 to 6.0 dS/m)	Sunati, CSR 6, SR 26B, Dudhesar, NC 1281, NC 678, SMS, Matla, Hamilton, Jhingasail, Gavir Saru, Gopal Bhog
Semi-deepwater (30-50 cm) with low soil salinity (around 4.0 dS/m)	Utpala, CSR 6, SR 26B, NC 1281, Latla, Hamilton, Asfal, Gavir Saru
Acid sulhpate soils	Canning 7, SR26 B, Mashuri
Flash floods	CSR 4, SR 26B
Rabi/summer season	CSR 4, CST 7-1, Canning 7, Ratna

Improved crop varieties (rabi/summer season) for the coastal saline soils

Crop	Varieties
Sugarbeet	Mariboresistapaly, Rameanskya
Cotton	081, J.K. 260-2, J.K276-4-1-2, F 414, MESR 17
Barley	Karan 19, Ratna, DL 120, K 125, Azad
Chilli	CA 960, Suryamukhi, Pusa Jwala
Safflower	Bhima, Manjira and some GMU lines
Linseed	C219-1-1, NP 71
Watermelon	Sugar Sweet, Sugar Baby
Mustard	8-85, T-59, Varun

Alternate land use: The following alternate land use systems can be adopted to reclaim saline soils in Andhra Pradesh:

(a) Agri-silviculture: Acacia nilotica (Babul), Acacia leucophloea, A catechu, Tamarindus indica, Albizia procera/Dalbergia sissoo/Terminalia arjuna based Agrisilviculture.

(b) Agri-horticulture: Aonla, Ber, Guava, Coconut, Banana, Red oil palm, Borassus palm based Agri-horticulture.

Silvi-pasture: Albizia lebbeck, Gliricidia sepium, Acacia leucophloea, A catechu, Tamarindus indica, Casuarina equisetifolia, Dalbergia sissoo, Inga dulse, Eucalyptus tereticornis and Pongamia pinnata, Sesbania spp.

Grievances of Prasar Bharati Employees

813. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to repeal the Prasar Bharati (PB) Act, 1990 in view of requests received in this regard;

(b) the objections raised against the said Act;

(c) the details of grievances of the employees of Prasar Bharati; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the employees of Prasar Bharati in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) A Federation representing mainly the Engineering and Programme staff of Prasar Bharati have been demanding repeal of the Prasar Bharati Act in View of the developments in Electronic Media in the recent years, marked by the presence of a large number of private Television and Radio Channels and apprehension of financial unviability of Prasar Bharati. They have also demanded for retaining of assets and employees with the Government. 'Deemed deputation' status is not acceptable to them. Another Association representing mainly the administrative staff have demanded upgraded pay-scales on par with the Programme and the Engineering staff and are willing to be absorbed in Prasar Bharati if the upgraded scales are given to them.

(d) The Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati has been reconstituted recently to examine various issue pertaining to Prasar Bharati.

[Translation]

Construction of National Highways

814. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ NHAI had accorded sanction for the construction of National Highways No. 104 and 105 in 2008-09 but the construction has not started as yet;

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

(c) the total length (in kilometres) of the said National Highways passing through Bihar and the name of places likely to be covered alongwith the present status thereof;

(d) whether the approval for construction of a bridge on the NH 104 across the Bhutahi Balan river near Laukha in Madhubani district in Bihar was also accorded in the year 2008-09;

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

(f) the estimated expenditure for construction of the said NHs including a bridge on NH 104 and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) Development of National Highways is a continuous process Works are sanctioned on the basis of inter se priority, traffic needs and availability of fund. During the year 2008-09 the Ministry had accorded sanction for two works were sanctioned on NH 104, viz.

(i) Construction of new High Level RCC Bridge including approaches in km 194 to 195 over river Bhutahi Balan for an amount of Rs. 24.66 crore, and

(ii) Periodic Renewal in km 133 to 142 for an amount of Rs. 2.15 crore.

The work of the bridge and approaches could not start due to poor response to the bids even after three calls. The work of periodic renewal is substantially completed. The total length of National Highway No.104 is 214 km and passes through Chakia, Madhuban, Shivhar, Sitamarhi, Bhitamore, Jaynagar, Laukaha and Narahia, National Highway No.105, which starts from Darbhanga and terminates at Jaynagar, is 54 km. The present status of the National Highways is that the road is being kept in traffic worthy condition through maintenance efforts within the available funds.

Committee on Prices

815. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI KIRODI LAL MEENA:
DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee to study price rise and devise ways to control the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the said committee alongwith the manner in which the committee proposes to check the price rise;

(c) the names of the essential commodities the prices of which were discussed during the conference on price rise;

(d) whether the Government has also issued certain directives/instructions to the States to control prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States 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) A Core Group on prices of essential commodities is proposed to be constituted.

(c) The price rise of key essential commodities, such as rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and sugar, were discussed during the conference.

(d) and (e) During the periodic meetings with the State Governments and UT Administrations, they were requested to initiate steps to bring down the prices. It has also been reiterated by the Minister for Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution and the Prime Minister, that the State Governments have an important role in checking the rise in the prices of essential commodities through a set of administrative and regulatory measures. For instance, in Delhi, retail prices of essential commodities were reduced due to the market intervention by the State Government.

[English]

Visa Application

816. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners/Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who have applied for visa and the number of applications approved by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether there is any list of persons who are restricted from entering India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from people's representative including Members of Parliament in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Names of foreign nationals who are considered undesirable form the security point of view and who commit offences under various Indian Laws and who violate the visa provisions etc. are placed in the Negative List. Foreign nationals whose names are placed in the Negative Lists are restricted from entering the country. Representations are received from various sources including Members of Parliament for review of the names of foreigners included in the Negative List. Review of names of foreigners included in the Negative List is being done as per an established procedure and is a continuous process. Since the list of foreigners included in the Negative List is a confidential document and keeping in view the security imperatives, this list is not disclosed.

[Translation]

National Livestock Policy

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

(a) Whether the new National Livestock Policy has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which the policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The draft national Livestock Policy seeks to provide common guidelines to the States to implement various state-specific programmes so as to achieve national goals and objectives of improvement in animal productivity, infusion of appropriate technologies for quality assurance to meet international standards, marketing linkages, extension services, restructuring of institutions and support in terms of enhance investment and installation of an effective mechanism to sustain the same The department is in the final stages of the finalization of the policy.

[English]

Target for Construction of National Highways

818. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the target for construction of 20 kilometres of National Highways per day and 7000 kilometres in a year is likely to be met;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the requirement of funds for meeting the said target has been worked out and sources of finance identified/funds mobilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to meet the rising cost of road construction and implement the projects without delay including award of contract on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The implementation of NHDP is being accelerated significantly to meet the target fixed. In the year 2009-10 NHAI has completed 2022 km up to 31st January 2010 as against the target of 3165 km.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee has estimated that NHAI may require to borrow Rs. 1,91,948 crore during the implementation period with a peak liability of Rs. 71,449 crore. The financing plan as per the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report has been accepted by the Government with the proviso that the financing plan from 2010-11 onwards would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for further action for implementing the projects without delay. In order to remove delays in award of contracts changes in procedure, documentation etc. of the award process have been initiated.

Highway Projects under BOT

819. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Highways projects being constructed on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode at present;

(b) whether the World Bank is planning to restructure/ re-model its funding of the various road projects in view of increasing Highway construction on BOT basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUMAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Presently out of 205 projects being implemented by NHAI, 80 projects (39%) are under Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been received from the World Bank.

[Translation]

Market Intervention Scheme

820. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNSRAJBHA RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Market Intervention Scheme;

(b) whether the objectives have been achieved;

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

(d) whether the Government has commissioned any study to assess the impact of Market Intervention Scheme on the farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) covers agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Minimum price support scheme. In order to protect the growers from making distress sale, Government of India implements MIS for a particular commodity on the request of State Government in the event of bumper production and during the peak arrival period, when prices fall below the economic level. Losses suffered, if any,are shared between Central Government and the State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). However, the amount of loss to be shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government is restricted to 25% of the procurement cost. Profit,if any,earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The response of State Governments for implementation of MIS has been encouraging. The MIS has been implemented for commodities like apples, kinnoo/malta, oranges, arecanut, pineapple, ginger, red-chillies, coriander seed, cumin seed, hatkora, passion fruit, onion, potatoes palm oil etc, in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttaranchal.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Availability of Milk

821. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerns have been expressed over the declining availability and production of milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recent announcement regarding likely shortage of milk has led to sharp rise in the prices of milk;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has/is formulating any scheme to increase the availability and production of milk in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(g) the funds earmarked and utilized for enhancing milk production in the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE 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.

(c) and (d) The increase in prices of milk are mainly attributed to:

1. Increase in cost of milk production due to increase in prices of cattle feed ingredients in last one year.
2. Deficit rainfall in many milk producing States during 2009.
3. Higher consumption of milk in rural areas due to increase in disposable income of rural population as a result of implementation of income and employment generation schemes leading to reduction in marketable surplus.
4. Export of casein manufactured from milk.

Following steps were taken to augment the availability of liquid milk and stabilize prices of milk and milk products in the domestic market:

1. Withdrawal of export incentives on milk and milk products and buffalo meat and reduction of export incentives on oil cake/meal under Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY) scheme.
2. Issued Sanitary Import Permits (SIP) for import of Butter oil.
3. Reduced custom duty on Anhydrous Milk Fat (AMF) from 40% to 30 as in the case of butter/ Butter oil,
4. Issued permission for import of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) under TRQ (5%) for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(e) and (f) Government of India is formulating National Dairy Plan with an estimated outlay of Rs. 17,371 crore aimed at meeting the projected demand of about 180 million tones of milk by the year 2021-22.

(g) To improve productivity and number of milch animals, Government is implementing a scheme 'National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding' in the country since October, 2000 on 100%.grant-in aid basis. Statement showing State-wise fund released in last three years and utilization is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the scheme: National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	State/UT	Total Fund released during 2006-07 to 2008-09	Total Unspent	Total Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1605.95	0.00	1605.95
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	362.70	172.2	190.49
3.	Assam	319.50	140.00	179.50
4.	Bihar	1008.05	698.96	309.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	1096.41	192.81	903.60
6.	Gujarat	100.00	0.00	100.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	974.35	0.00	974.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	255.46	0.00	255.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	146.91	153.09
11.	Jharkhand	617.40	417.40	200.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	1330.56	0.00	1330.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1408.50	0.00	1408.50
15.	Maharashtra	750,00	0.00	750.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	168.68	168.68	0.00
18.	Mizoram	180.00	0.00	180.00
19.	Nagaland	257.68	0.00	257.68
20.	Orissa	2185.18	0.00	2185.18
21.	Punjab	1096.00	0.00	1096.00
22.	Rajasthan	632.73	1.37	631.36
23.	Sikkim	258.14	15.00	243.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1234.15	0.00	1234.15
25.	Tripura	521.02	274.29	246.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.00	100.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1072.40	0.00	1072.40
28.	Wast Bengal	1388.03	62.50	1325.53
29.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Others	5.00		5.00
	Total	19227.89	2333.66	16894.23

[English]

Promoting Basketball and Kabaddi Games

822. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds available for promoting sports activities in the country especially, Basketball and Kabaddi are adequate;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up new national level academy/coaching centres to promote/ encourage Basketball and Kabaddi;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Promotion of various sports discipline is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Government supplement the efforts of NSFs for promotion of various sports disciplines by way of providing central assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sport Federations for conducting international competitions abroad, holding International events in India, conducting National championships,

purchase of equipment, conducting coaching camps, etc. The financial assistance given to Basketball Federation of India and Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India during the last 3 years and this year till date is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federations	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till 21.12.2009)
1.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	36.31	71.44	44.52	50.75
2.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	13.95	25.68	32.08	11.77

(c) to (e) At present there is no proposal to set up new national level academy/coaching centres to promote encourage Basketball and Kabaddi, but national coaching camps are regularly held to prepare the national teams.

Livestock Production

823. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any new scheme to achieve an accelerated growth in production of livestock;

(b) if so, the details and the objective of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which such scheme is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Details and objectives of the schemes launched in 2008-2009 and 2009-10 are enclosed as statement.

Statement

The following new schemes have been launched by the Department:

1. **Poultry Development:** The scheme has been launched with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore for 11th Five Year Plan with the objectives: strengthening existing State Poultry Farms enabling them to provide inputs mainly in terms of improved stocks suitable for Rural Backyard Rearing; covering Below Poverty Line beneficiaries to gain supplementary income and nutritional support; and improve entrepreneurship skills through exploratory pilot component of 'Poultry Estates'. The budget allocation for 2009-10 is Rs.28.00 crore. The administrative approval (2009-10) of the scheme was issued on 07.08.2009.

2. **Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits:** This scheme was approved in the first fortnight of April, 2009 for implementation in the 11th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 134.83 crore. The budget allocation for the financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 18.33 crore. The scheme envisages setting up of 54 intensive small ruminants development clusters with venture capital through NABARD as well as infrastructure development and institutional restructuring.

3. **Establishment/Modernization of Rural Slaughterhouses:** This scheme with an outlay of Rs.48.50 crore for 11th Plan is being implemented in three States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya through NABARD. The budget allocation for 2009-10 is Rs. 5.00 crore. The objectives of the scheme are: to establish a new system of slaughter of livestock; to establish slaughterhouses, which can be operated by entrepreneurs in rural and semi urban areas having population less that 50,000; to encourage value addition to products in rural areas so that livestock owners get better income with proper utilization of by-products; to ensure hygiene in meat production from slaughterhouses to consumers' table by establishing network of cold chains and distribution on commercial basis; and to minimize clandestine slaughter and provide pollution-free environment.

[Translation]

Report of Ahmed Committee

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

(a) whether the Justice S.M. Ahmed Committee on Jammu and Kashmir constituted by the Prime Minister has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the said Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a): Yes, Madam. The report on Centre-State relations has been submitted during December, 2009.

(b) The summary of recommendations is enclosed as statement.

(c) The State Government has been requested to give its recommendations on the Committee's report.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations

1. Article 370 of the Constitution of India

   It is for the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to decide how long to continue Article 370 in its present form and when to make it permanent or abrogate. The matter being 60 years old would be settled once for all.

2. Demand of Autonomy by National Conference

   The question of 'Autonomy' and its demand can be examined in the light of the 'Kashmir Accord' or in some other manner or on the basis of some other formula as the present Prime Minister may deem fit and appropriate so as to restore the 'Autonomy' to the extent possible.

   The question of appointment of the Governor and dismissal of the popular Government by the Governor may be considered and resolved.

3. Demand of Self Rule

   Mr. M.H. Beg on behalf of PDP explained orally the concept of "Self Rule" but the 'Self Rule' as proposed by the PDP could not be considered in all its detail as the document containing the various aspects of the 'Self Rule' was not provided to the Working Group as promised by PDP during the course of the proceedings.

   Basically it appears to relate to 'Autonomy' in a wider context, which requires to be considered by the Central Government if and when approached with documents containing specific proposals of the "Self Rule". This document should be on record.

4. Terms of Legislative Assembly of the State

   Any change in the term of the Assembly will require political consensus among the various political parties in the State and it can be effected only through a Constitutional Amendment.

5. Representation/Reservation for Scheduled Tribe and Women in the Assembly

   On this issue, the national pattern may be a good guide subject to political consensus.

6. Abolition of State Legislative Council

   The present position may be maintained.

7. Increase in the number of Assembly seats and De-limitation Commission

   Since the Constitutional provisions do not allow any change upto the year 2026, the present position may be maintained till then.

8. Strength of the Council of Ministers

   Formation of the Ministry and strength of the Council of Ministers is the exclusive prerogative of the Chief Minister within the provisions of the Constitution.

9. Strengthening of the Democratic Process

   Regular elections to democratic bodies including Panchayats and Municipalities etc. should be held.

10. Human Rights

    The Human Right violations must not be tolerated and the State Government should take steps to strengthen institutions which are involved in safeguarding the human rights including the State Human Rights Commission.

    Additional staff as recommended in the body of the report be sanctioned, which will work under the direct control of the Commission.

11. Right to Information Act and Accountability Commission

    The positions vacant in the Accountability Commission may be filled up and the Commission should be made fully functional.

12. Armed Forces Special Power Act

    A group of Central Government and the State Government officers and people representatives may be constituted which will review he application of the Act to various parts of the State regularly to explore the possibility whether the Act can be withdrawn from any part of the State.

13. Issues relating to Kashmiri Migrants

    The Central and State Governments must take all steps to implement the relief and rehabilitation packages sanctioned in this regard including the package announced by the present Prime Minister. The progress made should be regularly reviewed by a Group of Senior Officers from the Government of India and the State Government. Migrant employees should be encouraged to return to the Valley on guarantee of their children being admitted to educational/ training institutions and they and their families be provided full security.

    Large industrial units like ITI/HMT should be revived and migrants can also be housed in secure zones in these campuses, and also given employment.

    Migrants within the Jammu Region may also be provided relief on the same pattern as the Kashmiri Migrants.

14. Issues relating to refugees of 1947, 1965 and 1971 and other migrants within Jammu Region

    The recommendations of the Wadhwa Committee Report be implemented and an Empowered Group of Senior officers of Government of India/ State Government be appointed to monitor the implementation of these recommendations and other measures as may be sanctioned by the State Government.

    State Government may consider providing relief to the Refugees from West Pakistan as permissible under the Constitution. Otherwise an alternative package providing cash relief as one-time settlement be considered.

    State Government may provide a limited number of seats to the children of the refugees from West Pakistan in technical institutions and the Government of India may provide employment to them in Central Government offices located in Jammu and Kashmir to the extent of 2%.

    Other refugees and border migrants displaced as a result of conflict at international border/ LOC be given suitable compensation and proper steps taken for their rehabilitation. Similarly, those who were displaced in 1999 (after Kargil conflict) should be properly settled.

15. Under representation of Jammu in Legislative Assembly

    Since there is Constitutional constraint to make any changes till the year 2026, as a new Delimitation Commission can be set up only thereafter, the present position may continue.

16. Discrimination against Jammu

    The recommendations made by Gajendragadkar Commission and Sikri Commission may be kept in view while making out policies.

    Planned Expenditure in the Jammu and Kashmir Regions and District sectors does not indicate any discrimination and this situation be maintained. (see detailed reasons).

    The daily wage rate in all areas should be on the basis of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' and there shall not be any discrimination.

    State Government should take steps to ensure that viable projects under IRDF or any other scheme are prepared for consideration.

    A Dogri Channel may be set up on the lines of Kashir Channel of the Doordarshan.

    For improvement in technical education, the NIT at Srinagar and Government Engineering College at Jammu be upgraded to IIT level. Similarly, the Central Government may also establish an IIM in the State.

    Steps be taken to promote IT Industry in both Jammu and Kashmir regions to open up the employment opportunities for technically qualified youth.

    The Financial Commission recently set up by the State Government will be an appropriate forum to address any left out grievances of any

regions of the State. The Scope of Work given to the Finance Commission needs to be effectively taken up for finding permanent solution.

Although the recommendations of The Gajendragadkar Commission, The Sikri Commission and The Wazir Commission have largely been implemented, the State Government may examine if any further action is required so as to remove any apprehension about discrimination against any part of the state as brought out by some of the members.

The State Government may also look into the statement that the Civil Secretariat and H.O.D. offices have a proportionately high number of non-gazetted employees from The Kashmir Valley and if so this may be corrected through appropriate measure.

17. Union Territory Status for Ladakh

It is not recommended that the unity and integrity of the State of Jammu and Kashmir be compromised and the Union Territory Status for Ladakh is not recommended.

The functioning of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council has been very successful and it may continue its commendable work.

Regarding higher cost of construction in Ladakh, the State Government/Finance Commission should make appropriate budget allocation for this region.

A separate university for Ladakh can be considered to be set up.

18. Position of Chief Minister, Dy. Chief Minister and Ministers from Ladakh

No specific recommendation is made except that the elected government should ensure that adequate representation is given to all regions of the State at appropriate levels, and may also consider the question of appointment of Dy. C.M. either from Jammu/Kashmir or Ladakh depending on the region to which the Chief Minister belongs.

19. Representation in the Supreme Court

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir has benches in both Jammu and Srinagar and are functional round the year. It will be appropriate and advisable in view of the Special Status of the State that Judges to the Supreme Court are elevated from both Jammu and Srinagar.

20. Regional Councils

The State may set up a State Planning and Development Board, which will be advisory in nature and could consider formulation of schemes for the state sector, assign priority to such schemes and also monitor their effective implementation. The Board will have MLAs, experts, representatives of backward regions as members.

21. Local Self Governance

All Panchayat Raj Institutions should be strengthened and the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India should be considered by the State for adaptation or making a similar provision in the State Constitution.

For backward areas, better infrastructure, road network and health and educational institutions should be provided. A special plan for backward areas within the overall State/District plans should be considered.

22. Reservation in services/promotions/professional institutions

The Jammu and Kashmir State Backward Classes Commission will be the appropriate forum to deal with the issues of reservation for backward communities and backward areas.

The issue of providing reservation to the residents of areas adjoining international border at the same level as LOC may be considered by the State Government.

23. Other issues

Certain other issues not within the terms of reference of the Working Group-V, which were raised by various members, have been listed which may be considered for appropriate action.

[English]

Security Meet with North-Eastern States

825. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held a security review meeting with Home Secretaries and DGPs of the North Eastern States in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of implementation of various Central schemes has also been discussed in the said meeting;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of such schemes in the region;

(e) whether the Government proposes to appoint Special Police Officers in Assam; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A meeting of Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police (IGP) Special Branch of North Eastern States was held in Guwahati on 9th October, 2009 to discuss issues such as review of security situation in North Eastern States, progress of implementation of the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and surrender cum rehabilitation policy. The schemes are reviewed periodically by Central teams and also by audit teams from time to time. The funds under the MPF scheme are released on receipt of utilization certificates.

(e) and (f) 1900 Special Police Officers (SPOs) have been sanctioned in the State of Assam. In addition, the Government of Assam has been authorized to engage 2000 ex-servicemen as Armed Special Police Officers for security of rail and road projects.

Inclusion of Sports in Concurrent List

826. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to shift subject 'sports' from the State list to the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government held consultations with various State Governments on the said issue;

(d) if so, the response of each State Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to hold wider consultations/open house discussions with sports personalities/associations/civil society in the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the terms of reference on which the Ministry of Sports sought the opinion of the Attorney General of India on the said issue;

(h) whether all the relevant material on this subject was made available to the Law Ministry/Attorney General before his opinion was sought on this issue; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The motion for withdrawal of the Constitution (Sixty-First Amendment) Bill, 1988, pending since 24.11.1988, was moved by Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports in Rajya Sabha on 03.12.2009 and the motion was withdrawn by the leave of the House.

(c) and (d) Since the proposal involved transfer of 'Sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List, it required to be ratified by the legislature of not less than half of the States by resolution to that effect passed by those legislatures before the Bill seeking provision for such amendment is presented to the President of India for assent. The proposal was discussed in the Conference of State Sports Ministers in September 1983 and at the All Political Parties' Meetings in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The Ministry had also written to all the Chief Ministers seeking their support, but the required support could not be obtained. Therefore, the Government decided to withdraw the Bill.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) to (i) The primary reason for proposing the transfer of 'sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List was to cater to the need of regulating activities and functioning of National Sports Federations/Associations. When the States' favourable response for the proposed Amendment Bill was not forthcoming, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports made a self-contained reference to Ministry of Law and Justice in November, 2006 whether Union

Government can enact a law regulating activities of the sports bodies involved in multi-state sporting activities under the Entry 97 of the List-I (Union List), which gives residuary powers to the Parliament to enact a law on any other matter not enumerated in List-II (State List) or List-III (Concurrent List) including any tax not included in either of those Lists.

Attorney General of India opined that the Parliament is competent to make law on the subject under powers conferred upon it under Entry 97 of List-I read with Article 248 of the Constitution of India, as no State has the powers to enact laws for the efficient conduct of sporting events that involve multi-state activities, or All India sporting events; and/or international sports activities and enactment of this nature would not infringe upon the States' power in promoting sports, thereby implying that there would be no direct conflict or repugnance with State Laws on sports, if any.

Price of Agriculture Implements

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

(a) whether the prices of agricultural implements have increased sharply during the last one year;

(b) if so, the names of the implements that have become costlier; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the prices of agricultural implements/instruments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There has been marginal increase in prices of agricultural implements during the last one year.

(b) Agricultural implements are of wide varieties and sizes. A large number of manufacturers in both organized and unorganized sectors located across the country are involved in manufacturing of these implements. The prices of agricultural implements also vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and also from state to state depending upon the demand and supply situation, proximity to manufacturers purchase power of buyers etc. Thus, it is difficult to compare the prices of agricultural implements at the national level. However, it can be stated that on an average, the prices of Cultivators, Disc plough, Zero till seed drill, Straw combine etc. have marginally increased during the last one year.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture does not regulate the prices of agricultural implements/instruments. However, to lessen the burden on farmers and to promote mechanization, it has been providing subsidy under various schemes for procurement of different agricultural implements.

[Translation]

Decline in Agricultural Production Due to Drought

828. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government had made an assessment regarding decline in agricultural production due to drought in the country in the year 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the assessment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The delayed/deficient monsoon and drought in various parts of the country had significantly adverse impact on agricultural production during kharif season. As per the Second Advance Estimates released on 12th February, 2010, the estimated production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, foodgrains, cotton and sugarcane during 2009-10 *vis-a-vis* their production estimates for 2008-09 are given in the table below:-

Crop	Production (Million Tonnes)	
	2009-10	2008-09
Rice	87.56	99.18
Wheat	80.28	80.68
Coarse	34.27	40.03
Cereals Pulses	14.74	14.57
Foodgrains	216.85	234.47
Oilseeds	26.32	27.72
Cotton*	22.32	22.28
Sugarcane	251.27	285.03

*Million Bales (of 170 Kgs. Each)

Review of Law and Order Situation

829. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the law and order situation in the country especially in the context of rise in terror incidents, increasing naxal violence, regionalism and communal tensions prevailing in different States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has/proposes to initiate consultation with the State Governments on improving/upgrading/augmenting the law and order enforcement mechanism in the country including legal and police reforms; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the views/ recommendations received from the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per the Constitution, "Public Order" is a State subject, and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take action to maintain law and order in their states. However, Article 355 of the constitution enjoins the Central Government to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance. In pursuance of these obligations, the Central Government monitors and reviews internal security situation in the country from time to time, and in the process, maintains close contact with State Governments besides sharing information with them. Whenever necessary, advisories are also sent to the State Governments. On many occasions, the Central Government, on the request of the State Governments(s) also provides assistance in the form of deployment of Central para-military forces to aid States to effectively deal with the situation.

Further, consultations with State Governments on improving, augmenting/upgrading law and order enforcement mechanism including police reforms, are an ongoing process.

[English]

Indigenous Breeds of Livestock

830. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of indigenous breeds of livestock including goats and sheep are showing a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed systematic surveys and programmes for conservation and enhancement of genetic diversity of domesticated animals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Breed-wise data on livestock population is not available till 17th livestock Census (2003). However, breed-wise information has been collected by the government during 18th Livestock census (2007), which is being tabulated. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the current population of indigenous breeds with their population in the earlier censuses to draw any definite conclusion. However, considering the importance of indigenous breeds in the national economy, Government has undertaken the following steps for their development and conservation:

(i) Department is implementing national project for Cattle and buffalo Breeding since October, 2000, which has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. During Phase-I of the project an amount of Rs. 58 crore has been released to the States exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous breeds. An amount of Rs. 356.78 crore has been exclusively earmarked for development and conservation of indigenous breeds under phase-II of NPCBB.

(ii) Government is also implementing three central sector schemes, namely Central Cattle breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen production and Training institute and Central herd registration Scheme for production of genetically superior

breed of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and identification of location of superior germplasm of cattle and buffaloes to meet the requirement of bulls and frozen semen of some of the important indigenous breeds in the country.

[Translation]

Production of Sugarcane

831. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugarcane in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a decline in the production of sugarcane;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of schemes/plans undertaken to improve production and productivity of sugarcane; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to promote sugarcane production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 estimated production of sugarcane in the country during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given below:

Years	Sugarcane (Production '000 Tonnes)
2006-07	355519.7
2007-08	348187.9
2008-09	285029.3
2009-10*	251267.8

*2nd Advance Estimates

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The production of sugarcane has been adversely affected due to decline in the area coverage on account of shift of area to other more profitable crops such as wheat and rice.

(d) To increase production & productivity of sugarcane, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) is implemented by Macro Management Mode of Agriculture in various sugarcane growing States. The SUBACS aims to transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water treatment of planting materials etc.

(e) The Research Institutes under ICAR are also engaged in conducting basic and applied research for developing suitable varieties and management technologies for improving production and productivity of the sugarcane in the country.

Further, in order to check shift in cultivable area from sugarcane to other crops and to ensure that cultivation of sugarcane is not rendered unattractive and unprofitable vis-à-vis wheat and paddy, the Government has fixed the Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane at Rs. 129.84 per quintal for sugar season 2009-10 as against the SMP of Rs. 81.18 per quintal fixed for the previous sugar season.

[English]

Subsidy for Seeds and Fertilisers

832. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing subsidies for fertilisers, seeds and pesticides to various States for enhancement of agricultural production;

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

(c) whether the Government envisages to provide such subsidies directly to the farmers instead of to the companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Fertilizer subsidy is not disbursed State-wise, but is provided to the fertilizer companies. Financial assistance is provided *inter alia* for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost of seed for production of certified/ quality seeds. The States can provide assistance for pesticides under schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(b) The details for fertilizer subsidy disbursed to the companies are as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
2006-07	28,019.55
2007-08	43,319.16
2008-09	99,494.71
2009-10 (upto Jan' 10)	52,750.71

The State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance provided for seeds are given in the statement enclosed. The States maintain details of assistance, if any, provided for pesticides.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal for the Union Government to provide assistance for seeds and pesticides directly to the farmers. As regards fertilizer subsidy, the Group of Ministers constituted to examine the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy and measures for rationalization of fertilizer subsidy disbursement has recommended that Nutrient Based Subsidy be released through the fertilizer industry during the first phase.

Statement

(Amount released Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 19.2.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.000	622.756	1604.00	7328.225
2.	Assam	4.287	800.000	588.030	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1.829	7.899
4.	Bihar	3.83	171.266	225.236	638.656
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.00	370.135	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	217.424	301.611	1312.500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.37	20.292	44.48	300.520
8.	Haryana	15.72	—	49.00	687.878
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.25	143.058	201.222	175.479
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	590.250
11.	Karnataka	19.49	177.562	67.871	458.383
12.	Kerala	—	10.620	—	690.880
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	—	394.860	1130.155
14.	Manipur	9.97	201.290	—	150.400
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	634.140
16.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	31.125
17.	Mizoram	3.58	40.800	—	—
18.	Orissa	77.40	313.995	522.541	1135.300
19.	Punjab	11.55	131.040	188.300	284.050

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	53.24	126.868	—	387.050
21.	Sikkim	10.35	—	18.684	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	199.74	400.000	200.000	2265.246
23.	Tripura	0.19	76.240	—	18.095
24.	Uttar Pradesh	277.67	808.051	1298.306	1764.776
25.	Uttarakhand	—	—	30.380	721.140
26.	West Bengal	36.37	25.846	0.232	709.880
	Total	1349.368	4657.743	5736.582	21421.977

[Translation]

Completion of Highway Projects

833. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether various National Highway projects have been cleared by the Cabinet Committee including expansion of the existing four lane section of the Golden Quadrilateral project in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan into six lanes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost for executing such projects alongwith the manner in which the said projects are likely to be financed and executed; and

(c) the time by which such projects are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c): The details of various projects including the estimated cost of 4/6 laning projects, approved by the Government in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan are enclosed as Statement. The construction period for various projects would range from 30 to 36 months from the appointed date.

Statement

Details of projects indentified under work plan 2009-10 in Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan

Sl No.	Stretch (State)	NH No.	State	Length in Km	Total Project Cost (TPC) in crore	Category	Type of finance & execution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kamptee-Kanhan & Nagpur Bypass of MP/MH Border-Nagpur	7	Maharashtra	95	1169.78	4 lane	BOT
2.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	Maharashtra	89	835	4 lane	BOT
3.	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde	3	Maharashtra	60	940	4 lane	BOT
4.	Pune-Solapur (Package-I)	9	Maharashtra	110	1110	4 lane	BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Pune-Solapur (Package-II)	9	Maharashtra	101.3	835	4 lane	BOT
6.	Talegaon-Amravati	6	Maharashtra	67.8	567	4 lane	BOT
7.	Pune-Satara	4	Maharashtra	140.35	1724.55	6 lane	BOT
8.	Ahmedabad-Godhra section of NH 59	59	Gujarat	118	1009	4 lane	BOT
9.	Godhra to Gujarat/MP Border-section of NH 59	59	Gujarat	83.85	786	4 lane	BOT
10.	Surat-Hazira	NH-6	Gujarat	132	1509	4 lane	BOT
11.	Kandla-Mundra Port	8A Ext	Gujarat	71.4	954	4 lane	BOT
12.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	8A	Gujarat	56	805	4 lane	BOT
13	Vadodara-Bharuch	8	Gujarat	83.3	660	6 lane	BOT
14.	Bharuch-Surat	8	Gujarat	65	492	6 lane	BOT
15.	Surat-Dahisar	8	Gujarat/ Maharashtra	239	7	6 lane	BOT
16.	Kishangarh-Udaipur	8	Rajasthan	315.5	2534	6 lane	BOT
17.	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	8	Raj/Gujarat	242.5	1750	6 lane	BOT
18.	Kishangarh-Beawer	8	Rajasthan	93	795	4 lane	BOT
19.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli	12	Rajasthan	148	792	4 lane	BOT
20.	Gurgaon-Jaipur	8	Rajasthan/Haryana	225.6	1896.5	6 Lane	BOT

Construction of Sports Hostels

834. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports hostels constructed in the country during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct new sports hostels; 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) Sports is a State subject and provision of Sports hostels is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is providing Sports hostel facilities for its trainees under its various schemes. Details of hostels constructed during the last two years and the current year as well as those approved for construction in the 11th Five Year Plan period State-wise, year-wise and the funds allocated/released therefor are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for further construction of new Sports hostels in different States.

Statement

Details of SAI hostels constructed during the last two years and the current year as well as those approved for construction in the 11th Five Year Plan period State-wise, year-wise and the funds allocated/released therefor

Sl. No.	State/Location	Description of hostels	Year of construction	Funds approved/ allocated/ Released (Rupees in crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab-Patiala	100 bedded women	2008-2009	3.94	Completed
		200 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	9.44	In progress
	Badal (Muktsar)	100 bedded for women	In the remaining years of 11th Five Year Plan	—	—
2.	Gujarat-Gandhinagar	100 bedded for boys & girls	2009-2010	7.05	In progress
3.	Maharashtra-Aurangabad	50 bedded boys	2009-2010	3.13	In progress
4.	Kerala-Trivendrum	100 bedded boys	2009-2010	4.23	In progress
		100 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	4.19	In progress
		100 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	8.35	In progress
	Allepy	50 bedded for boys	In the remaining years of 11th Five Year Plan	—	—
5.	Haryana-Sonepat	200 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	11.83	In progress
6.	Karnataka- Bangalore	100 bedded women	2008-2009	3.73	Completed
		100 bedded boys	2009-2010	7.25	In progress
7.	Tamil Nadu-	100 bedded girls	2009-2010	2.63	In progress
		100 bedded boys	2009-2010	3.21	In progress
8.	West Bengal-Kolkata	200 bedded boys	2009-2010	8.03	In progress. Revised estimate has been prepared.
		100 bedded girls	2009-2010	8.75	In progress
9.	Orissa-Jagatpur	100 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	5.51	In progress
10.	Madhya Pradesh-Bhopal	52 bedded boys	2009-2010	1.50	Completed
		52 bedded girls	2009-2010	1.50	Completed
		50 bedded boys	2009-2010	2.74	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Meghalaya-Shillong (North East Hill University)	100 bedded boys	2009-2010	4.57	In progress
		100 bedded girls	2009-2010	4.07	In progress
12.	Manipur-Imphal	100 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	4.75	In progress
		50 bedded boys	2009-2010	4.53	In progress
	Utlov	100 bedded boys	2009-2010	4.74	In progress
13.	Mizoram-Aizwal	100 bedded boys & girls	2009-2010	6.59	In progress
14.	Tripura-Agartala	100 bedded boys	2009-2010	5.53	In progress
		100 bedded girls	2009-2010	5.53	In progress

[English]

Assistance for Poultry Sector

835. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial relief under various schemes for the development of the poultry sector in the country including the Southern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing poultry sector-specific schemes in the country including Southern States viz. Central Sector Scheme, 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme' and new components under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Poultry Development' wherein financial relief is provided. Besides this, the continuing component of 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' component provides assistance for strengthening of the State Poultry Farms. In addition, various financial relief measures for poultry sector, which suffered losses due to avian influenza outbreaks, were taken by Government. The Government allowed one-time interest subvention of 4% on loans on various poultry activities for all States in 2006-07 and of West Bengal in 2009-10. Maize was released at subsidized rate during 2006-07 from Government stock for use in poultry feed. Poultry production units have also been assisted under special package for suicide prone districts in 2009-10.

There is no State-wise allocation of funds under the ongoing schemes of the Department and suitable proposals are considered on first-come first-serve basis. However, the scheme-wise year-wise details of funds sanctioned may kindly be seen in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scheme-wise year-wise funds sanctioned under various schemes for financial relief to poultry sector

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Poultry Development** (new components-Rural Backyard Poultry Development and Poultry Estates launched in 20009-10)	—	—	—	839.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	**Poultry Venture Capital Fund** (separated from erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund in 2009-10)	125.32	298.83	415.53	1000.00
3.	**Assistance for Poultry Development** (towards supply of subsidized maize for use as poultry feed)	37.53	—	—	—
4.	**Assistance for Poultry Development by way of interest subvention** (for all States)	8000.00	2700.00	30.00	—
5.	**Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the Suicide Prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra**	—	—	—	124.95
6.	**Assistance for Poultry Development by way of interest subvention** (for West Bengal)*	—	—	—	168.00

*Allocation has been made at 'Revised Estimate' Stage.

Road Accidents

836. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths due to road accidents are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases of road accidents deaths reported/registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, UT-wise;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them including cancellation of license during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent road accidents and provide assistance to the victims including road rage and drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) As per the latest publication compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), number of deaths due to road accidents during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been 105725, 114590 and 118239 respectively. The State-wise details of cases of road accident, persons injured and persons died during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 as compiled by the NCRB, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) This information is not separately maintained by NCRB.

(e) Ensuring the safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways (Department of Road Transport and Highways) has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users as under:

(i) It is ensured that road safety is the integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.

(ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches etc., have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector.

(iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities.

(v) Setting up of Model Driving Training School in the country.

(vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness through audio-visual-print media.

(vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individuals for outstanding work in the field of road safety.

(viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.

(ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.

(x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

Statement

State/UT wise distribution of Road Accidents, Injuries and Deaths during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006			2007			2008		
		No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41323	56485	12661	43594	56028	13762	42106	57199	14158
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	243	257	116	230	303	108	261	415	125
3.	Assam	4080	4568	1740	3995	5157	1604	4262	4276	1721
4.	Bihar	4382	2808	2231	5631	3379	2804	6180	3954	3471
5.	Chhattisgarh	7111	5069	2574	7837	5613	2932	8769	6864	3243
6.	Goa	3749	3115	310	4022	2951	340	4179	3361	333
7.	Gujarat	18944	21571	5599	21433	21112	6293	21027	22076	6386
8.	Haryana	10262	9100	4420	10316	9134	4376	11241	9585	4680
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2416	4533	890	2582	4555	997	1982	3198	798
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5609	7989	1092	5874	7639	952	5426	7585	981
11.	Jharkhand	4301	3708	1667	4504	3708	1760	3259	2703	1574
12.	Karnataka	43280	60898	7939	46334	61413	8762	46252	63281	8814
13.	Kerala	41728	49799	3627	39861	47951	3802	37238	44163	3934
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25038	27333	5598	28444	29867	6346	34316	36093	7514
15.	Maharashtra	48887	48624	11934	51975	50346	12616	49679	49756	12957
16.	Manipur	521	1020	157	538	1039	114	502	1026	133
17.	Meghalaya	176	235	132	157	164	133	191	359	149
18.	Mizoram	72	86	64	52	40	35	87	72	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Nagaland	77	186	62	75	223	92	126	348	116
20.	Orissa	7729	9773	2745	8214	10193	3058	8184	9805	3104
21.	Punjab	2251	1640	2048	2391	1400	2155	2394	1362	2055
22.	Rajasthan	23348	29794	7154	23885	31151	8145	23704	30857	8388
23.	Sikkim	39	0	88	150	272	52	196	246	79
24.	Tamil Nadu	55145	64342	11009	59117	71099	12036	60409	70251	12784
25.	Tripura	793	1388	196	801	1329	223	767	1494	221
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16207	10782	11520	18031	11587	12555	19064	13294	12073
27.	Uttarakhand	1461	1910	975	1522	1975	973	1409	1764	1067
28.	West Bengal	13085	14538	4557	13954	14475	4919	11547	13495	4739
	Total (States)	382257	441551	103105	405519	454103	111944	404757	458882	115675
	Union Territories									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155	206	22	152	313	23	191	256	22
30.	Chandigarh	521	526	141	536	528	151	477	441	146
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	129	45	116	94	66	116	96	65
32.	Daman and Diu	57	53	27	60	63	29	50	25	21
33.	Delhi (UT)	9699	8764	2167	10528	8480	2122	8566	7601	2098
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1639	1639	217	1744	1769	255	1698	1855	212
	Total (UTs)	12175	11371	2620	13138	11249	2646	11098	10274	2564
	Total (All India)	394432	452922	105725	418657	465352	114590	415855	469156	118239

IPTV Service

837. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) services in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which it is likely to benefit the viewers/customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) IPTV is a new method of delivering and viewing digital television programming using an internet protocol (IP) network and high speed broadband access technology. Due to convergence of technology, the broadcasting and telecom services have converged to offer a new content delivery platform.

(c) IPTY is interactive because of availability of return path. Therefore, this service provides interactivity with

viewer/customer and enables provision of services like Video on Demand (VOD), Movie on Demand (MOD), time shifted television, gaming and many other services. Picture quality of IPTV is also very good due to use of digital transmission.

[Translation]

Committee for Amendment in MMDR Act

838. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level Committee had been constituted by the Government to suggest amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) (MMDR) Act;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) the recommendations made by the said committee; and

(d) the time by which a final decision on the said recommendations is likely to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, was constituted on 14th September, 2005 in the Planning Commission to suggest to review the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The composition of the Committee and the recommendations made by the said Committee are available on website of Ministry of Mines (http:// www.mines.gov.in). Based on the recommendations of Hoda Committee, the Government has taken the following steps:-

(i) enunciated National Mineral Policy 2008.

(ii) notified revised rates of royalty in respect of minerals (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing and minor minerals) on 13.8.2009 in terms of advalorem system where administratively possible.

(iii) circulated a guidelines to all the State Governments on 24-06-2009 for streamlining grant of mineral concessions.

(iv) circulated a Model State Mineral Policy to all States for revising or formulating their Mineral Policies in terms of National Mineral Policy 2008 for scientific and systematic management of mineral resources.

(v) Consultant appointed for preparation of draft Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) for the Indian Mining Sector.

(vi) constituted Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee in Central Government which includes representatives from Ministry of Mines, Environment and Forest, Defence, Home Affairs, Steel, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India to monitor and minimize delays in grant of mineral concessions.

(vii) Drafted a new legislation for regulating mining sector in the country for seeking approval of the Parliament.

[English]

Price Control Measures

839. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monetary measures implemented by the Reserve Bank of India including hiking the repo rate have not brought out the desired result on price indices;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering certain harsher measures to contain prices; 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) to (c) Information is being collected.

Meeting with Naxal Affected States

840. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of naxal affected States recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof alongwith the details of assistance sought by the State Governments;

(c) whether the Government is considering the offers of some political leaders to facilitate talks with the naxal outfits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A meeting on internal security of the country was held on 7th February, 2010 with the Chief Ministers of the States under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. Key issues discussed included capacity building, intelligence strengthening, filling up of vacancies in the police forces, budgetary outlays for police, police reforms, and strengthening counter terrorism capabilities. State Governments sought, *inter alia,* financial support, centralized procurement for weapons, additional training facilities and operational support to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism. It was resolved to expedite police reforms, fill up vacancies, upgradation of training institutions of Counter Terrorism, jungle Warfare and Intelligence, assistance to States in procurements and sharing of best practices in internal security.

(c) There are no offer from any political leader to facilitate talks with the naxal outfits.

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

Undertrials in Jails

841. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jails in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of undertrials who have committed petty offence are lodged in the jails;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to release the undertrials having served a major part of the prescribed maximum sentence;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the instructions/guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard alongwith their reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The total number of jails in the country as on 1.1.2009 are 1365. A table indicating State-wise figures of number of jails in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. As per the date compiled by National Crime Record Bureau, the majority of undertrial prisoners are lodged in jails for committing major offences such as murder, attempt to murder, theft, rape, kidnapping, decoity, robbery, extortion, NDPS Act, etc. At the end of 2007, out of a total of 2,49.851 undertrials in the various jails, 76794 (30.7%) are charged with murder/attempt to murder alone. Another 23, 464 (9.39%) are charged under Arms Act/NDPS Act/Explosive and Explosive substances Act/TADA. As many as 52028 (21%) are charged with culpable homicide/rape/kidnapping and abduction/dacoity/ robbery. Therefore, majority of undertrials are charged with major offences. A table indicating details of state-wise number of undertrial prisoner by the type of offences at the end of 2007 is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) to (f) The Government of India has taken following measures to reduce number of undertrials in prisons:—

(i) A new Article 436A was inserted in the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which provides that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

(ii) Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

Aprt from the above, an action plan is being prepared by the Ministry of Law & Justice to facilitate disposal of long pending cases in Courts. The Ministry has decided to undertake pilot projects at the jails in Delhi, Murshidabad (Kolkata), Chennai and Bangalore.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Prisons
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	143
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	55
5.	Chandigarh UT	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	1
8.	Daman and Diu UT	1
9.	NCT of Delhi	10
10.	Goa	5
11.	Gujarat	25
12.	Haryana	19
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
15.	Jharkhand	27
16.	Karnataka	102
17.	Kerala	102
18.	Lakshadweep UT	4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	120
20.	Maharashtra	213
21.	Manipur	2
22.	Meghalaya	4
23.	Mizoram	6
24.	Nagaland	10
25.	Orissa	10
26.	Puducherry UT	4
27.	Punjab	26
28.	Rajasthan	108
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	134
31.	Tripura	12
32.	Uttar Pradesh	62
33.	Uttarakhand	9
34.	West Bengal	54
	Total	1365

Statement II

State/UT-wise number of undertrial prisoners by the type of IPC offences at the end of 2007

Sl.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Murder	C.H.Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep. and Assembly for Dacotiy	Rebbery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1272	522	206	337	265	356	60	225
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	891	260	166	330	479	256	59	126
4.	Bihar	6606	5298	1594	1227	2286	2149	584	1361
5.	Chhattisgarh	1597	637	114	447	112	219	15	175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	1601	391	32	454	190	266	31	269
8.	Haryana	1846	461	128	441	278	406	244	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136	12	8	78	7	14	7	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	846	46	16	158	7	1	0	16
11.	Jharkhand	2877	1178	154	897	625	908	64	644
12.	Karnataka	4692	1084	67	218	18	348	39	145
13.	Kerala	553	179	105	73	98	115	24	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4491	1274	520	841	399	503	200	450
15.	Maharashtra	3181	858	369	449	226	807	421	675
16.	Manipur	47	11	0	2	6	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	19	46	0	17	15	71	0	52
18.	Mizoram	43	14	4	48	0	0	0	15
19.	Nagaland	9	15	14	6	10	0	0	11
20.	Orissa	3983	786	86	454	179	708	120	530
21.	Punjab	1538	1079	963	0	289	322	280	230
22.	Rajasthan	1699	696	207	605	177	276	81	277
23.	Sikkim	40	6	1	19	2	2	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	3060	1417	218	5	49	70	0	960
25.	Tripura	84	26	2	36	43	19	1	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8995	4556	1688	2115	2083	1514	890	1718
27.	Uttarakhand	209	111	64	87	78	99	7	112
28.	West Bengal	1912	915	617	690	558	1076	781	531
	Total (States)	52292	21885	7345	10044	8482	10539	3908	8964
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	6	0	3	0	2	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	39	17	17	18	15	15	9	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1	2	2	0	6	0	2
32.	Daman and Diu	20	0	0	0	0	14	0	10
33.	Delhi	1806	613	55	769	350	959	149	271
34.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	61	17	6	6	24	0	8	13
	Total (UTs)	1953	664	80	799	389	996	166	316
	Total (All-India)	54245	22549	7425	10843	8871	11535	4074	9280

Sl. No.	State/UT	Burglary	Thefts	Extortion	Riots	Arson	Criminal breach of trust	Cheating
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252	2124	38	76	24	31	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	176	923	88	87	41	28	57
4.	Bihar	246	2446	455	70	116	116	296
5.	Chhattisgarh	165	541	23	48	16	71	77
6.	Goa	7	25	0	0	0	0	3
7.	Gujarat	84	624	22	67	27	84	194
8.	Haryana	112	849	37	38	3	36	188
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	57	2	10	2	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	40	0	0	3	0	7
11.	Jharkhand	43	1668	104	22	15	31	109
12.	Karnataka	165	702	0	36	0	16	177
13.	Kerala	73	735	0	20	7	11	70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	374	996	20	38	27	29	172
15.	Maharashtra	1019	1388	238	123	102	74	338
16.	Manipur	8	51	10	0	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	22	123	22	0	0	0	6
18.	Mizoram	0	157	10	0	0	0	6
19.	Nagaland	0	43	67	0	0	0	17
20.	Orissa	237	947	61	215	45	5	215
21.	Punjab	215	1008	0	19	0	375	369
22.	Rajasthan	84	1268	27	160	32	107	250
23.	Sikkim	19	44	0	0	0	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	1855	0	0	0	0	13
25.	Tripura	0	70	7	15	1	4	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	919	3940	476	442	196	304	742

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.	Uttarakhand	81	181	0	20	9	27	46
28.	West Bengal	208	834	161	181	11	8	188
	Total (States)	4562	23639	1868	1687	678	1358	3735
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	13	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	12	54	12	16	0	16	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	88	851	75	6	0	41	348
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	24	47	0	0	0	0	6
	Total (UTs)	127	984	87	23	0	57	371
	Total (All India)	4689	24623	1955	1710	678	1415	4106

Sl.	State/UT	Counter-Feting	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Eveteasing	Cruelty by Husband or Relative of Husband	Other IPC Crmies	Total under Trials (IPC Crimes
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	144	114	26	376	935	7629
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	44	64	16	0	141	195	4427
4.	Bihar	82	1863	0	0	604	261	27660
5.	Chhattisgarh	70	108	33	1	106	523	5098
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	5	161
7.	Gujarat	66	31	6	6	256	226	4927
8.	Haryana	23	452	69	11	74	630	6584
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	0	0	22	33	403
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	0	0	5	28	1200

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
11.	Jharkhand	12	878	0	0	290	159	10678
12.	Karnataka	26	177	26	57	0	420	8413
13.	Kerala	8	25	3	0	49	323	2634
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	455	91	34	135	1446	12545
15.	Maharashtra	43	47	17	31	177	1672	12255
16.	Manipur	0	0	3	0	1	20	163
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	7	0	0	60	461
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	47	344
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	52	244
20.	Orissa	35	407	57	2	186	660	9918
21.	Punjab	144	66	0	0	0	787	7684
22.	Rajasthan	13	264	23	6	80	436	6768
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	2	139
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	464	8139
25.	Tripura	23	2	2	0	40	36	424
26.	Uttar Pradesh	336	3784	147	28	1436	885	37194
27.	Uttarakhand	5	82	4	0	27	12	1261
28.	West Bengal	34	553	0	0	1080	284	10622
	Total (States)	1071	9411	618	202	5085	10601	187974
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	15	66
30.	Chandigarh	0	10	0	9	8	0	302
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
33.	Delhi	88	280	12	6	14	212	6993
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	0	213
	Total (UTs)	88	290	12	16	22	227	7667
	Total (All India)	1159	9701	630	218	5107	10828	195641

*Jails do not exist

State/UT-wise number of undertrial prisoners by the type of offences under special and local laws at the end of 2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	Arms act	NDPS Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosive & Explosive Substances Act	Terrorist & Distriptive Activities Act (TADA)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	257	33	414	326	84	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	192	210	15	11	2	63	93
4.	Bihar	1801	124	0	464	253	526	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	144	208	36	151	2	3	0
6.	Goa	0	39	1	4	0	5	0
7.	Gujarat	72	177	53	35	407	4	3
8.	Haryana	216	505	70	373	0	4	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	119	0	8	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	205	169	3	1	1	40	4
11.	Jharkhand	406	78	39	190	2	164	0
12.	Karnataka	2	163	115	47	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	63	123	12	646	0	39	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	717	1072	109	244	0	26	0
15.	Maharashtra	21	772	13	0	323	9	15
16.	Manipur	29	19	0	0	0	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	31	15	0	0	0	13	0
18.	Mizoram	6	43	0	29	204	0	0
19.	Nagaland	53	40	0	41	0	12	0
20.	Orissa	94	266	8	231	11	49	0
21.	Punjab	285	711	354	620	0	48	0
22.	Rajasthan	238	804	103	16	36	2	1
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	902	90	0	23	37	1
25.	Tripura	38	0	0	0	0	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3655	3588	1308	1954	147	364	25
27.	Uttarakhand	49	81	33	41	5	0	0
28.	West Bengal	522	621	102	44	0	44	6
	Total (States)	8959	11108	2404	5864	1742	1546	173
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	10	28	7	0	0	4	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	833	681	13	139	7	91	12
34.	Lakshadweep							
35.	Puducherry	0 8	0 1	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 5	0 0
	Total (UTs)	851	715	20	146	7	100	12
	Total (All India)	9810	11823	2424	6010	1749	1646	185

Sl.No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act	Indian Railways Act	Reg. of Foreigners Act	Protection of Civil Rights Act	SC/ST (Prev. of Attrocities Act	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities act
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	108	1	13	59	7	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	15	9	0	0	0	1	2
4.	Bihar	344	678	0	0	244	7	115
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	123	0	0	29	0	0
6.	Goa	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	22	15	4	0	19	20	0
8.	Haryana	39	115	43	0	9	8	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	67	0	0	1	0

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11.	Jharkhand	21	246	0	0	16	1	0
12.	Karnataka	63	46	0	59	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	22	38	0	5	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	206	13	7	273	52	11
15.	Maharashtra	19	380	0	0	6	241	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	6	0	0	17	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	4	83	0	4	50	0	37
21.	Punjab	108	171	0	0	0	104	0
22.	Rajasthan	32	60	0	12	29	10	7
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	18	0	312	11	0
25.	Tripura	3	0 2	0	0	34	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	104	739	74	90	1272	48	283
27.	Uttarakhand	0	54	18	0	20	11	16
28.	West Bengal	40	147	1022	0	0	296	25
	Total (States)	894	3223	1269	190	2338	873	518
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	256	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	49	81	54	1	0	50	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	49	81	310	1	0	50	0
	Total (All India)	943	3304	1579	191	2338	923	518

Sl.No.	State/UT	Antiquity & Art Treasure	Dowry Prohibition Act	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act	Prevention of Corruption Act	Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prev. Smuggling Activities Act	Other SLL Crimes	Total Under trials (SLL Crimes)
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	157	0	23	0	138	1816
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	0	4	0	6	0	40	663
4.	Bihar	0	657	143	0	0	300	5656
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	105	801
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	58
7.	Gujarat	0	9	0	7	0	112	959
8.	Haryana	0	67	9	28	0	28	1533
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	28	157
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	36	532
11.	Jharkhand	0	101	0	9	0	110	1383
12.	Karnataka	0	113	0	0	0	7	615
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	12	5	188	1153
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	51	0	24	0	941	3752
15.	Maharashtra	0	17	1	2	5	2455	4279
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	37	90
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	14	96
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	9	291
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
20.	Orissa	5	118	0	20	0	122	1102
21.	Punjab	0	200	11	315	0	370	3297
22.	Rajasthan	26	31	0	6	30	342	1992
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	6	0	0	1403
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1658	0	47	9	542	15970

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27.	Uttarakhand	0	35	0	0	0	37	400
28.	West Bengal	0	86	244	0	0	140	3339
	Total (States)	96	3307	408	507	49	6103	51571
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	259
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	0	0	53
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
33.	Delhi	0	199	8	15	35	36	2304
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Total (UTs)	0	199	8	19	35	36	2639
	Total (All India)	96	3506	416	526	84	6139	54210

*Jails do not exist

Global Hunger Index

842. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether India is placed at the 65th position in the Global Hunger Index for 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the estimated number of people in the country affected by hunger; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to address the problem of starvation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October, 2009. In this report India ranks 65 out of 84 nations (developing countries and countries in transition).

The GHI report, 2009 is based on data from 2002 to 2007 and is also based on 3 factors spread over 3 different time-lines; viz. Factor (1) proportion of undernourished population, 2003-05 (FAO2008); Factor (2) prevalence of under-weight in children under-5 years of age, 2002-07 (WHO 2009) and Factor (3) under-five children mortality rate, 2007 (UNICEF 2009). These three factors have thus not been uniformly applied limiting the conclusions for Global Hunger Index (GHI) in IFPRI Report 2009 for the year 2007. However, in IFPRI Report 2009, the GHI score 23.9 for India in 2009 indicates an improvement from the score of 31.7 of 1990.

In order to improve the problem of food and nutritional status of the people to address the issue of starvation in the country, Government is implementing various schemes/ programmes. Government allocates foodgrains at subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg/family/month. Allocations for APL category are also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability in the Central Pool. Presently these allocations range between 10 and 35 kgs/month/family in different States and Union Territories. Government also

implements several other welfare schemes for different sections of society like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), which aims at improving the nutrition and health status of pre-school children in age group of 0-6 years as also pregnant women and nursing mothers, and mid-day-meal scheme for primary and upper primary school children in Government, Government-aided and local body schools in the country. Besides, several other schemes such as Annapoorna Scheme, Village Grains Banks Scheme, and Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts of Orissa, Scheme for supply of foodgrains for hostels and welfare institutions, and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) are also being implemented by various Central Ministries in partnership with State and Union territory Governments.

Widening of National Highways

843. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects currently underway for widening of National Highways from the existing 18 metre into 30 metre wide roads;

(b) the present status of such projects in terms of its stages of completion;

(c) whether Government is facing any obstacle in the execution of National Highway projects across the country; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No project is underway for widening of National Highways from the existing 18 m into 30 m wide roads. However. NHAI is implementing projects of 4/6/8 laning and 2 lane with paved shoulders under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The execution of projects under NHDP have been affected due to various reasons including increase in prices of construction materials, delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, obtaining clearances from forest/environment, poor performance of some contractors and law and order problems in some states. In order to expedite the process of four laning, progress of projects is closely monitored and concerted efforts are being made to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities, granting interest bearing advances to contractors, etc.

[Translation]

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

844. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was tremendous growth in the production of oilseeds in the country in the early years after the launch of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds leading to a drop in its import;

(b) if so, the details thereof and figures in this regard;

(c) whether at present the country has to import about 55 per cent of the requirement;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the drop in growth and production and increase in import of oilseeds despite registering a tremendous growth earlier; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched the Technology Mission on Oilseeds in May, 1986 and the Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in April 2004. The production of oilseeds has increased from 10.83 million tones in 1985-86 to 29.75 million tones in 2007-08. The productivity of oilseeds has also increased from 570 kg/ha in 1985-86 to 1115kg/ha in 2007-08.

(c) The production of oilseeds in the country is insufficient to meet the domestic requirement. The demand of edible oils is also increasing. The gap in demand and supply is bridged through imports of edible oil.

(d) Through production has increased considerably since 1985-86, the major constraints in oilseeds are as under:

I. Low productivity primarily due to cultivation un-irrigated areas. About 72% area under oilseeds is rainfed.

II. Need for varietal replacement through development of hybrids in crops like Groundnut, Sesame, Soyabean, Niger etc.

III. Production losses due to pests and diseases.

IV. High risk due to vagaries of nature and susceptibility to a number of inset-pests and disease

(e) 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. 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.

[English]

Accidents Involving School Buses

845. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students killed/injured in accidents involving school buses/vans/RTVs during each of the last three years and the current year, school-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the various schools, in the NCT of Delhi with regard to plying of school buses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Delhi Traffic Police has registered cases against the school buses which are flouting the norms laid down by the Supreme Court in this regard;

(e) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, school-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the school administrations/buses/drivers for such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of number of students killed/injured in road accidents involving school buses/ vans/RTVs (school-wise) during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (upto 15.02.2010) are given below:-

Sl.No	Name of School	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
2007			
1.	AGCR Enclave Kendriya Vidyalaya	—	24
2.	Raghumal Arya Sr. Sec. School, Raja Bazar	—	04
3.	Mother Tersa Public School, Baba Colony, Burari	01	—
4.	Sarvodaya Vidhyalaya, Sec-8, Rohini	01	04
5.	Central School, Pitampura	—	08
6.	Colonel Child Bloom School, Jharoda Kalan, ND	01	—
	Total	03	40
2008			
1.	Kidzee School, Sankar Garden, Vikas Puri	—	01
2.	The Indian Public School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	—	01
3.	Joseph and Marry School, Burari	—	01
	Total	—	03

1	2	3	4
2009			
1.	Mother International School, Aurbindo Marg	—	04
2.	St. Francis Desals School, Janakpuri	—	08
3.	DPS, Mathura Road	—	10
4.	Rishi School, Alipur	—	10
5.	Hudda Modern Public School, New Zafrabad, DDA Colony	—	01
6.	Viveka Nand School, Anand Vihar	—	01
7.	Delhi Public School	—	04
8.	Adarsh Sr. Sec. School, D-Block, Vikaspuri	—	01
	Total	—	39
2010 (upto 15.02.2010)			
1.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School, West Azad Krishan Nagar	—	01
	Total	—	01

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in CWP No. 13029/85-M.C. Mehta Vs. U.O.I. & Ors. has issued certain guidelines which are to be followed by the schools for transporting school children in the buses. These guidelines have been incorporated in the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1998.

(d) to (f) Strict prosecution action is undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police against the school buses flouting traffic rules & regulations including violation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court directions. No separate school-wise prosecution data for school buses is maintained. However, the details of total number of cases registered during each of the last three years and current year is given below:

Prosecution Against School Buses

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010 (upto 15.02.2010
No.	2223	1733	1610	188

Prosecution Against RTVs

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010 (upto 15.02.2010
No.	20707	19196	18949	3228

Prosecution Against School Buses (Violation of Supreme Court Guidelines)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010 (upto 15.02.2010)
No.	441	302	246	333

Prosecution Against RTVs (Violation of Supreme Court Guidelines)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010 (upto 15.02.2010)
No.	2669	1709	1604	333

Action Taken Against School Bus Drivers (Involved in Fatal/Non-Fatal Accidents)

Year	Cases Registered	Drivers Arrested
2007	06	06
2008	03	03
2009	08	08
2010 (upto 15.02.2010)	01	01

Reporting of Starvation Deaths

846. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any reports of starvation deaths from various States during the current year;

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

(c) whether the agencies involved including State Governments discount starvation deaths by reporting them as deaths due to lack of medical facilities other ailments etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action proposed to ensure proper reporting of starvation deaths;

(e) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the situation of starvation in the country; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome 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 (f) As per reports received from various States/UT Governments, no incidence of starvation death has been reported by any State/Union Territory during the current year. No information regarding involvement of agencies including State Governments in discounting starvation deaths by reporting them as deaths due to lack of medical facilities, other ailments, etc. has been received by the Department. It has not conducted any study to ascertain the situation of starvation in the country.

Bt. Cotton Production

847. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the sale and supply of spurious hybrids of Bt. Cotton in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has streamlined the various issues pertaining to Bt. Cotton production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government of India has not received reports of sale and supply of spurious hybrids of Bt. Cotton from any of the major cotton growing States except Punjab and Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) Punjab has reported such cases during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. No report of selling/ supplying of spurious seeds of Bt. Cotton has been received thereafter from Punjab. FIRs against 11 dealers have been registered and prosection has been initiated in competent courts. Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported a few cases during Kharif 2009 by some unscrupulous elements against whom suitable action has been taken.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details are given below:

1 The Manufacture, use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells including Bt. Cotton is governed by the Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2 Approval is based on review by various Committees such as Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RDAC), Institutional Bio-Safety Committee (IBSC), Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM), Genetic-Engineering Advisory Committee (GEAC).

3 Approval for release is granted by GEAC.

4 Central Institute of Cotton Research (ICAR), Nagpur has been notified as referral laboratory for testing the Bt. Cotton.

(e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Setting up of AIR Stations and TV Transmitters

848. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up All India Radio (AIR) stations and TV transmitters in the country including rural areas;

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, State-wise;

(e) the status of the proposals received by the Government from various States including Orissa to upgrade some Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs)/ Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) into High Power Transmitters (HPTs) of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) in the country, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH services "DD Direct Plus". New Doordarshan (DD) transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are, now, not envisaged. In the 11th Plan there is no proposal to set up new AIR stations in the country as well.

(c) and (d) Surveys for selection of sites for DD and AIR are conducted whenever required.

(e) and (f) Requests for upgradation of Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTS)/Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) to High Power Transmitters (HPTs) are received from time to time from various quarters and these are taken into consideration while formulating the Plans of TV expansion. Requests for upgradation of VLPTs/LPTs to HPTs in respect of DD received during last three years are given below:

State	Request
Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of LPT Cudappah to HPT
Rajasthan	Upgradation of VLPT Neem Ka Thana to HPT
	Upgradation of VLPT Rajgarh to HPT
Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation of LPT Farrukhabad to HPT
	Upgradation of LPT Jhansi to HPT
	Upgradation of LPT Rae Bareli to HPT
Maharashtra	Upgradation of LPT Wardha to HPT
	Upgradation of LPT Satara to HPT
Meghalaya	Upgradation of VLPT Nongstion to HPT
	Upgradation of VLPT Baghmara to HPT
Nagaland	Upgradation of VLPT Mon to HPT
	Upgradation of LPT Tuensang to HPT
Karnataka	Upgradation of LPT Sirsi to HPT
Uttarakhand	Upgradation of VLPT Uttarkashi to HPT

As regards AIR, the state-wise status of the proposals received from various State Governments for upgradation of existing AIR Centres in the country, along with the action taken by AIR are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Request received from State Government for up-gradation of existing Stations of AIR.

Sl.No.	State	Place	Type & location of Station	Existing Set up	Action on the request & current
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	UP (Lakshadweep)	Kavartti	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Radio Station at Kavaratti.	1 kW MW Tr.	Kavaratti: Uptradation of 1 kW MW Transmitter by 10 kW MW Tr. has been approved in North-East Special package Phase-II.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Radio Station at Mathura.	1 kW MW Tr.	As per ITU LF/MF Plan 1975, power of Mathura AIR Station is restricted to 1 kW, hence presently there is no proposal.
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh Rejouri	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Tr. At Leh. Upgradation of Rajouri AIR, Station into full fledge Radio Station facility	10 kw MW Tr. 10 kW SW Tr. 10 kW FM Tr. (Relay Station)	Already up-graded into 20 kW MW Transmitter at Leh. At present there is no scheme.
5.	Mizoram	Saiha	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Tr. Community Radio Station into full fledge Radio Station Existing Station in AIR to be strengthened.	1 kW MW Tr. (CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
6.	Uttarakhand	–	Upgradation of Power of various radio stations in the state of Uttarakhand	1. Almora-1 kW MW Tr. 2. Mussorie-10 IW FM Tr. 3. Pauri-1 kW MW Tr. 4. Pithoragarh-1 kW MW Tr. (Relay) 5. Uttarakashi-1 kW MW Tr. (Relay) 6. Gopeshwar-1 kW MW Tr.	At present there is no scheme.
7.	Karnataka	Bhadrawati	Regarding upgradation of AM station at Bhadravati (Karnataka) into FM station	20 kW MW Tr.	A new 1 kW Fm Transmitter proposed in 11th Plan in addition to existing 20 kW MW Transmitter.
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Merkapur Kadapa	Regarding upgradation of AIR Station Markapur Upgradation of facilities of All India Radio at Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	6 kW Fm Tr. (LRS) 100 kW MW Tr.	At present there is no scheme. Conversion of 100 kW MW Tr. into DRM mode at Kadapa has been proposed in 11th Plan.
9.	Gujarat	Bhuj, Jamnagar & Radhanpur	Strengthening of Transmission facilities in border areas of Bhu, Jamnagar & Radhanpur	Bhuj-20 kW MW Tr.	Conversion of 20 kW MW Tr. in to DRM mode Bhuj in 11th Plan. 5 kW Transmitter has been proposed in 11th Plan at DD site.
10.	Haryana	Rohtak & Kurukshetra	Strengthening of AIR in Rohtak & Kurukshetra.	Rohtak-20KW MW Tr. and 1 kW FM Tr. (Interim set up). Uplink faciliti Kurukshetra-6 kW FM Tr. (LRS)	10 kW FM Tr. at Rohtak has an approved scheme in 10th Plan and is as a continuing schmee in 11th Plan. Installation work is in progress. Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr. has an approved scheme in 10th Plan and is as a continuting scheme in 11th Plan. Installation work is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Maharashtra		Demand for strengthening of AIR stations.		Upgradation of 5 kW FM Tr. by 20 kW FM Tr. at Mumbai and Upgradation of 2i kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr. at Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and Sholapur has an approved scheme in 10th Plan and is as a continuing scheme in 11th Plan. Installation work is in progress.
12.	Meghalaya	Nongstoin Williamnagar	Upgradation of 1kW MW Tr. Community	1 kW MW Tr. (CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
			Radio Station into Local Radio Station	1 kW MW Tr. (CRS)	At present there is no scheme.
13.	Nagaland	–	Upgradation of AIR facilities	Kohima-100 KW MW Tr. 50 kW Sw Tr. 1 kW Fm Tr. (interim set up) Uplink Facility.	10 kW FM Tr. at Kohima and 1 kW FM Tr. at Wokha, Phek and Zunheboto has an approved scheme in 10th Plan and is as a continuing scheme in 11th Plan. Installation work is in progress.
14.	Tripura		Pugradation of power of AIR Centres.	Agartala-20 kW MW Tr. 10 kW FM Tr. Uplink Facility. Belonia-6 kW FM Tr. (LRS) Kailashahar-6 KW FM Tr. (LRS)	Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr. by 5/ 6 kW DRM FM Tr. has been proposed in 11th Plan.
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Upgradation of Port Blair Radio Station.	100 kW MW Tr. 10 kW SW Tr. 10 kW FM Tr.	At present there is no scheme.
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Tr. into 300 kW MW Tr. at Itanagar	100 kW MW Tr.	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Tr. by 200 kW MW DRM Tr. at Itanagar has been proposed in 11th Plan.
17.	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Upgradation the power of Karaikal Radio Station.	6 KW FM Tr. (LRS)	At present there is no scheme.

[Translation]

Safety of Senior Citizens and Women

849. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the safety of the senior citizens and women and the reasons for increasing incidents of various crimes in Delhi against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a monitoring cell to improve the image and functioning of the Delhi Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Delhi Police has an

in-built mechanism for undertaking periodic analysis of crime trends under various heads of crime in Delhi, and on the basis of such analysis, suitable remedial steps for prevention and detection of crime are taken. There is no proposal to set up a monitoring cell for the Delhi Police. However, the functioning of the Delhi Police is being monitored on a regular basis by the Lt.Governor of Delhi.

[English]

Deportation of Foreigners

850. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the difficulties being faced by the various State Governments in the deportation of foreigners after their release from prison in the cases of violation of Visa provisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such violations reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments including Kerala seeking assistance for the establishment of detention centre for foreigners till their deportation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government is considering to allow consular assistance to such detainees and reimburse deportation expenses incurred by the State Governments; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Further in terms of section 3(2)(e) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 read with para 11(2) of the Foreigners Order, 1948, the Central Government has the powers to issue orders requiring the foreigner to reside in a particular place and imposing restrictions on his movements. These powers of the Central Government have been delegated to the State Governments and UT Administrations. In all cases where a foreign national is arrested and action is taken under the relevant Acts, the foreign national (except Pakistani nationals) is repatriated immediately on completion of the sentence if there is nothing adverse against him and he has a valid passport. In the absence of a valid passport, repatriation is done only after issuance of valid travel documents by the Embassy/high Commission concerned. However, in respect of Pakistani nationals, the process of release and repatriation is governed by the provisions of the Agreement on consular Access signed by both the countries.

(c) Details of such violations of visa provisions are not centrally maintained.

(d) to (g) State Governments/UT Administrations had been advised to restrict the movement of foreign nationals awaiting repatriation under the powers delegated to them under section 3(2)(e) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 in detention centres/camps to ensure their physical availability at all times for expeditious repatriation as soon as the travel documents are ready. Action with regard to establishment of detention centres is to be taken by the State Government/UT Administration concerned. Further, the expenditure involved in the setting up and running of detention centres is to be borne by the State Government/ UT Administration concerned.

In case a foreigner, who is to be deported, has no money or property, arrangements are made through the Ministry of External Affairs/Foreign Mission concerned to deport him. If the foreign Mission concerned does not take up this responsibility, State Government/UT Administration concerned is required to deport the foreigner and the expenses incurred by the State Government/UT Administration concerned on this account is reimbursed by the Central Government.

Auto Lifting Cases

851. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of auto lifting are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) the details of the *modus operandi;* and

(d) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to curb such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. There has been an increase in the number of auto-lifting cases. Details for the last three years 2007, 2008 and 2009 and 2010 (upto 31.01.2010) are as under:-

Year	Cases reported
2007	8874
2008	11020
2009	13224
2010 (upto 31.01.2010)	952

But taking into account the phenomenal increase in the vehicle population in NCT of Delhi, when computed in terms of per lakh of vehicle population, such auto-lifting cases have, in fact, shown a declining trend, having come down from 195.84 in the year 2008 to 190.9 in the year 2009.

Gangs of Auto-lifters are known to use different *modus operandi* to commit auto thefts. However, using duplicate/master-keys and breaking open the locks/glasses of the Motor Vehicles are the most common *modus operandi*.

Delhi Police has stepped-up the preventive efforts to check auto thefts and there is a focused drive to nab the gangs of auto-lifters. Action initiated by the Delhi Police are as follows:-

1. Identification of affected places and time zone and proper deployment of staff in these areas.
2. STAs requested not to register second hand vehicles without receiving NOC from the concerned authority.
3. Manufacturers requested to install security devices at the factory/show room.
4. Record of stolen vehicles has been computerized.
5. Parking attendants sensitized.
6. Co-ordination with Insurance Agencies.
7. Co-ordination meetings are periodically held with the police of the neighbouring states.
8. There is a sustained drive to identify and nab gangs of auto-lifters operating in Delhi.
9. Distribution of educative literature on preventive measures.
10. Educative advertisements in newspapers, FM Channel etc.
11. Barriers/"naka" in affected and vulnerable areas.

Pending Bills from States

852. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Bills from various State Governments for approval;

(b) if so, the names of the Bills received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat Motor Vehicle Regulation Bill, Gujarat Educational Institution Services Tribal Bills and APSEZ Bill, 2005 from Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the Bills approved and pending with the Government separately during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for Pendency and the time by which the pending Bills are likely to be approved?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement containing State-wise list of Bills received for approval or assent of the President since January, 2007 giving status of each Bill is enclosed.

The Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005, seeking the approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature, was received in this Ministry on 17.2.2005 and the same has been returned to the State Government in view of the decision taken on 2.6.2009 that the Bills which are referred for obtaining the approval of Government of India for their introduction in the State Legislature, need not be processed by this Ministry as they are not obligatory under the Constitution of India. The Bill has been returned to the State Government on 20.7.2009 with a request that the same may be sent to the Government of India if it is reserved by the Hon'ble Governor for consideration of the President after its passage in the State Legislature.

No Bill by the name of Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribal Bills has been received in this Ministry from the State Government. However, a Bill namely the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal, Bill, 2006 has been received in this Ministry in December, 2006, for seeking legal opinion as to whether the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006, requires the assent of the President in view of differences of opinion given by (i) Justice Shri Y.N. Chandrachud, Former Chief Justice of India: (ii) Justice Shri A.M. Ahmadi, Former Chief Justice of India and (iii) an opinion expressed Shri S.N. Shelat, Former Advocate General of Gujarat and (iv) the opinion of the Advocate General of Gujarat.

The Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh for the consideration of the President under article 200 read with article 245(2) of the Constitution of India has been received in this Ministry in January, 2006. The Bill is being examined in consultation with other concerned Central Ministries/ Departments.

(d) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Statement

List of State Bills received since January, 2007

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Legislation	Present status: Finalized/Pending
1	2	3	4
		Year 2007	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2007.	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Public Property (Prevention of Damages and Recovery of Losses) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2006.	Finalized
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Community Finalized Service of Offenders Bill, 2007.	Finalized
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
9.	Andhra Pradesh	The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
10.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Government Property (Preservation, Protection and Resumption) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
12.	Assam	The Assam Entry Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
13.	Assam	The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
14.	Assam	The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
15.	Assam	The Assam Cooperative Societies Bill, 2007.	Finalized
16.	Assam	The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
17.	Bihar	The Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase)	Pending
18.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Stamp (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
19.	Goa	The Goa Lokayukta Bill, 2003.	Pending
20.	Gujarat	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
21.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provision of Protection of Tenant from Eviction from Premises in Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
22.	Gujarat	The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
23.	Haryana	The Haryana Police Ordinance, 2006.	Finalized
24.	Haryana	The Haryana Police Bill, 2007.	Finalized
25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
26.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
27.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
28.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
29.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
30.	Himachal Pradesh	The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
31.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Registration of Marriages Bill, 2006.	Pending
32.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Bhu Kabalika (Nishedha) Vidheyaka, 2007.	Pending
33.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
34.	Karnataka	The Chit Funds (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
35.	Kerala	The Kerala Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2007.	Finalized
36.	Kerala	The Industrial Disputes (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
37.	Kerala	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
38.	Kerala	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
39.	Kerala	The Kerala Recognition of Trade Unions Bill, 2007.	Finalized
40.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Gauvansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2007.	Finalized
41.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Van Upaj (Viyapar Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2006.	Finalized
42.	Madhya Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
43.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta (Viyapar Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2007.	Finalized
44.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2006	Finalized
45.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons (Amendment)Ordinance, 2007.	Finalized
46.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
47.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Pending
48.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) Amendment Bill, 2005.	Finalized
49.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
50.	Manipur	The Criminal Law (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
51.	Manipur	The Electricity (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Pending
52.	Meghalaya	—	
53.	Mizoram	—	
54.	Nagaland	—	

1	2	3	4
55.	Orissa	The Indian Stamp (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
56.	Punjab	—	
57.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007.	Finalized
58.	Rajasthan	The Indian Partnership (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
59.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2006.	Finalized
60.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Revenue (Preservation and Protection) Amendment Bill, 2007.	Finalized
61.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Bill, 2006.	Finalized
62.	Tamil Nadu	The Factories (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
63.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
64.	Tripura	—	
65.	Uttarakhand	—	
66.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Bill, 2007.	Finalized
67.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Ordinance, 2007.	Finalized
68.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code Bill, 2006.	Pending
69.	Uttar Pradesh	The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
70.	Uttar Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
71.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Schools (Mapping and Planning) and Private School (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
72.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Medical Council Bill, 2007.	Finalized
73.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
74.	West Bengal	The New Town Kolkata Development Authority Bill, 2007.	Finalized
75.	West Bengal	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
76.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
		Year : 2008	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
10.	Assam	The Assam Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
11.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
12.	Bihar	—	
13.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Penal Code (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
14.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
15.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
16.	Goa	The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
17.	Gujarat	The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
18.	Haryana	—	
19.	Himachal Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
20.	Himachal Pradesh	The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Amendment Bill, 2008.	Finalized
21.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
22.	Jharkhand	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
23.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
24.	Kerala	The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to Post Graduate Courses Under Service Quota Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
25.	Kerala	The Thiruppuvarm Payment (Abolition) Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
26.	Kerala	The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to the Post Graduate Courses Under Service Quota Bill, 2008.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
27.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantran Vidheyak, 2007.	Finalized
28.	Madhya Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
29.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2007.	Finalized
30.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008.	Finalized
31.	Madhya Pradesh	The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
32.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
33.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Money-lending (Regulation Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
34.	Maharashtra	The Indian Penal Code (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
35.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
36.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Housing Sector Regulatory Commission Bill, 2008.	Finalized
37.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
38.	Manipur	The Manipur Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2008.	Pending
39.	Meghalaya	—	
40.	Mizoram	—	
41.	Nagaland	—	
42.	Orissa	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Ordinance, 2008.	Finalized
43.	Orissa	The Indian Stamp (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
44.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2007.	Finalized
45.	Punjab	The Punjab Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2008.	Pending
46.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
47.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2008.	Finalized
48.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
49.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Dharam Swatantra Vidheyak 2008.	Pending

1	2	3	4
50.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Promotion of Local Employment Bill, 2008.	Pending
51.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 2008.	Finalized
52.	Sikkim	The Sikkim (Constitution of Special Eco-Task Forest Guards) Bill, 2008.	Pending
53.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Reserve (Preservation and Protection) Amendment Bill, 2008.	Finalized
54.	Tamil Nadu	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
55.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
56.	Tamil Nadu	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Laws (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
57.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment Bill, 2008.	Finalized
58.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
59.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
60.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Pending
61.	Tamil Nadu	The Motor Transport Workers (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
62.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
63.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 2008.	Pending
64.	Tripura	—	
65.	Uttarakhand	—	
66.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2007.	Finalized
67.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008.	Pending
68.	West Bengal	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
69.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Administration (Adjudication of School Disputes) Commission Bill, 2008.	Pending
		Year : 2009	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Pending
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Pending
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
7.	Assam	The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund (And Pension Fund) and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
8.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
9.	Assam	The Assam Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
10.	Assam	The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
11.	Assam	The Wild Life (Protection) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
12.	Assam	The Assam Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
13.	Assam	The Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2004.	Pending
14.	Bihar	The Bihar Special Courts Bill, 2009.	Finalized
15.	Chhattisgarh	—	
16.	Goa	The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
17.	Goa	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
18.	Gujarat	The Bomaby Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
19.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provisions for Protection of Tenants from Eviction from Premises in Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
20.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003.	Pending
21.	Haryana	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
22.	Haryana	The Haryana Shri Mata Mansa Devi Shrine (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
23.	Haryana	The Haryana Shri Kapal Mochan, Shri Badri Narain, Shri Mantra Devi and Shri Kedar Nath Shrine Bill, 2009.	Pending
24.	Himachal Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment Bill, 2009.	Pending

1	2	3	4
25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Amendment Bill, 2009.	Finalized
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	The Constitution Jammu and Kashmir (Thirty Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
27.	Jharkhand	The national University of Study and Research in Law Ranchi, Ordinance, 2009.	Finalized
28.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Special Economic Zone Bill, 2007.	Finalized
29.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
30.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Atyavashyaka Sevegda Nirvahana Vidheyaka, 2009.	Pending
31.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
32.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
33.	Karnataka	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Pending
34.	Kerala	The Indian Partnership (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
35.	Kerala	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Finalized
36.	Kerala	The Plantations Labour (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
37.	Kerala	The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
38.	Kerala	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Pending
39.	Madhya Pradesh	The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
40.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2009.	Finalized
41.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Pending (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Planning
42.	Maharashtra	The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
43.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Primary Education Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
44.	Maharashtra	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagpur Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized

1	2	3	4
45.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
46.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
47.	Maharashtra	The Indian Penal Code (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Pending
48.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders and Dangerous Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
49.	Manipur	The Manipur Minorities Commission Bill, 2009.	Finalized
50.	Manipur	The Manipur Medical Council Bill, 2009.	Finalized
51.	Manipur	The Manipur Medical Council Bill, 2009.	Pending
52.	Meghalaya	The Industrial Disputes (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
53.	Mizoram	—	
54.	Nagaland	—	
55.	Orissa	The Orissa Excise Bill, 2008.	Pending
56.	Orissa	The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Amendment Regulation. 2009.	Finalized
57.	Orissa	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
58.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Pending
59.	Punjab	The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Pending
60.	Punjab	The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
61.	Punjab	The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Second Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
62.	Rajasthan	—	
63.	Sikkim	—	
64.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
65.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Business Facilities Bill, 2009.	Pending
66.	Tripura	The Tripura State Minority Commission Bill, 2008.	Pending
67.	Tripura	The Tripura Lokayukta Bill, 2008.	Finalized
68.	Tripura	The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Finalized
69.	Tripura	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tripura Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending

1	2	3	4
70.	Uttar Pradesh	—	
71.	Uttar Pradesh	—	
72.	West Bengal	The Daridra Bandhav Bhandar (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2009.	Pending
		Year : 2010	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	
2.	Assam	—	
3.	Bihar	—	
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	
5.	Goa	—	
6.	Gujarat	—	
7.	Haryana	—	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	
10.	Jharkhand	—	
11.	Karnataka	—	
12.	Kerala	The Industrial Disputes (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.	Finalized
13.	Kerala	The Kerala Selection of Scheduled Tribe Candidates for Admission to Graduate Medical and Dental Courses (Special Provision) Ordinance, 2010.	Pending
14.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
15.	Maharashtra	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending
16.	Manipur	—	
17.	Meghalaya	—	
18.	Mizoram	—	
19.	Nagaland	—	
20.	Orissa	—	
21.	Punjab	The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Ordinance, 2010.	Pending

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	—	
23.	Sikkim	—	
24.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2010.	Finalized
25.	Tripura	—	
26.	Uttarakhand	—	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	
28.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2009.	Pending
29.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Taxes on Entry of Goods in Specified Areas Bill, 2003.	Pending
30.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	Pending

[Translation]

Reservation of Items for MSME Sector

853. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether any advisory Committee exists to decide the categorisation of items as reserved and unreserved for manufacturing in the small scale industry sector;

(b) if so, the details of composition of the said Committee;

(c) the details of guidelines laid down for reserving different items for the MSME sector;

(d) whether some cases of violations of the said guidelines by big industries and Multi National Companies have been reported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such industries and companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) There is an Advisory Committee, provided under sub-section (2B) of section 29B of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, consisting of the following persons, for giving its expert advice in the matter of determining the nature of any article or class of articles that may be reserved for production by the ancillary or small scale industrial undertakings, namely:-

1. Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries (now MSME)-Chairman
2. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry-Member.
3. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry-Member.
4. Advisor, Village and Small Industries Division, Planning Commission-Member.
5. Additional Secretary to the Government of India and Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (now MSME)-Member-Secretary.

(c) The Advisory Committee, after considering the following matters, communicates its recommendations to the Central Government, namely:-

(a) the nature of any article or class of articles which may be produced economically by the ancillary, or small scale, industrial undertakings;

(b) the level of employment likely to be generated by the production of such article or class of articles by the ancillary, or small scale, industrial undertakings;

(c) the possibility of encouraging and diffusing entrepreneurship in industry;

(d) the prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment; and

(e) such other matters as the Advisory Committee may think fit.

(d) and (e) There are 18 such cases of violation of the said guidelines which include both big industries and Multi National companies. Action has been initiated against all the enterprises which have violated the policy of reservation for exclusive manufacture in MSE (SSI) sector in appropriate Court of Law.

Study of Sports Science

854. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether study of sports science has been a compulsory part of the training programme of sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government has taken any initiative for educating the trainees in the field of sports science; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sports Sciences are an integral part of the training of sportspersons. Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres at the National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala, Kolkata and Bangalore have well-established sports science facilities in Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Anthropometry, Bio/Mechanics, Exercise physiology and training methods which are managed by highly qualified and experienced teams of Sports Scientists. Besides, the latest fitness equipments and recovery methods facilities are also available at these centres. The Scientific support to National Campers is an essential part of the system of preparation for international competitions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Scientific support is being provided to National Coaches in the form of scientific analyses of sportspersons and providing scientific inputs in sports training, especially in the fields of Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Sports Bio/Mechanics, Sports Physiology and methods of sports training to enhance the performance of athletes. In the two year master of Sports Science with Coaching Courses, Research Projects are compulsory along with the theoretical knowledge.

Per Capita Availability of Foodgrains

855. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country is adequate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the situation; and

(d) the estimated demand of foodgrains in the country for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The per capita availability of foodgrains in 2008 is provisionally placed at 436 grams per day Estimated production of foodgrains in the country is significantly higher than their demand. In order to further increase production and productivity of foodgrains in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes/ programmes, which includes, inter alia, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Cereals Development Programme etc.

As per Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, the demand for foodgrains is estimated at 234.26 million tones in 2011-12, the terminal year of the Plan.

[English]

Assessment of Crops

856. *SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA*: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to undertake a comprehensive assessment of crops and crop traits required in different agro-ecological zones and the agricultural problems faced by small farmers for framing the research agenda; 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) The assessment of crops and their traits are ongoing activities of crop institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects/All India network projects on different crops of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for identifying suitable crops and their traits for different agroclimatic zones of the country. The scientists of the ICAR are working in different parts of the country and interact with farmers to understand their problems which help them in framing research agenda.

(b) The activities of the ICAR are implemented through its research institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects/All India network projects on different crops through its cooperating centres located in different agro climatic zones of the country. Examples of varieties/ hybrids developed is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Varieties/Hybrids with Specific Traits Suitable for Diferent Zones of the Country

Trait	Crop	Variety	Zone
1	2	3	4
Pulses			
Lodging tolerant	Chickpea	DCP 92-3	Central Zone
Lodging tolerant	Chickpea	GNG 16	North West Plain Zone
Tolerant to salinity	Chickpea	Karnal Chana	North West Plain Zone
Drought tolerant	Chickpea	CO1, ICCV 10	Southern Zone
Drought tolerant	Chickpea	Vijay, Vikas	Central Zone
Drought tolerant	Chickpea	RSG 14	North West Plain Zone
Drought tolerant	Chickpea	RSG 888	North West Plain Zone
Wilt/Sterility mosaic disease	Pigeonpea	BSMR 736, BSMR 175, Asha	Central Zone
Yellow mosaic virus	Mungbean	HUM 1	Central and Southern Zone
Yellow mosaic virus	Mungbean	CO6	Southern zone
Yellow mosaic virus	Mungbean	IPM 02-3	North East Plain Zone
Yellow mosaic virus	Mungbean	Pusa Vishal	North Plain Zone
Resistance to wilt	Lentil	VL 507	North Hill Zone
Resistance to rust	Lentil	HUL 57	North East Plain Zone
Oilseeds			
Resistance to wilt and leaf hoppers	Castor	DCH 519	All castor growing zones

1	2	3	4
Tolerance to salinity and resistance to wilt	Castor	Jwala	All castor growing zones
High temperature tolerant	Rapeseed-Mustard	NRCDR2	North West Plain Zone
Low erucic acid	Rapeseed-Mustard	LET-18, Pusa Mustard 21	North West Plain Zone
High temperature and salinity tolerance	Rapeseed-Mustard	NRCDR 601	North West Plain Zone
Tolerant to cold	Rapeseed-Mustard	VL toria 3	North Hill Zone
Resistant to YMV and collar rot	Soybean	JS97-52	Central Zone and North Eastern Zone
Pod shattering resistance	Soybean	NRC7	All soybean growing zones
Commercial Crops			
Leaf curl virus resistant and Jassid tolerant	Cotton	Ankur- 651	North Zone
Tolerant to Fusarium wilt	Cotton	HD 324	North Zone
Tolerant to aphids, jassids	Cotton	G.Cot.Hy 12	Central Zone
Tolerant to drought	Cotton	LRA 5166	Central Zone
Tolerant to drought	Cotton	KC 3	South Zone
Resistant to whitefly	Cotton	L-604	South Zone
Tolerant to drought and salinity	Sugarcane	Co 94008 (Shyama)	Peninsular Zone
Moderately resistant to red rot, smut & wilt	Sugarcane	Co 2001-13 (Sulabh)	Peninsular Zone
Tolerant to drought, water-logging	Sugarcane	Co 98014(Karan-1)	North West Zone
Moderately resistant to red rot & good ratooner	Sugarcane	CoS 96268(Mithas)	North West Zone
Tolerant to water-logging and good ratooner	Sugarcane	CoSe 96436(Jalpari)	North Central Zone
Moderately resistant to red rot and smut	Sugarcane	Co 0233(Kosi)	North Central Zone
Moderately resistant to red rot.	Sugarcane	CoC 01061	East Cost Zone
Food Crops			
Resistant to Blast, brown spot, and brown plant hopper (BPH)	Rice	Hybrid 6129	Irrigated areas of Punjab & Tamil Nadu
Resistant to bacterial blight	Rice	Improved Samba Mahsuri	Irrigated/shallow lowlands of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
Resistant to blast	Rice	Improved Pusa Basmati 1	Basmati-growing areas of Delhi, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand
Resistant to yellow rust	Wheat	PBW550	Punjab, Haryana, West Uttar Pradesh (except Jhansi division)
Medium fertility and restricted	Wheat	VL 892	Hills of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
High fertility and irrigated conditions	Wheat	H1 1544	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan (Kota and Udaipur divisions) and Gujarat
Quality protein single-cross hybrids	Maize	QPM Hybrid HQPM7	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra
Early maturing and quality protein	Maize	QPM Vivek 9	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh
Dual purpose and tolerant to grain mold diseases	Sorghum	CSH 25	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat

Condition of National Highways in Manipur

857. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several stretches of the National Highways (NH)-39, NH-53 and NH-150 in Manipur are in a dilapidated condition and hinder smooth flow of traffic;

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

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government/ NHAI to improve the condition of the said National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Maintenance and up gradation of National Highways is a continuous process and all the 3 National Highways of Manipur are kept in traffic worthy condition. Churachandpur to Tipaimukh stretch of NH-150 was under the seize of insurgency and about 180 km length out of total 262 km could not be repaired/restored. The Ministry has sanctioned estimates for restoration/ repair/strengthening including widening to 2-lane of NH-39, NH-53 and NH-150 in Manipur during the last 3 years (including the current year) covering repair of bad stretches as per the following details:

NH No.	Total length (km)	Length sanctioned (km)	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. Crore)
39	218	125.885	150.98
53	221	54.32	118.59
150	523	235.4	87.49

[Translation]

Development of Agro and Rural Industries

858. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) the total number of agro and rural industries established in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of pending/ongoing programmes for development of such industries during each of the last three years, State-wise, separately;

(c) the details of the employment generated alongwith the funds granted/released/utilised and concessions provided for development and setting up of such industries during the said period, State-wise including Bihar;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from various State Governments for development and setting up of more industries including Industrial Training Institutes in the country;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the time by which such industries are likely to be set up alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Agro and Rural Industries in the rural areas of the country, including those of Uttar Pradesh, have been promoted by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) through three credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, (i) the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), implemented by the Government from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008 through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC); (ii) the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), implemented from 02.10.1993 to 31.03.2008 through the States and Union Territories, and (iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), being implemented from 2008-09 through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level and through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) at the State/Union Territories level, with involvement of banks. Approximately, fifty per cent of the units established under PMRY (implemented in both rural and urban areas) are estimated to be in rural areas.The State/UT-wise details of projects set up under REGP and self employment ventures set up under PMRY during the entire period of their implementation, and the 'micro enterprises' assisted under PMEGP during its inaugural year 2008-09 are given at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated under REGP during 2006-07 & 2007-08 and PMEGP during 2008-09, are given at enclosed Statement-II.

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 at enclosed Statement-III. Under PMRY, allocation of the subsidy and release of funds were based on the targets for States/UTs. The subsidy amount had been released directly to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which, in turn, released the necessary amounts to the implementing banks. The amounts of subsidy released to the RBI during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under PMRY are given below:

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. crore)
2006-07	228.82
2007-08	283.20

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated (released) to the States/UTs for entrepreneurial development and contingencies as well as the funds utilised under the PMRY during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given at enclosed Statement-IV.

During 2008-09, no budget provision was made under these two schemes, namely, REGP and PMRY, since they have been merged into a new scheme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)", the details of which have been given in the answer to part (a) above. The State/UT-wise details of margin money utilised under PMEGP during 2008-09, are given at enclosed Statement-V.

(d) to (f) Proposals for setting up of units under PMEGP are received by the Implementing Agencies namely, KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs). These applications are screened by a Task Force headed by the District Magistrate/Collector concerned and recommended to banks. Time to time, requests are being received from the State Governments for enhancing/reducing the targets under this scheme set for a particular year. The proposals for enhancing the targets are considered keeping in view the past performance, the extent of rural population, backwardness and urban unemployment.

Statement I

State/Union Territory (UT)–wise cumulative details of projects set up under the REGP, PMRY and PMEGP

(number of units)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Since the inception of these schems and upto 31.03.2008		Micro Enterprises/ Projects assisted under PMEGP during 2008-09 its inaugural year
		Number of Self Employment Ventures under PMRY	Number of village industry units assisted under REGP	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	1661	170	16
2.	Delhi	12107	268	1
3.	Haryana	102767	9522	484
4.	Himachal Pradesh	34412	4994	309
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	13866	13673	680
6.	Punjab	115548	13554	266
7.	Rajasthan	159674	34064	540
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1599	1244	40
9.	Bihar	144875	3568	5873
10.	Jharkhand	32578	1735	498
11.	Orissa	109129	6769	1654
12.	West Bengal	63164	31509	4002
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	4396	772	114
14.	Assam	84209	10253	1226
15.	Manipur	8982	1121	0
16.	Meghalaya	5524	4073	0
17.	Mizoram	4201	3715	0
18.	Nagaland	6378	5875	5
19.	Tripura	15613	624	25
20.	Sikkim	1080	1792	10
21.	Andhra Pradesh	243242	22354	865
22.	Karnataka	197631	19324	1220
23.	Kerala	202327	12868	365
24.	Lakshadweep	245	42	0

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Puducherry	4256	1556	48
26.	Tamil Nadu	205073	10962	1197
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	630	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu	196	0	0
29.	Goa	3109	2807	1
30.	Gujarat	108134	2938	268
31.	Maharashtra	347442	29617	1692
32.	Chhattisgarh	26110	4311	584
33.	Madhya Pradesh	291882	22887	416
34.	Uttarakhand	42833	4376	384
35.	Uttar Pradesh	506341	23390	2724
	Not specified	7102	-	-
	Total	3108316	306727	25507

Statement II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment generated under REGP during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and PMEGP during 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Estimated Employment generated (number of persons)		
		Under REGP		Under PMEGP
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	50	199	160
2.	Delhi	267	215	10
3.	Haryana	28339	45185	4840
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17102	26848	3090
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	23274	43865	6800
6	Punjab	35604	37412	2660
7.	Rajasthan	44168	94468	5400
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	323	273	400
9.	Bihar	12334	20057	58730
10.	Jharkhand	7289	9064	4980
11.	Orissa	16311	21857	16540

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Bengal	42834	120126	40020
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1783	1140
14.	Assam	30912	48303	12280
15.	Manipur	1881	1105	0
16.	Meghalaya	2174	3509	0
17.	Mizoram	16455	17299	0
18.	Nagaland	3358	6910	50
19.	Sikkim	2208	2260	100
20.	Tripura	5851	14178	250
21.	Andhra Pradesh	59750	98449	8650
22.	Karnataka	42420	58855	12200
23.	Kerala	30144	48668	3650
24.	Lakshadweep	0	36	0
25.	Puducherry	854	2099	480
26.	Tamil Nadu	25216	54634	11970
27.	Goa	1389	809	10
28.	Gujarat	13520	19271	2660
29.	Maharashtra	27182	33266	16920
30.	Chhattisgarh	17719	25933	5840
31.	Madhya Pradesh	22332	42793	4160
32.	Uttarakhand	10962	19270	3840
33.	Uttar Pradesh	51123	56652	27240
	Total	595451	975651	255070

Statement III

State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of margin money utilized under the REGP during 2006-07 & 2007-08 and under PMEGP during 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilized under REGP		Amount Utilized under PMEGP 2008-09
		2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	3.47	12.30	9.74
2.	Delhi	18.37	13.23	0.70

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	255.06	512.55	0.00
17.	Mizoram	1043.60	1125.97	0.00
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	0.00
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
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

Statement IV

State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of funds granted/released for training & contingency under the PMRY and those utilized during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08*	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.95	NR	199.28	NR
2.	Assam	1.73	NR	5.38	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.42	0.42	6.00	6.15
4.	Bihar	0.00	6.64	56.38	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.06	40.77	57.11	79.53
6.	Delhi	0.00	NR	2.63	NR
7.	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.38	0.13
8.	Gujarat	0.00	34.64	69.89	69.50
9.	Haryana	38.60	68.18	182.74	159.04
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.77	18.05	24.62	25.58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.30	NR	1.00	NR
12.	Jharkhand	14.62	14.99	41.81	57.85
13.	Karnataka	165.91	159.10	306.22	346.29
14.	Kerala	202.33	205.31	377.94	530.98
15.	Madhya Pradesh	209.89	230.91	115.45	261.35
16.	Maharashtra	112.62	132.67	198.93	457.34
17.	Manipur	8.24	1.77	16.18	4.86
18.	Meghalaya	5.52	5.88	15.59	8.93
19.	Mizoram	0.00	5.76	7.59	13.24
20.	Nagaland	6.79	10.12	30.62	30.54
21.	Orissa	128.31	122.67	167.99	216.91
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	64.92	68.58
23.	Rajasthan	124.90	127.14	244.11	244.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	156.28	NR	311.79	NR
25.	Tripura	20.39	20.56	33.69	35.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	388.87	388.87	659.39	625.47
27.	Uttarakhand	83.49	78.26	81.14	NR
28.	West Bengal	4.96	21.60	256.85	256.95
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.89	0.09	1.17	0.27
30.	Chandigarh	1.15	0.87	1.03	2.30
31.	Daman and Diu	0.11	NR	0.10	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	NR	0.45	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	NR	0.07	NR
34.	Puducherry	3.38	3.51	8.63	6.42
35.	Sikkim	0.52	NR	3.08	0.41
	Total	1947.16	1698.90	3550.12	3509.14

NR – Not Reported by State/Union Territory Government/Administration

*Including the funds released and utilized for new component "Pre Selection Motivational Campaign".

Eight Laning of National Highways

859. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stretches of National Highways converted/proposed to be converted into eight lanes, State-wise;

(b) the present status of the construction work being carried out at these stretches, State-wise; and

(c) the amount sanctioned, released and spent for the said purposes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of 8 laning projects completed/ under implementation by NHAI along with expenditure incurred during last three years including current year are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of Eight Laning Projects

Sl.No.	Stretch	HN No.	Total Length km	Completed Length km	Funded By	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per contract	Date of completion anticipated	Total Cost in Rs. crore	Expenditure Sor far (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Under Implementation							
Delhi										
1	Eight laning of Haryana/ Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	1	12.9	5	NHAI	Jun-09	Sep-10	Dec-10	87.89	95.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karkataka										
2.	8 laning of Bangalore-Neelamangala	4	19.5	4.83	BOT	Nov 07	Jul-09	Jun 10	445	719.64
				Completed Projects						
Delhi										
1.	Eight Laning of Mukarba Chowk to Mall Road (Delhi) (NS3/DL)	1	8.5	8.5	NHAI	Nov-01	Nov-03	Jan-07	57.53	—
Delhi [9.7 km]/Haryana [18 km]										
2.	Delhi-Gurgaon Section (Access Controlled 8/6 Lane)	8	27.7	27.7	BOT	Apr-02	Jul-05	Jan-08	710	—

Vigilance Committees for TPDS

860. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted vigilance committees and has also included Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in such Committees for bringing transparency in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a review of the performance of the above vigilance committees and Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome 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) Guidelines have been issued in June, 1999 for involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) wherein it has been suggested that the Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabhas should be encouraged to form Fair Price Shop (FPS) level Vigilance Committee. The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 also stipulates formation of Vigilance Committees on TPDS by the concerned State/UT Government at State, District, Block and FPS level. The constitution of the Vigilance Committees is one of the most important and key measures to bring transparency and social accountability in the operation of Targeted Public Distribution System. The Vigilance Committees are at present functioning at FPS, Block/Mandal/Taluk, District, State levels in most of the States/Union Territories. The main function of these Vigilance Committees is to monitor and ensure smooth functioning of TPDS and redressal of problems related with it. The performance of Vigilance Committees and PRIs involved in functioning of TPDS is reviewed by the respective State/UT Governments and reports thereon sent to Central Government from time to time and the information received is compiled. As per the information received form States/UTs, State-wise and year-wise status of constitution of the Vigilance Committees and details regarding functioning thereof is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Year-wise Status of Vigilance Committees for Monitoring the Functioning of TPDS

(updated as on 31.01.2010)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Period	Constitution of Vigilance Committees (VCs) and meetings held at various levels										Reasons, if any, for non-constitutions/non-functioning
			State	District			Block			FPS/Villages			
			No. of meetings held	No. of Districts in the State	No. of VC set up	No. of meetings held	No. of Blocks in the Districts	No. of VC set up	No. of meetings held	No. of FPS/ Village in the Village	No. of VC set up	No. of meetings held	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	2	23	23	35	Instructions have been issued to conduct Mandal level Food Advisory Committees as per the periodicity prescribed by the Govt.			Instructions have been issued to conduct Village level Food Advisory Committees as per the periodicity prescribed by the Govt.			0
		2007-08	1	23	23	50							0
2.	Bihar	2006-07											
		2007-08	Meeting are not monitored at the level of state Head Quarters, because it is practically not possible										
		2008-09											
3.	Chhattisgarh	2006-07	44	18	16	75	146	124	693	8665	8628	38853	VCs are constituted & functional in each level
		2007-08	43	18	16	69	146	124	664	8706	8629	38293	
		2008-09											
4.	Delhi	2006-07											
		2007-08			170	443	170						
		2008-09											
5	Gujarat	2006-07	1	26	7	4 (monthly averge is 1)	225	95	54 (monthly averge is about 14)	13591	13345	28111 (monthly averge is about 7028)	N.A
		2007-08	0	26	23	15 (monthly averge is 1.25.5 meetings in 4 months)	225	177	335 (monthly averge is about 28)	12144	11540	81066 (monthly averge is about 6755)	N.A
		2008-09	0	26	24	No meeting	225	220	658 (monthly averge is about 55)	12285	11925	88099 (monthly averge is about 7341)	N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2006-07	0	12	12	15	77	0	35	4283	3008	458	
		2007-08	0	12	12	10	77	0	83	4320	4155	352	
		2008-09	0	12	12	9	77	0	69	4320	4155	353	
7.	Kerala	2006-07	1	14	14	38	152	0	0	1478	0	0	VC's have not been constituted at Block/village level yet. Taluk level VC will be constituted at once.
		2007-08	2	14	14	67	152	0	0	1478	0	0	
		2008-09	1	14	14	15	152	0	0	1478	0	0	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2008-09 (January to March 09)		50	200	313	313	303	16511	3791	20302	18241	VCs has been set up. But in regard to the functioning of VCs data are not available from some disticts.
9.	Maharashtra	2006-07	0	35	31	33	355	362	476	40754	26887	34322	
		2007-08	1	35	32	36	416	453	798	40987	29783	55732	
		2008-upto 15.08.09			32	29	414	470	1945	40821	32904	39461	
10.	Orissa	2006-07	NIL	30	11	4	314	94	110	30190	4191	15925	Under constitution
		2007-08	NIL	30	26	9	314	294	203	29845	5971	5640	Under constitution
		2008-09 (upto June 2008)	NIL	30	30	14	314	311	238	29327	5167	3478	Under constitution
11.	Punjab	2009-10			227	11	171	381	186	10120	7743	3172	NIL
12.	Rajasthan	2006-07			30	130	241	208	949	21614	19009	94343	
		2007-08			30	117	241	208	879	21828	19904	94443	
13.	Sikkim	2006-07	NIL	4	4	NIL	East-8 West-6 North-4 South-6	24	NIL	163	163	NIL	1. Copy of notification for sconstitution of Vigilance Committee enclosed. 2. No reports regarding meetings have been received.
		2007-08	NIL	4	4	NIL		24	NIL	163	163	NIL	No reports of meetings held have been received.
		2008-09	NIL	4	4	NIL		24	NIL	163	163	NIL	No reports of meetings held have been received.
14.	Tripura	2006-07	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	40	NIL	NIL	1493	1325	FPS level VCs are functioning properly in the State, Block level meetings with members of FPS level VCs of the concern Block were held one each in 9 Blocks in the State during the reporting period.	Tripura is as mall State having necessary mechanism for ensuring proper Vigilance over the functioning of FPSs. In the Village level, there are FPS level VCs covering all FPSs. In the Block level, there is Agriculture Standing Committee that takes stock of the PDS in the Block regularly. In the Sub-Division level, there is Sub-Divisional Supply Advisory Committee that periodically reviews the PDS in the Sub-Division. In the State level, monthly review meeting with the field functionaries of the Deptt. are also regulary held to take stock of the PDS of the State. Hence, constitution of VC at Block, district & State level has so far not felt essential.
		2007-08	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	40	NIL	NIL	1493	1325		
		2008-09 (upto August 2008)	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	40	NIL	NIL	1493	1325		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07		71	65	88					71014	413647	District and FPS/Village level Vigilance Committee is working and Block level Vigilance Committee has been abolished.
		2007-08		71	53	41					70498	401498	
		2008-09 (Nov. 08)		71	43	12					57027	207979	
16	Lakshadweep	2006-07	1	1	1	4	10	10	4	35	NIL	NIL	0
		2007-08	1	1	1	2	10	10	2	35	NIL	NIL	0
		2008-09	1	1	1	2	10	10	4	35	NIL	NIL	0

[English]

Training for Talented Children in Sports

861. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme to impart sports training alongwith academic education to the talented children in sports;

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

(c) the names of the States where such schemes have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The National Education Policy 1986 and the National Curriculum Framework 2005 already provide that sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process, and are necessary for overall development of learners, As for scouting sports talent among school children, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing following schemes:

(i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

(ii) Army Boys Sports Company

(iii) SAI Training Centres (STC)

(iv) Special Area Games (SAG),

(v) Extension Centres of STC/SAG,

(vi) Centres of Excellence

Number of trainees, both residential and non-residential, at various SAI centres in the country during 2008-09 was 14868, State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The number of trainees at SAI Centres State-wise during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of trainees				
		Boys	Girls	Residential	Non-residential	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556	174	463	267	730
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	18	42	27	69
3.	Assam	400	250	313	337	650
4.	Bihar	343	24	238	129	367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	113	34	31	116	147
6.	Goa	184	103	108	179	287
7.	Gujarat	168	45	182	31	213
8.	Haryana	870	148	361	657	1018
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	15	83	42	125
10.	Jharkhand	146	89	173	62	235
11.	Karnataka	561	238	498	301	799
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	78		50	28	78
13.	Kerala	637	561	507	691	1198
14.	Madhya Pradesh	715	294	336	673	1009
15.	Maharashtra	772	80	446	406	852
16.	Manipur	484	299	673	110	783
17.	Meghalaya	200	57	157	100	257
18.	Mizoram	88	92	165	15	180
19.	Nagaland	72	23	48	47	95
20.	Orissa	240	159	210	189	399
21.	Punjab	579	323	390	512	902
22.	Rajasthan	453	156	100	509	609
23.	Sikkim	88	27	44	71	115
24.	Tamil Nadu	362	197	257	302	559
25.	Tripura	104	34	69	69	138
26.	Uttar Pradesh	835	279	432	682	1114
27.	Uttarakhand	206	59	165	100	265
28.	West Bengal	349	156	303	202	505
	Union Territories					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	40	80	2	82
30.	Chandigarh	78	30		108	108
31.	Delhi	555	319	93	781	874
32.	Puducherry	82	24	61	45	106
	Total	10521	4347	7078	7790	14868

Four Laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A

862. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2250 dated 21.07. 2009 and state:

(a) whether pre-qualification of concessionaire has been evaluated for four laning of the Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been approved and bids invited from the pre-qualified bidders for the award of the work; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work on four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A is likely to be started?

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

(c) The work is likely to commence by September 2010.

[Translation]

Construction and Maintenance of National Highways

863. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to carry out the construction and maintenance work of National Highways on its own, after taking back the work from the concerned State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the objectives and benefits likely to accrue from the said decision;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any communication from the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding construction and maintenance of National Highways in the State: 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation for APL Families

864. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of rice allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families has been reduced from 7 kg per head per month to 5 kg per head per month;

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

(c) whether there is a difference in the allocations for APL families in North Eastern States including Mizoram and other parts of the country;

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

(e) whether there is a proposal to increase allocation for Andaman and Nicobar Islands to bring it at par with Mizoram in view of its remoteness and loss of agricultural land due to Tsunami; 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) to (f) Allocations of food grains for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool and past offtake by States/UTs. Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains to APL category are made between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different State/Union Territories (UTs) at present. The allocations of food grains to some of the North Eastern State, including Mizoram, is @ 35 kg per family per month.

The allocation of food grains for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been reviewed and

increased by 204 tons of wheat for APL and 25 tons of rice for BPL category per month from January 2010. Presently, the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is allocated @ 35 kg per family per month for all the accepted 0-81 lakh families. Also, a quantity of 7200 tons of rice at economic cost was allocated to the U.T. during 2009-10 at the request of the UT Administration.

Land under Nicobaris Tribals

865. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land under occupation of the Nicobaris tribals are notified as tribal land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any notification in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, under Sub-Section (1) of Section (3) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (protection of Aboriginal Tribes), Regulation, 1956, areas predominantly inhabited by the aboriginal tribes, including Nicobaris Tribals may be declared as reserve areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Following notifications have been issued:

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes), Regulation, 1956 was published in the Gazette of Extra-ordinary part II, Section I dated 14.05.1956.

(ii) Notification No. 3 dated 02.04.1957 published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette declaring some areas as reserve areas Under the above mentioned Regulation.

(iii) Notification No. 3 dated 05.04.1967 published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette. Forests lands specified in the notification were declared as protected forests without abridging or affecting any existing rights of any individual or communities.

[Translation]

TV Programmes Depicting Superstitions

866. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of the telecasting of programmes promoting sorcery and superstitions on Doordarshan, private TV channels and News channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against such TV channels during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to discourage/curb the telecasting of such programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) (a) and (b) Some instances of TV programmes promoting superstition have been brought to the notice of the Government. A statement showing the details of Show Causes Notices issued to various TV channels for showing programmes spreading superstition during last three years is enclosed.

(c) to (e) As per existing Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act-1995 all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever any violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or suo motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising codes and action is taken as per rules if violation is established. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

Statement

The details of SCNs issued to various private TV channels for showing programmes spreading superstition and action taken thereon during the last three years i.e. 2007, 2008 & 2009 and during the current year 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
		Year 2007		
1.	India TV	News Item on Rajokari Village, New Delhi	14.11.2007	Order dated 19.03.2008 issued directing the Channel to run an apology scroll for three days.
		Year 2008		
1.	IBN7	News Story with the title 'Aapke Ghar Sri Ram'	11.08.2008	A warning dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel.
		Year 2009		
1.	Star Vijay	Telecast of an especial programme 'Nadandadu Enna' encouraging superstition.	27.07.2009	Reply of the channel was found satisfactory to this Ministry.
2.	9XTV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
3.	Colors	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
		Year 2010		
1.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'	03.02.2010	Show Cause Notice issued.

[English]

Demand of Organic Food Articles

867. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for organic food articles in the country is on the rise;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce quality control assurance system for food products under organic farming and provisions for incentives to cultivators of organic food items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The demand for organic food articles is on the rise in major towns and cities of the country due to demand by consumers for chemical residue free food grown by nature friendly methods without the use of synthetic inputs.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) notified in 2004 a quality control assurance system through accreditation of certification bodies for export of certified organic products.

A similar regulatory mechanism has been notified under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 on 18.07.2009 for certification of organic agricultural produce.

Incentives to cultivators of organic food products are provided under the "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) @ Rs. 10,000/- per ha. for maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, setting up of vermi compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary and organic farming certification @ Rs.5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 ha.

[Translation]

Industrial Production by MSME

868. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the share of micro, cottage and small industries in the total industrial production of the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to the said industries for increasing their share in the total industrial production;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for increasing their share in the industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The share of the micro, cottage and small enterprise sector in the total manufacturing output during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (latest available) was estimated to 45.76%, 45.62% and 45.24% respectively.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided to the sector to increase their share in industrial production under the following schemes implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

1. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation;
2. Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP);
3. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI);
4. ISO-9000/ISO-14001Certification Reimbursement Scheme;
5. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme; and
6. Scheme for Reimbursement of Bar Code Certification.

The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided during the last 2 years and in the current year under these schemes (wherever available) is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(d) To facilitate the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector and to increase their share in the industrial production, the Government is implementing several schemes/ programmes, which include the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and schemes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc.

Besides, the Government has announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' in August 2005 which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding MSMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the MSME sector. Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, which has come into force from 2nd October, 2006.

The Government has also announced in February 2007 a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure, etc.

Statement I

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Up gradation:

- For modernization of micro and small enterprises, a subsidy of 15% is provided for loans up to Rs. 1 crore through the banks under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise subsidy provided under the scheme during the last two years and in the current year is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Subsidy provided under the scheme		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	867.0	1460.30	924.80
2.	Assam	25.8	0.0	9.10
3.	Bihar	0.0	24.2	36.5
4.	Chandigarh	57.6	105.60	185.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	208.3	127.60	93.60
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	19.30	15.00
7.	Goa	25.4	14.60	19.40
8.	Gujarat	355.0	725.60	1970.80
9.	Haryana	272.5	448.00	492.60
10.	Jharkhand	47.4	39.10	125.90
11.	Karnataka	760.9	1605.80	1519.10
12.	Kerala	67.1	108.10	132.60
13.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.00	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56.1	105.80	143.00
15.	Maharashtra	794.9	1090.40	2058.70
16.	Manipur	0.0	6.80	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.0	0.00	30.00
18.	New Delhi	17.0	307.00	148.90
19.	Orissa	329.6	142.40	61.50
20.	Ponducherry	20.5	32.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	173.9	696.80	1350.10
22.	Rajasthan	385.1	485.20	593.80
23.	Sikkim	0.0	0.00	15.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1629.2	2002.20	1921.60
25.	Tripura	2.8	0.00	3.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173.3	176.40	155.20
27.	West Bengal	111.0	17.00	194.70
	Total	6380.4	9740.2	12203.2

Statement II

Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

- For development of micro and small enterprises in the clusters, assistance up to 80% of the total project cost (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 crore per project) is provided under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last two years and in the current year is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Details of Financial Assistance Released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.50	12.75	5.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	9.00	0.00
3.	Assam	10.70	31.62	85.01
4.	Bihar	11.30	8.37	17.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.16	0.00	2.33
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.50	8.73
7.	Goa	14.20	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0.45	2.25	2.00
9.	Haryana	24.15	5.97	10.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.85	5.28	7.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.80	1.30
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.06	0.00
13.	Karnataka	24.73	20.93	166.43
14.	Kerala	196.80	312.41	157.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18.99	7.20	10.05
16.	Maharashtra	5.92	30.46	76.09
17.	Manipur	5.00	22.19	7.53
18.	Mizoram	5.00	20.50	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	4.05	5.40	0.00
20.	Nagaland	10.38	0.00	0.00
21.	Orissa	67.57	19.22	11.85
22.	Punjab	31.70	13.63	21.00
23.	Rajasthan	41.83	62.23	63.66

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.85	262.96	273.67
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79.94	243.28	114.36
27.	Uttarakhand	13.68	3.70	5.66
28.	West Bengal	96.56	81.04	59.34
	Total (Upto 25.2.2010)	769.31	1184.75	1107.52

Statement III

ISO-9000/ISO-14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme:

- For acquiring of ISO-9000/ISO-14001 certification by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement to the extent of 75% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000/-) of the expenditure incurred in provided under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last two years and in the current year is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Details of Financial Assistance Released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.43	39.40	15.83
2.	Assam	0.00	2.27	0.33
3.	Bihar	2.93	1.31	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	1.42	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.64	2.27	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.69	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	1.94	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	36.70	16.40	9.77
9.	Goa	1.70	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	31.00	56.15	20.00
11.	Haryana	43.79	33.26	17.58
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3.83	9.94	4.08
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.25	3.59	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	1.15	2.19	0.52

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Karnataka	40.19	63.60	19.36
16.	Kerala	22.31	16.48	6.71
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6.09	3.79	0.87
18.	Maharashtra	279.76	191.52	95.72
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	9.25	4.53	1.86
21.	Puducherry	3.38	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	53.52	53.03	19.98
23.	Rajasthan	34.38	38.49	16.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	204.50	101.96	74.08
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32.43	23.09	16.99
27.	Uttarakhand	13.19	9.02	1.71
28.	West Bengal	46.27	30.18	33.52
	Total	911.74	702.47	355.12

Statement IV

Performance and Credit Rating Scheme:

- For encouraging micro and small enterprises to get credit rating done by reputed credit rating agencies, assistance up to 75% of the fee (subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000/-) is provided under the scheme.

- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 31.01.2010,) is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2007-2008	950.00
2.	2008-2009	715.00
3.	2009-2010 (upto 31.01.2010)	1920.00

Scheme for Reimbursement of Bar Code Certification:

- To encouraging adoption of bar coding by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement upto Rs. 18,750/- and Rs. 3,750/- for annual recurring fee for the next three years is provided under the scheme.

- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during the last three years and in the current year (Upto January, 2010) is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2007-2008	15.32
2.	2008-2009	29.83
3.	2009-2010 (upto January, 2010)	18.83
	Total	63.98

Scheme for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):

- To develop clusters of traditional industries, assistance is provided for setting up of Common Facilities Centres, market promotion activities, development of new products/designs, etc., under the scheme.

- The State/UT-wise details of funds released under the scheme during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Upto January, 2010) is as under.

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2007-2008	15.31
2.	2008-2009	16.95
3.	2009-2010 (upto January, 2010)	12.00
	Total	44.26

Criminal Cases Against Police Personnel

869. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI PAKAURI LAL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of several serving and retired police personnel being involved and convicted by the courts in various criminal cases in the country including Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such cases pending in courts and the action taken against the police personnel convicted in such cases, during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to accelerate the pace of police reforms to facilitate expeditious action against such officials to ensure speedy trial of such personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Police is a state subject in terms of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The data/information relating to State police personnel are not maintained by the Central Government. The cadre of Indian Police Service (IPS) is since administered by the Central Government, the information relating to IPS is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration by the Government regarding speedy trial of criminal cases against police personnel, both serving and retired.

[English]

Deployment of CPMF Contingents Abroad

870. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various contingents of the Central Para Military Forces (CPMF) have been deployed abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the country of deployment, name of forces deployed, strength of deployment and mandate allocated;

(c) whether some forces so deployed are also engaged in humanitarian relief operations including in Haiti; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to provide assistance to such forces to help them discharge their humanitarian relief operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the contingents from Central Para Military Forces (CPMF) have been deployed abroad. The requisite details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Central Industrial security force contingent deployed with UN Mission in Haiti is providing humanitarian relief to the earthquake victims. The self sufficient contingent has been deployed as per terms of Memorandum of Understanding signed between Government of India and United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UK DPKO) to work under the direct control of Police Commissioner on UN Peacekeeping Mission in Haiti.

Statement

Details of Central Para Military Force Contingent (CPMF) deployed abroad

Sl.No	Name of the Country	Strength	Name of the Force	Mandate
1.	**SRI LANKA** High Commission of India, Colombo, Srilaka	49	BSF	
2.	**NEPAL** Embassy of Kathmandu	44	CISF (54 pers)	
3.	**PAKISTAN** High Commission of India, Islamabad, Pakistan	16	CISF (16 pers)	Security of Indian Missions Abroad
4.	**AFGHAISTAN** Embassy of India, Kabul	73	ITBP (163 pers)	
	CGI Jalalabad	27		
	CGI Kandahar	27		
	CGI Herat	18		
	CGI Mazar-e-Shariff	18		

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Name of the Force	Strength	Mandate
1.	Goma, CONGO	BSF	125	Assist the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Congo
2.	Kinshasha, CONGO	ITBP	125	Assist the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Congo
3.	LIBERIA	RAF/CRPF (Female)	125	Assist the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia
4.	LIBERIA	RAF/CRPF (Male)	120	Assist the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia
5.	Haiti (Minustah)	CISF	140	Assist the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Haiti

Funds for Modernisation of Fire Fighting Services

871. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for modernisation of fire fighting services in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds granted/released/utilised to/by the various State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, including Kerala State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200 crores for "Strengthening of Fire and Emergency services in the Country" on 10th November, 2009. The Scheme attempts to fill the existing gaps in the fire fighting and rescue capability through introduction of modern technology such as Advanced Fire Tenders with Mist Technology, Quick Response Team Vehicle, search and rescue Combi Tools and capacity building of various stakeholders. An amount of Rs. 14 crore has been released during the financial year of 2009-10. State wise details of funds released are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Allocation of Rs. 140000000 to the State/Central Governments as Grants-in-aid for the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the States	District	Advanced water Tender (AWT) sanctioned	AWT Chassis for 2009-10	Govt. of India contribution	Utility Vehicle Q.R. Vehicle sanctioned	Utility Vehicle for 2009-10	Govt. of India contribu-tion	Total Govt. of India contri-bution	State Govt. contribution (25% and 10%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	16	9	7642800	23	5	1650000	9292800	2323200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	5	5	4246000	13	3	990000	5236000	523600
3.	Assam	23	0		0	23	5	1650000	1650000	165000
4.	Bihar	37	0		0	37	7	2310000	2310000	577500
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	27	7	5944400	16	4	1320000	7264400	1816100
6.	Goa	2	0		0	2	2	660000	660000	165000
7.	Gujarat	25	31	10	8492000	25	5	1650000	10142000	2535500
8.	Haryana	19	0		0	19	5	1650000	1650000	412500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	7	7	5944400	12	3	990000	6934400	1733600
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0		0	14	4	1320000	1320000	330000
11.	Jharkhand	18	0		0	18	4	1320000	1320000	330000
12.	Karnataka	27	0		0	27	5	1650000	1650000	412500
13.	Kerala	14	0		0	14	4	1320000	1320000	330000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	60	10	8492000	45	5	1650000	10142000	2535500
15.	Maharashtra	35	0		0	35	10	3300000	3300000	825000
16.	Manipur	9	12	8	6793600	9	3	990000	7783600	778360
17.	Meghalaya	7	14	7	5944400	7	2	660000	6604400	660440
18.	Mizoram	8	7	7	5944400	8	2	660000	6604400	660440
19.	Nagaland	8	16	8	6793600	8	2	660000	7453600	745360
20.	Orissa	30	16	8	6793600	30	7	2310000	9103600	2275900
21.	Punjab	17	0		0	17	4	1320000	1320000	330000
22.	Rajasthan	32	44	10	8492000	32	5	1650000	10142000	2535500
23.	Sikkim	4	3	3	2547600	4	2	660000	3207600	320760
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	19	9	7642800	30	8	2640000	10282800	2570700
25.	Tripura	4	0		0	4	2	660000	660000	66000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttarakhand	13	0		0	13	4	1320000	1320000	330000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	0		0	70	10	3300000	3300000	825000
28.	West Bengal	18	0		0	18	6	1980000	1980000	495000
	Total	573	277	108		573	128			
	Unit Cost 2009-10 (in Rs.)		849200			330000				
	Total Cost for 2009-10 (in Rs.)			91713600	91713600		42240000	42240000	133953600	27608460

Summary

(i)	Purchase of 108 Chassis (16 ton) for Advanced Water Tenders (Rs. 91713600/-), and 128 Quick Response Vehicle (1 ton Utility Vehicle) (Rs.42240000/-) as per details given above. (Purchasing of 108 Chassis instead of 77 since available time is short for fabrication of Water Tender by the State Government.	133953600
(ii)	Training of trainers	0
(iii)	Advertisement and Publicity	4000000
(iv)	School safety activities	1000000
(v)	Project Management	946400
(vi)	Risk and Hazard Analysis	100000
	Total	140000000

Review of Naxal Operation

872. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the joint anti-naxal operations was recently held in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details of the participates and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam. A review meeting was held on 22nd January, 2010 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

(b) and (c) The Union Home Minister presided over the meeting and Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Orissa and Home Minister of Maharashtra participated in the meeting alongwith other officials. Issues related to security and development in naxal affected areas were discussed. If so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds granted/released/utilized to/by the various State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, including Kerala State-wise?

[Translation]

Price of Soyabean And Dollar Chana

873. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decline in prices of soyabean and dollar chana has adversely affected the farmers;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for decline in prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base Year 1993-94 Government 100) for soyabean and dollar channa (Gram) for the period January, 2009 to January, 2010 indicates that there is no decline in prices of Soyabean and Dollar Channa except some periodical fluctuations. This is given below.

Monthly WPI for Soyabean and Dollar Channa

Month	Soyabean	Dollar Channa (Gram)
Janyary, 2009	225.9	203.3
February, 2009	238.3	205.3
March, 2009	244.1	201.8
April, 2009	248.1	202.0
May, 2009	288.2	201.7
June, 2009	286.7	198.0
July, 2009	251.6	207.8
August, 2009	252.3	210.8
September, 2009	237.6	206.5
October, 2009	220.6	206.4
November, 2009	244.9	215.4
December, 2009	238.2	212.9
January, 2010	276.3	211.7

Purchase of Agriculture Instruments

874. SHRI JAGDNAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance to the farmers to purchase instruments being used in agriculture;

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

(c) whether funds allocated for the said purpose have been fully utilized by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Ministry of Agriculture provides assistance to the farmers in the form of subsidy for purchase of agriculture machinery and equipments under various schemes. The assistance is provided through State Governments.

(b) The details of such schemes and level of assistance given to the farmers through State Governments for each scheme in last three years is shown in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Utilization of funds released to the States is an ongoing process. In the eventuality of any state not being able to utilize the funds released in a given year, there are provisions for revalidation of the unutilized amount, if proposed by that state in the next year.

(d) The detail of funds released to various States under different schemes for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Releases made under various Agriculture Development Programmes

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Releases made during the last 3 years (2006-07 to 2008-09) (IN CRORES)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)*	-	1167.32	3019.25
2.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	-	373.03	1147.24

1	2	3	4	5
3.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	843.86	876.25	946.18
4.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	995.00	1202.86	1010.98
5.	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE)	11.31	7.04	4.91
6.	Micro Irrigation Mission (MI)	460.68	410.22	468.80
7.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	-	34.34	39.98

*Scheme started in the year 2007-08.

Statement II

State-wise Release of Funds

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases made during the last 3 years (2006-07 to 2008-09)						
		RKVY*	MMA	NFSM*	NHM	TMNE	MI	ISOPOM*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.84	202.71	149.06	283.05	0	350.05	83.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	64.2	0	0	2.50	0	0
3.	Assam	142.62	51.1	43.93	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	239.44	116.27	144.49	68.92	0	24.82	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	170.76	84.39	102.6	147.52	0	47.7	13.84
6.	Goa	2.06	11.92	0	3.03	0	0.14	0
7.	Gujarat	259.48	157.26	28.21	80.63	0	156.05	17.0
8.	Haryana	98.47	80.56	48.2	132.56	0	22.55	15.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.44	82.99	0	0	3.02	0	1.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	79.31	0	0	4.47	0	0.75
11.	Jharkhand	173.09	46.55	12.76	97.81	0	2.3	0
12.	Karnataka	424.14	203.68	42.82	295.56	0	166.41	52.0
13.	Kerala	116.14	76.26	1.86	216.25	0	6.36	0.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.07	200.27	122.71	158.29	0	57.51	60.0
15.	Maharashtra	450.76	348.51	90.76	407.4	0	374.42	49.0
16.	Manipur	0	75.89	0	0	1.81	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	19.83	83.74	0	0	1.80	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	36.27	0	0	1.38	0	6.9
19.	Nagaland	13.89	65.37	0	0	2.92	0	0
20.	Orissa	98.37	124.51	79.49	106.03	0	9	14.75
21.	Punjab	162.93	66.08	76.75	49.72	0	9.32	0.31
22.	Rajasthan	276.85	180.55	59.67	136.09	0	75.56	67.4
23.	Sikkim	11.13	54.95	0	0	0.32	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	312.84	171.11	60.92	246.75	0	34.01	31.0
25.	Tripura	28.9	53.91	0	0	3.07	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	22.95	291.6	0	0	1.98	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	413.73	85.46	273.43	172.99	0	1.5	30.5
28.	West Bengal	177.86	106.64	85.58	58.89	0	1.96	12.0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.86	0	0.85	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0.75	0	3	0	0.16	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.43	0	0.93	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4186.59	3204.41	1519.77	2666.27	23.26	1339.82	474.4

[English]

Agreement on Road and Highways

875. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British-India Roads Group (BIRG) has expressed interest in building roads and Highways in the country;

(b) if so, whether the consortium would be involved in providing technical support and knowledge sharing in areas including reforms of the certification and licensing procedure, road safety, financing and construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the consortium so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the project?

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

(b) and (c) British India Roads Group (BIRG) has expressed initial interest for co-operation in regard to the following activities:

(i) the development of business case for roads and highways investment

(ii) operational requirements, including proactive management, maintenance, training and education

(iii) the construction requirements, including materials and equipment

(iv) design, including engineering, master planning and architecture

(v) legal, including drawing up of PPP contracts and dispute resolution

(vi) finance and investment

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Threat to upcoming Sports Events

876. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist outfits like Huji and Al-Qaida have threatened foreign players from participating in the forthcoming major sports events including Hockey World Cup in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government regarding preparedness to thwart such threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No specific threat inputs have been received to foreign players participating in the major forthcoming sports events in the country including the Hockey World Cup to be held in New Delhi from terrorist outfits like Huji and Al-Quaida. However, the Government is taking all necessary steps to ensure adequate security arrangements to thwart any threat, for which the security arrangements are being reviewed from time to time.

Distance Education for Prisoners

877. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start distance education for the prisoners lodged in the various jails of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) "Prisons" is a state subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Central Government has, however, issued a comprehensive advisory to all the States/UTs for encouraging inmates to join correspondence courses from National Open Universities/ Institutes. No funds have, however, been allocated for this purpose by the Government of India.

Private Security Guards

878. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private security agencies presently functioning in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has received any reports that the unprofessional response of such guards in emergency situations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to issue new guidelines for private security guards;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the above guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Under the provisions of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, the State Governments are competent to issue licence to private security agencies functioning in the State. The date regarding number of private security agencies which have

been functioning in various States under the provisions of the Act is being collected by the Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Some issues arisen after the commencement of the Act pertaining to private security agencies are under consideration of the Government.

Widening of Old Bridges

879. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old bridges on the National Highways in Orissa, the life span of which has expired;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct new bridges and widen the old bridges to reduce traffic congestion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are 82 old bridges on National Highways in Orissa which are weak/narrow and require reconstruction/rehabilitation. However, it is not possible to ascertain whether their life span has been exceeded or not because studies have not been carried out to determine the life span of individual bridges. Depending upon their conditions, the old bridges are taken up for reconstruction/rehabilitation within the available resources.

(b) to (d) The following 24 weak and narrow bridges have been identified for reconstruction and will be taken up from Annual Plan 2010-11 onwards depending upon the availability of funds.

NH No.	Name of the bridge	No. of bridge
200	Kharkhari nallah at Km. 79.4	1
200	Buchamunda at Km. 83.340	1
200	Badabahal at Km. 95.395	1
200	Rubdega at Km. 105.8	1
201	Km. 94.1 and Km. 156.1	2
203	MB at Km. 33.56 (washed out during flood of 2008-09)	1
217	Km. 222.078, Km. 217.839 & Km. 217.383	3
224	MB at Km. 78/1, Km. 89/1, Km. 91/2, Km. 99/1 and Km. 100/2	5
224	MB over Podhal Nallah at Km. 153.316, Chittajore nallah at km. 187.669, Guali nallah at Km. 192.247, Ballat nallah at Km. 193.896, Rudabahal at Km. 196.334, Sunakai nallah at Km. 196.654, Ramjore nallah at km. 199.473, Ranjanpalilnallah at km. 201.272 and Gohirajore nallah at km. 223.950	9

Sugar Stock Limit

880. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed/proposes to impose stock holding limits of sugar on bulk consumers such as manufacturers of soft drinks, icecream, biscuits etc.;

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom particularly with regard to the availability and prices of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Central Government has imposed stockholding limit on bulk consumers of sugar (using or consuming more than ten quintals of sugar per month) vide notification dated 22.08.2009 providing that they shall not hold stocks exceeding 15 days of their requirement from domestically produced sugar. The notification came into effect from 19.09.2009. Vide notification dated 05.02.2010, the Central Government has reduced the stockholding limit on bulk consumers from fifteen days to ten days of requirement, with effect from 20.02.2010 for a period of one hundred eighty days. Since non-household consumers are estimated to be consuming more than sixty percent of the total non-levy (free sale) sugar consumed in the country, the measure is intended to make adequate quantities of sugar available to the household sector and sobering impact on prices of sugar.

Food Policy

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive food policy in view of instability in the production of foodgrains, pulses and sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new food policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government of India's foodgrains management policy/strategy enables farmers to get remunerative prices for their produce and also enables distribution of foodgrains at subsidized prices to the families identified under Antodyay Anna Yojana and Below poverty line and Above Poverty Line categories. This policy for foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarsegrains), encompasses the elements of procurement, storage, transportation, distribution and maintenance of buffer stocks.

Fishery Harbour at Cheruvathur

882. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitsted a revised proposal for construction of a fishing harbour at Cheruvathur and requested for additional funds for the project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and the amount likely to be released for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has approved the proposal of Government of Kerala for construction of a minor fishing harbour at Cheruvathur in Kasargode District at a total cost of Rs. 2906 lakh with 75% Central financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. First instalment of Rs. 300 lakh has been released to the Government of Kerala during the current financial year (2009-10).

Violation of Human Rights of Minorities

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

(a) the total number of cases with regard to violation of human rights of minorities reported/received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total number of accused arrested and action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directives to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Economic Cost of Distribution of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad has been engaged from time to time to study the economic cost of acquisition and distribution of rice and wheat by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the economic cost fixed in respect of the said commodities during each of the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad had undertaken a study on Cost of Acquisition and Distribution of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and its Report submitted in May, 2001.

The ASCI in its report had made recommendations inter-alia on Cost Control Measures, Cost of Distribution and Storage, Carrying Cost of Buffer Stocks, Cost of Administration and Labour, Cost Control and Normative Costs of FCI operations.

The recommendations made by ASCI on these issues were examined and most of the recommendations were accepted by the Government. No subsequent study has bee entrusted to ASCI.

(c) The economic cost of FCI is fixed on all India basis. The economic cost of Rice and Wheat of the FCI fixed during last three years is as under:

(Rupees per quintal)

	2006-07 (Provisional)	2007-08 (Provisional)	2008-09 (Revised Estimate)
Rice	1411.60	1563.70	1789.78
Wheat	1214.39	1353.24	1392.68

(d) Steps taken to reduce the economic cost of Rice and Wheat are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Steps Taken to Reduce the Economic cost of Rice and Wheat:

1. Food subsidy is dependent on the actual offtake of foodgrains. Since Economic Cost of foodgrains is increasing every year on account of increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains and CIP remaining static over the last 7 years, the food subsidy has also increased substantially. The Govt. is committed to procure foodgrains at MSP and distribute the same at CIP, fixed by the Govt., to the beneficiaries under the various schemes.

2 To reduce the transportation cost of foodgrains in the economic cost, the Govt. has introduced decentralized procurement Scheme so that foodgrains procured in a State are distributed in the same State. This would also avoid double handling and result in procurement of locally preferred varieties of wheat and rice.

3 The FCI has been continuously pursued to reduce their administrative expenditure and also storage and transit losses.

Ban on SIMI

885. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the ban on the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the organisations banned during the last three years, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been declared 'unlawful association' under provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 vide Central Governments Notification published in Extraordinary Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2010. A list of banned terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Banned Terrorist Organisations

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahlehadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberations Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist-People's War, All its formations and front organizations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahidden
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United National (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time.
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organisations.

[Translation]

Hub For Horticulture Crops

886. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a hub for horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables in the country;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government of India has been implementing a centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" since 2005-06 for holistic development of horticulture sector which include setting up of Terminal Market Complex (TMC) in major production zones. Terminal market complex has been conceptualized as an alternate market infrastructure having hub (main market) and spoke (collection centers) model on public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to ensure adequate supply chain for marketing of perishable commodities, especially fruits and vegetables in the country. TMC is reform linked and would be implemented in those States which have amended APMC Act to facilitate participation of private entrepreneurs.

Under the above scheme, assistance as floor subsidy @25% of the project cost plus @15% subsidy to the successful bidder limited to Rs. 50.00 crore is provided

for setting up of Terminal Market Complex (TMC) having hub and spoke model. So far, in-principal approval has been given for establishment of 4 terminal markets one each in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The process of setting up of these markets in in progress by the respective State Governments.

[English]

Opening of FPSs

887. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme for setting up at least one Fair Price Shop (FPS) under the Public Distribution System in every village across the country including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor, is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Government. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them, supervision and monitoring of functioning of fair price shops, rest with the concerned State and UT Governments including Gujarat.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities under TPDS, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified by the Government of India on 31st August 2001. As provided in the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments shall issue order under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for regulating the sale and distribution of the essential commodities. The responsibility for issue of licenses to Fair Price Shops as per the need and requirements of the TPDS beneficiaries lies with the State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Dialogue with Insurgent Group

888. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a new interlocutor to carry forward the dialogue process with the Naga Insurgent Group, NSCN (IM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the interlocutor has held any discussions with NSCN (IM) so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Vide order dated 11th February, 2010, Shri R.S. Pandey, (former Secretary to Government of India) has been appointed as Government of India Representative for Naga Peace Talks to conduct negotiations with NSCN (IM).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Illegal Parking Lots

889. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to running of illegal parking lots in connivance with police and NDMC personnel in various parts of the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the accused personnel and the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total number of such complaints received by the New Delhi Municipal council (NDMC) during each of the last three year and the current year is as under:

Year	Complaints
2007	Nil
2008	1
2009	1
2010	Nil

In addition, Delhi police also registered a case in the Year 2008 against one of its officials for demanding bribe for parking of vehicles in the NDMC area.

(c) With regard to the complaint received by the NDMC in the year 2008, the NDMC has directed all the area Enforcement Inspectors to two away the vehicles found unauthorisedly parked and to initiate proceedings for imposition of penalty against the erring contractors. The complaint received by the NDMC in the year 2009 was investigated and it was concluded that the parking lot was being used within the permissible area. As regards the case registered by Delhi Police, as mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b), Delhi Police has informed that the concerned official was arrested and placed under suspension.

Grants to NGOs for Agriculture

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

(a) whether the Government disburses grants to various NGOs working in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of grants allocated/sanctioned to such NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including under the Agriculture Technology Management Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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. Funds are provided to NGOs under schemes run by this Ministry as given in the enclosed Statement-I. For two schemes—Strengthening and Modernization of pest Management Approach in India and National Project on Organic Farming, funds are released directly to NGOs and for the rest, grants are provided to the States.

(c) The details of grants allocated/sanctioned to such NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise are enclosed statement-II. Under the Agriculture Technology Management Agencies, no grants are directly provided to NGOs.

Statement I

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

1. **Gramin Bhandaran Yojna**—The project for construction of rural godowns can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/ growers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organisations, Self Help Groups, Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Local Bodies and other than Municipal Corporations, Federations, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards and Agro Processing Corporations in the entire country. Assistance for renovation of rural godowns will, however, be restricted to godowns constructed by cooperatives only. This is a back-ended subsidy scheme.

2. **Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization**—Assistance will be available to individuals, Group of farmers/growers/consumers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, NGOs, Self Help Groups, Companies, Corporations, Autonomous Bodies of the Govt., Cooperatives Marketing Federations, Local Bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Marketing Boards in the entire country. This is a back-ended subsidy scheme. Funds are released as per the specific proposal submitted by implementing agencies including NGOs.

3. **National Project on Organic Farming**—Approved components are being implemented through various State Govt. Departments and agencies and through various Non-Government Agencies (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations and Autonomous Institute.

4. **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms**—Provides for utilizing minimum 10% of the allocation on recurring activities at district level through NGOs, FOs, PRIs, Cooperatives, Para-Extension Workers, Agri-preneurs, Input Suppliers, Corporate Sector etc. The Work Plans for involvement of Non-Governmental Sector are, however, firmed up at State level.

5. **Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize [ISOPOM]**—Private sector like NGOs, farmers, organizations, cooperative

bodsies, public sector agencies are involved the activities of seed production, supply of inputs, extension support and demonstrations to the extent of 15% of allocation of the programme through State Govts. No funds are given to NGOs directly under ISOPOM by this Department.

6. **National Bamboo Mission**—Funds are released to NGOs under this Scheme. This is also Back-ended scheme.

7. **Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India**—Government of India also provide 'Grants -in-aid' in the form of subsidy to NGOs since 2005-06 for purchase of laboratory equipments for setting up bio-control laboratories @Rs. 5.0 lakh per NGO per bio-lab subject to the conditions laid down in guidelines prepared for the purpose. Funds are released as back-ended subsidy scheme.

8. **Integrated Development of Tree-Borne Oilseeds**—Under this scheme, various programmes namely Promotional, R and D, Technology Development and Refinement, Extension Programmes with 100% grant-in-aid and back-ended credit linked subsidy programmes, with 30% subsidy, 20% beneficiary share and 50% Bank Loan, are being implemented through Government agencies, Autonomous bodies, NGOs/VOs.

Statement II

State-wise details of grants allocated to NGOs during last three years and current year Strengthening and Management of Pest Management Approach in India

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total amount released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9.35	26.49	4.34	-	40.18
2.	Karnataka	-	4.91	-	-	4.91
3.	Uttarakhand	-	3.42	-	-	3.42
4.	Manipur	-	4.82	4.83	-	9.65
5.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	2.98	-	2.98
	Total	9.35	39.64	12.15	-	61.64

National Project on Organic Farming

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till January 2010)	Total amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1.92	0	0	0	1.92
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20.37	9.56	14.14	0	44.07
3.	Bihar	4.86	1.78	1.65	0	8.29
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.50	0	0	0	16.50
5.	Delhi	1.82	6.00	17.97	0	25.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	0	0	0	3.00	3.00
7.	Haryana	10.73	0	1.64	0	12.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	9.43	0	9.43
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.86	0	0.86
10.	Karnataka	57.10	6.73	22.84	8.00	94.67
11.	Kerala	12.83	2.40	13.19	0	28.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.20	30.11	55.06	0	88.37
13.	Maharashtra	149.67	86.51	134.92	0	371.10
14.	Manipur	12.96	12.60	9.33	0	34.89
15.	Orissa	46.86	21.41	6.57	0	74.84
16.	Punjab	1.16	0	0	0	1.16
17.	Rajasthan	0	25.68	38.74	0	64.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	51.77	2.92	21.10	0	75.79
19.	Uttar Pradesh	35.69	22.89	13.73	0	72.31
20.	Uttarakhand	3.22	0	1.40	0	4.62
21.	West Bengal	6.13	2.97	5.28	0	14.38
	Total	436.79	231.56	367.85	11.00	1047.20

Foodgrain Acreage

891. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of cultivation of rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and oil seeds in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the acreage of such crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise and Crop-wise area under cultivation of rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and oilseeds during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Government is implementing a number of schemes to enhance the production of rice, wheat, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds in the country through area increase and productivity enhancement in targeted districts. Major schemes being implemented by the Government include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Centrally sponsored Scheme of Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) etc. Besides, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana launched by the Government also aims to incentivize the States to increase the investment in Agricultural and Allied Sectors. Government also provides encouragement to farmers by ensuring remunerative prices for their produce in the form of Minimum Support Price. Price of various crops enhanced from time to time.

Statement

State-wise estimates of area of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane and Oilseeds during 2006-07 to 2009-10

States	Rice				Wheat				Pulses				Sugarcane				Oilseeds			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Andhra Pradesh	3978.0	3984.0	4387.0	3644.0	10.0	9.0	14.0	9.0	1984.0	2113.0	1771.0	1936.0	264.0	247.0	196.0	158.0	2235.0	2657.0	2599.0	2037.0
Arunachal Pradesh	122.3	124.0	126.8		4.0	3.6	3.3		7.7	7.7	8.5		1.0	1.2	1.4		27.1	26.6	31.7	
Assam	2189.0	2324.0	2484.2	2465.3	60.0	56.0	50.1	55.0	106.0	113.0	113.7	13.6	27.0	26.0	28.6	28.0	270.5	266.0	254.7	262.9
Bihar	3357.1	3572.6	3496.0	2527.3	2049.7	2162.5	2158.3	2400.0	607.0	607.6	585.7	639.9	129.6	108.6	111.9	121.5	142.9	140.8	138.1	146.3
Chhattisgarh	3723.6	3752.4	3734.0	3728.5	91.5	93.3	88.9	89.6	908.7	915.6	859.8	843.4	7.2	11.1	10.6	7.6	321.1	361.8	381.5	367.5
Goa	53.0	52.2	50.0						12.0	11.4	9.9		1.1	1.0	1.0		2.6	3.7	3.8	
Gujarat	734.0	759.0	747.0	702.4	1201.0	1274.0	1091.0	913.0	1000.0	881.0	784.0	791.0	214.0	211.0	221.0	151.0	2828.0	2920.0	2984.8	2758.0
Haryana	1041.0	1075.0	1210.0	1196.0	2376.0	2462.0	2462.0	2452.0	170.0	169.0	181.8	180.0	140.0	140.0	90.0	74.0	621.0	529.3	541.3	558.0
Himachal Pradesh	79.2	78.6	77.7	70.3	362.2	366.6	360.0	352.8	31.0	33.9	31.0	27.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	14.9	14.7	13.7	13.1
Jammu and Kashmir	252.5	263.2	257.6	257.8	260.0	278.3	278.7	228.0	28.1	30.3	30.6	30.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	69.4	63.0	65.3	64.2
Jharkhand	1623.6	1653.7	1683.6	990.5	84.3	86.3	99.9	99.7	376.4	410.0	387.6	251.1	4.0	6.0	5.7	6.2	118.5	124.4	130.6	122.4
Karnataka	1395.0	1416.0	1514.0	1474.0	269.0	276.0	269.0	280.0	2369.0	2383.0	2087.0	2314.0	326.0	306.0	281.0	245.0	2354.0	2276.0	2178.0	2074.0
Kerala	264.0	228.8	234.3	220.4					9.8	9.8	7.7	1.7	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	1661.3	1558.9	1682.3	1374.4	3992.8	3742.3	3785.2	4262.0	4108.1	4026.2	4559.8	4607.8	64.3	75.2	70.5	59.7	6086.7	6258.1	6489.6	6716.2
Maharashtra	1529.0	1574.0	1522.0	1465.8	1231.0	1253.0	1022.0	955.0	3828.0	4056.0	3082.0	3279.0	1049.0	1093.0	768.0	736.0	3825.0	3980.0	3893.0	
Manipur	166.3	166.1	168.4						8.6	14.5	12.9		0.7	0.5	0.6		0.1	2.1	0.9	
Meghalaya	104.5	106.4	108.1		0.6	0.6	0.4		3.9	4.0	4.5		0.1	0.1	0.1		9.8	10.	10.5	
Mizoram	52.8	54.6	52.0						5.0	5.1	4.0		1.4	0.9	1.3		4.1	3.5	3.2	
Nagaland	164.7	172.5	173.1		1.5	1.5	1.4		37.5	35.0	33.0		4.8	5.0	4.3		69.5	76.0	62.6	
Orissa	4450.3	4451.8	4454.7	4414.0	3.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	791.0	859.0	804.9	1026.0	20.1	19.8	10.8	10.6	318.1	323.2	298.3	316.5
Punjab	2621.0	2610.0	2735.0	2820.0	3467.0	3488.0	3526.0	3521.0	31.9	28.6	23.9	25.0	99.0	110.0	81.0	63.0	70.4	59.4	59.7	61.2
Rajasthan	107.7	127.8	133.4	150.7	2564.8	2591.8	2294.8	1876.0	3207.6	3869.9	3672.5	3349.4	10.9	10.4	6.5	6.0	4508.0	3995.4	4649.0	4125.1
Sikkim	15.0	14.0	14.7		6.5	4.5	5.8		6.8	12.5	12.6						9.9	8.6	9.7	
Tamil Nadu	1931.4	1789.2	1931.8	19					536.5	609.8	536.1	565.9	391.2	354.2	308.9	300.8	592.4	659.3	585.4	564.0
Tripura	251.0	237.2	242.5		1.0	1.0	0.6		8.1	6.8	6.1		0.9	1.0	1.0		4.4	4.0	3.5	
Uttar Pradesh	5920.6	5709.0	6034.0	5157.9	9197.6	9115.0	9513.0	9627.0	2724.3	2156.0	2223.3	2772.0	2246.5	2179.0	2084.0	1977.0	1234.2	1340.1	1346.2	1766.0
Uttarakhand	281.0	289.0	296.0	293.0	391.0	397.0	398.0	410.0	53.0	63.0	64.0	75.0	121.0	124.0	107.0	96.0	28.0	30.0	26.0	34.0
West Bengal	5687.0	5719.7	5935.7	5650.0	350.6	352.6	307.0	325.0	219.1	186.1	182.6	316.4	16.6	16.9	17.6	20.0	703.4	707.1	703.7	744.0
A & N Islands	10.6	7.3	7.9						0.7	2.2	2.1		0.1	0.2	0.2				0.0	
D & N Havelli	13.6	13.6	13.6		0.6	0.6	0.6		6.5	6.5	6.4						0.1	0.1	0.0	
Delhi	7.4	7.4	7.4		17.9	17.5	17.1		0.4	0.4	0.3						0.2	3.1	3.9	
Daman & Diu	1.8	2.0	1.8						1.3	1.3	1.3								0.0	
Pondicherry	24.3	20.4	20.8						3.7	4.8	2.5		2.1	2.3	1.9		1.8	0.9	0.9	
Others				893.3				29.2				118.2				10.9				132.1
All India	43813.6	43914.4	45537.4	41341.6	27994.5	28038.6	27752.4	27888.7	23191.7	23633.0	22093.1	23162.8	5150.8	5055.2	4415.4	4075.1	26512.7	26692.6	27557.9	26758.1

*—As per Second Advance Estimates released on 12.02.2010.

Funds for Naxal/Terrorist Affected States

892. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided funds to the State Governments including naxal/terrorist affected States for modernisation of police force;

(b) if so, the total funds approved, released and utilised during each of the last two years, separately and funds allocated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the various State Governments have urged the Union Government to provide more funds including helicopter facilities to the naxal/ terrorist affected States like Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra to tackle to naxal/terrorist activities; and

(d) if so, the total funds approved/ released including funds spent on the purchase of sophisticated weapons during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the last two years i.e. from 2007-08 and 2008-09, a total amount of Rs. 2406.34 crore was released to the States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces. This amount includes Rs. 1053.54 crore released to 09 (nine) naxal affected States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A Statement indicating the State-wise release of funds in the last two years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year, 2009-10 to various States, including naxal affected States is enclosed Statement-I. The funds released during 2008-09 includes a component for 100% Central financial support to the naxal affected districts @ Rs. 2.00 crore per district for improving the police related infrastructure like construction of police stations, police outposts, fortification of existing police stations/Police outposts. Accordingly, during 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 64.00 crore was released under the MPF Scheme for 32 naxal affected districts @ Rs. 2 crore per district. Presently, funds for modernization of State police forces are being provided under a Non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces and not under any Eleventh Five year Plan Scheme.

(c) Yes, Madam. Many States have requested for the enhancement of annual allocation of funds under the MPF scheme to tackle naxal/terrorist activities.

(d) Statement-II showing the funds released under the MPF Scheme to Ordnance Factory Board, Kolkata/ Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad for supply of weapons to various States during the financial years 2006-07 to 2009-10 is enclosed Statement-II. The weapons which are not within the production range of Ordnance Factory Board are procured by the State Governments themselves.

Statement I

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2007-08		2008-09	2009-10
	Funds released	Amount spent	Funds released	Funds released (as on 25.02.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	87.34	87.34	83.83	88.58
Arunachal Pradesh	10.70	10.70	14.72	10.76
Assam	87.82	72.93	68.11	46.03
Bihar	16.24	9.47	41.57	39.77

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	41.72	37.83	26.54	17.04
Goa	2.00	2.00	4.00	6.64
Gujarat	51.90	51.90	48.02	36.93
Haryana	35.75	35.75	27.51	43.21
Himachal Pradesh	10.27	9.41	9.99	6.06
Jammu and Kashmir	115.34	114.69	109.65	105.42
Jharkhand	50.95	49.80	69.85	12.72
Karnataka	78.13	76.19	69.61	63.26
Kerala	40.01	38.57	22.90	25.60
Madhya Pradesh	57.68	50.04	40.37	31.12
Maharashtra	78.87	73.08	75.86	68.33
Manipur	32.07	29.91	39.23	23.54
Meghalaya	15.44	9.83	10.81	8.33
Mizoram	11.00	7.69	12.69	9.91
Nagaland	30.72	30.72	38.42	28.60
Orissa	45.80	43.83	42.54	24.24
Punjab	34.94	34.94	21.56	23.98
Rajasthan	49.60	46.35	49.10	51.17
Sikkim	4.42	3.74	6.12	3.80
Tamil Nadu	75.74	75.42	50.10	58.36
Tripura	14.47	1.34	20.66	17.55
Uttar Pradesh	115.44	115.12	102.31	107.89
Uttarakhand	9.89	8.70	19.39	4.58
West Bengal	44.45	38.30	32.18	47.32
Total	1248.70	1165.59	(*)1157.64	(**) 1010.74

(*) The utilization certificates from the State Government would become due from 01.04.2010.
(**) The utilization certificates from the State Government would become due from 01.04.2011.

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Central funds released to Ordnance Factory Board, Kolkata and Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad for supply of weapons to States during			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	5.08	6.07	3.69	2.85
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.58	0.25	0.25
Assam	6.79	7.24	2.49	5.87
Bihar	0.47	1.24	5.79	1.37
Chhattisgarh	2.19	4.17	5.74	0
Goa	0	0	0.22	0.21
Gujarat	10.82	1.13	0.38	11.43
Haryana	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.47	0.35	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	15.05	3.60	0.16
Jharkhand	17.52	15.20	7.81	1.50
Karnataka	3.58	2.23	1.44	1.05
Kerala	0.19	0.15	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.68	1.21	6.29	0.07
Maharashtra	2.27	3.26	3.11	3.22
Manipur	3.26	3.24	3.23	1.33
Meghalaya	0.39	0	0.78	0.32
Mizoram	0	0.08	0.86	0.11
Nagaland	1.64	1.27	1.21	1.61
Orissa	9.05	1.50	0	1.46
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1.78	0.02	0.05	0.01
Sikkim	0.37	0.13	0.30	0.54
Tamil Nadu	0.38	0	2.15	1.51
Tripura	0	0	1.42	0
Uttar Pradesh	17.57	11.66	18.64	4.50
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	3.88	2.60	2.98	2.23
Total	88.01	78.5 0	72.78	(*)41.60

(*)60% advance given to Ordnance Factory Board for supply of arms and ammunition to various State Governments during 2009-10.

[Translation]

Foodgrain Production

893. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of foodgrains including pulses and the actual production in the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and current year, crop-wise and State- wise;

(b) whether the foodgrains production in the country was less than the requirement during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard, crop-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a second Green Revolution in order to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The requirement of foodgrains and the pulses at all India level have been estimated by Working Group of Planning Commission for 11th Five Year Plan. As per the projection made by the above Working Group and taking into account the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance production of foodgrains, the projected requirement/demand and estimated production of foodgrains including pulses in the country during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as under:-

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Projected demand	Estimatad Production
2007-08	214.02	230.78
2008-09	219.01	234.47
2009-10*	224.04	216.85

*2nd Advance Estimates

During 2007-08 and 2008-09, the estimated production of foodgrains has been in excess of the projected demand. However, during 2009-10, the delayed/ deficient monsoon and drought in various parts of the country had adverse impact on the production during kharif season as a result of which, the estimated production of foodgrains during 2009-10 is lower than the projected demand.

In Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2008-09 and 2009-10, there has been record procurement of 226.89 lakh tones and 253.82 lakh tones of wheat in the country. Similarly, there has also been record procurement of 287.36 lakh tones and 336.84 lakh tones of rice during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. With considerably higher procurement of wheat and rice during the last two years and estimated procurement of about 260 lakh tones of rice in current year i.e. 2009-10, the stocks of rice and wheat in the Central Pool are sufficient to meet the requirement of TPDS and other welfare schemes.

(d) and (e) In order to enhance production and productivity of various crops in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme. Under NFSM, it is targeted to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones respectively by the end of XI Plan i.e. 2011-12 through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Apart from these schemes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella programme is focusing on increase in public investment for achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture & allied sector in the 11th Plan. Further, for productivity enhancement, the Government has also taken a number of steps to develop improved varieties of crops through research initiatives by various institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Buffer Stock of Sugar

894. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the details of norms fixed for holding buffer stock and the present buffer stock/stocks of sugar in the country;

(b) whether assistance is being provided from the Sugar Development Fund for maintenance of the buffer stocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any limit has been prescribed for retention of sugar stocks by the sugar mills;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether cases of violations of the said limit have been reported recently; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the follow up 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) The Central Government creates buffer stock when there is excess production of sugar which results in decline in prices of non-levy sugar constraining the capacities of the sugar factories to pay cane price including cane price arrears. The quantum of buffer stock to be created and the period for which the buffer stock is to be maintained is decided having regard to the stock of sugar held with the sugar factories, the prospects of sugar production, the requirement of sugar for consumption within the country and export.

The Central Government had created a buffer stock of 20 lac tons (1st buffer) and another buffer stock of 30 lac tons (2nd buffer) for a period of one year from 01.05.07 to 30.04.08 vide notification dated 20.04.07 and from 01.08.07 to 31.07.08 vide order dated 01.08.07, respectively. Both the buffer stock were dismantled on their due dates.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, Under the buffer subsidy scheme, the sugar factories are reimbursed the interest charges @12% or the actual interest rate charged by the bank, whichever is lower and insurance and storage charges @1.5%, for the quantity maintained as buffer stock out of Sugar Development Fund, which is to be utilized for cane price payment as first priority.

(d) and (e) The buffer stock is allocated to a sugar factory on pro-rata basis, on the basis of criteria decided by the Central Government. However, it is optional for the sugar factory to maintain the buffer stock and payment of buffer subsidy is restricted to quantity allocated to a sugar factory.

(f) and (g) As per SDF Rules, the buffer stocks were required to be maintained for complete duration i.e. one year and after its dismantling, the buffer stocks of sugar were to be sold in domestic market only. However, three instances have come to notice, where, the sugar factories have exported the buffer stock and therefore, they were penalized for violation of the norms and buffer subsidy was disallowed to those sugar factories.

[English]

Compensation to Hit and Run Victims

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has suggested that the same legislative measures to ensure compensation to all hit and run victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SC has urged the legislature to levy additional fuel surcharge or collection of one time third party insurance premium from all new vehicles sold; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 17-12-09 given in an SLP (Civil) No. 11801-11804 of 2005 in the matter of Jai Prakash Vs. National Insurance Co. Ltd. and others has inter-alia suggested.

(i) to formulate a more comprehensive scheme for payment of compensation to victims of road accidents.

(ii) to collect one time (life time) third party insurance premium by a Central Insurance Agency in respect of every vehicle sold and supplement/augment it by an appropriate road accident cess/surcharge on the price of petrol/diesel.

(iii) to define 'third party' and to increase the quantum of compensation in case of hit and run motor accidents.

(iv) to establish a Road Safety Bureau to lay down Road Safety Standards and norms, enforce road safety measures, carry out research/data collection for accident prevention, etc.

(v) to rationalize the second schedule of the MV Act, 1988.

(vi) to ensure compensation to the victims of accidents involving uninsured vehicles.

(d) A Committee has been constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sunder, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute, to review the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in a comprehensive manner and to make appropriate recommendations for amendments in the Act. The matter has already been referred to the Committee.

Further, A Cabinet Note for creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board through an Act of Parliament to oversee the road safety activities in the country has been finalised by the Ministry in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Law. The Board would have powers to recommend standards for design, construction and maintenance of National Highways, safety standards for mechanically propelled vehicles besides having powers to issue guidelines on various issues concerning road safety.The Board would take care of all the issues concerning road safety including the concern expressed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Committee on Sikh Riots

896. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ms. Kusum Mittal Committee and Shri Vaid Marwah Committee were appointed by the Government regarding 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Committees have recommended action against the police officials responsible for neglecting their duties; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the punitive action taken against the erring police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Madam. The Administrator, UT of Delhi had appointed a Committee headed by Mrs. Kusum Lata Mittal to make enquiries into the alleged delinquencies of police officials and submit a report. But the other Committee headed by Shri Ved Marwah, IPS was discontinued as the Government of India had already announced the appointment of justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry to enquire into these riots.

(b) and (c) The Ved Marwah Committee enquiry was dropped without any report or recommendation being submitted. However, in regard to the Kusum Lata Mittal recommendation, the details of the police personnel found responsible and the action taken against them may be seen in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of officials against whom the Departmental Enquiries (DE) initiated in connection with 1984 riots on the recommendation of Kusum Lata Mittal Committee.

Sl.No	Rank, Name & No.	Result of DE
1	2	3
1.	Inspr. Manphool Singh posted as SI at PS Kalyanpuri	Exonerated
2.	ASI Rajbir Singh posted as HC at Kalyanpuri	Exonerated
3.	HC Munshi Ram posted as Ct.(Dvr.) at PS Kalyanpuri	Exonerated
4.	Inspr. Hawa Singh posted as SHO Najafgarh	Exonerated
5.	Inspr. Hari Ram Bhatti posted as SHO/Sultanpuri	Exonerated
6.	Inspr. Shakti Singh posted as I/C PP Jangpura	Exonerated
7.	Inspr. R.C. Thakur posted as SHO Seemapuri	Exonerated

1	2	3
8.	Inspr. Jai Bhagwan Malik posted as SHO, Subzi Mandi	Exonerated
9.	SI Amar Nath posted as I/C PP, ISBT	Exonerated
10	SI Babu Lal posted at PS Tilak Nagar	Exonerated
11.	ASI Gautam posted at PS Kalyanpuri	Exonerated
12.	Inspr. Jai Singh posted as SHO, Shakarpur	Exonerated
13.	Inspr. Ram Chander posted as SHO Punjabi Bagh	Exonerated
14.	ASI Shadhu Ram posted as HC at PS Seemapuri	Exonerated
15.	Inspr. Satpal Kapoor posted as SI at PS Krishna Nagar	Exonerated
16.	HC Jeeraj Singh posted at PS Shakarpur	Withdrawn
17.	HC Ishwar Prasad deputed at Octroi Post near Shakarpur	Exonerated
18.	SI Lami Chand posted as I/C PP New Friends Colony	Exonerated
19.	Inspr. R.P. Singh posted as SHO Yamunapuri	Exonerated
20.	Inspr. Sat Prakash posted at PS Kingsway Camp as SI	Exonerated
21.	Inspr. Ishwar Singh posted as I/C PP Sunlight Colony	Exonerated
22	Inspr. Ram Singh, posted as IC PP, ISBT	Exonerated
23.	Inspr. Ram Pal Singh posted as SHO, Nangloi	Closed
24	Ct. Gajraj Singh posted at PS Shakarpur	Exonerated
25.	SI Raia Ram posted at PS Ashok Vihar	Exonerated
26.	SI Mange Ram posted at PS Ashok Vihar	Exonerated
27.	SI Om Prakash posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
28.	SI Rameshwar Nath posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
29.	HC Mohinder Singh posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
30.	Inspr. Jai Bhagwan posted at I/C PP Jahangirpuri	Exonerated
31.	HC Raj Kumar posted on a check Post in the area of PS Seemapuri	Warned.
32.	Inspr. Bhim Singh posted as SHO, Seelampur	Censured
33.	SI V.P. Rana posted at PS Lajpat Nagar	Censured
34.	Inspr. T.P. Sharma posted as SHO, Delhi Main Railway Station	Exonerated
35.	HC Khajan Singh posted at PS Tilak Nagar	Exonerated
36.	Inspr. C.L. Jatav posted as I/C PP Nand Nagri	Exonerated
37.	Inspr. Shoorvir Singh posted as SHO, Kalyanpuri	Closed
38.	SI Jai Chande posted as HC at PS Sultanpuri	Finding of E.O. has been received
39.	Inspr. Rohtash Singh posted as SHO/Delhi Cantt.	Closed.

1	2	3
	Names of the Police Officials who were identified as Delinquent for the Lapses of 1984 Riots, But they had retired/expired Before the Initiation of the DE	
40.	Inspr. Ram Chander, No. D/275	
41.	Inspr. Ram Mehar, No. D/1067	
42.	Inspr. Mani Ram, No. D-I/335 (Expired)	
43.	SI Ganesh Tiwari, No. 984/D (Expired)	
44.	SI Bhanwar Singh, 1I01/D (Expired)	
45.	SI Som Prakash, D/195	
46.	SI Jagdish Prasad, D/381	
47.	SI Tulsi Dass, No. D/302	
48.	SI Attar Singh, No. 1308/D	
49.	SI Surender Dev, No. D/360	
50.	SI Siri Chand, No. D/35	
51.	SI Iqbal Singh, D/2358	
52.	HC Har Gopal, 117/E	
	Names of the Gazetted police officials who were identified as delinouent for the lapses of 1984 whose DEs Conducted in GNCt of Delhi/MHA New Delhi	
53.	Sh. Sewa Dass, IPS (Spl. CP/Admn. & Trg.) retired	DE dropped
54.	Sh. Chander Prakash, IPS Retired on 30.11.01 from Jt. CP(AP), PHQ	The penalty of 50% (fifty percent) cut in the monthly pension on permanent basis was imposed on Shri Chander Prakash, IPS (Retd.). The penalty order challenged by Shri Chander Prakash in CAT was subsequently quashed by the CAT, Delhi. MHA has filed a WP before the Delhi High Court and the stay against the CAT Order has been obtained from the High Court.
55.	Sh. U.K. Katna, IPS,	Exonerated.
56.	Sh. Ajay Chadha, IPS	Exonerated
57.	Sh. Mahavir Singh, Addl. DCP/ND	Exonerated
58.	Sh. H.C. Jatav, IPS (Retired on 31.03.1992) Delhi Home Guard	Dropped
59.	Sh. R.C. Kohli, IPS (DIG retired on 30.6.2002)	Dropped

1	2	3
60.	Sh. Raghubir Singh Malik (Rtd. DCP on 30.09.1988)	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
61.	Sh. Roop Chand, ACP/Traffic (Rtd. On 31.01.1997)	Exonerated
62.	Sh. R.S. Dahiya, ACP/Patel Nar	Exonerated
63.	Sh. O.P. Yadav, ACP/Lajpat Nar	Exonerated
64.	Sh. Durga Parsad, (Rtd.on 31.03.2004)	Reverted as Inspector.
65.	Sh. Purshottam Dass ACP/P&L (now *DCP/3rd* Bn)	Matter closed
66.	Raghunath Singh, ACP/SW (Rtd. on 31.12.1997)	Exonerated
67.	Sh. I.C. Sharma, ACP/IV Bn DAP, (Rtd. On 31.01.96)	Exonerated
68.	Sh. S.M. Bhaskar, ACP/Lajpat Nagar South	Closed
69.	Sh. Jai Pal Singh, ACP/Daryaganj (Rtd. On 31.07.2004)	Exonerated
70.	Sh. R.D. Malhotra, Rtd.ACTP Ist Bn. DAP on 31.05.1988	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
71.	Sh. Sadhu Singh, Rtd. ACP on 31.10.1990 from Palam	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
72.	Sh. Sheodeen Singh, ACP/Crime Branch	Exonerated

Revamping of R&D Programme in Agriculture

897. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the pace of agricultural research and development activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Union Government including revamping of R&D programme in agriculture sector;

(c) whether the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has declined during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The production and productivity of food grains, vegetables and fruits, livestock, poultry and fish have increased several folds over the years.A record production of 233 million tones of food grains, 101 million tones of milk and 7.6 million tones of fish during the year 2008-09 has been achieved.The newly developed varieties and hybrids have clearly indicated the superiority/ increase in yield ranging from 12 to 45% in the frontline demonstration of various crops conducted in different regions of the country.

The ICAR has taken up a World Bank funded mega project titled 'National Agricultural Innovation Project'

wherein the agricultural innovations besides research are also embedded into the research programmes. Some of these issues are being addressed through Production to Consumption Research, (Agricultural Value Chains) as also the Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security.

(c) and (d) The contribution of agriculture to GDP has marginally declined from 19.06% in the year 2005-06 to 18.5% in the year 2006-07, 18.11% in the year 2007-08 and 17.47% in the year 2008-09.

The Government of India has launched a major flagship project i.e. National Food Security Mission with an objective to enhance production of rice, wheat and pulses by an additional 20 million tones by the end of current plant period.In addition a National Horticultural Mission has also been launched to increase production of fruits and vegetable for meeting the growing demand of our population. For enhancing investment in agriculture a national scheme known as Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana with an allocation of Rs. 25000 crore for XI plan period has also been launched.

Commercial Cultivation of Vegetables

898. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought views from agriculture experts and farmers for commercial cultivation of vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefit likely to accrue to farmers on account of the introduction of commercial production of vegetables alongwith the likelihood of such move to help in checking the prices of vegetables in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing three Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-harvest Management. (ii) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and (iii) National Horticulture Mission in the remaining states with main objectives of enhancing production and productivity of horticultural crops including vegetables in the country. While finalizing the Annual Action Plans submitted by the State Governments for area expansion under fruits and vegetables, the views of Horticulture experts/Consultants and progressive farmers are invariably sought for.

(c) The implementation of these schemes not only help in increasing production and productivity of vegetables but also help to an extent in checking their pricess and in the process,the farmers are largely benefited.

Restructuring of Internal Security Mechanism

899. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bifrucate the Union Home Ministry as a step towards restructuring of internal security mechanism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Home Minister during the course of a lecture on December 23, 2009 said:

> "In my view, given the imperatives and the challenges of the times, a division of the current functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs is unavoidable. Subjects not directly related to internal security should be dealt with by a separate Ministry or should be brought under a separate Department in MHA and dealt with by a Minister, more or less independently, without referring every issue to the Home Minister. The Home Minister should devote the whole of his/her time and energy to matters relating to security."

[Translation]

Indians Missing in Malaysia

900. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the statement made by the Prime Minister of Malaysia stating that 40,000 Indians who visited Malaysia on tourist visas, are missing;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken up the issue with the Prime Minister of Malaysia during his recent visit to India;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to trace the missing tourists?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware of the statement made by Prime Minister of Malaysia that 39,046 Indian nationals who came through the visa-on-arrival facility have perhaps not left the country, even after their tourist visas have expired. The Malaysian Prime Minister also referred to this matter during his visit to India in January 2010.

(c) and (d) The Government of Malaysia is looking into reports about Indian nationals overstaying beyond the period of validity of their visas for purposes of employment with a view to repatriating them back to India since they do not have the valid work permits. The High Commission of India in Malaysia is coordinating with relevant agencies of the Malaysian Government to ensure the return of such Indian nationals who are identified by the Government of Malaysia as having overstayed in Malaysia.

[English]

World Bank Aid for Tigers

901. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered financial support for the protection of tigers in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds offered;

(c) whether the Government proposes not to seek financial support from the World Bank for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) India is participating in the "Global Tiger Initiative" of the World Bank to the extent of building up the capacity of knowledge institutions involved in the field of wildlife management and forestry, apart from participating in events like the pre-summit tiger workshop and the Global Tiger Summit. The platform of Global Tiger Initiative may be used for disseminating/exchange of good practices amongst the tiger range countries, apart from addressing cross border illegal wildlife trade issues. However, the said initiative would not be used as a field project for tiger conservation in States.

[Translation]

Database on Socio-Religious Categories

902. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any database relating to the socio-religious categories of the minorities exists/prepared in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to constitute a National Data Bank on Socio-Religious Categories; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on the creation of such data bank?

THE MINSITER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Data on social group and religion are being collected in the Population Censuses conducted by Registrar General of India and sample surveys conduced by the National Sample Survey Organization. These data provide some information of minorities in the country. A web page (mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/index.htm) for a National Data Bank has been created in the Ministry's website (mospi.gov.in) and links to various available reports on Socio-Religious Categories (SRCs) have been provided.

(b) The reports already available and linked with the National Data Bank web pages are:

a. Tables from Census 2001 giving data for various religious groups

b. National Sample Survey reports dealing with social and religious groups from different surveys

(c) The National Data Bank web page has been created with available survey reports from National Sample Surveys and Population Census.

(d) So far no separate funds have been allocated and existing resources are being used for the creation of National Data Bank web pages.

[English]

GM Crops

903. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for establishment of testing laboratory for Genetically Modified crops;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government has received a proposal for establishment of 'National Centre for Assessment of Genetically Modified Organisms' (GMOs) [NCAG]. The proposal was considered by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in its meeting held on 14.1.2009 wherein it was noted that the proposal relates to an area that is already under very active consideration of the Government and needs to be processed in the light of new developments such as the National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority (NBRA) proposed to be set up by the Department of Biotechnology and the Food Safety and Standards Authority (FSSA) set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It was also noted that several reputed institutions in India are already carrying out many of the activities proposed under NCAG. It was agreed that a 'state of the art' institution may be necessary as a long term measure which could be inbuilt into the establishment plans of the proposed NBRA and strengthening of the FSSA.

Impact of EL Nino

904. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EL Nino conditions have contributed to the weak monsoon and drought in India among other factors;

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

(c) whether the Scientists have failed to find such conditions in advance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the role of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam. While issuing forecasts for the monsoon-2009 rainfall over the country, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has taken into account the impact of EL Nino on the monsoon-2009 rainfall in its assessment update issued on 25th June, 2009.

(b) During 2009, the equatorial Pacific Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomaly scenario (Warming – EL Nino/Cooling – La Nina) till February was showing neutral impact on the monsoon, as there exists a robust inverse concurrent relationship between the monsoon rainfall and EL Nino. However, the seasonal Sea Surface Temperature tendency between March-May 2009 and December 2008-February 2009, which is the indicator of the EL Nino conditions update, suggested that the monsoon season rainfall is likely to be adversely impacted by EL Nino.

(c) No Madam. Continuous watch is kept on the Sea Surface Temperature variability changes over the tropical Pacific Ocean.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has no role in this regard. As a matter of policy, World Meteorological Organisation do not include country level impacts of EL Nino in their statements.

[Translation]

Mission to Explore Minerals on Moon

905. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space and Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched a mission to explore minerals on moon with the help of a satellite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided required funds for this ambitious project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT ARY AFFARIS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched Chandrayaan-I on October 22, 2008, which carried scientific instruments to conduct mineralogical mapping of the Moon's surface.

(b) Chandrayaan-I carried eleven scientific payloads. Out of these, the following three payloads had the primary objective of conducting mineralogical mapping of the lunar surface.

- Hyper Spectral Imager (HySI) from India
- Near-Infra Red Spectrometer (SIR-2) through European Space Agency (ESA)
- Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3) through National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The total sanctioned cost for Chandrayaan-I project was Rs. 386 Crores, which included development of Chandrayaan-I spacecraft, PSLV launch cost, establishment of Deep Space Network and other infrastructural facilities.

[English]

Protection of NRI Brides

906. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has made certain recommendations in regard to strong law to protect the NRI brides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCW has also recommended certain steps including to give effect to International Law like Hague Convention dealing with issues of overseas marriages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The report on "Problems relating to NRI Marriages" was published by NCW after conducting joint regional workshops with Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. It contains various recommendations which include Legal Interventions – International i.e feasibility of signing the Hague Conventions and Legal Interventions – Domestic i.e compulsory Registration of Marriages.

To find out the ways and means to assist Indian women who are deserted by their overseas Indian spouses, an Inter-Ministerial sub-committee was constituted in the Ministry to study the "Problems related to marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indians".

After due consideration of the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial sub-committee, an Inter Ministerial meeting was held on 7th July, 2008 under the chairmanship of Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. The decisions have been circulated to the concerned Ministries, State Governments and other Government agencies for appropriate action.

The Ministry has issued guidelines and launched an awareness/publicity campaign to make people aware of such issues. Besides the publication of a guidance booklet on Marriages to Overseas Indians, distribution of multi-lingual pamphlets, seminars, scrolls on TV etc., a Scheme has been launched to provide legal/counseling services to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses through Indian Missions abroad.

Education for Disabled

907. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide Rs. 1000 crore for education for the disabled students at the secondary level, that would replace the existing Integrated Education for the Disabled Children Scheme and expand its ambit, in a big way;

(b) if so, the extent to which this move is to benefit disabled children every year;

(c) whether the scheme has been cleared by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(e) the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been approved by the Government and is being implementing since 01-04-2009. There is an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme aims to enable students with disabilities, who have completed eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue four years of secondary schooling (class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The components of the scheme include: (i) assessment of educational needs, (ii) provisions of student specific facilities, (iii) development of learning material, (iv) support services like special educators, (v) provision of resource rooms, (vi) training of general school teachers to improve their capacity to teach children with special needs in an inclusive environment, and (vii) making secondary schools barrier free. The scheme covers children with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999) namely, (i) Blindness, (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Locomotor disabilities, (vi) Mental retardation, (vii) Mental Illness, (viii) Autism, and (ix) Cerebral Palsy. The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments.

Explosive Device Received in Indian Embassy

908. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian embassy in Italy recently received an explosive device in the form of a postage packet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Embassy in Rome on 18 January, 2010 received a letter by post which contained an Improvised Explosive Device (IED). The envelope had two fuse wires. However, the envelope did not explode. The sender's name on the packet was mentioned as LTTE from Italy. The Italian Foreign Office and local police were immediately informed. A report was filed with the local police and security at the Embassy was stepped up. Police are investigating the incident.

Development of Fringe Forest

909. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated to launch a Rs. 1600 crore scheme for the development of 1 million hectares of fringe forest and adjoining non-forest lands in villages across the country for conservation of water and bio-diversity sustainability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where this scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the manner in which the funds are likely to be disbursed to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A concept paper in the form of mini Detailed Project Report (DPR) titled "Simultaneous Treatment of Fringe Forest and Adjoining Non- forestlands" has been formulated by National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA) under Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests. It is a central sector project for posing to an external donor agency for funding in the form of soft loan for an amount of Rs. 2247.79 crores for conservation of water, bio-diversity, sustainability of Joint Forest Management (JFM) and poverty alleviation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Rationalization of Coal Linkage

910. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has recently received any representation from the State Government of Gujarat for rationalization of coal linkage from coal belt areas near Gujarat State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A communication has been received by Ministry of Coal from an Hon'ble member of Parliament suggesting allocation of coal to Gujarat State from collieries of Western Coalfields Limited. Presently, 95% of coal supplies to the Power Utilities of Gujarat are from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh. South Eastern Coalfields Limited is the nearest coalfields wherein coal is available on a long-term basis. All the power stations of Gujarat come under the purview of Ministry of Environmental and Forest stipulations and are required to use coal with ash content below 34% which is available from SECL coalfields. Further, keeping in view the existing coal commitments of Western Coalfields Limited and with no perceptible growth prospect in coal production in the coming years in Western Coalfields Limited, it may not be possible to consider any further rationalization of sources from WCL for the power plants of Gujarat at this stage.

Proposal From Lokayoktas to Amend Prevention of Corruption Act

911. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a request from the Lokayuktas to amend the prevention of corruption Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such request from the Lokeyuktas to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1986.

Bogus Caste Certificates

912. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the grave situation in various Union Government Departments on account of Bogus Caste Certificate cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to see that those availing illegal benefit of reservation are punished by respective Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Some cases of appointments allegedly made on the basis of fake caste certificates under the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Urban Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Commerce etc. came to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) If it is established that a candidate secured employment on the basis of a fake certificate, he is removed from service.

Survey conducted for Coal

913. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey for coal mining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the quantity of coal reserves found, location wise;

(c) whether certain malpractices were noticed in the allotment of coal from these places due to which coal companies have suffered losses; and

(d) the location-wise amount of the loss incurred by the Union Government in the mining of coal from such locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Exploration for coal is a continuous process and Geological Survey of India (GSI) under Ministry of Mines is vested with the responsibility for conducting regional exploration of various minerals including coal. Besides, Ministry of Coal through a Plan Scheme of Promotional/ regional exploration conducts exploration for coal to supplement the efforts of GSI. Further, coal companies conduct detailed exploration in their command areas for proving coal reserves for preparing projects and to take up coal production. On the basis of exploration carried out by different agencies GSI prepares resource data on 1st April every year. As per the data published by GSI as on 01.04.2009 the estimated coal resources stand at 267.21 billion tonnes and state wise position of estimated coal recourses is furnished in the table below:-

(Resource in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred* (Total)	Total
1.	West Bengal	11652.84	11603.25	5070.70	28326.79
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	160.00	160.00
3.	Jharkhand	39479.33	30894.31	6338.32	76711.96
4.	Madhya Pradesh	8041.18	10294.58	2645.25	20981.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	10910.64	29191.79	4380.67	44483.10
6.	Uttar Pradesh	866.05	195.75	0.00	1061.80
7.	Maharashtra	5255.36	2907.21	1992.17	10154.74
8.	Orissa	19943.63	31484.05	13799.18	65226.86
9.	Andhra Pradesh	9193.61	6748.04	2985.27	18926.92
10.	Assam	348.65	35.85	3.02	387.52
11.	Sikkim	0.00	58.25	42.98	101.23
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
13.	Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	470.93	576.48
14.	Nagaland	8.76	0.00	13.18	21.94
	Total	105820.32	123469.7	37920.56	267210.58

(c) and (d) No malpractice in allotment of coal from these places was reported.

Pollution in Pamba River

914. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution in River Pamba of Kerala has increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far to make the river pollution free; and

(d) the details of amount spent so far on cleaning the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM

RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per Central Pollution Control Board, pollution levels in river Pamba have not shown increase in trend.

(c) and (d) A project for abatement of pollution of river Pamba at Sabrimala and Pamba in Kerala was approved for an amount of Rs. 18.45 crores as Pamba Action Plan under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in May, 2003 on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and State Government. The Central and State Government's share in the project cost is Rs. 12.92 crore and Rs. 5.53 crore. As per information made available by the state Govt., an expenditure of Rs. 226.41 lakh has been incurred so far on the project.

Friendship Pact with Barcelona

915. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barcelona offers to sign friendship pact with Delhi;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the details of such pacts signed by India with other countries; and

(d) the purpose behind signing of such pacts, the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During a recent courtesy call of the officials of International Relations Department, Barcelona City Council on Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi on 8 February, 2010, the Spanish delegation expressed the desire of the Mayor of Barcelona to have a Twinning Agreement between Delhi and Barcelona. However, no Draft Agreement/MOU has been received in this regard from the Spanish side. If the Draft Agreement/MOU is received from the Spanish side in future, the same will be processed keeping in view the guidelines of the Government of India and the Delhi Government.

(c) and (d) As regards West Europe, a sister city Partnership Agreement between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Stuttgart, capital of the German State of Baden-Wurttemberg was signed on 30 March, 1968. A partnership MOU between the State of Karnataka and the German State of Bavaria was signed on 2 April, 2007. A sister city Agreement between London and Delhi was signed on 25 July, 2002. A recent proposal of Twinning Arrangement between Barcelona in Spain and Trivandrum in Kerala is currently under process.

Such Agreements between the States/cities of India with their counterparts in other countries promote friendly contacts, mutual understanding and cooperation in areas of mutual interest such as trade, investment, technology, infrastructure, urban issues, higher education, tourism and culture etc.

Appointment of Experts in Cultural Institutions

916. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to adopt the policy to appoint experts in cultural field as administrators in the cultural institutions instead of civil servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the institutions where civil servants have been appointed as administrators at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (b) It was decided to institute Search-cum-Selection Procedure in order to induct professionals to the posts of heads of 8 Attached and Subordinate Offices under Ministry of Culture. The Organizations are:-

1. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
2. National Museum (NM)
3. National Library (NL)
4. National Archives of India (NAI)
5. Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI)
6. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC).
7. National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA)
8. Central Reference Library (CRL)

The Recruitment Rules attached to the posts of Heads of these Institutions were taken up for revision in consultation with DoPT and Ministry of Law.

The Post of Director General, Archaeological Survey of India has since been filled as per the revised Search-cum-Selection procedure, while the process has been set in motion for filling the posts of Director General, National Museum; Director, National Library and Director General, National Archives of India. The Recruitment Rules for the post of Director, Anthropological Survey of India are under revision for institution of a Search-cum-Selection procedure.

(c) 7 of the 8 posts mentioned above are held by professionals. Only the post of Director General, National Museum is being held on 'additional charge basis' by a Joint Secretary level officer from Ministry of Culture.

[Translation]

Conversion of Sea Water into Potable Water

917. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to convert sea water into potable water in the country;

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard for the next two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified in various States/UTs for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has indigenously designed developed and demonstrated the desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). One LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 lakh liter per day production of fresh water was developed and installed in May 2005, at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep Island. The plant has been effectively working since then and catering significantly to the needs of the population of Kavaratti. The Lakshadweep Islands have the advantage of ocean depth (~500 m) available within few hundred meters from the coast and hence, such plants are possible. Another LTTD Plant of 1 lakh litre per day capacity was also established at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station, Chennai in March 2009, which uses the waste heat discharge from the power plant. NIOT has also demonstrated an offshore barge mounted 10-lakh liter per day capacity plant about 40 kms off Chennai in April 2007, as a part of scaling up plants for the coastal region of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. NIOT is in the process of setting of 3 more plants in the Islands of Lakshawdeep as detailed below:

Location/Place	Schedule date of completion	Number of plants
Agatti	March, 2010	One
Minicoy	December, 2010	One
Andhroth	March, 2011	One
Power Plants and Islands	Design completion by March, 2012	5 each

A scheme is also being formulated for similar desalination plants in the coastal areas including at the coastal power plants with industry participation.

[English]

Online Admissions in Schools

918. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many of the schools in the country have chosen sale of prospectus and admission process through online;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that majority of the parents in the country do not have internet;

(d) if so, whether the Government has issued any instructions to the States to dispense with this process;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Central Government has not issued any instruction to the States about the on-line sale of prospectus or on-line admission, as most of the schools are within the purview of the State Governments. Also, information on on-line admission or sale of prospectus by schools is not centrally maintained or monitored.

National Bio-Technology Regulatory Authority

919. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority;

(b) if so, the role and functions of the Authority;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India is in the process of setting up of a Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI), which will be autonomous and statutory agency to regulate the research,transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology. A draft Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India Bill has been prepared through a consultative process involving interdisciplinary and inter-ministerial experts, State Governments and Stakeholders. No time frame can be given.

Exploration of Caol

920. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exploring the coal belt in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to explore/ exploit coal on Public-Private Partnership basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms of royalty sharing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exploration for coal is a continuous process and Geological Survey of India (GSI) under Ministry of Mines is vested with the responsibility for conducting regional exploration of various minerals including coal. Besides, Ministry of Coal through a Plan Scheme of Promotional/ regional exploration conducts exploration for coal in the Country including Andhra Pradesh to supplement the efforts of GSI. Further, coal companies conduct detailed exploration in their command areas for proving coal reserves for preparing projects and to take up coal production. On the basis of exploration carried out by different agencies GSI prepares resource data on Ist April every year. As per the data published by GSI as of 1.4.2009 the estimated coal resources stand at 267.21 billion tonnes and state wise position of estimated coal recourses is furnished in the table below:-

(Resource in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred* (Total)	Total
1.	West Bengal	11652.84	11603.25	5070.70	28326.79
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	160.00	160.00
3.	Jharkhand	39479.33	30894.31	6338.32	76711.96
4.	Madhya Pradesh	8041.18	10294.58	2645.25	20981.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	10910.64	29191.79	4380.67	44483.10
6.	Uttar Pradesh	866.05	195.75	0.00	1061.80
7.	Maharashtra	5255.36	2907.21	1992.17	10154.74
8.	Orissa	19943.63	31484.05	13799.18	65226.86
9.	Andhra Pradesh	9193.61	6748.04	2985.27	18926.92
10.	Assam	348.65	35.85	3.02	387.52
11.	Sikkim	0.00	58.25	42.98	101.23
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
13.	Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	470.93	576.48
14.	Nagaland	8.76	0.00	13.18	21.94
	Total	105820.32	123469.7	37920.56	267210.58

(c) and (d) The Coal Exploration is being conducted by GSI, Mineral Exploration Corporation (MECL), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and some of the Geology/Mining Departments of State Governments like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa Etc. Coal block holders have also been permitted to take up exploration on their own as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal. CMPDIL is out sourcing a part of the detailed exploration. However, in the present legislative setup private sector is not permitted to take up coal exploration unless they are allotted a block for captive purposes. The question of royalty payment at exploration stage dose not arise as no royalty is required to be paid at the time of exploration.

Voilation of Verdicts of Water Tribunals

921. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are violating the verdicts of various water dispute tribunals and diverting water of disputed area;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received by the Union Government from various State Governments, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The details of complaints received from various State Governments in this regard and action taken by the Ministry of Water Resources on the same are given at in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Complaint made	Status of matter/Action taken by the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (i)	The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide letter dated 27.5.2005 brought to the notice of Ministry of Water Resources that the Government of Maharashtra had taken up construction of 11 new barrages across main river Godavari including Babhali Barrage in violation of the award of Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.	Union Minister for Water Resources convened an interstate meeting in this regard with the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra on 4.4.2006. As decided in this meeting, the Chairman, Central Water Commission(CWC) convened the meetings of technical committee constituted to look into these issues on 26.4.2006 and 19.5.2006. Further, an interstate meeting was also taken by Chairman CWC on 21.9.2006. Both the states reiterated their respective stands and common ground for solution to the issue was rendered difficult. Meanwhile, the Government of Andhra Pradesh filed an original Suit under Article 131 of Constitution against State of Maharashtra and Union of India and others. In the Suit, the State of Andhra Pradesh has prayed to the Court to grant permanent injunction restraining the State of Maharashtra from undertaking or proceeding with the construction of Babhali Barrage within the reservoir water spread area of Pochampad Project. The Court heard the matter on 26.4.2007 and passed the order that the State of Maharashtra may go ahead with the construction of Babhali Barrage but it shall not install proposed gates on the barrage until further orders. The matter is now sub-judice. Further, information received from the Government of Maharashtra in respect of other barrages on Godavari has been sent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh vide letter 19.11.2009.
	(ii)	The Government of Andhra Pradesh in February 2008 raised the issues of construction of irrigation schemes in Manjira sub basin by the Government of Karnataka in violation of the agreements dated 17.9.1975 and 4.8.1978 which are part of Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal's award	The comments of the Government of Karnataka in this regard were sought and nformation received from them was send to the Government of Andhra Pradesh vide MoWR dated 27.10.2009.
2.	Maharashtra	The Government of Maharashtra during December, 2008 brought to the notice of MoWR that the Government of	The comments of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard were sought and information received from them was send to the Government of Maharashtra vide letter dated 26.3.2009.

1	2	3	4
		Andhra Pradesh was taking up an irrigation scheme on river Pranhita a tributary of Godavari without entering into formal agreement with the Government of Maharashtra and as per Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal's Judgement in case of Pranhita basin "The joint project/ projects are to be taken up after reaching separate agreement/ agreements for them between the states of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh".	
3.	Tamil Nadu	In the past, on few occasions, the state of Tamil Nadu brought to the notice of the Central Government the issue of non implementation of certain aspects of interim order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) such as monthly and weekly quantum of inflows in Mettur reservoir of Tamil Nadu & area irrigated from Cauvery water in Karnataka.	The Cauvery River Authority (CRA) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister held 6 meetings and Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR) held 24 meetings to review the followup action regarding implementation of interim award of tribunal.

Majuli Island in World Heritage List

922. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO is likely to accord Cultural Landscape Site status under World Heritage Site to Majuli River island in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the negotiation in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the Sattras culture of Majuli in the country;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Assam for the overall development of the Sattras and its culture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has recommended rewriting the entire nomination dossier on Majuli Island for inscription on World Heritage List as a Cultural Landscape. This process is now underway.

(c) Under Majuli Development Project, the State Government has sanctioned a Cultural Centre for propagation of and training in Sattriya & Folk Dance, and has also given funds for the development of an ethnic village for the conservation and promotion of the island's tribal culture. Regular workshops and training programmes are organized under the aegis of the Cultural Centre.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Assam has sent a revised proposal for promotion and preservation of 33 Sattras. The project cost amounts to

Rs. 25.76 crores. The proposal has been sent directly to the Planning Commission and is under consideration with them.

UN Millennium Develoment Goal

923. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would be able to achieve many of the goals and targets set out in the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the progress made towards achieving the MDGs by 2015;

(c) whether State-wise data is available on the same;

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

(e) if not, the details of the measures that have been taken by the Government to achieve the goals and targets by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The statistical tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is done by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Progress towards achieving the Milliennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 depends on a country's position in the Base Year 1990 and is thus country specific. One or more statistical indicators have been prescribed for measuring the progress towards each of the targets. 12 Targets of the MDGs are considered relevant for India. As per the latest data available from different sources on the indicators, the progress of India towards the 12 targets is as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Progress	No. of Targets
1.	moderately or almost nearly on track	3
2.	on-track or fast	3
3.	slow or off-track by some indicators but fast by other indicators	3
4.	on-track or fast by one main indicator and slow by another main indicator	1
5.	slow	1
6.	pattern of change is not clear due to non-availability of data.	1

(c) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has so far brought out two country reports on the MDGs for the years 2005 and 2007. In these two reports State- wise data was not compiled for assessment of the progress in the States/UTs in relation to MDG targets.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) has set several targets for socio-economic development by the end of the Plan period in keeping with the MDGs and covers the Government's commitment to a more inclusive development agenda. Some of the important steps taken by the Government which will help in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Total Literacy Campaign of the National Literacy Mission, 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments providing reservation for women, National Policy for the empowerment of Women, National Health Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign and Bharat Nirman. The details of national level progress on achieving some of the important targets of MDGs for India are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

India's Performance with Referene to Millennium Development Goals

MDG1 1: Eradicate extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

To achieve the Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, India has to reduce the proportion of people below poverty line from nearly 37.5 percent in 1990 to about 18.6 percent by 2015. The incidence of poverty declined from 36 percent in 1993- 94 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05 (rural 28.3 percent and urban 25.7 percent). The trend rate of decline is 0.8 percent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. The rate of decline based on thin sample estimates of consumer expenditure for the year 2005-06 is 1.4 percent. If the improvement in the rate of decline in the poverty as observed during 2004-05 to 2005-06 is maintained in the subsequent years or further improved, it is expected that India will be able to achieve the 2015 target.

The prevalence of underweight children below 3-years of age is of the order of 46 percent in 2005-06 against 47 percent in 1998-99 and shows marginal improvement in nourishment. With reference to the 1990 level of the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is estimated to be 53.51 percent; from the trend of the subsequent years', as per estimates from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data, the target level for India to be achieved by the year 2015 works out to be 26.76 percent. However, going at the present pace of change, India is likely to fall short of the 2015 target by substantial margin.

MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

Towards achieving 100 percent Youth Literacy by 2015, another target for MDG 2, India is well on track going by the rate of decline observed during 1991-2001. By the trend of literacy of 15-24 year old population, India is likely to attain 100 percent youth literacy by the year 2013-14.

MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

The rate of change over time in India in respect of the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is improving - about 5 percentage points over a period of 5 years in the recent past and has moved from 12.7 in 1990 to 17.9 in 2004.

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate.

More children are surviving their first year of life as the infant mortality rate (IMR) has also come down from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 to 53 per thousand in 2008. It has to come down to 26.7 per thousand live births by 2015. By the trend so far, IMR is likely to be 45.9 per thousand live births by 2015. The proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles has increased from 42.2 percent in 1992-93 to 69.6 percent in 2007-08.

MDG5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has been continuously increasing, (from 33.0 percent in 1992-93 to 52 percent in 2007-08) thereby reducing the chances of occurrence of maternal deaths. MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

India has a low prevalence of HIV among pregnant women as compared to other developing countries; the increase in prevalence rate from 0.74 per thousand pregnant women aged 15-24 years in 2002 to 0.86 in 2003 has been reversed and has come down to 0.68 in 2006. The prevalence and death rates associated with malaria are also declining.

MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation.

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

The reserved and protected forests together account for 19 percent of the total land area, some reserved forest areas were converted to protected areas during 2003-2005 keeping the total of the two almost the same during the period. The energy use has become efficient as there is a decline from about 36 kilogram oil equivalent in 1991-92 to about 32 kilogram oil equivalents in 2003-04 per GDP worth Rs. 1000. The proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation has to be halved by 2015. Proportion of rural households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources was 55.5 percent in 1991 and is required to be raised to 78 percent by 2015. The proportion of rural households having sustainable access to improved

drinking water sources has reached 79.6 percent by 2007-08. Similarly for urban areas the proportion of households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources was 81.4 percent in 1991 and is required to be raised to 90 percent by 2015 whereas the proportion has reached 95 percent by 2007-08. Thus India is early achiever of this target. In case of sanitation, the proportion of rural households with access to improved sanitation was 9.5 percent in 1991 and is required to be raised to 54 percent by 2015 whereas the proportion is only 17.6 percent by 2005-06. In urban areas the proportion of households having access to improved sanitation was 47 percent in 1991 and is required to be raised to 74 percent by 2015. The proportion is 52.8 percent by 2005-06.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12-18: In co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication.

Goal-8 deals with the developing global partnership for development. It is basically meant for the developed countries to provide development assistance to developing countries.

With regard to one of the targets of the Goal 8, i.e. in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, India has made substantial progress in recent years. The overall tele-density has remarkably increased from 0.67 percent in 1991 to 36.98 percent in March 2009. Use of Personal Computers has also increased from 5.4 million PCs in 2001 to 19.6 million in 2006 and there are 13.54 million internet subscribers as on March 2009.

New Research Centre in Antarctica

924. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new research centre in Antarctica to study the marine wealth available for exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of scientists/technicians proposed to be stationed at this centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) India is in process of setting up a new research station on Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica, to carry out scientific studies on atmospheric, biological, earth sciences etc.

(c) About 25 scientists/technicians will be stationed at this new station.

Conference of Chief Secretaries

925. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two days Conference of State Chief Secretaries was held recently as reported in the media; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A two day Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories was held on 1-2nd February, 2010 in New Delhi for exchange of views between the Centre and State/Union Territories on global developments that have a bearing on the country as a whole and also on internal matters that concern the State/UT Governments. The following issues were discussed in the Conference:-

(i) Latest Trends in Technology.

(ii) Emerging Global Challenges & Opportunities.

(iii) International Trade Outlook.

(iv) UID Mission.

(v) Climate Change and National Action Plan on Climate Change.

(vi) Key Security Concerns and the Role of State Governments.

[Translation]

Nav-Nalanda Mahavidyalaya

926. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Nav-Nalanda Mahavidyalaya as an International University at Nalanda by the end of the year 2010;

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

(c) whether the Government has received authorisation from the State Government of Bihar regarding the acquisition of 650 acre of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted survey of the actual site in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Memorandum of Association and By Laws, appointment of Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Professor, etc. as per UGC criteria has been approved; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of External Affairs, the Government of India is proposing to establish Nalanda University as an international institution following the consensus arrived at the 4th East Asia Summit held in Thailand on 25th October 2009. The Ministry of External Affairs, which is the nodal Ministry, has initiated steps to enact the Nalanda University Bill 2010 in the Parliament for establishing the University.

(c) and (d) Following enactment of Nalanda University Act 2007 by Bihar Legislature, the Government of Bihar has acquired 446 acres of land for establishing the University. The Government of Bihar has agreed to transfer this land to the Nalanda University, once the University is established, on a 99 years lease on a token payment. Besides, the Government of Bihar has also agreed to repeal the Nalanda University Act 2007 once the Nalanda University Bill 2010 is enacted by the Parliament.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) In view of

(e) above, question does not arise.

(g) and (h) The first Rector of the University (there will be no post of Vice Chancellor), Registrar etc. will be appointed by the Governing Board of the University after the enactment of the Nalanda University Bill 2010 in the Parliament and after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet for signing a Headquarters Agreement between Government of India and the Nalanda University, which will provide an overall framework for the functioning and operation of the University.

Thorium Exploration

927. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have shown keen interest in the field of thorium exploration in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such companies;

(c) whether the Government has explored the potential to generate power by using thorium in the country;

(d) if so, the quantum of power likely to be generated in this field;

(e) whether the required technology for said purpose is available in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Atomic Energy has no information on this.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Around 2,00,000 GW-yr electricity potential exists in India using domestic thorium through the route of breeder technology.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) India has formulated a three stage nuclear power programme to optimally use its modest uranium and vast thorium resources. Large scale thorium utilization is contemplated in the third stage of this programme, where Uranium-233 bred in Fast Breeder Reactors of the second stage, will be used together with thorium.

While in technological terms we are ready with the design of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor which would produce around two third of its energy from Thorium, large scale deployment of Thorium for power generation will be mainly in the third stage. This can start once large generation capacity based on fast reactors has been set up in the second stage of our nuclear power programme.

Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh

928. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh and the funds allocated by the Union Government to each of the projects, project-wise;

(b) whether some irrigation projects are running behind the time schedule including the Saryu Nahar Project and Amrahat Project;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to expedite completion of the delayed projects; and

(e) the details of proposals for new irrigation projects received from the State for approval and action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The details of ongoing Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) projects in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing projects as per the guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. The details of Central Assistance provided to the irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh under AIBP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The target date of completion of ongoing Major, Medium and ERM projects of Uttar Pradesh under AIBP as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are given at in statement-II. The general problems faced by irrigation projects in timely completion of the project include land acquisition problem, forest clearance, contractual problems, etc. Certain components of Saryu Canal Project were proposed by the State under AIBP during the year 1996-97. The total amount of Central Assistance (Loan/Grant) extended to Saryu Canal Project so far is Rs. 747.73 crore. As per the MOU signed by the State Government, the project components under AIBP are targeted for completion by March, 2010. No project namely Amarahat has been received in Central Water Commission for appraisal. However, a project namely Umarhut Pump Canal in Uttar Pradesh is a completed project of VII Plan. Further, Umarhut Pump Canal Phase-II (New ERM) has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on 28.01.2010 for an estimated cost of Rs. 73.69 crore.

(d) An amount of Rs. 2865.23 crore has been released as Central Assistance for 20 Major/Medium/ERM irrigation projects (including one interstate project) of Uttar Pradesh as proposed by them under AIBP so far. Out of them 10 projects have been completed.

(e) As per the list of projects of Uttar Pradesh under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC), 6 projects have been approved by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and another 6 projects of Uttar Pradesh are at various stages of appraisal in CWC.

Statement I

Details of Ongoing Major/Medium/ERM Projects of Uttar Pradesh

(Pot. in th.ha/Rs. in croes)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts Bentifitted	DPA/ TA/FA	Approval Status	Plan of Start	Latest Estd. Cost	Likely Exp. UP to X Plan	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Likely Pot Creation upto X Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	**Major Projects**								
1.	Rajghat Canal	Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur	DPA	Approved	V	398.38	397.50	138.66	138.66
2.	Eastern Ganga	Bijnor	–	Approved	V	579.00	579.00	105.00	0.00
3.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Mirzapur,	DPA	UA	V	382.35	39.44	33.13	0.00
4.	Bansagar Project	Mizapur, Allahabad, Sonbhadra	DPA	Approved	V	969.74	910.85	150.13	0.00
5.	Saryu Canal Project	Bahraich, Gonda, Shravaso	DPA	Approved	V	2377.82	1820.95	1076.00	876.00
6.	Parallel Hindon cut Canal	Faridabad, Mathura, Agra	–	UA	X	74.36	32.00	82.76	
7.	Arjun sahayak Project	Hamirpur, Mahuba	DPA	UA	X	265.56	22.50	61.02	
8.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	Moradabad, Jobhanphulenagar, Badaun, Barelly	–	UA/TAC	X	993.12	37.50	146.53	
9.	Badaun Irrigation Project	Barelley, Badaun, Shajahanpur	–	UA	X	208.52	15.00	32.10	
10.	Ch. Charan Singh Sinhcai Vikas Yojana	All districts of U.P	–	UA	X	470.32	94.06		
11.	Jasrana Navin Nahar Pariyojana	Ethah, Firozbad	–	UA	X	50.76	35.10	7.90	
	Sub-total (Major)					6769.93	1833.23	1014.66	
B.	**Medium Projects**	Nil							
C.	**ERM Projects**								
1.	Modernisation of Agra Canal	Agra, Mathura	–	Approved	V	173.52	133.51	64.00	24.00
2.	Dev.of Irr.Management of sarada Canal System			UA (TAC)	AP-90-92	136.00	107.36		
3.	Linning of channel in Bundel Khand & Bhagel Khand Areas			UA (TAC)	VI	97.00	8.16	24.48	6.42
4.	Ch. Charan Singh, Lahchura Dam	Hamirpur, Mahouba, Jhansi	DPA	Approved	VI	99.66	47.32	14.58	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Restortion of Lower Ganga Canal Auraiya, Firozbad, Etah	Ethawah, Kannauj,	–	UA	X	116.16	33.79	242.00	
6.	Restoration of eastern Yamuna Canal	Shaharanpur, Mujaffur nagar, Meerut	–	UA	X	14.42	7.27	96.50	
7.	Restoration of Kishan pur Pump	Fatehpur, Kausambhi	–	UA	X	6.13	0.61	19.50	
8.	Ch. Charan Singh Dhori ghat Pump Canal	Azamgarh, Ballia,Mau	–	UA	X	13.17	5.37	20.40	
9.	Restoration of Canal for saline Water Treatment of Eka & Khairagarh Block	Firozbad	–	UA	X	7.75	1.47		
10.	Restoration of GhaggarCanal Systesm	Sonbhadra, Mizapur	DPA	UA	X	11.70	8.50	9.88	
11.	Restoration of Sarada Canal system	Pilibit, Barelly	–	UA	X	10.69	6.13	7.30	
12.	Restoration of Dohrighat Sahayak Pump Canal	Ballia	–	UA	X	12.02	4.47	9.46	
13.	Conservation of Water Through Lining Canals	All districts of U.P.	–	UA	X	397.25	97.25		
14.	Increasing Capacilty of Khiri Br. System	Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Shajahanpur, Lucknow, Pilibhit	DPA/ TA	UA	X	37.48	3.75	65.60	
15.	Water Sector Restructuring Project	Sultanpur, Raibareli, Maharajganz, Barabanki		UA	X	819.31	367.55		
	Sub-total (ERM)					1952.26	832.51	573.70	30.42
	Total					8722.19	4816.41	2406.93	1045.08

DPA : Drought Prone Area
TA : Tribal Area
UA : Unapproved

Statement II

Central Loan Assistance (CLA)/Grant Released for the Projects of Uttar Pradesh during the period 1996-97 to 2009-10 under AIBP

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Grand Total	Target date completion as per MOU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Upper Ganga & Madhya Ganga (V) (C)	233.6900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	233.6900	C
	Madhya Ganga Canal Sage-II (XI)	0.0000		11.2500	45.0000	56.2500	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Sharda Shayak (III) (C)	131.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	131.0000	C
3.	Saryu Nahar (V)	556.3150	57.1000	134.3100	0.0000	747.7250	2009-10
4.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)	73.2700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	73.2700	C
5.	Raighat Dam (V) (C)	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0-0000	3.0000	C
6.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	C
7.	Bansagar (V)	279.9115	41.5200	136.7320	85.4700	543.6335	2009-10
8.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000	D
9.	Tehri (VII) (C)	589.7530	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	589.7530	C
10.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)	30.9000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.9000	C
11.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	148.5669	20.1000	17.1460	9.0600	194.8729	C
12.	Raighat Canal (V) (C)	65.4080	4.7600	0.0000	0.0000	70.1680	C
13.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V) (C)	33.8190	10.8000	0.0000	0.0000	44.6190	C
14.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (C)	6.4810	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	7.0710	C
15.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	5.7540	3.9800	3.5348	25.5420	38.8108	2010-11
16.	Imp. Of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	0.4500	11.8400	12.5004	0.0000	24.7904	2009-10
17.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10				9.0000	9.0000	2010-11
18.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10				21.3750	21.3750	2011-12
19.	Arjun Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10				24.3000	24.3000	
	Total	2179.3184	150.6900	315.4732	219.7470	2865.2286	

D : Deferred.
C : Completed.

[English]

Death of Wild Animals

929. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of death of wild animals have been reported from Jim Corbet Park;

(b) if so, the number and details of animals killed/dead during each of the last three years;

(c) whether poachers were responsible for these deaths; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The details pertaining to mortality of tiger in the Corbett Tiger Reserve, due to natural and other causes, as reported by the State, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Information pertaining to poaching/seizures of wild animals and their body parts, during the last three years, as

reported by the State, are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Action against offenders involved in poaching are taken within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other laws of the land.

Statement I

Details of tiger mortality in Corbett Tiger Reserve during the last three years including current year

Sl.No.	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	5	2	6	2

Statement II

Details relating to poaching/seizure of wildlife and its body parts in Corbett Tiger Reserve during the last three years

Year: 2007

Sl. No.	Poaching/Seizure (Species)	Number	Number of accused arrested
1.	Spotted Deer	2	1
2.	Wild Pig (meat)	1	3
3.	Wild hare (skin)	1	

Year: 2008

Sl. No.	Poaching/Seizure (Species)	Number	Number of accused
1.	Tiger	Paw–1 Backbone, Claws	1
2.	Sambar & Chital	Antlers 2	
3.	Wild hare (skin)	1	
4.	Elephant tusks	1 (470 kg.)	5

Year: 2009

Sl. No.	Poaching/Seizure (Species)	Number	Number of accused
1.	Sambar	1 (Meat) $^1/_2$ kg	1
2.	Sambar	1 (Meat)	5
3.	Porcupine	1	1

Upgradation of Deemed Universities

930. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to upgrade deemed universities at par with international levels to attract more foreign students in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities' are autonomous and are expected to maintain academic standards, on their own.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Fire in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

931. SHRI DATTA MEGHE
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Mumbai leading to death of two young scientists;

(b) if so, the main reason of the fire;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to look into the causes of fire;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future especially in highly protected sensitive security zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) A fire incident took place on December 29, 2009 in one of the chemical laboratories in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) resulting in the death of two Ph.D. Students.

(b) Reason for the fire accident as indicated by the report of investigation Committee set up by BARC is low intensity explosive energy released from accidental mixing of small quantities of reactive chemicals stored in the Chemical laboratory.

(c) Yes, Madam. A Committee has been set up by BARC to inquire into the causes of fire. The Police are also conducting forensic and other investigations.

(d) and (e) The BARC Investigation committee has made several recommendations to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. Remedial measures have also been recommended to improve not only safety but also the emergency response to an incident, which can prevent escalation of the incident and can mitigate the consequences. BARC Safety Council is taking further steps for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee to enhance the safety status of all the laboratories.

[English]

Shortage of Water

932. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global water consumption will increase from the present 4,5000 billion cubic metre (bcm) to 69000 bcm as per the conclusion of a study on the global water scenario by International Consultancy in collaboration with the World Bank during the next two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether demand of water in the country will grow annually by 2.8% to reach a whopping 15000 bcm while supply is projected at only about 744 bcm as per the said report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The 2030 Water Resources Group has brought out a report out a report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making". The report has been sponsored by the International Finance Corporation, a part of the World Bank Group and the fact base for the Report has been developed by Mckinsey & Co. In the report, it has been indicated that the total global water requirement would increase from 4,500 billion cubic meter (BCM) to about 6,900 BCM by the year 2030. It has further been mentioned in the report that the water requirement for India will be about 1,498 BCM in year 2030. The report further mentions that the water supply is approximately 740 BCM. However, full details about the assessment particularly for India have not been included in the report. In this regard, it is stated that the total water requirement has been assessed by Standing Sub-committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country to be about 1,447 BCM by the year 2050. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2050 will be about 1,180 BCM in high demand scenario. The average annual precipitation in India has been estimated to be about 4,000 BCM and the overall water availability has been assessed to be about 1,869 BCM with estimated utilizable water of about 1,123 BCM.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the efficiency in water utilization for all purposes by Government of India. The National Water Policy states that efficiency of utilization in all diverse uses of water should be optimized. Further, "Increasing water use efficiency by 20%" has been identified as one of the important goals in the Mission Document drafted for National Water Mission, one of the eight Missions envisaged under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

[Translation]

Assessment of Poverty Line

933. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations given by N.B. Saxena Committee and Tendulkar Committee for assessment of poverty line;

(b) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct survey of BPL in the near future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the survey work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar on 2nd December, 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty and Expert Group submitted its report on December 8, 2009. The report of the Expert Group is being examined in Planning Commission. The major recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Rural Development in association with States/UTs conducts the BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line who could be assisted under its various programmes.

The Ministry of Rural Development, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, which advises the Ministry on the methodology for conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which was chaired by Dr. N.C. Saxena. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August, 2009.

The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which involves automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households.

Recommendations made by the Expert Group are under consideration of the Ministry of Rural Development. The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for comments. It has also been posted on the Ministry of Rural Development website www.rural.nic.in. The Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of finalizing the methodology and schedule to carry out next BPL Census for identification of people living Below the Poverty Line in rural areas of the country, taking in to account the suggestions/comments received.

Statement

(i) The Expert Group has acknowledged the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and recommended that the estimates of poverty continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).

(ii) The Group has recommended a move away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm.

(iii) In line with the decision of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), it has been recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines.

(iv) The Expert Group has also recommended MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB.

(v) The proposed poverty lines have taken into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.

(vi) The new poverty lines have been generated for all the states including the North-Eastern states.

(vii) On the basis of the above methodology, the all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 41.8 %, urban poverty headcount ratio at 25.7% and All India level at 37.2%.

[English]

Infrastructural Development in Schools

934. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools surveyed for the District Information System for Education;

(b) whether the Report 2008-09 has stated that many schools have failed in infrastructural development;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the independent survey commissioned by the Government; and

(e) the concrete steps to be taken by the Union Government on the recommendations of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The total number of schools surveyed for the DISE 2008-09 is 12,85,576. There has been an improvement in the basic infrastructure facilities between 2007-08 and 2008-09. In respect of student–classroom ratio the improvement is from one classroom for 35 students in 2007-08 to one class-room for 33 students in 2008-09. The schools with drinking water facilities have improved from 86.75% in 2007-08 to 87.77% in 2008-09. Schools with common toilets have increased from 62.67% in 2007-08 to 66.84% in 2008-09. Schools with Girls' toilets have increased from 50.55% in 2007-08 to 53.60% in 2008-09. A National Evaluation of Civil Works was undertaken in 11 States by MHRD to assess the quality of construction in 2006-07 and 2007-08. The evaluation has found quality of civil works acceptable and has made suggestions in regard to completion of projects within stipulated time to avoid cost over-runs. These have been shared with the States.

Maintenance/Expansion of Forest Cover

935. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes of the Union Government for maintaining, preserving and expanding forest cover in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to grant incentives to the States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the local Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of the major schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for maintaining, preserving and expanding forest cover of the country are:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funding Pattern (Central Share)	Budgetary allocation for 2009-10 (Revised Estimate)
1.	National Afforestation Programme	100%	Rs. 318.17 crores
2.	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme	75% (90% in Special Category States)	Rs. 68.00 crores

(b) and (c) A new state plan scheme namely Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover has been introduced during the current financial year with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crores. One of the criteria for allocation of funds under the scheme is the extent of forest cover in the States/UTs.

(d) Maintenance and expansion of forest cover would inter alia enhance ground water recharge and agricultural productivity on the downstream side which will be beneficial to the local Government.

Atomic Plants with US Cooperation

936. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified locations for setting up of atomic power plants with the cooperation of United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated, plant-wise;

(c) the progress made in acquisition of land in various States for this propose; and

(d) the time by which the plants are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Two sites, one at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh and another at Chhayamithi Virdi in Gujarat have been approved 'in principle'for setting up nuclear power plants based, on cooperation with USA. The requirement of funds for the projects has not been finalized yet. However, a provision of Rs.850 crore for each of the sites has been proposed in the Mid Term Appraisal of the XI Plan (2007-12).

(c) The land acquisition process has just started. The consultation with the states, appointment of nodal agencies and survey to arrive at the plot plan are in progress.

(d) Presently discussions in this regard are taking place with US companies.

[Translation]

Ancient Temples and Mosques

937. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient temples and mosques in the country, State-wise;

(b) the year of construction of such monuments;

(c) whether these places of worship are appropriately maintained;

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

(e) the funds sanctioned and released for maintaining of these monuments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 985 ancient temples and 205 mosques declared as of national importance within the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India. The State-wise list is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The year of construction in respect of temples and mosques varies from 4th to 19th Century AD for temples and 12th to 19th Century AD for mosques.

(c) and (d) The ancient temples and mosques declared as of national importance are in fairly good state of preservation and maintenance. These are conserved, scientifically preserved and maintained as per established principles of conservation subject to availability of resources.

(e) The State-wise/Circle-wise amount incurred on conservation, preservation, and maintenance of all the centrally protected monuments, including the temples and mosques across the country during the last three years and the allocation for the current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

List of centrally protected temples and mosques under the jurisdiction of archaeological survey of India

Name of State/U.T.	Temple	Mosque
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	56	12
Assam	20	01
Bihar	04	02
Chhattisgarh	30	-
Goa	02	01
Gujarat	39	44
Haryana	01	04
Daman and Diu	-	01
Delhi	-	19
Himachal Pradesh	26	-
Jammu and Kashmir	27	03
Jharkhand	01	01
Karnataka	203	32
Kerala	10	-

1	2	3
Maharashtra	97	07
Madhya Pradesh	80	14
Puducherry	06	-
Tamil Nadu	113	03
Orissa	45	-
Manipur	01	-
Rajasthan	40	04
Tripura	06	-
Uttar Pradesh	105	41
Uttarakhand	28	-
West Bengal	45	16
Total	985	205

Statement II

State-wise and Circle-wise expenditure during the last three year and allocation for 2009-10 for conservation/ preservation and environment development of centrally protected monuments in the country

Rupees in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2006-07	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09	Allocation for 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	677.00	633.00	774.00	626.00
2.	"	Lucknow Circle	559.97	775.00	1201.39	1171.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	375.00	738.95	285.00	285.00
4.	"	Mumbai Circle	380.00	415.00	465.15	445.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	839.18	1035.22	1088.94	1030.00
6.	"	Dharwad Circle	640.52	593.00	423.64	516.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	839.18	906.69	997.96	600.00
8.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar Circle	298.98	278.29	234.16	240.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	288.68	338.13	419.34	349.00
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	456.40	531.00	505.00	455.00
11.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	434.00	494.82	512.48	563.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	117.50	125.00	118.00	115.00
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	836.57	786.36	728.64	572.00
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	81.95	92.20	118.00	120.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	112.17	103.52	175.25	309.50
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	302.00	285.00	280.00	240.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	661.47	743.23	865.00	600.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Bihar & U.P. (Part)	Patna Circle	155.00	427.97	377.72	305.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	268.70	300.00	405.30	359.00
20.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	208.99	261.75	286.17	289.00
21.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	300.06	339.98	405.62	430.00
22.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun Circle	180.00	177.50	169.40	146.00
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	242.00	235.00	285.00	267.00
24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	50.00	74.92	78.45	70.00
25.	Chemical Preservation (All India)	Dir. (Science), Dehradun	543.95	609.90	555.36	518.50
26.	Horticultural Activity (All India)	C.H., Agra	1108.81	1584.76	1743.63	1595.00
	Total		10816.89	12886.19	13498.60	12216.00

[English]

E-Migrate Project

938. SHRI M. SRINIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far for implementation of e-Governance in Emigration (e-Migrate) Project;

(b) whether after e-Migrate Project, a large number of cases of cheating and illegal recruitment by non-authorized agencies can be prevented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other aims and objectives of the project?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Progress made so far for implementing e-Governance in migration management includes completion of the following;

(i) As is where is Report analyzing the deficiency in the emigration system.

(ii) The Business Process Re-Engineering Report required to implement the project.

(iii) Design, development, implementation, operation and maintenance services for the Project, on a Public Private Partnership basis.

Based on the technical parameters in the design report, a 'Request for Proposal' has been issued inviting offers for implementation of the Project including providing all hardware,software and networking for the entire project.

(b) and (c) The Project will bring changes in processes and technology which will result in significant improvement in the overall experience of an emigrant worker by enhancing the quality of services to emigrant workers. The Project will also enable better enforcement of regulatory compliance and service delivery standards of recruiters and help prevent illegal recruitment and the exploitation of workers. The Project will establish interfaces among key stakeholders that are easy to access and to introduce systems that simplify different processes in the emigration cycle and improve their effectiveness.

The Project is aimed at transforming the emigration process into becoming a simple transparent,effective and efficient process.

[Translation]

Dark Zone Area

939. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified any dark zone area in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms adopted for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any Centrally funded water scheme in such areas;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to lift ban from dark zone area in the interest of farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the assessment of ground water resources carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with States in 2004, out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 226 units as 'Critical' and 550 as 'Semi-critical'. Various assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/Talukas) in the country have been categorized based on the norms recommended by the Groundwater Estimation Committee (GEC) 1997 as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has approved a scheme for "Ground Water Management & Regulation" during 11th Plan and that in turn has the provisions for supporting activities for groundwater exploration and recharge in different parts of the country including over-exploited areas. Government has also approved a scheme for promoting 'Artificial Recharge to ground water through dugwells' in seven hard rock States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh.

(e) and (f) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 43 areas for regulation of ground water development. Further categorisation of over-exploited blocks is done by Authority from time to time.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in India (Assessment–2004)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited		Critical		Semi-critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18	77	6	175	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	515	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	0	0	8	5
6.	Delhi	9	7	78	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	31	14	12	5	69	31
9.	Haryana	113	55	49	11	10	5	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	175	65	37	3	2	14	8
14.	Kerala	151	5	3	15	10	30	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8	5	2	19	6
16.	Maharashtra	318	7	2	1	0	23	7
17.	Manipur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	137	103	75	5	4	4	3
23.	Rajasthan	237	140	59	50	21	14	6
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37	33	9	57	15
26.	Tripura	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5	13	2	88	11
28.	Uttarakhand	17	2	12	0	0	3	18
29.	West Bengal	269	0	0	1	0	37	14
	Total States	5705	837	15	226	4	546	10
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	18	2	11	0	0	4	22
	Grand Total	5723	839	15	226	4	550	10

Norms adopted for categorisation as per recommedation of *Groundwater Estimation Committee (GEC) 1997*

'Over-exploited'	-	where stage of ground water development is more than 100% and significant decline in long term trend of water level has been observed in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon or both
'Critical'	-	where ground water development is more than 90% and upto 100% and significant decline is observed in long term trend of water level in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon
'Dark'	-	where stage of ground water development is between 85% and 100%

[English]

Signing of Extradition Treaties

940. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed extradition treaties with Saudi Arabia and Malaysia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of other countries with which India proposes to sign such treaties in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) During the visit of Prime Minister of Malayasia to India, an Extradition Treaty between the two countries was signed on 20th January, 2010. An Extradition Treaty with Saudi Arabia is likely to be signed soon.

(c) It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude extradition treaties with as many countries as possible. India has finalised draft extradition treaties for signing with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Morocco, Nepal and Vietnam.

[Translation]

Waste in Coastal Areas

941. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of waste is dumped by the foreign countries in the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which the waste is being utilised/ disposed of; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government for appropriate management of the said waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As per available information, no recent dumping of such waste has been reported. However, two cases of import of waste paper mixed with non? biodegradable municipal solid wastes and a third case of e-waste from Kuwait were detected by the Customs Authorities during the last three years. The consignments have been re-exported, as per provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans-broundary Movements) Rules, 2008.

(f) Import of wastes is not allowed for dumping/ disposal purposes in India as per the provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movements) Rules, 2008. However, import of recyclable wastes like plastics, paper wastes and metal scrap conforming to the specifications mentioned in the Rules is allowed for recycling by the actual users who have the necessary approval from the concerned authorities.

Further, the Ministry has constituted a Coordination Committee including representatives from the Department of Revenue, DGFT, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards and Experts to oversee the implementation of the provisions laid down in the Rules, specially related to import and export of hazardous wastes. The Rules require all consignments to be accompanied by a pre shipment inspection certificate/test report from an accredited laboratory and a movement document. The Customs authorities are required to take random samples for the consignment to prevent misdeclaration.

Diversion of Narmada Water

942. SHRI DEVJI PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any project which envisages diversion of water from Narmada River to Jalore District in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the slow pace of progress made in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat is being implemented to divert water through a 458 Km. long main canal upto Rajasthan border to provide water to Jalore district.

Project in Gujarat Portion:- This project is a inter-state multi-purpose joint venture of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The construction of dam is in progress. The dam height has been attained as 121.91 metre. Full height of the dam will be 138.68 metre. The work of main canal in Gujarat is almost complete. Presently, the water is being given to Rajasthan through main canal.

Project in Rajasthan Portion:-

The progress in Rajasthan portion is as under:-

Canal	Total Length (Km.)	Progress upto Jan. 2010
Main Canal	74.00	Complete
Distribution System:		
Flow Area	931.92	739.41
Lift Area	786.65	372.53
Total	1718.57	1111.94

(c) There is no delay in Narmada Canal Project (Rajesthan). The Project was earlier Scheduled to be completed by 2013-14. Now. the schedule year of completion has been revised and the project is proposed to be completed by 2011-12.

(d) To expedite the project the Government has included this project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

[English]

Reservation Policy for Innovation Universities

943. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed two types of reservation policy for the Innovation Universities;

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

(c) the methodologies worked out by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether such Universities will also have their own admission policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A Concept Note on establishment of 14 Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards has been prepared and placed in the public domain for wider consultations and is available athttp://education.nic.in/uhe/universitiesconceptnote.pdf. The Concept Note visualizes that Innovation Universities may be established by multiple modes i.e. publicly funded, privately funded, public-private partnership or by eminent foreign universities. The national policy and laws of the land in the matter of reservation would apply to the Innovation Universities. Presently the reservation policy in admission is applicable only to publicly funded institutions. The Concept Note also visualizes various measures for the autonomy of Innovation Universities, including in the matter of admissions.

Expert Committee on Coal

944. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee for suggesting a roadmap for the coal sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the findings regarding mining in West Bengal and Jharkhand; and

(d) the action taken by the Government so far on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) (b) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Coal on Road Map for Coal Sector Reforms under the Chairmanship of Shri T.L. Shanker submitted Part-I of the Report in December, 2005 and Part-II in September, 2007.

The Major recommendations and action taken thereon are as under:

Sl.No.	Major Recommendations	Action Taken /proposed to be taken
1	2	3
1.	Augmenting domestic coal production to bridge the gap between demand and supply with emphasis on captive coal mining.	Government has allotted a number of new captive coal blocks, besides taking up a number of new coal projects under coal PSUs to augment coal production to bridge the gap between demand and supply.
2.	As coal shall remain India's primary source of commercial energy supply, a time-bound plan to cover the entire country by regional mapping in 15 years should be prepared by Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL) and Ministry of Coal (MOC).	An action Plan has been prepared bearing area of 5438 sq. km under regional exploration. It is envisaged that an area of 2791 sq. km will be covered during the XI Plan and the balance there after. Exploratory drilling capacity of CMPDIL is being doubled.
3.	Coal India Limited (CIL) may be granted the status of Navratna company and the subsidiaries of CIL may be granted the status of Mini Ratna companies in which case only those proposals of such a subsidiary would need government approval wherein the capitalexpenditure exceeds Rs. 500 crore.	CIL has been granted Navaratna status. Besides this, 6 of its subsidiary companies (South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.; Western Coalfields Ltd.; Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.; Northern Coalfields Ltd.; Central Coalfields Ltd., Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. have been accorded Miniratna Category-I status. In July 2009 the Government has approved enhancing the financial powers of SCCL Board to approve projects, and to incur capital expenditure from 100 crore to Rs. 500 crores.
4.	The issue of major restructuring of CIL should be considered during the 12th Plan Period.	This has been agreed.
5.	The environmental issue in respect of coal projects should be taken up on priority consideration by the Government. environmental clearance.	The Government has issued new Environment notification on 14.9.2006 as per which the proposals of coal mining projects are being processed for environmental clearance.
6.	Planned imports of coal need to be encouraged.	Imports are planned by Power Sector every year in advance keeping in view the requirement. CIL is also contemplating to import coal.
7.	Increasing proportion of all domestic coal that is not earmarked for Power Sector be brought into the E-auction market over the next 2 to 3 years.	E-auction of coal has already been started.
8.	The current system of linkages feeding the power sector may be replaced with formal long term Fuel Supply and Transport Agreements that include the Railways.	The New Coal Distribution Policy of Government provides for long term fuel supply and transport agreements that include railways.

1	2	3
9.	All possible legal measures should be evolved to cancel the licenses issued earlier if the allottee has not taken adequate steps to bring the allotted mines to production or in setting up the end use units.	On the basis of regular review of the progress of captive blocks, de-allocation of some coal blocks has been done. Regular monitoring is being done to review the progress periodically.
10.	Coal price would need to be regulated in light of the market realities. The regulation of coal price has to be differentiating the pricing of coal for power generation since it consumes 80% of the domestic production and the quality of coal it consumes is not easily saleable to the steel and cement sectors.	So far as Ministry of Coal is concerned, the pricing of coal has been fully deregulated after the Colliery Control Order, 2000 notified with effect from 1st January, 2000 in supersession of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. Under the Colliery Control Order, 2000 the Central Government has no power to fix the prices of coal. Coal Companies are empowered to fix the price of coal.
11.	Promotion of underground mining	Action has been initiated by CIL to enhance the level of production from underground mines from around 44 million tonnes achieved in 2006-07 to about 67 million tonnes by 2011-12 mainly by adopting mechanisation of operations, introduction of continuous miner technology and longwall technology. The additional investment has been estimated at Rs. 5185.59 crores for attaining this production level. CIL has also identified 7 blocks which can be developed into mega mine (more than 2 million tonnes production per annum) with state of the art consultancy and technology with foreign expertise.
12.	Improve production and productivity of men & machinery with focus on technology up gradation	Action has been initiated to improve productivity of heavy earth moving machinery (HEMM) in opencast mines mainly by increasing the number of hours of operation and awarding maintenance and repair contracts, streamlining the replacement of old equipment, and deployment of large size equipment. In underground mines, improvement in productivity is being addressed through mechanized coal loading operations adopting side discharge loaders, load haul dumpers, conveyor belts etc. and introduction of continuous miner technology and longwall technology wherever it is feasible. Shortwall technology on experimental basis has also been introduced. Adoption of Highwall technology is also envisaged in some of the opencast mines.
13.	There is need to have permanent cell for technology evaluation and monitoring and improving the systematic operating procedures for modern new equipment procurement (in CIL).	A department has already been created at Coal India and also at CMPDIL for adoption of new technology. CMPDIL as the planning wing of Coal India provides the initial inputs for adoption of new techonology.
14.	Switch over to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based pricing and grading of coal	For adopting the GCV system of grading of coal, it was agreed between Coal India Limited (CIL) and NTPC to try out the proposed bandwidth price structure with 300

1	2	3
		k. cal/ kg for coal supply at some NTPC power plants initially for 60 days. However, this has not come through due to the lapse of time agreed to between NTPC and Coal India Limited and also lack of installation of automatic mechanical Limited and also lack of installation of automatic mechanical samplers at the loading points. CIL now has four nos. of operating Auto Mechanical Samplers (AMSs) at loading points in NCL and is ready for trials.
15.	Promote coal washing	Government has already taken a policy decision to encourage use of washed coal by permitting private entrepreneurs to set up washeries on coal company's land. CIL has also taken a decision to supply washed coal to power sector by setting up new washeries on Build Own Maintain (BOM) basis and funding will be made by CIL. Additional washing capacity of about 140 million tonnes per year is envisaged to be created in next five years time.
16.	Promotion of cutting edge technologies like Underground Coal Gasification (UCG), Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Coal to Liquid (CTL) etc.	Government has already permitted CBM operations on commercial lines and 26 blocks have been allotted to various entrepreneurs. Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) regulates the CBM operations. For CMM, coal companies are taking action to extract methane gas from the existing mines and a demonstration project in association with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environmental Fund (GEF) is under implementation in one of the mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL). Government has recently recognized UCG, CTL as one of the permitted end uses under the captive mining policy.
17.	Although India is not under any obligation under Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions, it is recommended that India should assume their role of a responsible user of coal taking every effort to reduce the emission level of coal as well as its consumption.	Action already initiated for adopting clean coal technologies. CIL has committed to sell processed coal to all its consumers. Government has given lot of stress for the extraction of coal bed methane which would eventually reduce emission from burning coal.
18.	Outsourcing should be differentiated from contract labour employment. It is not a method to extract more work and pay less to unskilled and semi skilled labour. In fact, it becomes relevant and inevitable in tasks, which call for specialized skills.	CIL and its subsidiaries have initiated action and have included clauses in the tenders/contracts to remove exploitation of labour and also have generated training programmes for uplifting skills of its own workmen.
19.	Setting up of a Coal Governance & Regulation authority (CGRA) to co-ordinate and attend to all issues relevant for development of coal resources,	Action initiated for creating a Coal Regulatory Authority. As suggested by Ministry of Law some major modifications in the Draft Bill has been examined and modified Draft

1	2	3
	regulation of coal price (wherever necessary), and nurturing level playing field between the entrenched large public sector coal companies and the emerging small coal companies in the State public sector and the captive mining sector.	Bill is under consideration for concurrence in the Ministry of Law.
20.	Ensure proper mine closure and restoration of mined out areas. The Coal Regulatory Authority should be given the responsibility to monitor the restoration work. A fee of Rs. 10 per restoration levy should be collected annually and release as grants on for such work.	Draft guidelines for mine closure have been issued by the Ministry of Coal which would be implemented by the Coal Controller till the Coal Regulatory Authority is put in place.
21.	Coal R&D fund should be created whereby half of onepercent of the turnover of all coal companies in the public and private sectors is deposited. CGRA could manage the funds.	The creation of R&D fund is agreed to. It is preferable that the proposed fund should be kept available with the industry instead of the Coal Regulatory Authority. In the present system the R&D activities are identified, monitored and funded through a Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC), which is chaired by Secretary (Coal).

(c) Findings of the Committee are broadly concerned with the coal sector development in India but not specific for any particular state.

[Translation]

Scholarship for Higher Education

945. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing structure of scholarship amount given to poor students for higher education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Divertion on Funds

946. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the impact of extra spending and divertion of funds meant for exclusive programmes and policies;

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

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission is entrusted with the task of conducting evaluation studies of the central/centrally sponsored schemes taking into account aspects like financial and physical progress and assessing impact, specific to the programme, on a sample basis. An assessment of the availability of funds and its timely utilization for the development programmes by the states is done during an evaluation only with respect to the specific study. However, a general study of impact of extra spending and diversion of funds meant for exclusive programmes and policies lie outside the purview of Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

Illegal Mining in Asansol Area

947. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the on-going-large-scale illegal mining in Asansol-Raniganj-Jharia coal belt areas;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any preventive steps to stop illegal mining with the help from the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from Coal India Ltd. (CIL), the details of illegal coal mining in Asansol-Raniganj-Jharia coal belt are as under:

(i) The areas of illegal coal mining activities within the leasehold of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL), but where the surface rights belong to others, are Sripur area, Sodepur area, Salanpur area, Satgram area, Kenda area, Kunustoria area, Bankola area and Kajora area.

(ii) In Jharia coal belt, areas of illegal mining activities are Barora, Govindpur, Katras, Sijua, Kusunda, Kustore, Bastacolla, Lodna, E.J. area, W.J. area and C.V. area.

The following reasons are attributable to the menace of illegal coal mining:

(a) Socio-Economic–unemployment, poverty;

(b) Administrative–innumerable small pockets spread over vast coalfield area;

(c) Geological–easy access to coal with very low cover;

(d) Economic–demand from end-users, willing to pay good price;

(e) Legal action against offenders-time consuming; and

(f) Landlessness/marginal land holding.

(c) and (d) Since, law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace. Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs. to prevent illegal coal mining:-

(i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.

(ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.

(iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.

(iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".

(v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.

(vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.

(vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to.

(viii) Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.

(ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.

(x) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.

(xi) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957) curbing illegal activities.

(xii) The Ministry of Coal wrote to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States on 18.12.2001 requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curving such illegal activities.

(xiii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and Divisional Commissioners, District Administration, Government of Jharkand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.

(xiv) Minister of State (I/C) for Coal also had meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.

(xv) In September 2009, Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (c) & (d) above.

Demand of Coal

948. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal industry is not able to meet the demand of coking and thermal coal of steel and power sector manufacturing plants in the country;

(b) if so, the projected demand for coal by these two sectors for the year 2010-2011;

(c) whether his Ministry has demanded from the Ministry of Finance to reduce the import duty on thermal coal and persist with zero duty on coking coal to enhance the availability of affordable coal to power and steel sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, there is a gap between demand and indigenous availability both the coking and thermal coal used by Steel and Power Sector consumers.

(b) As per the assessment of Ministry of Coal as a part of the exercise to formulate Annual Plan Document for 2010-11, the likely demand of coal for steel sector (coking coal) and Power Sector (thermal coal) are 17.92 Mt and 442.00 Mt. respectively.

(c) No, Madam. Ministry of Coal has not made any proposal to reduce import duty on either thermal coal or coking coal.

(d) In view of the reply to part (C) above the question does not arise.

Donation in Admissions

949. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the management of the public schools of Delhi and all over the country is openly demanding the heavy donations for admission in Nursery classes;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no such incident has come to their notice.

(c) Action is being taken by Government of NCT of Delhi as per the provisions of Delhi Education Act and Rules if any complaint is received. Similarly, concerned State Governments may take necessary action as per the relevant provisions.

[Translation]

Transportation of Coal

950. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal transported by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary company particularly Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) from each railway siding during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the various parts of the country to which coal was transported from each of the above railway siding and the details of each railway siding including their names;

(c) the freight paid by CIL and each of its subsidiaries, particularly CCL during the said period; and

(d) the various parts of the country to which coal was transported by CIL, particularly CCL during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL OF AND MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The total quantity of coal and coal products from Coal India Limited sources transported to various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year (till January, 2010) from railway sidings are as under:

(figures in million tonnes)

Name of the Coal Company	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till January, (provisional)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	17.611	14.683	15.534	13.270
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	19.406	20.110	19.241	15.996
Central Coalfields Limited	30.541	33.860	33.809	27.263
Northern Coalfields Limited	13.322	16.533	19.826	18.802
Western Coalfields Limited	23.361	22.986	21.313	17.386
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	41.885	43.444	43.138	33.454
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	48.547	51.685	54.179	46.163
North Eastern Coalfields	0.957	0.995	0.647	0.641
Total	195.630	204.296	207.687	172.975

The details of railway sidings and the quantities dispatched to various parts of the country by coal companies under Coal India Limited are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The railway freight for transportation is paid by the consumer i.e. the consignee and, therefore, Coal India Limited is not aware of the amount paid for such transportation from railway sidings.

(d) The States where coal was transported to by the coal companies under Coal India Limited during this period are given below:

Name of the Coal Company	States where coal was transported
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand, Uttaranchal
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal
Central Coalfields Limited	Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal
Northern Coalfields Limited	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana
Western Coalfields Limited	West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand, Uttaranchal
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand
North Eastern Coalfields	Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir

Statement

Company-wise name of the siding and quantity (in million tones)despatched year-wise

Company	Name of Siding/Pilot	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Jan
1	2	3	4	5	6
ECL	PAW-I (M/N)	0.222	0.225	0.211	0.155
	PAW-II (PD/SS)	2.255	0.794	0.936	0.843
	PAW-II (K)	0.416	0.436	0.442	0.411
	PAW-I (POCP) No. 1	0.819	0.98	1.31	0.827
	PAW-I (POCP) No. 2	0.492	0.674	0.998	0.807
	UKA-IV (B)	0.676	0.548	1.081	0.911
	UKA-V	3.678	3.459	3.488	3.28
	CHA-I (Bahula)	0.864	0.906	0.963	0.714
	CHA-II (N/K)	0.12	0.04	0.004	0
	UKA-I (P/W)	0.262	0.235	0.191 0	0.137

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UKA-I (N/K)	0.503	0.297	0.369	0.132
	UKA-II (KK/PE)	0.586	0.629	0.539	0.445
	CHA-II (P)	0.324	0.309	0.36	0.293
	KNST	0.212	0.207	0.211	0.105
	TOP-I (BNS)	0.205	0.241	0.204	0.171
	TOP-I (BEL)	0.966	0.803	0.755	0.47
	RNG-I/III	0.812	0.608	0.279	0.289
	DN-I	0.524	0.537	0.451	0.514
	RNG-IV	0.047	0	0	0
	SDP (D)	0.083	0.023	0	0
	CKI-III	0.073	0.076	0.122	0.112
	DP (3A/9/10)	0.052	0.043	0.002	0
	ABM	0.149	0.133	0.118	0.114
	PBH	0.281	0.226	0.127	0.132
	CKI-I	0.024	0.028	0.02	0.005
	SLS-I	0.958	0.704	0.778	0.429
	MMU-IIIA	0.222	0.117	0.425	0.333
	Ex-CHC	0.191	0	0	0
	JMT	0.774	1.095	1.006	0.781
	PPTO	0.574	0.266	0.144	0.86
	Silo (Rail)	0.247	0.044	0	0
	ECL TOTAL	17.611	14.683	15.534	13.27
CCL	GIDI-W	0.365	0.404	0.350	0.278
	GIDI-A	0.624	0.772	0.918	0.768
	IRKA	0.385	0.418	0.497	0.274
	BHURKNDA	0.488	0.487	0.324	0.282
	SND	0.743	1.168	1.072	0.857
	C/SND	0.790	0.744	0.585	0.363
	SAYAL	0.348	0.216	0.240	0.139
	NR	1.161	0.877	1.102	1.092
	CHAINPUR (WC)	0.740	0.560	0.582	0.425
	CHAINPUR (PC)	0.427	0.426	0.477	0.377

1	2	3	4	5	6
	BACHRA	5.741	5.763	6.608	5.896
	RCM	5.029	4.389	4.974	4.186
	KD (N)	5.299	6.422	5.202	3.730
	D(M)	2.145	2.995	2.117	1.871
	RAJHARA/TORI	0.032	0.012	0.108	0.032
	SEL.DHORI.	0.200	0.177	0.221	1.136
	TARMI	0.848	1.529	1.099	0.156
	DHORI (N)	0.000	1.295	1.851	0.957
	JRD-1	0.743	0.757	0.807	0.185
	KARGALI-W	0.638	0.642	0.535	1.478
	JRD-2	0.992	1.072	1.436	0.594
	GIRIDIH	0.402	0.248	0.595	0.578
	KTH-WC	0.381	0.456	0.323	0.405
	KTH-WMC	0.363	0.455	0.350	0.131
	SWG-WC	0.304	0.285	0.266	0.199
	SWG-WMC	0.232	0.307	0.235	0.209
	RJPA WC	0.644	0.633	0.660	0.210
	RJPA MC	0.478	0.352	0.272	0.455
	TOTAL CCL	30.541	33.860	33.809	27.263
BCCL	KKC (L)	0.515	0.749	0.780	1.004
	BJ-1	0.245	0.413	0.191	0.180
	B (W)	0.779	0.776	0.822	0.677
	NL (B)	1.583	1.575	1.961	1.356
	PHUL (DRC)	0.056	0.026	0.026	0.019
	KESS	0.188	0.521	0.483	0.759
	KKC (M)	1.358	0.882	1.354	1.353
	N (G)	1.160	1.104	1.215	0.979
	MAHESHPUR (DRC)	0.060	0.082	0.079	0.061
	L (R)	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
	SJA	0.533	0.843	0.656	0.592
	LAKARKA	0.753	0.837	0.329	0.440

1	2	3	4	5	6
	KANKANEE	0.425	0.422	0.646	0.457
	LOYABAD-H/C	0.011	0.006	0.000	0.000
	BZS	0.864	0.967	1.187	0.917
	GRR	0.666	0.295	0.216	0.134
	KDSII	1.145	1.048	0.205	0.641
	SRRII(DRC)	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.000
	SRR-II(NC)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	KB-11 (BRC)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	BURRAGARH (BRC)	0.297	0.281	0.218	0.252
	KUSTORE	0.549	0.766	1.182	1.054
	CKE	0.359	0.291	0.168	0.160
	CKW	1.661	1.638	1.431	0.759
	GOLL(6)	0.541	0.311	0.341	0.186
	GOLL(9)	1.009	1.349	1.296	0.975
	E.L.BARAREE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	LOD(H/C)GOL-(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	AMLABAD	0.032	0.027	0.000	0.000
	BCB-6	0.115	0.103	0.000	0.000
	BCB-4	0.331	0.404	0.324	0.111
	BCP(H/C)	0.005	0.002	0.000	0.000
	NLOCP	0.851	1.101	1.003	0.717
	DAMAGORIA	0.188	0.261	0.086	0.030
	MAHUDA-W/C	0.103	0.072	0.097	0.088
	MAHUDA-M/C	0.036	0.052	0.009	0.009
	MOONIDIH-W/C	0.306	0.396	0.279	0.219
	MOONIDIH-M/C	0.185	0.242	0.216	0.138
	DUGDA-W/C	0.411	0.300	0.313	0.153
	DUGDA-NCWC	0.270	0.232	0.266	0.224
	DUGDA-SLURRY	0.007	0.000	0.121	0.058
	SUDAMDIH-W/C	0.184	0.195	0.185	0.148
	SUDAMDIH-M/C	0.269	0.315	0.265	0.261

1	2	3	4	5	6
	BHOJUDIH-W/C	0.382	0.443	0.414	0.220
	BHOJUDIH-M/C	0.138	0.052	0.053	0.054
	MADHUBAN-W/C	0.000	0.000	0.068	0.116
	MADHUBAN-NCWC	0.674	0.524	0.527	0.364
	BARORA-W/C	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000
	BARORA-M/C	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	PATH-W/C	0.077	0.109	0.078	0.064
	PATH-M/C	0.082	0.098	0.088	0.064
	PATH-SLURRY	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.000
	BCCL	19.406	20.111	19.243	15.996
NCL	Bina CHP	2.985	3.518	3.981	3.12
	Bina WHARFWALL	0	0	0.735	2.612
	JINGURDA	0.97	0.98	1.048	0.519
	JAYANTA	1.053	1.572	1.639	1.328
	DUDHICHUA	8.314	8.925	9.665	9.067
	Singrauli Spur	0	1.538	2.758	2.156
	NCL	13.322	16.533	19.826	18.802
WCL	CRC	1.348	1.230	0.649	0.541
	HLC	1.474	1.357	1.068	1.360
	BOCM	0.969	0.235	0.000	0.000
	SASTI	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.939
	MAJRI (N)	1.006	0.958	1.050	0.731
	MAJRI(O)	0.124	0.126	0.109	0.076
	CHAR	1.624	1.335	1.284	1.018
	GGS(O)	5.077	4.371	4.256	3.290
	GGS(N)	0.697	0.593	0.434	0.397
	WANI	1.746	1.637	1.746	1.370
	RAJUR	0.112	0.124	0.139	0.047
	GODHNI	0.914	1.365	0.155	0.000
	D'KHUD	1.125	1.355	2.078	1.670
	SAONER	0.884	0.903	0.893	0.735

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UMR	3.187	3.574	4.183	2.759
	BG	0.611	0.777	0.424	0.824
	EDC	0.560	0.469	0.422	0.273
	PC	0.795	1.204	0.910	0.570
	HRG	0.430	0.769	0.887	0.423
	NANDAN	0.675	0.602	0.625	0.363
	WCL	23.361	22.985	21.312	17.386
SECL	JAINAGAR	0.897	1.055	1.040	0.823
	KUMDA	0.825	0.967	1.025	0.577
	BHATGAON	1.730	1.642	1.812	1.590
	CHURCHA	1.097	1.098	1.213	1.089
	KATORA	0.950	0.887	0.903	0.849
	RAJNAGAR R.O	2.079	1.965	1.863	1.291
	BIJURI	1.511	1.748	1.683	1.243
	New Rajnagar	1.649	1.416	0.974	0.612
	Dumanhill	1.455	1.462	1.026	1.040
	Korea	1.505	1.530	1.270	0.648
	Chirmiri	0.696	0.713	0.722	0.704
	NCPH	0.604	0.556	0.495	0.714
	Amlai	0.125	0.102	0.000	0.000
	Burhar	1.811	1.738	2.020	1.773
	Nowrozabad	1.084	1.266	1.249	1.223
	Gobinda	1.140	1.139	1.101	0.886
	Jamuna OC	1.252	1.181	1.291	1.052
	Surakacha	1.004	1.187	1.143	0.672
	GevraRoad	5.278	5.017	3.753	3.787
	Junadih	7.850	8.629	9.353	6.957
	New Kusmunda	6.756	6.137	6.566	5.325
	Deepikall	0.000	1.220	1.467	0.164
	Robertson	0.586	0.789	1.172	0.434
	SECL	41.885	43.444	43.138	33.454
MCL	Orient	1.2113	1.4807	1.2667	0.9269

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lajkura1	3.907	3.682	4.299	2.850
	Lajkura3	1.314	3.156	4.259	2.673
	Belpahar-1	4.565	4.460	4.684	4.323
	Belpahar-2	4.422	4.927	4.601	4.295
	Belpahar-3	3.760	3.768	3.250	1.965
	Kanika	1.457	1.684	3.169	3.758
	Spur1	5.242	4.347	2.888	1.014
	Spur3	3.083	2.572	2.987	2.439
	Spur4	1.378	1.542	0.743	2.323
	Spur5	5.452	4.979	5.066	4.985
	Spur6	5.442	5.192	5.096	4.956
	Spur7	3.790	4.944	5.129	4.193
	Spur8	3.376	4.820	5.056	4.057
	Deulbera	0.149	0.133	1.685	1.404
	MCL	48.547	51.685	4.179	46.163
NEC	TIRAP SIDING	0.411	0.477	0.315	0.330
	TIKAK SIDING	0.546	0.518	0.332	0.312
	NEC	0.957	0.995	0.647	0.641

[English]

Vacant Posts in Central Universities

951. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts are vacant in Libraries of Central Universities and headed by Professors-in- Charge instead of Librarian;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sanctioned and vacant posts in Libraries of Central Universities, post-wise and category-wise

(d) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated any strategy to start special recruitment drive to fill the reserved category vacancies in these libraries;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The requisite details are not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) Each Central University is governed by an Act of Parliament and the Statutes made thereunder. In terms of the relevant Statutes, the appointment to the various posts in the Library of a University is made by its Executive Council on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of these Statutes. In view of the foregoing, while this Ministry's role is limited to providing the Visitor's nominees to the Selection Committees, wherever the Statutes provide, the Government keeps reminding the

Central Universities, directly as well as through the UGC, to fill the vacant posts, including the reserved ones. Pursuant to a special recruitment drive launched by the Department of Personnel and Training to fill the backlog reserved vacancies existing as on 01.11.2008, the Vice Chancellors of all the Central Universities were requested in the matter vide this Ministry's letter dated 31.12.2008, followed by the reminders dated 5th March, 15th June and 23.10.2009 as also dated 07.12.2009 addressed to the defaulting Universities.

Round-the-clock Anti-ragging Helpline

952. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a round-the-clock anti-ragging helpline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases registered and solved, so far, under the helpline, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A toll free "Anti-Ragging Helpline" has already been launched on 20-06-2009 with Call Centre facilities in English, Hindi and some regional languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarathi and Bengali) to begin with, for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective action in respect of such incidents. Anti Ragging Helpline has been made operational by University Grants Commission (UGC) with toll free number 1800 180 5522 on 24x7 basis. Toll free number 155222 will be operational after all the TSPs shall make this number operational through BSNL.

(c) The report received from Ed CIL on the reported incidents of ragging through Anti-Ragging Helpline from the period of 20-06-2009 to 05-02-2010 indicates that over the said period, 1,59,414 calls were received out of which 350 complaints have been registered, which have been forwarded to the concerned institutions. A total number of 18 complaints communicated to the institutions have been responded by the concerned institutions and accordingly closed by the helpline. A statement indicating statewise registration of complaints is annexed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Count of Gender	Gender		Total Male
		State	Female	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	9	11
2.	Assam	1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1	9	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	5	5
5.	Delhi	1	12	13
6.	Gujarat	-	1	1
7.	Haryana	1	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	13	14
10.	Jharkhand	-	7	7
11.	Karnataka	1	18	19
12.	Kerala	-	9	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	38	41
14.	Maharashtra	-	9	9
15	Manipur	-	1	1
16.	Orissa	3	34	37
17.	Puducherry	1	-	1
18.	Punjab	1	11	12
19.	Rajasthan	3	15	18
20.	Sikkim	1	2	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	15	17
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2	62	64
23.	Uttaranchal	-	1	1
24.	West Bengal	6	38	44
	Grand Total	30	320	350

[Translation]

Sharing of Narmada River Water

953. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made regarding sharing of Narmada river water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh is getting its share of water;

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

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) constituted under the Inter state Water Disputes Act 1956 and notified their award in year 1979 regarding sharing of water amongst the party States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(b) The important details of the Award regarding sharing of Narmada Water amongst the party states are as follows:

(i) The Tribunal ordered that out of the utilizable quantum of Narmada Water, the allocations of water to the four states shall be:

State	Water allocation (Million Acre Ft.(MAF)
Madhya Pradesh	18.25
Gujarat	9.00
Rajasthan	0.50
Maharashtra	0.25

(ii) The Tribunal further ordered that the aforesaid sharing of water shall be subjected to review after a period of 45 years (i.e. after 2024-25) from the date of publication of Award i.e. 12th December, 1979.

(c) and (d) Narmada river water is available for utilization in Madhya Pradesh to the extent of allocated share (i.e. 18.25 MAF) as per NWDT Award.

(e) and (f) It is for the State Government to plan and implement water resources Projects for utilization of Narmada river water upto the extent of its allocated share

[English]

Corruptions Cases of Forest Officers

954. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Forest Service Officers Charge sheeted/FIR registered/suspended for corruption charges and other illegal activities during the last three years alongwith their names;

(b) the number of the officers who have rejoined after their suspension;

(c) the officers from the Sate of Gujarat State Cadre in this regard;

(d) whether the officers charge-sheeted or under inquiry for corruption charges,are being given promotion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as information is made available.

Death of Birds

955. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether death of birds including Peacocks are increasing in the country including Assam;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the bird population in the country including in Assam;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to develop Birds Sanctuary including Peacocks Sanctuary in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the Ministry, no increase in death of birds, including Peacocks, has been reported in the country, including Assam, except Uttar Pradesh. The details of mortality of birds in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, as reported by the State Government are given below:

Sl.No	Year	No. of deaths
1.	2007-08	78
2.	2008-09	61
3.	2009-10	144

The main reason for increase in mortality of birds during 2009-2010 was due to wide-spread hailstorm in the State.

(c) The important steps taken to protect the birds include the following:

(i) Rare and endangered birds including Peacocks are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording them highest degree of protection.

(ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.

(iii) Important habitats of birds, including Peacocks have been designated as Protected Areas for conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.

(iv) Financial & technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.

(v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.

(d) to (f) There are 116 designated bird sanctuaries in the country, amongst which five have been created exclusively for the conservation of Peacocks. Presently, there is no such proposal with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for developing bird sanctuaries including Peacock sanctuaries.

Poaching of Rhinos

956. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Rhinos in Assam are at the verge of extinction due to illegal poaching;

(b) if so, the details of poaching of Rhinos in Assam during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to preserve one horn Rhinos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) It is not correct that Rhino population is on the verge of extinction due to poaching or any other reason. Infact the Rhino population has been increasing in all range states in the country.

(b) Details of Rhino poaching in Assam for the last three years are as below:

Year	Assam
2007	21
2008	16
2009	12

(c) Important steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of wildlife including rhinoceros in the country are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife, including Rhinos are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rhinoceros.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.

6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife including rhinoceros.

7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme— 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species including rhinoceros and their habitats' during the 11th Five Year plan period.

Payloads from Foreign Countries

957. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any payloads from foreign countries were carried in Chandrayan-I;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these payloads were carried free of cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 5 Payloads from foreign countries were carried in Chandrayaan-I. They are Near Infra Red Spectrometer & Sub Kev Atom Reflecting Analyser from Sweden, Radiation Dose Monitor Experiment from Bulgaria and Miniature Synthetic Aperture Radar & Moon Mineralogy Mapper from USA.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) These payloads were selected for carrying onboard Chandrayaan-I based on an International Announcement of Opportunity and their scientific merit.

[Translation]

Promotion of Education

958. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Rajasthan for promoting education in the State during the last two years;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan;

(c) the number of proposals pending as on date; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per available information, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme of the Govt. of India is being implemented in Rajasthan for universalization of elementary education. Every year the State sends its Annual Works Plan & Budget (AWP&B) for consideration by the Project Approval Board of SSA. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 159999.35 lakh and Rs. 179803.64 lakh respectively have been sanctioned to Rajasthan under SSA. The sanctioned outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 224061.71 lakh.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, on the basis of proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Government sanctioned Rs. 1153.91 lakh for 2007-08 and Rs. 840.67 lakh for 2008-09.

Under the scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, for establishment of new polytechnics in un-served/ under-served districts, the Rajasthan Government has sent proposals for establishment of polytechnics in 15 Districts. The Polytechnics in all the 15 Districts have already been sanctioned.

The XI Five Year Plan envisages establishment of seven Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the Country, out of which one IIM will be set up in Rajasthan.

[English]

Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Regulation

959. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to bring in a Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Regulation (SCZPR);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof; and

(c) the time by which such regulation will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated steps to implement the recommendations made by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee in its report "Final Frontier" dated 16.7.2009 for strengthening of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The steps include drafting of a Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Notification with an objective to protect the livelihood of local communities and promoting sustainable development in the coast.

(c) The draft Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Notification for inviting suggestions and objections from stakeholders,in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is aimed to be issued in March, 2010.

Haj Quota for MPs

960. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims who performed Haj on special quota of MPs in the year 2009;

(b) whether there is any discrimination in that quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Recommendations for allocation of seats for Haj from the Government quota are received from Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries. Efforts are made to allot seats based on the recommendations received and the availability of seats.

[Translation]

Standard of Education of Backward Areas

961. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students in higher education has increased in backward areas as a result of special grants given by University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the schemes being implemented to uplift the standard of education in colleges in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC has not conducted any study to assess the impact of its schemes in terms of increase in number of students in backward areas.

(c) UGC provides general assistance for development of infrastructure and teaching learning resources to colleges located in educationally backward districts thereby giving the eligible population assess to better opportunities in Higher Education. A scheme to establish model degree colleges in 374 identified educationally backward districts has been approved by Government recently.

Scheme to Develop Hidden Talent

962. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to formulate a scheme to develop hidden talent among rural poor students of the country particularly of the Madhya Pradesh at college level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While there is no such

specific Scheme, the XI Plan document envisages, among other things, schemes to assist in the establishment of model degree colleges in 374 identified educationally backward districts and incentivize State Governments to establish new universities or colleges or expand existing institutions with focus on undercovered areas. Individual beneficiary schemes including a scheme to provide interest subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans taken by students from economically weaker sections from Scheduled Banks to pursue technical/professional education studies.

[English]

Promotion of Art

963. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to promote art in the country;

(b) whether due to Government's apathy towards this field, a number of young artists have been emigrating to Europe and other eastern countries during the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check migration of artists to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to preserve and promote all forms of arts and culture. The activities are carried out through the attached, subordinate and autonomous institutions and also through implementation of a number of plan schemes.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. It may not be appropriate to attribute emigration of young artists to any apathy of the Government and young artists may choose to seek recognition abroad.

Cheetahs from Foreign Countries

964. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to bring Cheetahs from South Africa, Namibia, Kenya or Tanzania;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to ensure the survivability of these animals in an alien climate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has commissioned any study to know the reasons for the extinction of Indian Cheetahs;

(f) if so, the findings of the study and the recommendations thereof; and

(g) the remedial steps the Government has taken to ensure that other Cheetahs do not meet the same fate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No decision on reintroduction of Cheetah in India has been taken. However, a consultative meeting on Cheetah reintroduction in India was held in Gajner, Rajasthan on the 9th & 10th September 2009. It was organized by Wildlife Trust of India in collaboration with other conservation organizations including International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and International Cheetah experts, apart from Central and State Government officials. The important recommendation of the meeting was to conduct detailed surveys and analysis to ascertain habitat suitability, etc. for Cheetah reintroduction.

(e) to (g) Though no specific study has been commissioned to know the reasons for extinction of Indian Cheetahs but from available literature, the main reasons for the extinction of Indian Cheetahs appear to be poaching/game-hunting and habitat loss. Cheetah is included in the Schedule –I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording them highest degree of protection.

[Translation]

Availability of Water

965. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has access to less percentage of water in proportion to its population at World level;

(b) if so, the comparative data thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the quantum of water obtained from rain and melting of glaciers;

(d) if so, the quantum of water received from all sources separately including rain and glaciers; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the water harvesting capacity in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the total quantity of water to be harvested thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) India has about 16 percent of the world's population and has about 4 percent of the world's water resources. As per "The United Nations World Water Development Report 2", published in 2006, the average annual per capita water availability varies considerably from country to country. The statistics in respect of 193 countries included in the report indicates that the total actual renewable water resources (TARWR) per capita for India is about 1750 cubic metre per year for the year 2005. The information in respect of some of the countries is given in the enclosed Statement. Based on the population of 1027 million as per the 2001 census, the per capita availability works out to be 1820 cubic metre per year. The per capita water availability of the country is declining year after year due to population growth. Further, due to large temporal and spatial variation in the rainfall in the country, the availability of water also varies considerably from one basin to another.

(c) and (d) The average annual precipitation for India has been estimated to be about 4000 billion cubic metre (BCM). After accounting for the natural process of evaporation etc. the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM. Assessment of the contribution of rain and glaciers have not been made separately.

(e) Several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective States Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. State Governments conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor schemes (both surface and ground water) for utilization of water resources. Storage capacity of about 225 BCM has been created so far. As per present assessment, the total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM. Government of India is providing central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM); National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. The Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

Statement

Total Actual Renewable Water Resources (TARWR) per Capita for the year 2005 as per the United Nations World Water Development Report 2

Sl. No.	Country	Total Actual Renewable Water Resources (M^3/Yr)
1.	Canada	91,420
2.	Brazil	45,570
3.	Indonesia	12,750
4.	United States of America	10,270
5.	Nepal	8,170
6.	Bangladesh	8,090
7.	Turkey	2,950
8.	France	3,370
9.	China	2,140
10.	India	1,750
11.	Germany	1,870
12	South Africa	1,110
13.	Egypt	790
14.	Israel	250
15.	Kuwait	8

CBI Report on Coal Stock

966. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that CBI has found less stock of coal than the stock reported in the certain coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL)'s three auxiliary companies i.e. BCCL, ECL and CCL during its investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), the details are as under.

EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD. (ECL):

Dhanbad Brach of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted a physical coal stock measurement at Rajpura OCP and Barmuri OCP of Mugma Area of ECL on 18.12.2009 and submitted a report wherein the difference in the physical stock and the book stock was within the permissible limit of 5%.

Kolkata Brach of CBI has conducted a physical coal stock measurement at Chora 7/9 Pit and Chora 10 Pit of Kenda Area of ECL on 22.1.2010. However, no report has been received from them so far.

On the basis of an investigation conducted by ECL Vigilance Department, Dhanbad Branch of CBI registered a case (RC-14(A)/09(D)) relating to coal stock shortage and misappropriation in Rajmahal group of mines & during the period from April, 2006 to March, 07. No report from CBI has been received in the matter.

BHARAT COKING COAL LTD. (BCCL):

The CBI conducted coal stock measurement at various units of the company in the months of January-February, 2010. But the company is yet to receive reports from CBI on the measurements conducted during January-February,2010.

In new Akash Kinari Colleiry of BCCL, CBI has detected shortage of 40,188.98 MT of coal i.e. 32.2% shortage against book stock of coal during measurement on 21/22.04.09. Action has been initiated against officials responsible for the same.

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD. (CCL):

The CBI has measured the coal stock of Urimari OCP of Barka Sayal Area and Jharkhand OCP of Hazaribag Area of CCL during February, 2010. The report from CBI is yet to be received. Appropriate action would be taken after receiving the investigation report from CBI.

[English]

Under-Utilization of Funds

967. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for certain premier cultural institutions have not been used fully during the current financial year as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether this is partly due to lack of professionalism in the management of the institutions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the policy of the Government to allow these institutions to function in a professional manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The current financial year will end on 31st March, 2010 and the matter of full utilization of funds can be addressed after that date.

(d) The Government supports and encourages all institutions under it (attached and subordinate offices and autonomous organizations) to function in a professional manner.

Asiatic Lions

968. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gir Forest in Gujarat is the only and last home for Asiatic Lions in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government intends to be helpful in protection and conservation of the Asiatic Lions;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the financial help provided to the State Government of Gujarat for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat had submitted any proposal for financial assistance for any project related to protection and conservation of the Asiatic Lions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of assistance proposed to be released to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Gir Forests in Gujarat is the only habitat of Asiatic Lion in India. The Central Government strongly supports conservation of Asiatic Lion and provides financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH).

The financial assistance provided to state for lion conservation in 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 32.00 lakh and Rs. 92.08 lakh respectively.

(d) and (e) Government of Gujarat has submitted a project entitled 'A plan for consolidating long-term conservation of Asiatic lion in the greater Gir region'. The project proposal is for an amount of Rs. 236.17 crores of which Central Government's share is 90% and State Government's share is 10%. The Ministry has requested the Planning Commission to provide additional funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) for considering the proposal.

[Translation]

Discontinuation of Extraction of Coal

969. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have discontinued some of their coal producing projects during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether several coal workers have been rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to re-start the operation in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The details of abandoned/discontinued projects of CIL during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Sl.No.	Subsidiary	State	Name of Mine	Reason
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	West Bengal	Sangramgarh Underground (UG)	On economic & safety ground
2.	Eastern Coalfieds Limiteds	West Bengal	Madhusudanpur 3&4 Pit	On exhaustion of accessible reserve in the unit.
3.	Western Coalfields Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Pench East Opencast (OC)	Exhaustion of mineable reserve.
4.	Western Coalfields Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Inder UG	Uneconomic
5.	Western Coalfields Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Pathakhera-I	Exhaustion of reserve.
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Nowrozabad (East) UG	Exhaustion of reserve.
7.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Kotma West UG	Exhaustion of reserve.
8.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Chhattisgarh	Jainagar 5&6	Extractable reserve exhausted.
9.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Chhattisgarh	Kumda Old UG	Exhaustion of reserve.
10.	South East Coalfields	Assam	Tipong UG	Production suspended due to imposition of Sec. 22 (3) of Mines Act on 07.11.2008.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	South East Coalfields	Assam	Lado UG	The mine was sealed off from surface on 07.11.2008 due to dangerous occurrence on 04.11.2008 & 07.11.2008.
12.	South East Coalfields	Assam	Baragolai UG	Production suspended due to imposition of Sec. 22 (3) of Mines Act on 07.11.2008.

(c) No Madam, the workforce has been redeployed in other working mines.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Negotiations on Climate Change

970. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has urged Denmark to restart negotiations on climate change in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process in the run-up to the Conference of Parties (CoP)-16 to be held in Mexico in December; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Denmark thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The BASIC group of countries consisting of Brazil, South Africa, India and China met in Delhi on 24 January 2010. Following the discussions held in the meeting, Ministers called upon the Conference of Parties (COP) President, Denmark to convene meetings of the two Adhoc Working Groups (AWGs) of Long Term Cooperative Action (LCA) and Kyoto Protocol (KP) in March 2010 and to ensure that AWGs meet atleast 5 times before the 16th Conference of Parties scheduled in Mexico.

(b) The Bureau of the COP under the Danish Presidency has decided to hold the next round of formal talks on Climate Change in Bonn from 9-11 April 2010. Both the Adhoc Working Groups will be meeting during this period. This will be in addition to the planned climate change meetings in June and December 2010 at Germany and Mexico respectively

Encroachment on Forest Land

971. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government sent a team of officials to Orissa to probe the allegation against some companies for grabbing forest land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the findings of the team;

(d) whether similar allegations of endangering the lives of people have been levelled against M/s. Vedanta and its subsidiaries which have been permitted mining or other industrial activities in other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government has probed/ investigated these allegations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No team of officials had been sent to Orissa to probe the allegations against some companies for grabbing forest land. However, a team of two officials and one non-official has been sent to enquire into issue of violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and impact of a project on Tribal Rights and Wildlife conservation in the case of diversion of 660.749 ha of forest land for mining of

Bauxite ore in Lanjigarh Bauxite Reserve in favour of Orissa Mining Corporation in Kalahandi and Rayagade districts in Orissa. The team has not yet submitted its report.

(d) to (g) The Ministry has not received any complaint of allegation of endangering the lives of people by M/s Vedanta and its subsidiaries so far. However, complaints have been received against M/s Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO), a subsidiary of M/s. Vedanta in Chattisgarh, regarding violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act. The report from the State Government of Chhattisgarh is awaited.

Captive Coal Blocks

972. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of captive coal blocks identified in the country as on date;

(b) the number of blocks allotted to the private and public sectors alongwith the revenue generated therefrom during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the number of blocks where mining/production has started; and

(d) the total production of coal from these blocks by public and private sector during the above period, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) A total of 229 coal blocks with geological reserves of 50 billion tonnes have been identified as on date.

(b) A total of 208 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector companies. The coal blocks are allocated for captive use and the Central Government does not earn any revenue out of the allocations made. However, the allocattee companies pay royalty to the concerned State Governments wherein the coal block is located on commencement of production from the respective coal blocks.

(c) So far 26 coal blocks have started production.

(d) The details of coal production from these 26 coal blocks during the last two years and the current year is given below:-

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2007-08	8.105	13.140	21.245
2008-09	11.442	18.560	30.002
2009-10 (Upto Jan. 2010-Provisional)	8.934	20.479	29.413

[Translation]

Agreement with Iran on S&T

973. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran and India have signed an agreement for co-operation in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the agreement; and

(d) the manner in which the agreement benefits the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in New Delhi on January 25, 2003.

(c) The salient features of the Agreement are:

1. Setting up of a Joint Committee for determining the areas of mutual cooperation and formulation of Programme of Cooperation on regular basis.
2. Finalizing subsidiary agreements between the respective organizations, enterprises and institutions relating to science & technology.
3. Promoting cooperation in mutually agreed upon areas, such as, (i) Information and

Communication Technology; (ii) Biotechnology; (iii) Pharmaceuticals Research and (iv) Food Technology and others through visits and exchange of experts, holding scientific and technological workshops, implementation of Joint Projects, training and exchange of experiences in regard of Science and Technology infrastructure, women entrepreneurship and technology in rural areas.

(d) The agreement envisages development of cooperation in the mutually agreed areas of science and technology on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. It helps in strengthening the bilateral relation between India and Iran in science and technology.

[English]

Vulnerability Line Mapping

974. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to conduct a vulnerability line mapping along the country's coastline to ensure the safety of those living close to the coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has sought World Bank's assistance to the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the demarcation of the vulnerability line will help prevent damages under the impact of global warming, cyclones, tsunami and such other natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A proposal with an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores has been drawn up for demarcation of the hazard line along the coastline of the county taking into account flooding due to sea level rise, tides, waves and shoreline change in consultation with Survey of India.

(c) and (d) The hazard line mapping is one of the components under the proposed World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project.

(e) The hazard line drawn along the coastline will be used for planning and regulating developmental activities along the coastal areas

Second Administrative Reforms Commissions

975. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan has been prepared by the Government to reform the administration of the country by implementing the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the details of action plan prepared in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the same would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission has presented Fifteen Reports to the Government. The recommendations contained in the Reports are being processed for consideration and decision by the Government. Out of the above, Ten Reports have been considered by the Government, and recommendations which have been accepted are at various stages of implementation. No specific timeframe can be fixed.

[Translation]

Campus Recrutiment

976. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently started recruiting young qualified graduates from their campus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain complaints were received regarding these recruitments in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Campus recruitments started from 2007-08. Coal India Ltd. is visiting IITs/ NITs, Govt. Engg. Colleges having Mining Discipline and also other Govt. Engg. College, if vacancies exist. The details of selections made in the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As informed by Coal India Ltd., no complaints have been received in this regard.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

Statement

Details of selection made by Coal India Ltd. through campus interviews in the Institutes as given below till 25th February, 2010

Name of the Institute	Selection made in 2007-08	Selection made in 2008-09	Selection made in 2009-10 till 25th Feb., 2010)
1	2	3	4
IIT Delhi	08	24	06
IIT Kharagpur	14	31	51
IIT Chennai	-	-	08
IIT Guwahati	11	-	10
IIT Kanpur	02	-	25
IIT Bombay	-	41	27
IIT Roorkee	-	11	28
IIM Kolkata	-	03	-
IIM Lucknow	-	12	-
XLRI Jamshedpur	-	09	-
BESU Shibpur	13	16	19
Jadavpur University	04	24	-
ISMU Dhanbad	06	41	80
IT BHU	20	44	33
NIT Raipur	20	20	28
NIT Surathkal	-	12	19
NIT Nagpur	-	08	14
NIT Rourkella	16	27	23
NIT Trichy	-	-	17
NIT Bhopal	-	-	06
NIT Jaipur	-	-	01
NIT Allahabad	-	-	05
NLIU Bhopal	-	10	01
NALSAR Hyderabad	-	04	-
MBM Engg. College, Jodhpur	23	11	26
Total	137	348	427

Scaling System in Civil Services Examination

977. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scaling system is being used for preliminary and Main Examinations of Civil Service Examination by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC);

(b) if so, the basis of the scaling system applied in this regard;

(c) whether standards in this regard are prepared every year;

(d) if not, the time by which the same is being followed;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to implement the recommendations of Y.K. Alagh Committee in Civil Service Examination;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Scaling system is used in Preliminary Examination of Civil Services Examination by UPSC in order to ensure that no candidate who has opted for any particular optional paper gets any undue advantage because of varying degree of difficulty of any paper or inherent scorability of any particular subject.

(b) and (d) The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(e) to (g) Recommendations of Y.K. Alagh Committee, inter alia pertaining to the eligibility parameters of candidates appearing for Civil Services, Schemes of Preliminary and Main Examinations, Personality Testing, allocation of Services and post-induction issues of training and management of services, have been considered by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its Tenth Report entitled 'Refurbishing of Personnel Administration' (November, 2008). No time frame has been decided by the Government to implement the recommendations of Second ARC.

Violation of Geneva Convention

978. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is violating the protocol of Geneva convention especially in the treatment given to Indian diplomats;

(b) if so,the details of the incidents of misbehaviour with Indian diplomat's by the Government of Pakistan during the last three years, till date;

(c) whether the Government has filed any protest against the violation of Geneva convention;

(d) if so,the details thereof; and

(e) if not,the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There have been instances of violations by Pakistan of the privileges and facilities to which officials of High Commission of India, Islamabad and members of their families entitled under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.

(c) and (d) The Government of India lodges strong protests to the Government of Pakistan against all cases of harassment of officials of Indian High Commission in Islamabad and reminds them of their obligations under the Vienna Convention. Government remains committed to taking all necessary measures for the safety and security of the personnel in Indian Missions abroad.

(e) Not applicable.

[English]

Population of Lion

979. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decreasing population of lion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recent statistics of lion population;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to launch 'Project Lion' in the country on the lines of 'Project Tiger'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no decrease in the lion population in the country. As per the report available in the Ministry, there is an increase in the population of Lion. Present population of Asiatic Lion is 359(+10) as per estimation carried out in April 2005 as against 322 to 332 in 2001.

(c) and (d) Government of Gujarat has submitted a project entitled 'A plan for consolidating long-term conservation of Asiatic lion in the greater Gir region'. The project proposal is for an amount of Rs. 262.36 crores for 5 years of which Central Government's share is 90% and State Government's share is 10%. The Planning Commission has been requested for providing additional funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) for considering the proposal.

Special Teachers for Physically Challenged Students

980. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint special teachers to teach physically challenged students in schools in the light of Delhi High Court direction; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage(IEDSS)", there is provision for special teachers at the secondary level to take care of the children with disabilities. These teachers are appointed by the concerned State Governments. Also, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (SSA)", there is provision for special teachers to impart inclusive education.

Under the "Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme" of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, grant-in-aid is provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the welfare of persons with disabilities for special schools, pre-schools and early intervention centres and vocational training centres, meant for children with disability. Appointment of special teachers is an essential pre-requisite for release of grant-in-aid.

In pursuance to the direction dated 19-02-2009 of the High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) No. 6771/2008, a Monitoring Committee has been constituted by Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi to supervise, monitor and ensure implementation of short term and long term measures for children with special needs (CWSN). A programme of specialized training of general teachers through Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) and NGOs working in the field has also been prepared by the Government of NCT of Delhi, and one general teacher from each school is trained. The Government of NCT of Delhi has approved creation of 926 posts of special education teachers in Delhi at the rate of one post per school.

Survey on River Yamuna

981. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of Central Pollution Control Board, the river Yamuna is so full of excrete that its water resembles that of a drain, devoid of oxygen;

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

(c) whether the stretches of Yamuna River between Wazirabad and Okhla in Delhi is severally polluted and this river has become one of the most polluted river in this country;

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

(e) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred therefrom for the implementation of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(f) the extent to which YAP has achieved the success for the abatement of pollution in the River Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) As per Central Pollution Control Board, the stretch of the river Yamuna between Nizamuddin Bridge (Delhi) and Etawah (Uttar Pradesh) exceeds the standard in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of 3 miligram per litre due to the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents and large scale extraction of water for drinking purposes. The level of dissolved oxygen at Nizamuddin Bridge (Delhi) and Palwal (Haryana) is reported to be less than 3 miligram per litre.

(e) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the implementation of YAP during the last three years and the current year respectively are as under:-

Year	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	46.50	10.74
2007-08	40.85	57.47
2008-09	105.00	119.69
2009-10 (upto Feb., 2010)	105.00	99.82

(f) Implementation of river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments under which various schemes of pollution abatement are implemented by the Government based upon the estimated pollution loads. Besides the schemes undertaken by State Governments, the Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan in a phased manner. A total of 276 schemes have been completed in 21 towns of the three states of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and 753.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created so far under YAP.

The water quality in river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to the large gap between the demand and availability of the sewage treatment capacity and lack of availability of fresh water in the river during the lean period.

Food Bio-Processing Units

982. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Food Bio-Processing Units in the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified and criteria adopted for such Units, State-wise;

(d) whether some States are deprived of such Units; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result of setting up of these Units;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is in the process of setting up a Food Bio-Processing Unit (FBPU) as part of an Agri-Food Biotechnology Cluster which also comprises of National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI) and Biotechnology Park. This cluster as a whole willbe a unique R&D facility with an inter-disciplinary approach reinforced by the synergy and co-location of the abovementioned three institutions and forward linkages with prospective entrepreneurship. The FBPU is designed to link the R&D system with a production facility to serve as an incubator for start-ups. FBPU will not only facilitate the scale-up and process optimization of new food processing technologies developed by NABI or acquired through licensing from other sources within India and abroad but also provide industry linked services including quality testing & certification, consultancies and support to the start-up companies. The FBPU is being set up in the Knowledge City, Mohali, Punjab.

(d) and (e) No Madam. The setting up of FBPU is a R&D initiative which will be one of the three institutions being set up in the Agri-Food Cluster, Mohali. Being a National facility, the outcome from FBPU shall be available for benefit of the entire food bio processing sector of the country and not be confined to any region or location.

Reduction in Grant-in-Aids to NGOs

983. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce grant-in-aids in the next financial year for the NGOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Funding for Universities

984. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to address the crucial issues of development funding for universities by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the State Governments have agreed for development funding to universities;

(c) if so, whether the universities which are facing resource crunch and other hurdles in providing access to the higher education would be guided by innovative ways to streamline the system; and

(d) if so, the manner in which UGC proposes to provide help to these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) provides development grants to various eligible institutions declared fit to receive grants under Section 12B of the UGC Act. The Eleventh Plan envisages schemes to incentivize State Governments to increase public investments in higher education by providing Central Government assistance to supplement State Government's investment. These include incentivizing State Governments for establishment of new universities, support to universities and colleges that have not been declared fit to receive grants, additional support to universities and colleges declared fit to receive grants and establishment of degree colleges in 374 identified educationally backward districts. These schemes of UGC provide support to universities established by or under State law and State Government supported colleges to improve their infrastructure in enhancement of access opportunities to higher education.

Allocation for Disadvantaged Groups

985. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering any proposal to mandate all the Central Ministries to allocate at least 15% of the total gross budgetary support for the disadvantaged groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Proposal for Correction of Deficiency

986. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for correction of deficiencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposal for channels on Chambal, Project-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated and released under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The proposals for correction of system deficiencies from the Government of Rajasthan were received for Chambal project only, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The year-wise details of central assistance released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of proposals on correction of deficiency in Chambal Project of Rajasthan sanctioned by Government of India

Sl.No.	Name of Distributary (Disty.) System	Culturable Command Area (ha.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Sanctioned on 11.1.2007				
1.	Kishanpura Branch Extension Scheme	6230	250.20	Completed
2.	Digod Disty. System	4789	192.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manasgaon Disty. System	3421	136.25	-do-
4.	Kalyanpura Disty. System	3867	154.70	-do-
5.	Hanotiya Disty. System	2197	87.86	-do-
6.	Bhonra Disty. System	2904	116.16	-do-
7.	Kishanganj Disty. System	2840	110.00	-do-
8.	Dehit Disty. System	1632	65.29	-do-
9.	Sunwasa Disty. System	2503	100.12	-do-
10.	Patan Disty. System	4110	163.59	-do-
11.	Jhalipura Disty. System	8168	279.00	-do-
Sanctioned on 7.2.2007				
12.	Palaitha Disty. System	8082	323.28	-do-
13.	Ayana Disty. System	6618	264.70	-do-
14.	Bajar Disty. System	6770	270.80	-do-
15.	Balkasa Disty. System	6073	242.92	-do-
16.	Anantpura Disty. System	6098	243.92	-do-
17.	Chari Disty. System & Padra Minor System	1275	51.00	-do-
18.	Chitawa Disty. System including Kulinda Disty. System	5983	239.32	-do-
19.	Ishwar Nagar Disty. System and Minor, Lesarda Minor, Gurli Minor, Rangpura Minor I and Rangpura Minor II	1272	50.88	-do-
20.	Arnetha Disty. System	3176	127.04	-do-
Sanctioned on 10.7.2009				
21.	Jamitpura Disty. System	4159	249.54	Work in progress
22.	Talera Disty. System	1794	107.64	-do-
23.	Alfanagar Disty. System	3414	204.84	-do-
24.	Kunhari Disty System	2108	126.48	-do-
25.	Bundi branch Canal Km. 38.98 to 42.00 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	1572	94.32	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Bundi Branch Canal Km. 42.00 to 53.95 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	864	51.84	-do-
27.	Bundi Branch Canal Km. 53.95 to tail (Direct off taking minors)	1010	60.6	-do-
28.	Andher Disty. System	4126	247.56	-do-
29.	Dolara Disty. System	3074	184.44	-do-
30.	Dayalpura Disty. System	1161	69.66	-do-
31.	Onkarpura Disty. System	1396	83.76	-do-
32.	Khatkad Disty. System	5051	303.06	-do-
33.	Kapren branch Km. 3.96 to 9.75 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	911	54.66	-do-
34.	Kapren Branch Km. 29.41 to 43.89 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	3796	227.76	-do-
35.	Patan Branch Km. 0.00 to 29.10 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	4399	263.94	-do-
36.	Patan Branch Km. 29.10 to 48.92 Km. (Direct off taking minors)	2634	158.04	-do-
37.	Malikpura Disty. System	2769	166.14	-do-
38.	Dehikhera Disty. System	2727	163.62	-do-
39.	Dagariya Disty. System	1548	92.88	-do-
40.	Makheeda Disty. System Including Laban disty. System	4166	249.96	-do-
41.	Distributory & Minors direct off taking from Ayana branch canal	2314	138.84	-do-
42.	Laxmipura Disty. System	8775	526.48	-do-
43.	Mau Disty. System	2210	132.56	-do-
44.	Minors direct off taking from CRMC between Km. 103.50 to 124 Km.	3056	183.03	-do-
45.	Sarkanya Disty. System	2509	150.54	-do-
46.	Jaloda Disty. System	2786	167.16	-do-
47.	Shahpura Disty. System	1681	100.86	-do-
	Total	164018	8029.24	

Statement II

Details of year-wise central assistance released for correction of deficiency in Chambal Project of Rajasthan during the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Year	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakh)	Remarks
1.	2006-07	0.000	As 11 and 9 proposals were sanctioned on 11th January 2007 and 7th February 2007 respectively, no demand from State Government for central assistance was received during the year 2006-07.
2.	2007-08	580.320	-
3.	2008-09	968.96	-
4.	2009-10	0.000	Till date during current financial year.

Uplifitment of Poor and Backward Regions

987. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given special grants to States for upliftment of poor and backward regions;

(b) if so, the details of allocations scheme-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether any new regional development special grants are being considered by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criterion for granting approval of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India launched the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in August, 2006. The BRGF has two components viz. the District Component under which 250 districts have been identified for coverage and the Special Plans for Bihar and the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. An allocation of Rs. 5800 crore has been made annually during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10. In addition, Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package has been approved in November, 2009. A statement showing allocations made under the Backward Regions Grant Fund during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the allocations for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for 2009-10 under the Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package is enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Allocations made under Backard Regions Grant Fund

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	District Component/ Special Plan	Annual allocations made during 2007-08 to 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	District Component	348.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Component	15.47
3.	Assam	District Component	168.19
4.	Bihar	District Component	638.99
		Special Plan	1000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	District Component	248.47
6.	Gujarat	District Component	107.30
7.	Haryana	District Component	30.44

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	District Component	30.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Component	48.85
10.	Jharkhand	District Component	343.56
11.	Karnataka	District Component	108.17
12.	Kerala	District Component	34.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	District Component	452.40
14.	Maharashtra	District Component	265.56
15.	Manipur	District Component	42.09
16.	Meghalaya	District Component	40.01
17.	Mizoram	District Component	24.98
18.	Nagaland	District Component	40.05
19.	Orissa	District Component	324.66
		Special Plan	130.00
20.	Punjab	District Component	16.65
21.	Rajasthan	District Component	262.99
22.	Sikkim	District Component	13.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	District Component	114.04
24.	Tripura	District Component	13.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	District Component	636.09
26.	Uttarakhand	District Component	44.85
27.	West Bengal	District Component	255.90
	Total		5800.00

Allocations made under Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package for 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

State	Amount
Madhya Pradesh	410.00
Uttar Pradesh	350.00
Total	760.00

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Power Stations

988. DR. BALI RAM:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States to increase the supply of coal to the thermal power stations and provide coal linkage to them;

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

(c) whether the Government has been able to increase the supply of coal to these companies as per their demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Requests have been received from various State Governments, from time to time, for increasing the allocation of coal to the thermal power stations located in their states. Further, applications have been received from various State Government Utilities/Independent Power Producers seeking long term coal allocation/Letter of Assurance for setting up their power projects. A table showing the details of applications received from power utilities/Independent Power Producers, state-wise, is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Independent Power Producers	Government Power utilities/ Central Public Sector Undertakings	Total pending applications
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	2	26
2.	Assam	2	5	7

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	4	8	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	88	6	94
5.	Gujarat	9	1	10
6.	Jharkhand	21	0	21
7	Karnataka	8	5	13
8.	Madhya Pradesh	43	11	54
9.	Maharashtra	47	5	52
10.	Orissa	37	6	43
11.	Punjab	1	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	5	4	9
13.	Tamil Nadu	11	7	18
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	15	29
15.	West Bengal	10	9	19
16.	Haryana	0	2	2
17.	Kerala	0	1	1
	Total	324	90	414

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) assesses the demand/coal requirement of various existing thermal power stations, unit-wise, in the country. Against pro-rata Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of 272.05 million tonnes during April 2009 to January, 2010, the actual coal supplies by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. was 274.52 million tonnes, indicating materialization of 101% of target. The details of coal supplies to power utilities, by Government coal companies, during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Coal supplies by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) (in million tonnes)
2006-07	288.69
2007-08	309.89
2008-09	325.87

The pending applications seeking long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance are considered by Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term), an inter-ministerial committee, depending upon recommendations of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors.

(e) Coal dispatches to consumers, including power utilities, are governed by Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), effective from April, 2009. There is adequate provision for incentives and penalties for deviations from committed level of supplies. Thus, the system in vogue at present is adequately equipped to ensure supply of coal to power stations. Further, a Sub group in the Ministry of Coal monitors the coal stock position in the regulated power utilities.

Development of National Park

989. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including State Government of Bihar for development of National Parks;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has released/ proposes to release funds for the purpose;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam.Proposals from State Governments including Government of Bihar for development of National Parks under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for the year 2009-10 have been received by the Ministry. State wise details of proposals received and funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise

Statement

Details of fund released to National Parks under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of National Parks	Amount proposed	Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Mt. Harriet, Andaman & Nicobar	25.00	8.68
2.	Campbell Bay, Andaman & Nicobar	8.75	5.32

1	2	3	4
3.	Mahatma Gandhi, Andaman & Nicobar	141.00	19.12
4.	Mahavir Harina, Andhra Pradesh	71.00	13.45
5.	Sri Venkateshwara, Andhra Pradesh	32.50	13.35
6.	Mouling, Arunachal Pradesh	233.649	27.20
7.	Orang, Assam	55.60	3.40
8.	Kanger Valley, Chhattisgarh	61.665	21.935
9.	Guru Ghasidas, Chhattisgarh	583.53	38.00
10.	Mollem, Goa	21.607	10.65
11.	Sultanpur, Haryana	57.30	0.00
12.	Vansda, Gujarat	39.14	9.045
13.	Marine, Gujarat	125.15	21.28
14.	Velavadar, Gujarat	53.00	15.00
15.	Great Himalayan, Himachal Pradesh	20.69	17.88
16.	Pin Valley, Himachal Pradesh	70.03	12.095
17.	Dachigam, Jammu and Kashmir	624.91	37.48
18.	Hemis, Jammu and Kashmir	208.12	0.00
19.	Kazi Nag, Jammu and Kashmir	242.91	23.15
20.	Kishtwar, Jammu and Kashmir	62.70	0.00
21.	Bannerghatta, Karnataka	90.03	29.28
22.	Kudremukh, Karnataka	114.74	49.73
23.	Anamaudi, Kerala	23.35	9.05
24.	Eravikulum, Kerala	54.00	32.68
25.	Mathikettan Shola, Kerala	26.78	11.308
26.	Pamadum Shola, Kerala	22.60	11.15
27.	Silent Valley, Kerala	97.75	66.30
28.	Madhav, Madhya Pradesh	123.51	46.77
29.	Chandoli, Maharashtra	25.37	17.10
30.	Navegaon, Maharashtra	21.70	16.98
31.	Sanjay Gandhi, Maharashtra	18.00	14.38
32.	Bhitrkanika, Orissa	39.20	36.00
33.	Darrah, Rajasthan	62.10	30.90
34.	Desert, Rajasthan	101.00	34.13
35.	Keoladev, Rajasthan	159.35	69.04
36.	Guindy, Tamil Nadu	80.97	26.00
37.	Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu	153.76	39.22
38.	Mukurthi, Tamil Nadu	60.96	28.95
39.	Gangotri, Uttarakhand	73.36	20.50
40.	Nanda Devi, Uttarakhand	34.93	20.78
41.	Valley of flower, Uttarakhand	20.41	17.66
42.	Gorumara, West Bengal	104.189	76.61
43.	Neora Valley, West Bengal	75.00	55.50
44.	Singhalila, West Bengal	57.00	47.40
45.	Murlen, Mizoram	95.35	22.40
46.	Phawngpui, Mizoram	70.239	26.52
47.	Keibul Lamjao, Manipur	95.78	33.98
48.	Shiroi, Manipur	36.17	15.00
49.	Balpakram, Meghalaya	48.504	21.52
50.	Nokrek, Meghalaya	30.45	16.64
51.	Intanki, Nagaland	52.37	6.065
	Total	4807.173	1246.578

[English]

Facelift of Heritage Sites/Monuments

990. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether heritage sites and archaeological monuments are being given facelift in the wake of ensuing Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, *Madam.*

Archaeological Survey of India has identified 46 protected monuments in Delhi for conservation and development for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games. The work includes structural conservation, chemical preservation, environmental development, public amenities, illumination, signage etc.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto January, 2010 for conservation and development works related to Commonwealth Games is Rs. 5.37 Crores.

Assistance for Monuments and Museums

991. SHRI RAMSINHBHAI RATHWA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to State Governments, particularly Gujarat and Tamil Nadu for preservation of protected monuments and construction of new museums during the last three years, monument-wise and museum-wise;

(b) whether the entire allocated amount has been utilized for the purpose during the said period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The entire expenditure on conservation, protection and maintenance of centrally protected monuments, and establishment and running of its site-museums is incurred by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) through its own budgetary allocations. Circle-wise details of expenditure incurred by ASI on conservation works and year-wise details on museums for last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under the scheme "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Upgradation of Regional and Local Museums", several State Governments have submitted proposals in respect of both new and existing museums. Details of proposals submitted by State Governments in respect of new museums during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Presently, there is no scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments for preservation of monuments protected by them

Statement I

Year-wise and Circle-wise expenditure for conservation/ preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2006-07	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra Circle	677.00	633.00	774.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	559.97	775.00	1201.39
3.	Aurangabad Circle	375.00	738.95	285.00
4.	Mumbai	380.00	415.00	465.15
5.	Bangalore Circle	839.18	1035.22	1088.94
6.	Dharwad Circle	640.52	593.00	423.64
7.	Bhopal Circle	839.18	906.69	997.96
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	298.98	278.29	234.16
9.	Kolkata Circle	288.68	338.13	419.34

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chennai Circle	456.40	531.00	505.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	434.00	494.82	512.48
12.	Shimla Circle	117.50	125.00	118.00
13.	Delhi Circle	836.57	786.36	728.64
14.	Goa Circle	81.95	92.20	118.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	112.17	103.52	175.25
16.	Jaipur Circle	302.00	285.00	280.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	661.47	743.23	865.00
18.	Patna Circle	155.00	427.97	377.72
19.	Srinagar Circle	268.70	300.00	405.30
20.	Thrissur Circle	208.99	261.75	286.17
21.	Vadodara Circle	300.06	339.98	405.62
22.	Dehradun Circle	180.00	177.50	169.40
23.	Raipur Circle	242.00	235.00	285.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	50.00	74.92	78.45
25.	Science Branch	543.95	609.90	555.36
26.	Horticulture Branch	1108.81	1584.76	1743.63
	Total	10.816.89	12886.19	13498.60

Statement II

Details of proposal received for establishment of new museums run by State Government

State	Name and Address of Museum/State	Remarks
1	2	3
	2007-08	
	NIL	No proposal was received during this period, as establishment of new museums was not covered under the scheme during that period.
	2008-09	
1. Rajasthan	Government Museum, Baran, Rajasthan	Rs. 30,00,000/- sanctioned for DPR.
2. Rajasthan	Town Hall Museum, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Government of Rajasthan is to make a presentation.

1	2	3
	2009-2010	
1. Rajasthan	Director, Government Museum, Tonk, Rajasthan	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the documents.
2. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Archival Museum, Bikaner , Govt. sPress Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan.	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the requisite documents.
3. Rajasthan	Manuscript museum, (Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute), PWD Road, Jodhpur -342001	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the requisite documents.

A special grant of Rs. 5.50 Crores was allotted in favour of Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai in 2009-2010 under Metro Museum Scheme.

Expenditure of Social Schemes

992. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 15 paise of every rupee spent by the Government on the social schemes reach the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been proposed to be taken to prevent siphoning/pilferage and misuse of funds and to ensure that the real poor are benefited;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Government implements various social schemes towards ensuring that the benefit reach the poor. These schemes have in-built mechanisms to ensure their effective implementation and utilization of funds especially to prevent siphoning/pilferage and misuse of funds through social audit, periodical performance reviews, concurrent assessment, among others, done by various Review, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees/ Agencies at the State and the District levels.

Raising Retirement Age

993. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the age of retirement of Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the pattern of employment in other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 6th Central Pay Commission had examined the matter in all its aspects and concluded that the current age of superannuation should be maintained.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Polytechinc Institutes

994. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide financial assistance for upgradation of

polytechnic institutes, construction of women hostels and operation of second shift diploma in the State level institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under the Scheme of 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics' under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals for upgradation of polytechnic institutes, construction of women's hostels and operation of second shift diploma in the state level institutes. The Scheme of operation of second shift diploma in the existing polytechnics has not been approved by the Government. Under the scheme of upgradation of infrastructural facilities, 11 proposals have been approved out of 22 and in the scheme construction of women's hostels in existing polytechnics, 29 proposals out of 47 have been approved during 2009-10.

[English]

Ban on Hand-Written Passports

995. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has set a deadline of April 2010, after which those with hand-written passports, cannot travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started producing high-tech machine readable passports and bio-metric passports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of passport offices presently issuing machine readable high-tech passports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Though the ICAO has issued guidelines for issue of Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) by April 2010, there would be no ban on the travel of hand-written passport holders till 2014.

(c) and (d) The MRPs were introduced in India in July 2000. All the Passport Offices and the Indian Missions/Posts abroad issue MRPs. However, biometric passports have been introduced only in the Diplomatic and Official category in June 2008. The roll-out of biometric passports in Ordinary category is under process.

Wildlife Deaths

996. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of killing wildlife and smuggling of timber have been reported from A&N Islands during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the Ministry, there have been instances of wild life crime in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the last 3 years.

Details of the offence cases during the last 3 years and the current last year are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Steps taken to check such illegal activities are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The UT Government has been requested to strengthen the field information and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.

6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the UT Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

In addition to the above, the State Government has taken the following measures:

(i) Patrolling in the vulnerable areas has been intensified.

(ii) Temporary camps have been established in remote vulnerable areas to check forest offences.

(iii) Strengthening of infrastructure, communication and other facilities for frontline staff

Statement

Details of Wildlife seizures during last 3 years in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Sl.No	Particulars	Quantity	Offender, if any
1	2	3	4
	2006		
1.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	1 kg	Unknown
2.	Spotted Deerhead with Ankler	1 No	Unknown
3.	Wild Pig	1 No	Unknown
4.	Sea Turtle	1 No	Shri Nagen Mistry
5.	Spotted Deer Venison	15 kg	Unknown
6.	Spotted Deer Venison	18 kg	Unknown
7.	Wild Pig (Pork)	22 kg	Unknown
8.	Barking Deer	1 No	Babu Mondal
9.	Spotted Deer	1 No	Unknown
10.	Troches (live & dead)	11 bags	Mangal Tikadar & Three others
11.	Spotted Deer	2 Nos	Unknown
12.	Spotted Deer (venison)	10 kg	Niranjan Halder
13.	Spotted Deer (venison)	10 kg	Sujit Mondal & 3 others
14.	Barking Deer	1 No	Unknown
	2007		
1.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	3 kg	Shri Abdul Rafique
2.	Sea Cucumber	3 kg	Unknown
3.	Sea Turtle (Olive Reedley)	3 No	Anil Adhikari
4.	Sea Water Crocodile	1 No	Unknown
5.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	2 kg	Unknown
6.	Spotted Deer (Live)	1 No	Unknown

1	2	3	4
7.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	11 kg	Unknown
8.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	9 kg	Unknown
9.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	7 kg	Unknown
10.	Barking Deer (Dead)	1 No	Unknown
11.	Spotted Deer (Venison) Dry	4 kg	John Prakash
12.	Trochus niloticus	400 No	Unknown
13.	Spotted Deer Skin	1 No	Unknown
14.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	4 kg	Pabitra Roy
15.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	4 kg	Ranjit Biswas
16.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	5 kg	Ramsay Majumdar
17.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	20 kg	Manoj Mistry
18.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	2 kg	Badal Das
19.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	3 kg	Unknown
20.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	28 kg	Jaydev Mazumdar
21.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	6 kg	Unknown
22.	Wild Pig (Pork)	12 kg	Abasita Lal Garami
23.	Wild Pig	2 No	Unknown
24.	Spotted Deer	1 No	Unknown
25.	Barking Deer	1 No	Unknown
26.	Spotted Deer	1 No	Unknown
27.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	38 kg	Tapas Mondaland Susanda Halder
28.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	6 kg	Bimal Roy
29.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	12 kg	Chandran
30.	Spotted Deer (Live)	1 No	Unknown
31.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	11 kg	Prantosh Mandal
32.	Barking Deer (Venison)	6 kg	Robin Bairagi
33.	Barking Deer (Venison)	5 kg	Marianus Tirkey
34.	Barking Deer (Venison)	5 kg	Sabhapathi
35.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	13 kg	Unknown
36.	Barking Deer	1 No	Unknown
37.	Barking Deer (Venison)	1 No	N. Palanivel

1	2	3	
38.	Sea Cucumber	95 kg	N. Gopaland 3 others
39.	Panja Shell	3 No	Unknown
40.	Spotted Deer (Horn)	2 No	Unknown
41.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	16 kg	AbdulMajid
42.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	35 kg	Sukuathand 2 others
43.	Wild Pig (Live)	1 No	Unknown
44.	Trochus (Raw)	2200 kg	Abhit Pramanik
45.	Common Langur	1 No	Unknown
46.	King Shell (Polished)	1 No	Unknown
47.	Clam Shell	2 No	Unknown
	2008		
1.	Spotted Deer	3 No	Tapan Mandaland 4 other
2.	Salt Water Crocodile	1 No	Unknown
3.	Spotted Deer (Live)	1 No	Shri Aung To Beu
4.	Spotted Deer (Skin)	1 No	Unknown
5.	Spotted Deer (Skin)	1 No	Sanjay Bannerjee
6.	Panja Shell	2 No	Unknown
7.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	10 kg	K. Vaidhyanathanand 2 others
8.	Spotted Deer (Venison)	5 kg	Unknown
9.	Swiftlet Nest	15 kg	M. Salvaraj
10.	Red Corrals	16 kg	Unknown
11.	Elephant Tusks	2 No	C. Rajaminoam
	2009		
1.	Dugong dugon	1 No.	Unknown
2.	Trochus (shell)	2560 nos.	Unknown
3.	Turbo (shell)	100 kg	Unknown
4.	Cowry (black)	35 kg	Unknown
5.	Cowry (Brown)	3 kg	Unknown
6.	Button Shell	15 kg	Unknown
7.	Spotted deer (Venison)	8 kg	Shri Sushanta Roy
8.	Andaman Wild Pig (meat)	8 kg	Shri Subhas Mistry Shri Sushanta Gharami Shri Poilcar Lerletta Shri Rabi Malik
9.	Green Sea Turtle (meat)	5 kg	Unknown

[Translation]

World Bank Aided Irrigation Projects

997. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned loans for various irrigation projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the funds allocated and released so far, project-wise;

(c) the status of each of such projects; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Loan from World Bank has been availed for implementation of projects in water sector from time to time. So far, 44 water sector projects have been completed with World Bank assistance. At present, 10 projects are under implementation. The details of the ongoing projects including the amount of the assistance sanctioned, cumulative disbursement upto 31st January, 2010 and the expected time of completion are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

World Bank Assisted On-Going Projects

(US $ Million)

Sl.No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency (in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.01.2010 Donor Currency (in Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN	30.11.2004 31.3.2011	US$ 394.020	US$ 115.96
2.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3603-IN	15.3.2002 31.3.2010	SDR 93.452	US$ 105.35
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3602-IN	08.3.2002 31.10.2010	SDR 90.471	US$ 85.93
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project Cr. 4291-IN & 4857-IN	8.6.2007 31.12.2012	US$ 189	US$ 21.50
5.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project Cr. 3635-IN	08.07.2002 31.1.2012	SDR 80 Revised SDR 63.420	US$ 48.56
6.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project Cr. 4872-IN & 3635-IN	17.1.2008 31.1.2012	US$64	US$ 1.70
7.	Orissa	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project (7576-IN)	27.01.09 31.08.2014	US$ 112.000	US$ 4.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project-LN4796-IN	19.8.2005 31.03.2012	US$325	US$120.39
9.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Projects (Cr. No. 4846 (IBRD) & Cr. No. 4255-IN (IDA)	12.2.2007 31.7.2013	US$ 485	US$ 109.47
10.	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) Cr. 4749-IN	19.1.2006 30.6.2012	US$ 104.980	US$ 21.82

*13 States, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh and eight Central Agencies viz. Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Bhakara Beas Management Board (BBMB).

[English]

Retirement Age of KV Teachers

998. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the age of retirement of the teachers from 60 to 62 years working in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in all KVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Capital Investment in Each State

999. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital is being invested by the Union Government in various States of the country for their development;

(b) if so, the details of capital investment in each State during the year 2005 alongwith the total capital invested during the year 2009; and

(c) the norms/ criteria laid down for capital investment in the States by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARILIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of capital investment in each State during the year 2005 along with the total capital invested during the year 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The capital investments in each State are Scheme specific

Statement

(a) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Investment) of Centre: Central Administrative Departments: 2004-05 [As per National Accounts Statistics (NAS)]

Allocated to States:	Rs. 16137 crore@
Not allocated:	Rs. 1207 crore
Total:	Rs. 17244 crore

[@ - State wise break up given in Table-I below]

(b) Gross Fixed Capital Formation: 2008-09

Central Administrative Departments#: Rs. 32641 crore

(*excluding central schemes implemented by the States)

TABLE-I

State-Wise Distribution

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	381
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39
3.	Assam	794
4.	Bihar	302
5.	Chhattisgarh	109
6.	Delhi	1669
7.	Goa	88
8.	Gujarat	990
9.	Haryana	343
10.	Himachal Pradesh	243
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	44
12.	Jharkhand	53
13.	Karnataka	613
14.	Kerala	585
15.	Maharashtra	2593
16.	Manipur	274
17.	Meghalaya	160
18.	Mizoram	46
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1159
20.	Nagaland	103
21.	Orissa	974
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Punjab	94
24.	Rajasthan	138
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	352
27.	Tripura	190
28.	Uttar Pradesh	872
29.	Uttaranchal	94
30.	West Bengal	2440
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	180
32.	Chandigarh	153
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havelli	30
34.	Daman and Diu	10
35.	Lakshadweep	16
	Total	16137

[Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO)]

[Translation]

Locations for Setting up of Central Universities

1000. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments for setting up of Central Universities in their respective States;

(b) whether the State Governments have provided adequate land for the said universities;

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

(d) whether the Government has identified the permanent locations for setting up of these universities;

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

(f) the time by which such universities are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sixteen new Central Universities have recently been established in the various States by the Central Universities Act, 2009. While three of these Central Universities have been established by conversion of erstwhile State Universities in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the State-wise distribution of thirteen new Central Universities is as under:

Sl.No	State	Number of Universities
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
6.	Jharkhand	1
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Orissa	1
10.	Punjab	1
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	1

For each of the thirteen new Central Universities, the concerned State Government is to provide, free of cost, about 500 acres of land. Final selection of sites will be made by the Central Government on the basis of recommendations of a Site Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and will be notified in the Official Gazette.

(d) Permanent locations have so far been identified in respect of the new Central Universities of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(e) The details of such locations are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Location
1	2	3
1.	Central University of Gujarat	Villages Chandarni-Vasana-Kadodari in Himmatnagar Taluka of Sabarkantha District.
2.	Central University of Haryana	Villages Jant-Pali in Mahendragarh District.
3.	Central University of Karnataka	Villages Kadaganchi-Suntnoor in Gulbarga District.
4.	Central University of Orissa	Village Sunabeda in Koraput District.
5.	Central University of Punjab	Village Ghudha in Bathinda District.
6.	Central University of Rajasthan	Kishangarh in Ajmer District.
7.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Villages Neelakudi and Nagakudi in Tiruvarur District.

(f) All these Central Universities, except Central University of Jammu, have already become functional.

[English]

Launch of Chandrayaan-II

1001. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the launch of Chandrayaan-II;

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

(c) the time by which the Chandrayaan-II will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Chandrayaan-II is planned to be launched in the year 2013

Monuments Preserved in West Bengal

1002. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments/sites declared as of national monuments in West Bengal;

(b) the amount spent on conservation and maintenance of these monuments during the year 2007-08, 2008-2009, till 31 December 2009;

(c) the revenue earned by the Government from these monuments/sites during the above period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare any other monuments/sites as monuments of national importance in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the location(s) of such monuments/sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) One-hundred thirty three monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India are in West Bengal.The amount spent on conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last two years and till 31 December 2009 of current financial year is as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
2007-08	Rs. 240.63
2008-09	Rs. 346.89
2009-10 (Till 31st Dec.2009)	Rs. 243.13

(c) The revenue earned by way of entrance fee from three centrally protected ticketed monuments in West Bengal i.e. (1) Bishnupur Group of Temples; (2) Cooch Bihar Palace; and (3) Hazarduari Palace, during the last two years till 31 December 2009 is as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
2007-08	Rs. 40.58
2008-09	Rs. 44.30
2009-10 (Till 31st Dec.2009)	Rs. 36.02

(d) and (e) The details of such monuments/sites are as under:

1. Motijheel Jama Masjid (Kala Masjid), District Murshidabad
2. Sakheesena Mound at Mogalmari, Distt. Paschim Medinipur
3. Brindabad Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple at Birsingha Village, Distt. Bankura 4. Khawaza Anwar Berh (Nawab Bari) Distt. Barddhaman
5. Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, Distt. Murshidabad
6. Phuti Masjid, Murshidabad
7. Main Gate of Hanseswari & Vasudev Temple, Distt. Hooghly.

Contamination of Ground Water

1003. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that ground water in various parts including villages across Tamil Nadu is found to be contaminated with Nitrates, Fluoride and other health hazard substances as per the samples collected from 1.5 lakh hand pumps in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government to safeguard the underground water in the country including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) have analyzed ground water samples collected from 1.5 Lakh hand pumps in State. The study reveals that the districts of dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Erode, Salem, Vellore and Virudhunagar have the incidence of Fluroride and Nitrate in Ground water.

Following action have been taken by the Government to safeguard the underground water in the country including Tamil Nadu:

(i) The State Government have initiated several measures like provision of alternate source of water supply, fluorosis mitigation projects, construction of rainwater harvesting structures, artificial recharge structures etc.

(ii) Ministry of Urban Development assists the States with central assistance under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(iii) Central Pollution Control Board has monitored ground water quality in metro cities of the country with includes Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai cities of Tamil Nadu.

Centrally Protected Monuments in Orissa

1004. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Protected Monuments in Orissa, location-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Government for their protection during the last three years; and

(c) the protection measures adopted in respect of each such Centrally protected monument in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) 78 monuments have been protected by Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AM&ASR) Act 1958. The list of centrally protected monuments in Orissa is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred on centrally protected monuments in Orissa during last three years are a under:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
2006-07	298.98
2007-08	278.29
2008-09	234.16

(c) Yearly programmes for conservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments are drawn as per their priorities depending upon the resources available.

Statement

Centrally Protected Monument

Sl.No.	Name of the monument/site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
State : Orissa			
1.	Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines	Jharial	Bolangir
2.	Ruined fortress	Agrahat, Bandals, Chaudar, Chhatisa, Govind Jew, Patna, Jaj, Bhariab, Kapaleswar, Kedareswar, Mundmal	Cuttack
3.	Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images	Bandareswar	Cuttack
4.	Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple	Bhabanipur (Balia Taluk)	Cuttack
5.	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions, etc., of Buddhistic age. On the top, There is a math and a small temple of Mahakal	Chandia	Cuttack
6.	Ancient monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateways, etc., save the mosque	Cuttack	Cuttack

1	2	3	4
7.	Churangarh Fort locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government	Dadhapatna	Cuttack
8.	Four colossal images in the compound of Jajpur the sub-divisional Officers Quarters, namely:- (1) Chamunda, (2) Indrani, (3) Kalijuga, (4) Varahi	Jajpur	Cuttack
9.	Three Buddhist images	Jajpur	Cuttack
10.	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images	Naltigiri (Lalitagiri)	Cuttack
11.	Hill containing many valuable sculpture and images	Ratnagiri	Cuttack
12.	Mahratta bridge locally known as the Atharnulla (eighteen arches bridge) and also as Tentulimal bridge	Siriapur	Cuttack
13.	Monolith called Chandeswar Pillar	Siriapur	Cuttack
14.	Simhanatha Mahadeva temple	Simhanatha Pitha, Mauza Gopinathpur	Cuttack
15.	Pancha Pandava temple	Ganeswarpur	Cuttack
16.	Durga temple	Baideswar	Cuttack
17.	Ancient site at Baneswaranasi	Padamal Pattana	Cuttack
18.	Mahimamani Temple	Ragadi (Banki)	Cuttack
19.	Ancient site at Chowdar	Chowdar	Cuttack
20.	Bringesvara Mahadeva temple	Bajrakot	Dhenkanal
21.	Rock-cut Vishnu	Rasol	Dhenkanal
22.	Gangadharaswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam
23.	Jagdiswaraswami temple	Kottakolla	Ganjam
24.	Bhima temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
25.	Kunti temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
26.	Yudhistra temple	Mahendragiri	Ganjam
27.	Asoka rock inscriptions at Jaugada	Pandya	Ganjam
28.	Prehistoric sites	Baidyapur	Mayur Bhanj
29.	Ruins of ancient fort	Haripurgarh	Mayur Bhanj
30.	Prehistoric sites	Kuchai	Mayur Bhanj
31.	Prehistoric sites	Kuchai	Mayur Bhanj

1	2	3	4
32.	Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains	Sitabhanji	Keenjhar
33.	Ancient site of Asurgarh fort	Asurgarh	Kalahandi
34.	Temple of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara	Gandharadhi	Phulbani
35.	Paschima Samnatha Bnubanesvara and Kapilesvara temples	Baudh Town	Phulbani
36.	Bhaskareaswar temple	Baragarh	Puri
37.	Brahmeswar temple with its minar shrines in the compound	Baragarh	Puri
38.	Nabakeswar Temple	Baragarh	Puri
39.	Rameswar Temple	Baragarh	Puri
40.	Magheswar temple with its minar shrine	Besuaghai	Puri
41.	Ananta basudeva temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
42.	Bakeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
43.	Chitrakami temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
44.	Jameswar temple with its minar shrine	Bhubaneswar	Puri
45.	Lord lingraj temple with all the minar temples in the compound namely:- 1. Amania well 2. Astmurti 3. Chandeswar Deb 4. Gopaluni temple 5. Ladukeswar temple 6. Parbati temple 7. Sabitri Devi temple 8. Sakreswar temple 9. Sathidosi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
46.	Maitreswar temple with all the minar temples in the compound	Bhubaneswar	Puri
47.	Makareswar temple with its minar	Bhubaneswar	Puri
48.	Markandeswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
49.	Mukteswar temple with its minar shrines but excluding the Murich Kunda.	Bhubaneswar	Puri
50.	Paramguru temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
51.	Papnasini Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
52.	Parsurameswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri

1	2	3	4
53.	Raja Rani temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
54.	Sahasralinga Tank	Bhubaneswar	Puri
55.	Sari Deul	Bhubaneswar	Puri
56.	Sidheswar temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
57.	Sisiresvara temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
58.	Varahi temple	Bhubaneswar	Puri
59.	Rock inscription of the edicts of Asoka and the suclpture of elephant	Dhauli	Puri
60.	Small rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara	Dhauli	Puri
61.	Chausath Yogini temple known as Mahamaya temple	Hirapur	Puri
62.	All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains situated on the Oudaygiri and the Khandagiri hills except the temple of Parasnath on the top of the Khandagiri hill and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and the Trisula Caves	Jagmara	Puri
63.	Sun Temple	Konark	Puri
64.	Bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream known as Athara nala Bridge.	Puri	Puri
65.	Shri Jagannath temple and subsidiary shrines.	Puri	Puri
66.	Daksha Prajapati temple	Raghunathpur	Puri
67.	Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart	Sisupalgarh	Puri
68.	Vikramkhol rock inscriptions	Vikramkho	Sambalpur
69.	Dharma Mahakal Temple	Ratnagiri	Jajpur
70.	Jagannath Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
71.	Trilochaneswar Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
72.	Varahanatha Temple	Jajpur Town	Jajpur
73.	Buddhist site (excavated)	Udaigiri	Jajpur
74.	Kapileswar Mahadev Temple	At-Hatuari, Tehsil-Kamakhyanagar	Dhenkanal

1	2	3	4
75.	Ancient Buddhist Site, Langudi Hill,	Mauza Panimuhani, Fazilpurand Jajpur, Tehsil-Dharmshala	Salipur
76.	Chandrasekhar Temple (Grouo of Monuments and Ancient Steps)	Yogapitha Kapilas Tehsil-Gondia, Dhenkanal	Orissa
77.	Annakoteswar Temple	Latdeipur, Dhekanal	Orissa
78.	Anant Sayi Vishnu Saranga,	Tehsil-Parajanga, Dhekanal	Orissa

[Translation]

Modern Education in Madrasas

1005. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to recognize the Madrasa Certificate at par with Central Board of Secondary Education Certificate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any draft action plan to include the modern education system in madrasas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for proposing National Level Mechanism for grant of equivalence to Madrasa qualification with those of CBSE where such equivalence is in place have been accepted and Notification has been issued in January, 2009.

(c) and (d) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) encourages traditional institutions to voluntarily introduce modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and Languages in their curriculum. It also encourages linkage of Madrasas with National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS) to enable children studying in Madrasas get certification for Class 5, 8, 10 and 12, transit to higher studies and also ensure quality standards akin to the national education system.

[English]

Damage to Biodiversity

1006. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States in the country are facing threat of damage to its biodiversity;

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

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

(d) the funds allocated for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No specific reports have been received from State/UT Governments except Kerala State Biodiversity Board regarding damage to its biodiversity. However, as per the National Biodiversity Action Plan, the biodiversity, both floral and faunal, in the country is under threats mainly due to habitat fragmentation, shrinking genetic diversity, invasive alien species, declining forest resources, climate change and desertification, encroachments, over exploitation of resources due to pressure of increasing population, urbanization and diversion of land for developmental projects, etc.

(c) Some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biodiversity of the country include survey and inventorization of floral and faunal resources; assessment of forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; conservation of ecologically fragile areas such as

mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs; implementing species-oriented conservation programmes; ex-situ conservation through setting up of botanic gardens, zoos and gene banks; and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act in 2002, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(d) The allocation of funds for the biodiversity conservation related schemes/programmes of the Ministry for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 3653.98 crores. The expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been Rs. 505.90 crores and Rs.684.73 crores, respectively. The allocation for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 783.66 crores. For the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs. 1679.69 crores approximately, is available.

Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

1007. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme to the Union Government for releasing the funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the scheme of the Kerala Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which decision for releasing of funds to the Kerala Government is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the State Government of Kerala submitted a proposal under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme for 2009-10 and the same has been considered by the Ministry and approved as per the details below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Component of work	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Central Share (75%)
1.	Forest Fire Control & Management	376.30	318.35	238.76
2.	Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest Protection	306.00	104.50	78.38
3.	Working Plan Preparation/Survey, Demarcation	127.70	138.00	103.50
	Contingency	40.00	28.04	21.03
4.	Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves	100.00	18.80	14.10
5.	Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystem	262.38	76.50	57.38
6.	Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species	38.13	5.00	3.75
7.	Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and Improving Management of Bamboo Forests	86.25	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	1336.76	689.19	516.90

(d) The Central Share worth Rs. 441.67 lakhs has already been released to the State Government of Kerala.

Survey of Monuments

1008. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has recently been conducted by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage regarding the condition of monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such monuments which have been found in dilapidated conditions, State-wise including West Bengal;

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government for renovating these monuments and the amount estimated to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which the monuments are proposed to be renovated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):: (a) and (b) No such survey for the country has been conducted recently by INTACH.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

World Heritage Site Status

1009. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Keoladev National Park (KNO) earlier called as Bharatpur Bird sanctuary is heading to lose its UNESCO World Heritage Site Status;

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

(c) whether any steps were taken to conserve the world heritage status;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The World Heritage Committee in their meeting held during 2009 at Seville, Spain had expressed concern over the situation of Keoladeo National Park resulting from water shortage in the Park and has urged the State Party to ensure that the infrastructure requirements necessary to ensure the needs of the World Heritage Property for water supply are completed in 2009 and in the absence of substantial progress, the Site may be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in danger.

(c) and (d) The important steps taken to conserve the World Heritage Status are:

(i) The State Government has completed the Chiksana Canal project, which would draw 50 million cubic feet of flood water to Keoladeo National Park during the monsoon period. Further, four deep bore wells and two new shallow bore wells have also been dug inside the Park.

(ii) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has been providing financial & technical assistance to the State Government for the better management of Keoladeo National Park. An amount of Rs.69.04 lakhs has been released during the current financial year under the centrally sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats".

(iii) About 310 million cubic feet of water per year for initial four years and about 62.5 million cubic feet of water per year after four years would also be made available to the Park from the Dholpur-Bharatpur Chambal drinking water project.

(iv) In order to bring a permanent solution to the water crisis faced by Keoladeo National Park, the Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs. 50.76 crores for drawl of about 350 million cubic feet of water from Govardhan Drain for the Park during monsoon every year.

(v) An UNESCO funded project has been launched for better management and improved co-ordination amongst all stakeholders of Keoladeo National Park.

(e) Does not arise

Education to Disabled Chidren

1010. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to equip schools with requisite facilities for mainstreaming children with severe physical and mental disabilities;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to arrange special remedial classes to mainstream children with attention deficit disorders and dyslexia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the

Secondary Stage (IEDSS) aims to enable students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The components of the scheme include: (i) assessment of medical and educational needs, (ii) provision of student specific facilities, (iii) development of learning material, (iv) support services like special educators, (v) construction and equipping of resource rooms, (vi) training of general school teachers to improve their capacity to enable them to teach children with special needs in an inclusive environment, and (vii) making schools barrier free. The scheme covers children with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999) in the age group 14+ to 18+ (classes IX to XII), namely, (i) Blindness, (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Locomotor disabilities, (vi) Mental retardation, vii) Mental Illness, (viii) Autism, and (ix) Cerebral Palsy.

(c) and (d) The Scheme promotes inclusion of children with disabilities and grants are also available for resource rooms. It is for the respective State Governments to arrange for specific remedial classes in schools as considered necessary.

New Life to Diseased Trees

1011. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give new lease of life to diseased trees in the country;

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

(c) the funds provided/propose to provide for the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) In natural forests, diseases occur as a part of evolution process.In plantations, however, all efforts are taken for prevention and control of common diseases. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and its research institutes have developed prevention and control methods against common diseases of economically important species such as Sal, Shisham, Teak, Eucalyptus, Poplar, Acacia and others. Using these methods and technologies for protection of plantations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Forest Departments.The Central Government does not have any separate scheme for this purpose.

Lack of Interest in Science

1012. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making attempts to reverse the disturbing trend of students declining interest in basic science especially in the rural areas;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent for the purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There is no decline in the interest of students in basic sciences at the Secondary level. Infact the number of students opting for science in Class X has been increasing over the last 3 years. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken various initiatives to promote interest of students in science such as restructuring of syllabus of science; increasing the weightage to practical work; development of supplementary material on activity based learning of science concepts; holding of Regional and National level science exhibition; holding orientation programmes for science teachers etc.

The Central Government had set up a Task Force for Basic Scientific Research in Universities. In order to implement its recommendations, the Task Force was constituted into an Empowered Committee.

The funds provided by UGC for the purpose of implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force in the last three years are as under:

	2007-08 (Rs. crore)	2008-09 (Rs. crore)	2009-10 (Rs. crore)
Allocation for the year by UGC	163	144	123
Funds released by UGC	165.88	143.59	82.63 (upto 31.12.09)

Fissures in the Earth Crust

1013. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the large number of incidents of fissures developing in the earth crust in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam. However, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has received reports of ground fissures/cracks that have developed over parts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the recent past mainly due to fluctuation in the ground water table.

(b) and (f) Does not arise.

Alternatives to Plastic

1014. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken effective measures for the promotion of alternatives to plastic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government takes required steps to develop and promote alternatives to plastic if the alternative material meets the technical characteristics as well as techno-economic viability. Some State Governments, such as the Government of Delhi, have initiated measures for promotion of alternatives to plastic carry bags including campaigns and exhibitions aimed at creating awareness.

Safety of Indians in Australia

1015. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sign agreements with Australia and other countries to protect the immigrant Indian workers/students in these countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these countries provide personal safety to the Indian students;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action taken against the persons found guilty in the attacks on the Indian workers/students;

(e) whether any Committee has been formed to look into and solve the problems of arising out the attacks on the Indians abroad; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) This Ministry has signed Memorandum of Understanding with some of the countries in the Gulf for protection as well as welfare of Overseas Indian workers.

(b) There is no proposal to sign such an agreement with Australia for protection of Indian workers/students.

(c) and (d) Indian nationals including students living aboard are governed by the laws of the host countries. In the case of incidents of attacks on Indian nationals in Australia, at the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Australia have taken several important measures aimed at enhancing the safety and security of our students, both at the State as well as the Federal level. Over 54 arrests have been made and sentences have been handed down by the Australian authorities. Investigations are continuing and more arrests are expected to be made.

(e) and (f): A Joint Working Group (JWG) with Australia on student mobility has been constituted with a view to consider regulation of employment agents and organize pre-departure orientation programme and make appropriate recommendations to the Government. The JWG held its first meeting on 6th October, 2009.

Microfilming of Historical Items

1016. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the historical items (like coins, etc.) unearthed from various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to protect these historical items;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal for microfilming of these historical articles to enable the students to view the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken in this regard; and

(e) the amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of the historical items recovered during the last three years in excavations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The items/antiquities are properly accessioned, documented and preserved in safe custody in the respective offices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(c) At present there is no such proposal with ASI for microfilming the historical articles. However, whenever there is a request from any students for studying the historical items these are made available.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Statement

Sl. No.	Year of Excavation	Site Name	Type of Items	Number of Items
1	2	3	4	5
Shimla Circle:				
1.	2007-2008	Bara, District Rupar (Punjab)	1. Bangle	161 antiquities
			2. Quern	
			3. Bull figurine	
			4. Beads	
			5. Stone tools	
			6. Flakes	
			7. Muller	
			8. Toy wheel	
			9. Bone object	
			10. Hopscotch	
Excavation Branch, Patna:				
2.		Juaffardih, Distt. Nalanda	1. Bone	686
			2. Copper iron	

1	2	3	4	5
			3. Glass	
			4. Solitary silver object	
			5. Beads	
			6. Hopscotches,	
			7. Wheels	
			8. Gamesmen toy discs,	
			9. Crucible	
			10. Dabber, Knives	
			11. Axes	
			12. Fragments of Arrow Heads	
			13. Net Sinkers	
			14. Chisels	
			15. Sickles	
			16. Hoe	
3.		Bangarh, Distt. South Dinajpur	1. Iron Nail	19
			2. Terracotta Plaque	
			3. Stone Beads	
4.		Begampur, Distt. Nalanda	1. Terracotta Gamesman	160
			2. Terracotta Beads	
			3. Terracotta Birds	
			4. Terracotta Human Figurines	
			5. Terracotta Animal Figurines	
			6. Terracotta Plaque	
			7. Terracotta Stopper	
			8. Terracotta Armlet	
			9. Terracotta Sling-balls	
			10. Terracotta Hopscotches	
			11. Terracotta Rattle Handle	
			12. Iron Ring and Nails	
			13. Terracotta mould of horse	
			14. Terracotta Sealing	

1	2	3	4	5
5.		Damankhanda, Distt. Nalanda	1. Terracotta human figurine & animal figurine	33
			2. Wheel	
			3. Ear lobe	
			4. Stopper	
			5. Sling Ball	
			6. Dabber	
			7. Beads	
			8. Sealings	
			9. Sculptures of Buddha	
			10. Sculpture of Vishnu	
			11. Nail and Nail Parer	
			12. Bone points	
			13. Stone votive stupas	
6.		Ghorakotara, Distt. Nalanda	1. Beads	989
			2. Pestle	
			3. Mortar	
			4. Plaques	
			5. Sling Ball	
			6. Bead Sharpner	
			7. Fragments of Sculptures	
			8. Iron Spearhead	
			9. Iron Bell	
			10. Iron Ring	
			11. Iron Utensil	
			12. Copper Coins	
			13. Copper bead	
			14. Copper rings	
			15. Bronze Image of Buddha	
			16. Shell Bangle	
			17. Bone Bangle	
			18. Glass Bangle	

1	2	3	4	5
7.		Lathiya, Distt. Ghazipur	1. Copper Coins 2. Terracotta Inscribed Sealings 3. Ivory pendent 4. Beads 5. Copper Antimony rods 6. Bangles	345
Srinagar Circle:				
8.	2007-2008 2008-2009 & 2009-2010	Tibba Name Shah, District Jammu	1. Copper coin 2. Bead of Terracotta 3. Semiprecious Stone 4. of T.C 5. Figurine of Animals and birds 6. Iron nails	
9.	2008-2009	Ambaran, Distt. Jammu	Beads of semiprecious stone	
Excavation Branch-I Nagpur				
10.	2008-09	Vellaturu, Naemalipuri and Vadinapalli, District Nalgonda	Iron objects	3
Raipur Circle:				
11.	2008-2009	Tuman District Korba	Various architectural members and Sculptures of gods goddesses etc.	93
Hyderabad Circle:				
12.	2007-08	Kottuturu Buddhist Site, Distt. Visakhapatnam	A stone relic casket containing a small crystal casket, semi-precious beads were found. Four beads and bangle fragments	
13.	2007-09	Kodavali Buddhist site, Dist. East Godavari	Coin Fragments of few stone caskets	1
14.	2007-09	Buddhist site, Alluru, Dist. Krishna	1. Coins 66 are lead 2. Copper coins 3	69
15.	2008-09	Buddhist stupa site, Gummadidurru, Dist. Krishna	Copper Coins	5
Chennai Circle				
16.	2006-2007 2007-2008	Saluvankuppam, District Kanchipuram	1. Stucco 4 2. Terracotta 9	22

1	2	3	4	5
			3. Iron object 3	
			4. Shell 2	
			5. Bronze 1	
			6. Copper 3	
17.	2008-2009	Siruthavur, District Kanchipuram	1. Iron object 21	52
			2. Carnelian beads 28	
			3. Terracotta objects 2	
			4. Gold 1	
Kolkata Circle:				
18.	2008-2009 2009-2010	Bangarh Mound District Dakshin Dinajpur	1. Copper Coins	13 nos.
			2. Terracotta and Semi-precious Stone beads, terracotta animal figurines and a terracotta medallion depicting composite figures.	
Delhi Circle:				
19.	2008-2009	Salimgarh Fort, Delhi	Antiquities (Glass and terracotta)	13 nos.
Aurangabad Circle:				
20.	2006-2007	Daultabad District Aurangabad	1. Animal Figurine	1337
			2. Architectural Members	
			3. Arrow heads	
			4. Bakkie	
			5. Bangale pieces	
			6. Beads	
			7. Blades	
			8. Buttons	
			9. Chillam mouth	
			10. Chinese parceline with animal figurine or inscription	
			11. Clips	
			12. Coins	
			13. Dices	
			14. Ear Cleaners	

1	2	3	4	5
			15. Pieces/Fragment	
			16. Hook/Handle	
			17. Hopscotchs	
			18. Horse shoes (Broken)	
			19. Hukkas	
			20. Human figurine	
			21. Inlay	
			22. Instruments	
			23. Keys	
			24. Knifes	
			25. Lamps	
			26. Lid	
			27. Lock	
			28. Miniature pot	
			29. Moulds	
			30. Mullers	
			31. Nalls	
			32. Needles	
			33. Ornament (Ear Ornamant, Tawiz)	
			34. Part of Chain	
			35. Part of weighing	
			36. Pendents	
			37. Querns (rotary quern)	
			38. Rings	
			39. Sculpture	
			40. Singal	
			41. Sling balls	
Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara				
21.	During the last three years		Antiquities	695
Guwahati Circle:				
22.	2006-2007 2007-2008	Garhgaon Raja's Palace District Sivasagar, Assam	1. Terracotta dabber and Terracotta figurine	3
			2. Iron nails	2

1	2	3	4		5
Jaipur Circle:					
23.	2008-2009 2009-2010	Nagar, District Tonk	1.	Sling ball	621
			2.	Wheel	
			3.	Hospcotch	
			4.	Spear Head	
			5.	Bangles	
			6.	Lid (T.C.)	
			7.	Nail	
			8.	Gamesman (T.C.)	
			9.	Knife	
			10.	Lamp (T.C)	
			11.	Arrow head (Iron)	
			12.	Knob (Iron)	
			13.	Seal (T.C.)	
			14.	Mullar (Stone)	
			15.	Chisel (Iron)	
			16.	Ring (Copper)	
			17.	Coins	
			18.	Bead	
Dehradun Circle:					
24.	During the	Bullawala, Doiwala, Dehradun	1.	Sculptures	2
		Siva Temple Complex Lakhamandal, Dehradun	2.	Coins	15
		Village Radu, Tiuni, Dehradun	3.	Coins	2579
		Gumaniwala, Rishikesh, Dehradun	4.	Coins	146
		District Court, Dehradun	5.	Sculptures	5
Thrissur Circle:					
25.	2007-2008	Mennachil Taluk, District Kottyam		Megalthic pottery, Iron object daggers, Chisels, hoes leaf shaped knife, sickle shapped iron rod, sword stone included barrel shaped, cylindrical long pendent type and gold object (gold leaf).	
Agra Circle:					
26.	2007-2008	House of Nazabir Hussain, Village Kathuda, P.S Meerapur, district Muzaffarnagar		Coins 13	
	2007-2008	Faluda district Meerut		Coins 5	

Proposal to Scrap Reservation

1017. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to scrap reservations in the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for faculty appointments from backward categories;

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

(c) the adverse impact on the people from backward categories as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a): No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Installation of Radars

1018. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) have since been installed in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where such systems have already been commissioned; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result of installation of these systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) of 338 Location are commissioned so far all over the country including 12 around Delhi. Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) System are installed at 5 stations in the country and Doppler Weather Radars commissioning in Delhi is currently underway.

Details of Automatic Weather Stations in around Delhi and in other parts of the country are listed in the enclosed Statement. Doppler Weather Radars System are functional at Chennai, Kolkata, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam and Sriharikota respectively.

(c) Network of Automatic Weather Station and Doppler Weather Radars System will enhance real time monitoring capability of local scale severe weather conditions, tracking the movement and intensity of cyclones over the sea before landfall and improvement of forecasts through continuous assimilation of data in models.

Statement

List to Automatic Weather Station (AWS)

Sl. No.	State Naem	District Name	Station Naem	Date of Installation	Latitude			Longitude			ELVEN (in M)	CAL Sign
					Deg	Min	Sec	Dag	Min	Sec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Union Territory	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	16.06.2007	11	40	0	92	43	0	79	PBL
2.	Union Territory	Diu and Daman	Diu	27.09.2006	20	43	12	70	55	0	15	DIU
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirumala	10.07.2006	13	4	0	79	22	0	845	TRM
4.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram	11.05.2007	17	4	0	82	9	0	42.1	PD
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla	09.05.2007	15	54	0	80	28	0	6	BPT
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	12.08.2006	17	27	0	78	28	0	545	HYD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali	14.05.2007	14	54	0	79	59	0	13.1	KVL
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Nellore	23.05.2007	14	27	0	79	58	0	20	NLR
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Darsi	14.05.2007	15	46	48	79	34	0	10	DRS
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Sriharikota	Shar	31.05.2007	13	42	0	80	13	0	5	SHR
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Amadalavalasa	09.05.2007	19	7	12	84	40	0	10	AML
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bhimunipattinam	06.05.2007	17	53	24	83	27	0	6.6	BHM
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Yellamanchilli	14.05.2007	17	33	0	82	49	0	14.4	YMH
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	05.05.2007	18	7	0	83	25	0	38.22	VZM
15.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Narsapur	05.05.2007	16	26	0	81	42	0	4	NSR
16.	Antarctica		Antarctica	08.03.2007	69	58	48	11	56	0	~120	ATR
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kamong	Bomdila	24.03.2007	27	25	12	95	51	0	2484	BDL
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	23.02.2007	27	7	48	95	43	0	500	CHG
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Passighat	20.04.2007	28	6	0	95	22	0	157	PGT
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro	02.03.2007	27	24	0	93	48	0	1600	ZRO
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	Naharlagun	26.03.2007	27	6	0	93	36	0	190	NHG
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Tawang	21.03.2007	27	34	0	91	52	0	3010	TWG
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	Tuting	15.05.2007	28	54	0	94	48	0	663	TTG
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	Daporizo	04.03.2007	27	48	0	94	12	0	300	DPZ
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Sinang	Mechuka	06.05.2007	28	24	0	94	6	0	1710	MCK
26.	Assam	Kamprup	Guwahati	20.02.2007	26	6	0	91	34	0	54	GWH
27.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Raipur	23.09.2006	21	13	0	81	40	0	295	RPR
28.	Goa	Goa	Goa	15.02.2007	15	25	12	73	46	0	54.6	GOA
29.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	03.10.2006	21	4	0	71	46	0	9	MHV
30.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad	25.09.2006	23	4	12	72	37	0	55	AHM
31.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Dwarka	01.02.2007	22	22	12	69	4	0	11	DWK
32.	Gujarat	Junagarh	Veraval	28.01.2007	21	7	0	70	7	0	6	VVL
33.	Gujarat	Kheda	Anand	29.09.2006	22	34	48	72	55	0	45	AND
34.	Gujarat	Kutch	Bhuj	23.01.2007	23	15	0	69	40	0	80	BHJ
35.	Gujarat	Kutch	Jakhau	27.01.2007	23	15	0	68	36	0	10	JKU
36.	Gujarat	Kutch	Kandla	25.01.2007	23	9	0	70	13	0	14	KDL
37.	Gujarat	Kutch	Kutch-Mandvi	31.01.2007	22	49	0	69	16	0	9	MDV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot	23.09.2006	22	18	0	70	46	0	127	RJK
39.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	31.07.2006	28	25	12	77	0	0	229	GRG
40.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	Mashobra	05.08.2006	31	7	0	77	13	0	2270	MSB
41.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	11.08.2006	23	46	48	86	25	0	258	DND
42.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ranchi	05.08.2006	23	19	0	85	19	0	652	RNC
43.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bangalore	18.01.2007	12	58	12	77	34	0	921	BNG
44.	Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary	03.05.2007	15	9	0	76	51	0	449	BLY
45.	Karnataka	Bidar	Bidar	10.05.2007	17	55	12	77	31	0	664	BDR
46.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Agumbe	12.03.2007	13	30	0	75	6	0	650	AUG
47.	Karnataka	Udipi	Brahmavar	08.03.2007	13	21	0	74	45	0	10	BRV
48.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Kayamkulam	10.03.2007	9	10	0	76	31	0	3.05	KYM
49.	Kerala	Kasargode	Pilicode	12.03.2007	12	12	0	75	10	0	15	PIL
50.	Kerala	Kolam	Kottankara	18.03.2007	9	0	0	76	43	0	91.4	KTR
51.	Kerala	Mallapur	Tavanur	09.03.2007	10	46	0	75	0	0	34	TVR
52.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	14.03.2007	8	28	0	76	57	0	64	TRV
53.	Lakshadweep	Minicoy	Minicoy	20.03.2007	8	18	0	73	9	0	2	MNY
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal	26.09.2006	23	16	48	77	21	0	523	BHP
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior	09.09.2006	26	13	48	78	15	0	207	GWL
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	27.09.2006	22	46	12	77	46	0	302	HGD
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	30.09.2006	22	43	12	75	48	0	567	IND
58.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahuri	07.02.2007	19	24	0	74	39	0	519	RHR
59.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai-Colaba	16.07.2006	18	54	0	72	49	0	11	COL
60.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai-Santa-Cruz	15.07.2006	19	7	0	72	51	0	15	SCZ
61.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Nagpur	19.09.2006	21	6	0	79	3	0	310	NGP
62.	Maharashtra	Nasik	Nasik	06.02.2007	21	1	0	73	41	0	604	NSK
63.	Maharashtra	Pune	Pashan-Pune	10.02.2007	18	31	0	73	51	0	559	PSN
64.	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune	04.07.2006	18	31	0	73	51	0	559	PNE
65.	Maharashtra	Pune	Rajgurunagar	08.09.2006	18	31	0	73	51	0	553.8	RGN
66.	Maharashtra	Raigad	Murud	27.11.2007	18	18	5	72	58	20	3	MRD
67.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	23.07.2006	17	45	0	73	25	0	183	DAP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
68.	Maharashtra	Satara	Mahabaleshwar	29.01.2007	17	59	0	73	42	0	1384	MBL
69.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Devgad	10.02.2007	16	22	48	73	21	0	3.6	DVD
70.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri		16	59	0	73	20	0	92	RTN
71.	Nagaland	Chumukedinea	Dimapur	19.03.2007	26	48	0	94	42	0	160	DMR
72.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima	20.03.2007	25	39	0	94	7	0	1420	KHM
73.	Nagaland	Kohima	Sechu	22.03.2007	25	42	0	94	2	0	1378	SCU
74.	New Delhi	New Delhi	New-Delhi	28.03.2007	28	37	0	77	10	0	210	NDL
75.	Orissa	Balasore	Chandipur	23.05.2007	21	27	0	87	0	0	6	CHP
76.	Orissa	Bhadrak	Basudevpur	24.05.2007	21	7	48	86	45	0	4.7	BAS
77.	Orissa	Ganjam	Rambha	15.05.2007	19	30	0	85	4	0	8.6	RMB
78.	Orissa	Nawapada	Nawapada	09.05.2007	20	49	0	82	33	0	351	NWP
79.	Orissa	Puri	Bramhagiri	14.05.2007	19	48	0	85	40	0	2.5	BRG
80.	Orissa	Puri	Nimpara	12.05.2007	20	3	0	86	6	0	15	NPR
81.	Orissa	Sundargarh	Bonaigarh	04.05.2007	21	49	48	84	58	0	122.1	BGH
82.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	22.02.2007	11	57	0	79	49	0	38	PND
83.	Punjab	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	03.08.2006	30	43	48	76	52	0	347	CNG
84.	Punjab	Kapurtala	Kapurtala	08.08.2006	31	19	0	75	19	0	229	KPL
85.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	02.08.2006	27	13	12	77	30	0	176	BPR
86.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner	16.09.2006	28	0	0	73	30	0	238	BKR
87.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	19.09.2006	29	33	0	74	21	0	180	HNM
88.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur	28.07.2006	26	49	12	75	47	0	390	JPR
89.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	15.09.2006	26	54	0	70	55	0	231	JSM
90.	Rajasthan	Jhunjunu	Jhunjunu	30.07.2006	28	19	0	75	34	0	301	JJU
91.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	14.09.2006	26	18	0	73	1	0	217	JDP
92.	Sikkim E.	Sikkim	Gangtok	12.02.2007	27	19	48	88	37	0	1322	GTK
93.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai	24.01.2007	13	4	12	80	15	0	6.1	CHN
94.	Tamil Nadu	Duddalore	Chidambaram	20.02.2007	11	23	24	79	43	0	4	CDM
95.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Vedasandur	04.03.2007	10	7	0	78	58	0	170	VDS
96.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Kalavai	28.04.2007	12	55	0	79	24	0	222	KLV
97.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Neyyoor	01.03.2007	8	10	0	77	16	0	70	NYR
98.	Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry	Karaikal	23.02.2007	10	55	0	79	49	0	7	KKL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
99.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Adiramapattinam	27.02.2007	10	21	0	79	23	24	4.3	ADI
100.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Thiruchendur	09.03.2007	8	30	0	79	10	0	4	TCN
101.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Tuticorin Port	06.03.2007	8	45	0	78	10	0	0.64	TPT
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Vellupuram	Mailam	25.02.2007	13	37	0	80	37	0	45.6	MLM
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra	07.08.2006	27	10	12	78	1	48	169	AGR
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Kanpur	22.09.2006	26	25	0	80	22	0	127	KNP
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpuri-Kheri	Paliakalan	18.08.2006	28	27	0	80	34	0	148	PLK
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Lucknow	26.10.2006	26	52	0	80	55	0	111	LKN
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Mathura	08.08.2006	27	30	0	77	40	0	174	MTR
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	04.02.2006	26	15	0	82	0	0	96.8	SUL
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Tehri-Garhwal	Rani-Chawri	19.07.2006	30	12	0	78	31	0	1964	RCW
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Varanasi	12.08.2006	25	18	0	83	1	0	90	VNS
111.	Uttaranchal	Chamoli	Chamoli	25.07.2006	30	24	0	79	19	0	1160	CHM
112.	Uttaranchal	Chamoli	Joshimath	23.07.2006	30	33	0	79	34	0	1875	JTH
113.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	Dehradun	17.07.2006	30	19	12	78	1	0	682	DDN
114.	Uttaranchal	Nainital	Mukteshwar	30.07.2006	29	28	0	79	39	0	2311	MKT
115.	Uttaranchal	Rudra-Prayag	Rudra-Prayag	27.07.2006	30	19	0	78	58	0	670	RPG
116.	Uttaranchal	Uttarkashi	Purola	12.07.2006	30	52	0	78	0	0	1250	PRL
117.	Uttaranchal	Uttarkashi	Uttar-Kashi	15.07.2006	30	24	0	79	27	0	1200	UKH
118.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Canning	20.02.2007	22	15	36	88	40	0	4	CAN
119.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Kakdwip	19.02.2007	21	52	0	88	11	0	4.5	KKD
120.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Nimpith	18.02.2007	22	10	0	88	27	0	4.5	NTH
121.	West Bengal	24 Parganas	Raidighi	17.02.2007	21	30	0	88	21	0	2.1	RDH
122.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	15.02.2007	27	3	0	88	16	0	2182	DRJ
123.	West Bengal	Hashimara	Hasimara	11.02.2007	26	44	24	89	22	0	323	HSM
124.	West Bengal	Jhargram	Khejuri	08.08.2006	21	52	0	87	57	0	79	KIR
125.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Kolkata	14.02.2007	22	40	0	88	27	0	6	KOL
126.	West Bengal	Purulia	Purulia	09.08.2006	23	19	0	86	25	0	255	PRU
127.	West Bengal	S.24 Parganas	Sagar Island	28.02.2007	21	45	0	88	3	0	3	SGL

List of AWS Stations

Sl.No.	Station	District	State	Station ID
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mand Kla	Nuh	Haryana	A0A13784
2.	Bawal	Rewari	Haryana	A0A0C5FA
3.	Shimala-Cpri	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	A0A10476
4.	Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh	Haryana	A0A124F2
5.	Damla	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	A0A0D85E
6.	Uchani	Karnal	Haryana	A0A18AD8
7.	Karnal	Karnal	Haryana	A0A10CCC
8.	Kufri	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	A0B22AB0
9.	Jagdishpur	Sonepat	Haryana	A0A1840A
10.	Kotkhai	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	A0B21F2A
11.	Ujha	Panipat	Haryana	A0A1977C
12.	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	Haryana	A0A0FEB2
13.	Rohtak	Rohtak	Haryana	A0A1692A
14.	Kaithal	Kaithal	Haryana	A0A1021E
15.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1A2E6
16.	Una	Una	Himachal Pradesh	A0B24F56
17.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1B190
18.	Sports Complex	Delhi	Delhi	A0B2E17C
19.	Narkanda	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1DAA4
20.	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Haryana	A0A11FBA
21.	Ayanagar	Delhi	Delhi	A0B2993E
23.	Pandu Pindara	Jind	Haryana	A0A15262
24.	Kukumsheri	Lahual and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	A0B23714
25.	Badi-Kakoran		Punjab	A0A078A6
26.	Sadalpur	Hissar	Haryana	A0A1748E
27.	Balasmand	Hissar	Haryana	A0A0BDB8
28.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Haryana	A0A0EDC4
29.	Palanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	A0A4DD64
30.	Anta	Kota	Rajasthan	A0B2EFAE

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Roopnagar	Roopnagar	Punjab	A0A09B54
32.	Pusa	Delhi	Delhi	A0B2ACA4
33.	Pitampura	Delhi	Delhi	A0B297EC
34.	Pitampura	Delhi	Delhi	A0B25C20
35.	Mungeshpur	Delhi	Delhi	A0B2A276
36.	Nahan	Shirmur	Himachal Pradesh	A0B1F504
37.	Reckon	Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1BF42
38.	Kasauli	Solal	Himachal Pradesh	A0B211F8
39.	Nauni	Solal	Himachal Pradesh	A0B239C6
40.	Chelsea	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	A0B1FB06
41.	Palampur	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	A0B24184
42.	Dalhousi-Alha	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	A0B2028E
43.	Seobagh	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	A0B2849A
44.	Udaipur	Una	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1AC34
45.	Dharmshala	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	A0B20C5C
46.	Newat	Nuh	Haryana	A0A13956
47.	Bajaura	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1C700
48.	Mandi	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	A0B2C790
49.	Jafarpur	Delhi	Delhi	A0B2DA34
50.	Sainj	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	A0B252F2
51.	Keylong	Lahual and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	A0A1C9D2
52.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana	A0A0CB28
53.	Kaul	Kaul	Haryana	A0A11168
54.	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana	A0A17A5C
55.	Dantewada	Banaskantha	Gujarat	A0AECF40
56.	Panchkula	Panchkula	Haryana	A0A14FC6
57.	Patan	Patan	Gujarat	A0A521C8
58.	Mehasana	Mehasana	Gujarat	A0A509F6
59.	Hissar	Hissar	Haryana	A0B2C94A
60.	Mansa	Mansa	Punjab	A0A06BD0
61.	Barnala	Barnala	Punjab	A0A01392

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Punjab	A0A01D40
63.	Godra	Panchamahal	Gujarat	10A51A80
64.	Arnej	Arnej	Gujarat	A0AE2260
65.	Bilodara	Kheda	Gujarat	A0A50724
66.	Muktsar	Muktsar	Punjab	A0A086F0
67.	Ghandinagar	Ghandinagar	Gujarat	A0A4F55A
68.	Patiala	Patiala	Punjab	A0A09586
69.	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	A0A4E8FE
70.	Vadodara	Vadodara	Gujarat	A0A55758
71.	Sangrur	Sangrur	Punjab	A0A0A01C
72.	Balachar	Kandi	Punjab	A0B2F20A
73.	Nawanshahar	Nawanshahar	Punjab	A0A08822
74.	Rauni	Ludhyana	Punjab	A0B2FCD8
75.	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab	A0A0502
76.	Samarala	Ludhiana	Punjab	A0B30074
77.	Faridkot	Faridkot	Punjab	A0A028DA
78.	Maktampur	Bharuch	Gujarat	A0AE5290
79.	Dahej	Bharuch	Gujarat	A0A4E02C
80.	Rajpipla	Narmada	Gujarat	A0A51452
81.	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Punjab	A0A05098
82.	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Punjab	A0A043EE
83.	Ferojpur	Ferojpur	Punjab	A0A03BAC
84.	Ahwa	Dang	Gujarat	A0A562C2
85.	Taran Taran	Taran Taran	Punjab	A0A0AECE
86.	Vyara	Tapi	Gujarat	A0A5442E
87.	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	A0A04D3C
88.	Daman	Daman	Daman	A0A56C10
89.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	A0A0357E
90.	Bachau	Kutch	Gujarat	A0AE4786
91.	Salern	Hosiyarpur	Punjab	A0B30EA6
92.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Punjab	A0A05E4A

1	2	3	4	5
93.	Amritsar	Amritsar	Punjab	A0A00E36
94.	Dharampur	Valsad	Gujarat	A0A5598A
95.	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Gujarat	A0A54AFC
96.	Junagarh	Junagarh	Gujarat	A0AF9DC6
97.	Ranavan	Porbandar	Gujarat	A0A52F1A
98.	Surat	Surat	Gujarat	A0A53C6C
99.	Shirdi	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	AF87D2FA
100.	Pashan	Pune	Maharashtra	
101.	Dayapar	Kutch	Gujarat	A0A571D4
102.	Kodinar	Junagarh	Gujarat	A0A4D3B6
103.	Najafgarh	Delhi	Delhi	A0B27FCC
104.	Thane	Thane	Maharashtra	A0A3A9C0
105.	Dhule	Dhule	Maharashtra	A0A46EEA
106.	Idar	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	A0A532BE
107.	Navapur	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	A0A4734E
108.	Deharadun	Deharadun	Uttarakhand	B489F6DE
109.	NCMRWF	Delhi	Delhi	A0B31302
110.	Dpsindirapuram	Delhi	Delhi	A0B26768
111.	Malegaon	Nashik	Maharashtra	A0A483CA
112.	Bopani	Faridabad	Haryana	A0A0D68C
113.	Targhadia	Rajkot	Gujarat	A0A12A20
114.	Navasari	Navasari	Gujarat	A0AF457C
115.	Satara	Satara	Maharashtra	A0A3C2F4
116.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	A0A3DF50
117.	Karjat	Raigad	Maharashtra	A0A45B70
118.	Talegaon	Pune	Maharashtra	A0A3B464
119.	Kopergaon	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	A0A47D96
120.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	A0A3E418
121.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	A0A42DE0
122.	Chopda	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	A0A3F9BC
123.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	A0A44806

1	2	3	4	5
124.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana	B48A77C4
125.	Solapur	Solapur	Maharashtra	A0A48D18
126.	Mulde	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	A0A446D4
127.	Nanded	Nanded	Maharashtra	A0A3F76E
128.	Palghar	Thane	Maharashtra	A0A455A2
129.	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	A0A3D182
130.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	A0A4187A
131.	Latur	Latur	Maharashtra	A0A416A8
132.	Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	A0A14114
133.	Ela Old	Goa	Goa	A0A43044
134.	Jalna	Jalna	Maharashtra	A0A3BAB6
135.	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	Maharashtra	A0A4CE12
136.	Amraoti	Amraoti	Maharashtra	A0A490BE
137.	Parbhani	Parbhani	Maharashtra	A0A15CB0
138.	Ambejogai	Ambejogai	Maharashtra	A0A405DE
139.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Maharashtra	A0A3EACA
140.	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra	A0A4C0C0
141.	Faridabad	Faridabad	Harayana	A0B28A48
142.	Akola	Akola	Maharashtra	A0ADEE42
143.	Bhandara	Bhandara	Maharashtra	A0A4A526
144.	Gondia	Gondia	Maharashtra	A0A4ABF4
145.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	A0A4B650
146.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA342C
147.	Sindewahi	Sindewahi	Maharashtra	A0A167F8
148.	Datia	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9B556
149.	Bhind	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	A0A980AC
150.	Seoni	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA79F4
151.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA51CA
152.	Guna	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9DE02

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA94D4
154.	Neemuch	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	A0AAD7DE
155.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9635E
156.	Shajpur	Shajpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA8970
157.	Mandsour	Mandsour	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA2988
158.	Jhabua	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA01B6
159.	Ratlam	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA42BC
160.	Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9F636
161.	Dhar	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9C3A6
162.	Ujjain	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	A0AABCEA
163.	Buldhana	Buldhana	Maharashtra	A0A49E6E
164.	Khandwa	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA0F64
165.	Raisen	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA5F18
166.	Burhanpur	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0A99D08
167.	Narela	Delhi	Delhi	A0A269BA
168.	Sagar	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA6450
169.	Sehore	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA7726
170.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9A892
171.	Barwani	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	A0A98E7E
172.	Damoh	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9CD74
173.	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	A0AAB238
174.	Sheopur	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	A0AAA14E
175.	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0A96D8C
176.	Dindori	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9D0D0
177.	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9EB98
178.	Dewas	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9BBE4
179.	Chindwara	Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9A640
180.	Betul	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	A0A97EFA
181.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	A0A9F8EE

1	2	3	4	5
182.	Balaghat	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	A0A993DA
183.	Mandla	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA275A
184.	Panna	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA31FE
185.	Shahdol	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA87A2
186.	Umaria	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	A0AAC4A8
187.	Katni	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	A0B31DD0
188.	Rewa	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA4C6E
189.	Sidhi	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	A0AA9A06
190.	Ambikapur	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	A0A8D22A
191.	Koriya	Koriya	Chhattisgarh	A0A93322
192.	Anuppur	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	A0A97028
193.	Jashpur	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh	A0A915CE
194.	Raigarh	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	A0A94B60
195.	Janjgir	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh	A0A9086A
196.	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	A0A95816
197.	Durg	Durg	Chhattisgarh	A0A8FA14
198.	Korba	Korba	Chhattisgarh	A0A92054
199.	Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	A0A956C4
200.	Vidisha	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	A0AACA7A
201.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	A0A8DCF8
202.	Kawardha	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh	A0A92E86
203.	Ambala	Ambala	Punjab	A0A0B36A
204.	Mahasamund	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	A0A93DF0
205.	Dhamtar	Dhamtar	Chhattisgarh	A0A8F4C6
206.	Kanker	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	A0A91B1C
207.	Moga	Moga	Punjab	A0A07674
208.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	A0A945B2
209.	Jagdalpur	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	A0A906B8
210.	Dantewara	Dantewara	Chhattisgarh	A0A8E962
211.	Bijapur	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	A0A8E7B0

Setting up of Universities

1019. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) had proposed to set up additional universities in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the universities set up during above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new universities in various parts of the States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(e) the time by which these universities are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. No such proposals were received as Universities are established by Parliament or State Legislatures as the case may be.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government has established 19 new Central Universities during the Eleventh Plan including five State Universities converted to Central Universities. These Universities have been established in the following States, namely:-

Sl.No.	States
1	2
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Bihar
3.	Jharkhand
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu & Kashmir (2 Universities)
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
10.	Madhya Pradseh – 2 Universities
11.	Orissa
12.	Punjab
13.	Rajathan
14.	Uttarakhand
15.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Tripura

These universities have come into being with the notification of the respective Acts of Parliament establishing them. The Government proposes to establish 14 Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan periods as under:-

Sl.No.	States
1.	Punjab
2.	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Rajasthan
4.	Bihar
5.	Assam
6.	West Bengal
7.	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Kerala
9.	Gujarat
10.	Tamil Nadu
11.	Karnataka
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Orissa

Chinese Invitation to Indian EAM

1020. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Foreign Minister has invited Indian External Affairs Minister to visit China;

(b) if so, whether the Union overnment has accepted the invitation; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said visit is likely to take place and the details of the issues likely to be discussed during the said visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Chinese Foreign Minister has invited the External Affairs Minister to visit China. The External Affairs Minister has accepted the invitation. The visit will take place this year at a mutually convenient time. All issues of interest between the two countries will be discussed during the visit.

[Translation]

Promotion of Traditional/Regional Art and Culture

1021. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme to promote traditional/regional culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of programmes being undertaken in Maharashtra in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement new programmes in association with the private sector and the State Governments to promote regional art and culture in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture inter-alia is to promote traditional/regional culture all over the country, including Maharashtra. The activities are carried out through the many attached and subordinate offices and autonomous institutions under the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The National Culture Fund (NCF) has been set up by the Government with the objective of encouraging the participation of the corporate sector, NGOs, State Governments, public/private sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and presenting India's cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) and imparting of training, in cultural activities.

[English]

Restructuring UPSC

1022. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to restructure the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC);

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

(c) the time by which the restructuring of UPSC will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) At present there is no proposal to restructure the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Monitoring of Exploration Work

1023. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of Atomic Mineral Directorate (AMD);

(b) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to monitor exploration on atomic mineral resources in the country; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in survey and exploration for atomic minerals required for the Nuclear Power Programme of the Country.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, the Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, which inter alia examines the various issues relating to exploration and mining of uranium so as to help remove the bottlenecks and speed up the activities. The Committee meets periodically.

[English]

Conducting Courses on Distance Education

1024. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Universities are conducting courses on distance education with different nomenclatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given any specific instructions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Distance Education Council (DEC), which is responsible for promotion and coordination of the open and the distance education system in the country insists for the nomenclature of the various programmes offered through distance mode by the Universities strictly as prescribed by UGC/AICTE.

Economic Growth

1025. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether high public expenditure during 2008-09 had contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanding by 6.7% despite global economic recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether enhanced expenditure on infrastructure projects is likely to push further growth even after keeping in view the large number of the centrally sponsored ventures were running behind schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these projects will help to improve the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the national accounts data, in 2008-09, the growth in Government consumption expenditure (over 2007-08) resulted in increasing the overall economic growth rate to 6.7% to counter the negative fallout of the global slowdown. The fiscal measures taken by the government in this regard led to rise in fiscal deficit from 2.6% of GDP in 2007- 08 to 5.9% of GDP in 2008-09.

(c) to (e) The Government has acknowledged the importance of infrastructure development in driving the economic growth of the country and significantly raised the allocation for the infrastructure sector. This included a significant increase by 87 % in the allocation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a 23% hike in the allocation under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP), increase in allocation for the Railways from Rs10, 800 crore to Rs15, 800 crore; and increase of 144% in the allocation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) taking the outlay to a level of Rs 39,100 crore. As a result of such combined measures, it is expected that the GDP growth rate during 2009-10 would be 7.2% and more than 8% during 2010-11.

Agreement for Reporcessing of Burnt Fuel

1026. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have arrived at an agreement over right of re-processing the burnt fuel for Nuclear Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which an agreement in this regard is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Article 6 (iii) of the India-US agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed on 10 October 2008, inter-alia, states that India will establish a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards. Article 6 (iii) of the Agreement calls for consultations on arrangements and procedures within six months of a request by either party and will be concluded within one year.

In March 2009 the US responded to India's request invoking Article 6(iii) of the Indo-US Agreement on arrangements and reprocessing confirming that the first round of formal consultations, would commence no later than 3 August 2009 and that final agreement on arrangements and procedures is to be reached no later than 3 August, 2010. The first round of negotiations between India and the United States had taken place on 21-22 July 2009 in Vienna. The process of negotiations is a continuous process aimed at arriving at an acceptable agreement within the stipulated time frame.

Enrolment of Girl Child

1027. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of parents are unable to send their girl child to schools, especially in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the ratio of children enrolled in schools, especially the girls, in the rural areas in the country including Karnataka, State-wise;

(d) whether adolescent girls are supplemented nutrition by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made or being made by the Government to ensure enrollment of every girl child in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The enrolment of girls in schools has shown a steady increase over the years. A State-wise statement showing Gender Parity Index based on SES data for the year 2007-08 is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Department of School Education & Literacy provides Mid Day Meal to all children of classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools and the centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) including Madrasas/Maqtabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in all areas across the country.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development implements the "Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)" in 6118 Blocks in different States/UTs and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in 51 identified districts across the country for adolescent girls.

(f) SSA provides financial support inter-alia for free textbooks to all girls upto Class VIII, organizes back to school camps for out of school girls and bridge courses for older girls. In addition, the Department of School Education & Literacy has launched two focused interventions for girls under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)– the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) to reach out to girls from marginalised social groups in educationally backward blocks in the country. At secondary level, the Department of School Education & Literacy has launched the scheme of girls' hostels to facilitate girls to continue their education at secondary stage.

Statement

The Gender Parity Index

State/UT	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII
1	2	3	4
A & N Islands	1.06	0.91	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.98	1.00

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	0.87	0.90
Assam	1.01	1.05	1.02
Bihar	0.82	0.73	0.80
Chandigarh	0.87	0.97	0.91
Chhattisgarh	0.95	0.89	0.93
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.01	0.81	0.95
Daman & Diu	0.86	0.84	0.85
Delhi	1.02	1.05	1.03
Goa	0.98	0.92	0.96
Gujarat	0.88	0.82	0.86
Haryana	1.07	1.01	1.05
Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.98	0.99
Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.82	0.91
Jharkhand	1.00	0.91	0.99
Karnataka	0.98	0.97	0.98
Kerala	1.01	0.97	1.00
Lakshadweep	0.94	0.92	0.93
Madhya Pradesh	0.99	0.92	0.97
Maharashtra	0.97	0.96	0.97
Manipur	0.97	0.94	0.96
Meghalaya	0.98	1.07	1.00
Mizoram	0.97	0.98	0.97
Nagaland	1.00	1.04	1.01
Orissa	1.00	0.93	0.98
Puducherry	0.87	0.86	0.87
Punjab	0.98	0.96	0.98
Rajasthan	0.95	0.74	0.88
Sikkim	0.98	1.21	1.04
Tamil Nadu	1.00	0.97	0.99
Tripura	0.98	1.00	0.98
Uttar Pradesh	1.05	0.90	1.01
Uttarakhand	1.09	1.04	1.07
West Bengal	0.99	1.03	1.00
All India	0.98	0.92	0.96

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Maharashtra

1028. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Union Government to solve the water scarcity problem of Maharashtra and their present status, scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated by the Union Government and spent therefrom for the purpose;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) There is no specific centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Water Resources related to water scarcity problems of Maharashtra. However, central assistance has been provided to Government of Maharashtra under various centrally sponsored and State sector schemes / programme related to irrigation development namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM)" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" of Ministry of Water Resources. Similarly assistance has also been provided under "National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)" and "Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme" of Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development and "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)" and "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)" of Ministry of Urban Development. Ministry of Water Resources has so far released Rs 6,203.66 crores under AIBP, Rs 307.71 crores under CAD&WM and 13.83 crores under RRR of Water Bodies to the Government of Maharastra as central assistance.

[Translation]

Irregularities in MPLAD Schemes

1029. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has observed any irregularity in MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Writ Petition admitted in the Supreme Court relates to the constitutional validity of the MPLAD Scheme. The hearing of the case under the five judges Bench, headed by the Chief Justice of India, has been completed. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has reserved the judgement.

Setting up Government Schools

1030. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unprecedented increase in the number of Private schools as compared to the Government schools in the country especially in Urban areas over the years;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure availability of Government schools in proportion to rising population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per "Statistics of School Education 2006-07", published by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is no significant change in the share of Government and private schools in primary and upper primary level over the period 2002-03 to 2006-07. There is an increase in the share of the private unaided schools at secondary and senior secondary level from 27.95% to 34.27% over the same period. The break up for urban areas and rural areas is not available in the document. The details are enclosed as Statements. The reasons for variation would differ from State to State.

(c) Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to ensure free and compulsory education at elementary level for children in the age group of 6-14. At the secondary level, the centrally sponsored scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which was launched in March 2009, envisages, inter alia, setting up of new government secondary schools based on school mapping.

Statement

Percentage of Schools under different Managements

Year	Primary schools			Upper Primary Schools			Secondary/ Senior Secondary/ Pre-degree institutions		
	Govt. + Local body	Private aided	Privat Un-aided	Govt. + Local body	Private aided	Privat Un-aided	Govt. + Local body	Private aided	Privat Un-aided
2002-03	88.75	3.63	7.63	72.56	7.37	20.07	42.75	29.30	27.95
2003-04	90.68	2.85	6.48	72.31	6.68	21.01	39.33	28.67	32.00
2004-05	90.20	2.55	7.24	72.20	6.41	21.39	41.05	29.35	29.60
2005-06	89.11	3.09	7.79	71.97	6.14	21.88	38.71	28.87	32.42
2006-07	89.17	3.08	7.75	71.07	6.65	22.28	37.68	28.05	34.27

Source: "Statistics of School Education 2006-07", published by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2009.

[English]

Irrigation Through Tubewells

1031. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tubewells in the country and their irrigation potential and success achieved as a result thereof;

(b) the total number of tubewells which are inoperative and the quantum of land which remained un-irrigated as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to make these tubewells operative and install more number of tubewells for the benefit of marginal farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per third minor irrigation census (2000-2001), the number of tubewells in the country is about 88.9 lakh. The potential created through tubewells in use is 394.7 lakh hectare. About 3.10 lakh tubewells are reported as not in use. The irrigation potential lost due to inoperative tubewells has been estimated to be about 15.0 lakh hectare.

(c) and (d) There is no approved Central Government scheme for making the tubewells in disuse operational or to promote installation of tubewells for the benefit of marginal farmers.

Coastal Afforestation

1032. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any project to the Union Government for coastal afforestation by conservation and management of mangroves and other associated plants along the Orissa coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests have identified 38 sites on a nation-wide basis as appropriate for planting of mangroves and their conservation and management. Of these, seven sites, namely Bhitarkanika, Mahanadi, Subernarekha, Devi-Kadua, Dhamra, Chilka and Mangrove Genetic Resources Centre (Kalibhanj-Dia) are in Orissa. Proposals were received from State Forest Department, Govt. of Orissa for three sites viz. Bhitarkanika, Mahanadi and Devi-Kadua for which a sum of Rs. 123.29 lakhs has been sanctioned and Rs. 83.406 lakhs has already been released during the current financial year.

[Translation]

Eco-Friengly Vehicle

1033. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of eco-friendly battery powered vehicles in the country to protect the environment from vehicular pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has been implementing a scheme for promotion of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOV) to protect the environment from vehicular pollution. The nodal Ministry for this scheme is Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). MNRE has also been implementing a broad-based programme for research, development and demonstration of BOV. These vehicles are environmentally benign and provide an alternative to fossils fuel driven ones for transportation sector. The widespread deployment of BOVs is expected to have a beneficial impact on environment and health of the people, especially living in the congested areas of metro and large cities of the country. So far, MNRE has supported 305 Battery Operated Vehicles.

The basic objective of the programme is to provide the impetus through development and demonstration of indigenous BOV and hybrid BOV so as to enable large scale commercialization by 2015. The MNRE has been also providing central financial assistance to:-

(i) support for Research & Development projects on advanced high energy density batteries, ultra capacitors, control systems and other components for battery operated electric and hybrid electric vehicles for surface transportation;

(ii) support for pilot project for battery operated and hybrid electric vehicles for field performance evaluation;

(iii) support for projects and activities related to awareness promotion through education, training and for organization of business meet, seminars/ conferences/symposia in the area of electric vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles.

[English]

Cultural Institutions

1034. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thrust of Indian National trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and other Government cultural organizations is on making the young minds think of issues related to their culture and heritage about which they are rarely been told in schools or at home:

(b) If so, the details thereof indicating the various thrust areas/programme meant for the young minds in this regard; and

(c) If not, the time by which concrete steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Among the various thrust areas of INTACH (a non-government organisation registered as a Trust) and various institutions under Ministry of Culture (such as Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Museums including Science Museums etc.) undertake a variety of programmes targeted at the younger section of the population in their missions to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of art and culture. As reported by INTACH, the following programmes are undertaken by them in this regard:-

1. INTACH organizes teacher training workshops. They have done more than 50 workshops from 2003 to 2009 out of these 5 workshops have been done in Andhra Pradesh including Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Kakinada.

2. INTACH sets up heritage clubs in schools. There are Heritage clubs in 800 schools with 20000 club members in 50 Cities/Towns in 28 states/ UTs.

3. INTACH produces books, worksheets and other such resources to enhance the skill of the teachers and to increase the cultural learnings of the students.

4. Mass media activities like making short films are being organized with the help of All India Radio to increase the awareness on cultural issues as they speak to resource persons, capture the heritage of their city using a camera.

5. There is a website floated in the name of www.younintach.org providing the young with all the details on all aspects of Indian Culture with simple activity sheets and information to make them think on the lines of culture and heritage.

6. Various innovative programmes like science demonstration lectures, astronomy related programmes, Taramandal shows, science quiz, popular lectures, science film shows, science fair, science seminar, computer fair, science drama and creative ability activities, science workshops etc. were organized throughout the year. Several community programmes were organized in all the centres of NCSM.

7. Ever since its inception in 1982, the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme has been providing, outstanding students in the age group of 10-14, with facilities to study performing and other arts. Students either studying in recognized schools or belonging to families practicing traditional, performing and other arts are chosen for the award of scholarships in various artistic disciplines, with a special emphasis on rare art forms. A number of students every year are selected and offered in various art forms.

8. Scholarships are awarded to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training in the fields of Indian Classical Dances, Indian Classical Music, Theatre, Visual Arts, Mime, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts etc. Under the Scheme, a total of up to 400 scholarships is awarded each year for a period of two years.

[Translation]

Assistance to States

1035. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various States to increase the amount of assistance for various pending and existing developmental work in the States;

(b) if so, the item-wise details of financial proposals/ special financial packages received by the Governments, State-wise; and

(c) the details of financial assistance /special financial packages provided to the States by the Government during the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There have been proposals from various States for different types of assistance. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh requested sanction of a Special Area Incentive Package for Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions seeking exemption from Central Excise and Income Tax, a capital subsidy on investment for the region and proposals for assistance of Rs.7988.87 crore for bridging critical gaps in development. The State Government of Bihar requested for a financial package of Rs.14800 crore for Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. The Chief Minister of Goa requested for a special Package of Rs. 1400 crore to celebrate the Special Golden Jubilee. The Government of Rajasthan requested additional allocation of Rs. 234 crore for 2009-10 and Rs. 2000 crore for 2010-11 for National Rural Health Mission Programme Implementation Plan (NRHM- PIP) beyond the permissible increase by 25% to strengthen the existing delivery mechanism. However, there are as such no distinction /differentiation between pending and existing works in these proposals.

Government of India generally does not release any State-specific special financial packages. However, State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/ schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. Recently the Government has approved a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package of Rs. 7266 crore comprising Rs. 3506 crore for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3760 crore for Madhya Pradesh to be implemented over a period of three years.

Indian Education Service

1036. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Indian Education Services (IES) on the lines of Indian Civil Services;

(b) if so, the salient features of this service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Committee to examine the need for an Indian Education Service and submit a report thereon.

Monitoring of Funds

1037. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to monitor the funds allotted under National Afforestation Programme (NAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds allotted under NAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The operational guidelines of the National Afforestation Programme provides for a multilevel monitoring and evaluation mechanism. On approval of the proposals received from the states, the first installment of the funds sanctioned, is released to the Forest Development Agencies which are the implementing agencies. The second and subsequent installments are released subject to the receipt of reports like annual progress report, quarterly progress report, utilisation certificate, evaluation report and audit report which the agencies are required to submit periodically. Apart from the monitoring and evaluation undertaken by the States, the ministry commissions independent evaluation of the projects through reputed experts and organizations. Besides, the State Level Coordination Committee and the National Level Steering Committee also monitor the implementation of the programme at the state and national level respectively

[English]

Non-Utilization of Funds

1038. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central grants for various projects lie unutilized when States do not bea r their side of the fiscal burden resulting in hindrance in their developmental pace;

(b) if so, the States that have failed to utilize central grants for various projects sanctioned for the upliftment of poor and down trodden categories of the society;

(c) whether the Government has devised any mechanism to ensure that inability to share fiscal burden of the projects by States do not deprive the poor and downtrodden people of the benefits of economic growth of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of mechanism in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Central Government gives assistance to states for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) implemented in the states. Some of the schemes are fully funded and some are shared by the states in varying proportions depending on status of the state (e.g. special category) region (e.g. drought prone) and the components. The State Governments are generally consulted in the design of the programme. Periodic reviews of the programmes with the states also look into the financing issues.

The Planning Commission releases central assistance to states in the form of Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The grants under NCA are released to the "Special Category States" and "Non-Special Category States" in 9:7 proportion. "Special Category States" get assistance under the Externally Aided Projects and One Time ACA projects as 90% grant. For other ACA schemes, there are different proportions of State Share.

Finance Commission duly constituted by Union of India under the Constitution makes recommendations on share of central taxes, revenue deficit and other grants to supplement resources of the states.

[Translation]

Resources for Conservation of Monuments

1039. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of resources for the conservation and upkeep of historical monuments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the resources scarcity/crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. Requisite funds are available for the conservation and upkeep of protected historical monuments under Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indians Arrested by China

1040. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 Indians were arrested by China in January 2010;

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

(c) the details of assistance provided/being provided to the arrested persons by the Indian Embassy in China;

(d) whether the said arrests are interlinked with any such cases in India or China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS(SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Twenty one Indian nationals were detained on 8 January 2010 by the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Shenzhen Customs for illegal transportation of diamonds from Hong Kong to Shenzhen under the Criminal Procedure Law of the Peoples' Republic of China. Consular access was provided to the Consulate General of India (CGI), Guangzhou on 13 and 14 January, 2010 and then again on 29 January, 2010. The detainees were found in good health. The Consulate General is in constant contact with the law firm which has been arranged to provide legal assistance to the Indian nationals. The Chinese authorities informed the CGI, Guangzhou on 11 February, 2010 that pursuant to the preliminary investigation, 20 of the detainees have been

arrested for diamond smuggling activity and one has been arrested for money laundering.

(d) and (e) No. Does not arise.

Human Rights Violations in Malaysia

1041. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the human rights and religious freedom of People of Indian origin, particularly those belonging to specific community, are being violated in Malaysia;

(b) if so, the details of the information available with the Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There are about 1.9 million Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) in Malaysia, who account for about 8% of Malaysia's population. Most of them are now citizens of Malaysia and well integrated into their system. They are active in various walks of Malaysian society. Their rights as citizens of Malaysia are derived from the Malaysian constitution.

The Government of India remains deeply conscious of the welfare of People of Indian Origin living abroad. We have friendly relations with Malaysia and we remain in touch with the Malaysian authorities whenever there is some concern on the interests of the PIOs living in Malaysia.

During the State visit to India in January 2010, H.E. Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Malaysia has said to Indian leaders, including External Affairs Minister, Leader of Opposition and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that Malaysian Government will continue to respect the rights of People of Indian-origin and improve their well-being.

[English]

Use of UID for Education Reform

1042. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any fresh initiative to bring back over 80 lakh out of school children into the education system by using UID;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the modalities worked by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per an independent sample survey undertaken in 2009, the estimated number of out-of school children in the country is 81 lakh. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for universal access for all children through opening schools in the habitations which are un-served by a primary school within one kilometer as per State norms and upper primary schools as per requirement based on the number of children completing primary education up to a ceiling of one upper primary for every two primary schools. SSA also arranges residential and non-residential bridge courses for out-of-school children with a view to mainstreaming them into the regular schools. The UID project envisages creation of a unique identification number for every citizen of India. Provision of UIDs at birth will help ensure that all children including out-of-school children participate in the education process. UID project is at a preliminary stage of development.

Conversion of Sea Water

1043. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sea water could be converted into potable water by means of atomic energy;

(b) if so, whether Government has set up/proposes to set up any such project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the per litre cost of conversion of sea water into potable water by atomic energy; and

(e) the steps taken/propose to be taken by the Government for large scale conversion of sea water into potable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed desalination plants based on both Reverse Osmosis (RO) as well as thermal processes. RO plants that have been developed have capacities ranging from five thousand litres per, day to eighteen lakh litres per day. An 18 (eighteen) lakh litres per day capacity, desalination plant operating on the RO process has been set up at Kalpakkam,Tamil Nadu. Mufti Stage Flash (MSF) evaporation based thermal process planti: with capacity of forty five lakh litre per day has been set up at Kalpakkam.

BARC has also set up desalination plants at Sheelgaon village in Barmer District Rajasthan (30,000 litres/ day capacity) and Satlana village in Jodhpur District, Rajasthan (30,000 litres/day capacity) in cooperation with Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur for providing drinking water from borewell/brackish water sources. Three; desalination plants (5000 litres/day capacity each) have been set up in the Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu for providing drinking water.

(d) The cost of conversion'of seawater into potable water using the above technologies varies between 5 to 10 paise/litre depending on local conditions, quality of end product and the technology in use.

(e) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has developed and demonstrated technologies which are made available to Government agencies for large scale conversion of sea water into potable water.

Coal Production in MCL

1044. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal during each of the last three years in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL);

(b) whether the MCL proposes to increase the production of coal during next three years;

(c) if so, the details of action plan drawn in this regard;

(d) whether the company proposes to extend leave benefits to employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The production of Coal during each of the last three years in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) are given below:-

(in million tones)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
80.00	88.01	96.34

(b) and (c) Yes, the production programme of MCL for the next three years is as under:-

(in million tones)

2010-11 (BE)	2011-12 (Proj)	2012-13
116.75	125.10	138.00

The production will be increased by expanding existing mines, Bharatpur OCP, Bhubaneswari OCP, Hingula OCP, Lakhanpur OCP, Orient Mine No. 1 & 2, Orient Mine No. 3 & HBI UG Mine. The Company plans to open new mines like Kamha OCP, Kulda OCP, Talcher(West) UG, Natraj UG during the next three years.

(d) and (e) The employees are given leave as per the provisions of Mines Act. NCWA and Standing Order. The particulars of leave extended to the employees with wages are listed below:-

(i) **Earned Leave** – 1 day of EL for 15 days of physical attendance in case of Underground employees and 1 day of EL for 20 days of physical attendance incase of Surface employees.

(ii) **Sick Leave** – 15 days in a year.

(iii) **Casual Leave** – 11 days in a year.

(iv) **Special Leave** – 6 months special leave for the employees suffering from Heart Disease, T.B. Cancer, Leprosy, Paralysis, Renal Diseases, HIV and Brain diseases.

(v) **Injury Sick Leave**—Employees who are injured on duty are given injury sick leave with full wages till they are declared fit for duty by the company's Medical Officer.

(vi) **Maternity Leave**—Six weeks anti-natal and six weeks post-natal is given to the female employees as per the Maternity Act.

(vii) **Special Leave** to the Office bearers of Central trade Unions (6 days) for attending national conference.

(viii) **National Holidays/Festival Holidays**–8 National/ Festival Holidays are continued as per existing practice.

[Translation]

Funds for Research institutes

1045. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of central research institutes/organizations situated in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to each of the institutions during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the names of those institutions/organizations which have not fully utilized the allocated funds alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The names and location of the research institutions under the various Departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology and funds allocated to them during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) All the institutions have fully utilized the allocated funds.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Research Institutes and Funds Allocated-Department of Science & Technology (DST)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Research Institute/Organisation	State	Funds Allocated			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aryabhatta Research Institute for Observational Sciences (ARIES)	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	23.00	45.63	21.00
2.	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany	Uttar Pradesh	6.33	6.30	11.23	18.82
3.	Bose Institute (BI)	West Bengal	25.78	26.23	32.59	42.00
4.	Centre for Liquid Crystal Research	Karnataka	0.00	4.00	3.80	3.30
5.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS)	West Bengal	37.28	44.25	42.50	49.00
6.	Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA)	Karnataka	31.28	39.08	43.27	47.00
7.	Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG)	Maharashtra	20.07	22.55	23.98	27.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	International Advanced Centre for Research in Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI)	Andhra Pradesh	38.00	45.00	41.63	46.00
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNC)	Karnataka	23.00	35.00	30.69	45.00
10.	Raman Research Institute (RRI)	Karnataka	22.28	25.23	35.30	38.00
11.	S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences (SNB)	West Bengal	12.13	14.37	15.66	29.75
12.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCT)	Kerala	77.22	78.98	90.92	88.07
13.	Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG)	Uttarakhand	12.14	14.11	17.67	26.58
14.	Agharkar Research Institute (ARI)	Maharashtra	7.95	9.93	11.31	15.00
15.	Institute of Advanced Study in Science & Technology (IASST)#	Assam	NA	NA	NA	8.00

Note: # taken over by DST in March, 2009
* - allocations upto Feb., 2010
NA - Not applicable

List of Research Institutes and Funds Allocated-Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)/ Department of Scentific and Idnustrial Research (DSIR)

Sl. No.	State-Wise Laboratories/ Institutes	State	Amount allocateed allocated during (Rs. in Crores)			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	52.91	64.48	73.23	69.95
2.	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	77.52	92.03	113.16	113.55
3.	National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	44.65	65.37	72.92	76.81
4.	North East Institute of Science & Technology, Jorhat (Earlier RRL)	Assam	23.40	28.89	39.01	47.92
5.	Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad*a	Jharkhand	26.90	**	**	**
6.	Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad*b	Jharkhand	19.50	**	**	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research**	Jharkhand	**	43.67	62.52	73.43
8.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	34.86	43.02	70.67	62.68
9.	Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Gujarat	20.97	23.46	41.43	37.15
10.	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	16.49	23.57	30.27	28.77
11.	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu (Earlier RRL)	Jammu & Kashmir	27.50	35.30	41.24	48.90
12.	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Karnataka	31.31	33.89	62.46	66.89
13.	National Aerospace Laboratories	Karnataka	117.27	147.58	182.96	196.57
14.	National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Tech.	Kerala	24.98	23.58	34.45	29.50
15.	Advanced Materials & Process Research Institute (Earlier RRL)	Madhya Pradesh	9.64	11.83	20.09	20.56
16.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Maharashtra	64.92	77.73	107.63	106.91
17.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	Maharashtra	26.26	29.37	37.32	39.08
18.	Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology (Earlier RRL)	Orissa	31.51	28.55	44.38	50.44
19.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Rajasthan	28.23	27.13	44.37	49.74
20.	Central Electrochemical Research Institute	Tamil Nadu	30.85	44.22	60.25	51.68
21.	Central Leather Research Institute	Tamil Nadu	29.67	32.73	48.76	55.20
22.	CSIR Madras Complex	Tamil Nadu	4.38	4.51	6.04	8.88
23.	Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	18.85	19.02	25.21	28.67
24.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	46.14	138.56	104.19	151.91
25.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Uttar Pradesh	25.27	24.81	41.53	38.58
26.	Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.18	23.47	34.98	35.64
27.	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	36.02	50.75	55.15	48.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Uttarakhand	17.49	20.05	32.43	34.54
29.	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun	Uttarakhand	29.53	25.95	43.26	46.53
30.	Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute	West Bengal	40.27	44.56	73.53	68.09
31.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	West Bengal	36.01	41.98	61.18	61.68
32.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	West Bengal	58.22	45.06	74.33	66.12
33.	National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula	Goa	41.53	98.84	105.09	73.33
34.	Central Road Research Institute	Delhi	21.74	19.27	39.84	28.93
35.	Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology	Delhi	36.40	35.38	67.33	47.66
36.	National Institute of Science Commun. and Information Resources	Delhi	34.13	28.58	53.84	43.37
37.	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies	Delhi	6.28	9.16	12.28	14.24
38.	National Physical Laboratory	Delhi	51.28	58.11	126.88	120.94
39.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	28.21	31.52	50.25	53.98
40.	Institute of Microbial Technology	Chandigarh	26.98	25.70	46.33	38.12

* Allocation upto January, 2010

** - *a and *b got merged in to a new institute called Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research in 2007-08

List of Research Institutes and Fudns allocated - Departments of Biotechnology (DBT)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Institutions	State	2006-2007 Allocation	2007-2008 Allocation	2008-2009 Allocation	2009-2010(%) Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Institute of Immunology	Delhi	36.00	36.00	55.00	53.00
2.	National Centre for Cell Science	Maharashtra	30.00	31.50	43.00	34.00
3.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	21.60	25.90	24.00
4.	National Brain Research Centre	Haryana	14.00	17.10	28.00	24.00
5.	National Centre for Plant Genome Research	Delhi	12.00	13.00	26.00	29.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development	Manipur	3.00	4.00	3.89	0.10
7.	Institute of Life Sciences	Orissa	10.00	10.00	12.00	13.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	Kerala	NA	NA	25.00	24.00
9.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute	Haryana	NA	NA	20.00	NA
10.	UNESCO Regional Centre for Science, Education and Innovation	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Institute of Agri-Food Biotechnology	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Institute of Stem Cell Research and Regenerative Medicine	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	14.00
13.	National Institute of Biomedical Genomics	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	14.00

Note : % - allocations up to December 2010.
NA - Not applicable

[English]

ICT at Schools

1046. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing information and Communication Technology Scheme in schools since 2004;

(b) if so, the number of schools so far covered under the scheme;

(c) whether in a bid to further improve information and communication technology (ICT), the Government has approved a revised scheme of ICT to benefit 1.5 crore students in 1.08 lakh secondary and senior secondary schools;

(d) if so, the ratio of expenditure likely to be shared by the Union Government and the States in this regard;

(e) whether schools covered under this scheme are not getting the desired results;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the scheme in true letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 58496 schools have so far been approved for coverage under the scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools".

(c) The scheme has been revised so as to enable coverage of all Government and Government-aided secondary and higher secondary schools in the country.

(d) For the revised scheme, the sharing pattern between Central Government and the State Governments is in the ratio of 75:25 except for north-eastern States, for which the ratio is 90:10.

(e) to (g) There is no such report with the Government. At present, the scheme envisages limited provision of 10 PCs alongwith internet connectivity and training of teachers in schools. Monitoring is an integral part of the scheme. State Governments implement the scheme and can do mid-course correction based on need.

Charges of Fomenting Trouble in Balochistan

1047. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has again indicted India in fomenting trouble in the restive Balochistan province;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has strongly protested on the charges of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports regarding statements attributed to Pakistani leaders, including the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Interior Minister of Pakistan, alleging Indian interference in Balochistan.

(c) to (d) Government has firmly rejected, including at the highest level, such unfounded allegations. Prime Minister has told Prime Minister of Pakistan that India has no interest in destabilising Pakistan and that our conduct is an open book.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Income

1048. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in annual per capita income of the country in percentage during the year 2008-09 in comparison to 2007-08;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the huge gap between the growth rate of incomes of agricultural labourers and the average growth rate of income in the country;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the estimated annual growth rate of income of the agricultural and industrial sectors labourers including the service sector employees;

(e) the percentage of the country's population engaged in each of the above sectors, sector-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the income gap between the agricultural labourers and the average income of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Availability of Water for Irrigation

1049. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of water can be increased from 10% to 20% by improving existing surface and ground irrigation arrangement in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether only 84% use of existing irrigation arrangement is possible in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve irrigation arrangements during the last years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the prospective plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The average annual water availability of the country has been assessed to be about 1869 billion cubic meter (BCM) which may be considered to remain unchanged. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, about 1123 BCM can be utilised for various purposes including irrigation. The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) has assessed the total water requirement for various purposes as 1180 BCM by the year 2050. In order to meet the growing demand for water, necessary measures are taken for conservation of water and their efficient use.

The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development has assumed that it should be possible to achieve the level of irrigation efficiency of 60% for surface water from the present level of about 35-40% and that the efficiency of ground water can be increased from the present level of about 65-70% to about 75%.

(c) to (f) As per the available information, the irrigation potential utilized is about 85% of the irrigation potential created. A study conducted by Indian Institute of Management (IIM) has identified various reasons for the gap between the irrigation potential created and irrigation utilized which inter-alia includes: (i) lack of proper operation, (ii) incomplete distribution system, (iii) non-completion of command area development works (iv) changes from the initially designed cropping pattern, and (v) diversion of irrigable land for other purposes.

Several measures are taken by the respective State Governments for improving the efficient use of created facilities, which include extension, renovation and modernization of irrigation projects, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Command Area Development & Water Management. Due emphasis has been laid on these measures in the XI Plan. Government of India provides central assistance to the Government through various schemes/ programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM); National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

Dues Against UNO

1050. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount due against UNO regarding deployment of Indian Army on its peace and other Missions;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) As on February 19, 2010, approximately US $62.92 million reimbursement is outstanding from the United Nations in connection with India's participation in UN peacekeeping operations of which US $33.75 million is for troop and police costs and US $29.17 million is for cost of equipment.

(b) Shortage of funds with the UN, due to non-timely payment of budget contributions by member states,has caused delays in reimbursement.

(c) Government has asked the UN to settle the outstanding amount.

[English]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

1051. SHRI MUHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in the country and the achievements made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality was launched in March, 2009 and hence there was no target during the last three years. For 11th Five Year Plan, the physical targets under this scheme include opening of about 11000 new secondary schools and strengthening of 44000 existing secondary schools. For the year 2009-10, there is a plan provision of Rs. 550 crore (Revised Estimate). As on date, annual plan proposals received from 31 States/UTs have been appraised for setting up of more than 2000 new schools and strengthening of more than 6500 existing schools. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 510.69 crore has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 216.11 crore has been released to the States. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under RMSA

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Sanctioned for preparatory activities	Fund sanctioned towards project proposal	Total Fund sanctioned	Fund released for preparatory actitivities	Fund released towards project proposal	Total Fund released	Fund utilise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.30		2.30	2.30		2.30	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.60		1.60	1.60		1.60	
3.	Assam	2.35	6.35	8.70	2.35		2.35	
4.	Bihar	2.92		2.92	2.92		2.92	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.80	56.32	58.12	1.80	56.32	58.12	
6.	Goa	0.20	0.31	0.51	0.20		0.20	
7.	Gujarat	2.70	5.15	7.85	2.70		2.70	
8.	Haryana	1.48		1.48	1.48		1.48	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.20		1.20	1.20		1.20	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.20	8.82	11,02	2.20		2.20	
11.	Jharkhand	1.69		1.69	1.69		1.69	
12.	Karnataka	3.30	71.13	74.43	3,30		3.30	
13.	Kerala	1.40	17.87	19.27	1.40		1.40	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	92.58	97.58	5.00		5.00	
15.	Maharashtra	3.50		3.50	3.50		3.50	
16.	Manipur	0.90		0.90	0.90		0.90	
17.	Meghalaya	0.80		0.80	0.80		0.80	
18.	Mizoram	0.80	6.72	7.52	0.80	6.72	7.52	
19.	Nagaland	0.93	11.04	11.97	0.93		0.93	
20.	Orissa	3.00	38.84	41.84	3.00		3.00	
21.	Punjab	2.00	23.25	25.25	2.00	23.25	25.25	
22.	Rajasthan	3.20	16.18	19.38	3.20	16.18	19.38	
23.	Sikkim	0.40	2.30	2.70	0.40		0.40	
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.00	52.18	55.18	3.00	52.18	55.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tripura	0.40		0.40	0.40		0.40	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.10	29.00	36.10	7.10		7.10	
27.	Uttarakhand	1.30		1.30	1.30		1.30	
28.	West Bengal	2.00	10.99	12.99	2.00		2.00	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.20	0.37	0.17		0.17	
30.	Chandigarh	0.10		0.10	0.10		0.10	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10		0.10	0.10		0.10	
32.	Daman and Diu	0.20		0.20	0.20		0.20	
33.	Delhi	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	
35.	Puducherry	0,32		0.32	0.32		0.32	
	INDIA	60.36	450.33	510.69	60.36	155.75	216.11	

Note: Annual plan proposals of Bihar, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya were appraised on 25-02-2010

Cases in Central Administrative Tribunal

1052. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases filed in Central Administrative Tribunal has been increasing during the recent past;

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

(c) the number of cases filed, disputed and pending during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise along with the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to clear/dispose off the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the period July, 2007 to December, 2008 a number of corporations/ societies and other authorities were brought within the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal under Section 14(2) of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 (13 of 1985), which raised the number of autonomous bodies/ corporations / societies owned or controlled by the Central Government from 47 to 191. As a result, a few thousand cases were transferred from various High Courts and other Subordinate Courts to the respective Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal and this is one of the reasons for increase in the number of cases registered in the Tribunal.

(c) Statements-I, II and III showing the number of cases filed, disposed of and pending for the years 2007 to 2009 and January, 2010 are enclosed respectively.

Number of cases filed in the Central Administrative Tribunal, increased and there was corresponding increase in the rate of disposal of cases, and overall pendency

has been under control. As on 31-01-2010 pendency in respect of all the Benches of the Tribunal is 22440. Most of the cases are transferred cases, received from various High Courts and other Subordinate Courts to the various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal and fresh cases filed during the years 2009 and 2010, which may not be ripe for disposal.

(d) The following steps have been taken to clear the pending cases:

(i) Monthly Pendency report is called for from all the benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal and the rate of disposal is personally monitored by the Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal.

(ii) Targets are set up by the Chairman for the Benches.

(iii) During the All India Conference 2009, the Benches were advised to give priority to disposal of old cases pending since 2004 to 2007.

Statement I

Statement of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases for the Year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Name of Bench	2007			2008		
		Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
01.	Principal	3435	3549	2494	3685	4073	2106
02.	Ahmedabad	522	518	546	477	465	558
03.	Allahabad	1678	1774	4081	1857	2456	3482
04.	Lucknow	696	505	1687	*667*	995	1359
05.	Bangalore	519	421	358	569	521	406
06.	Mumbai	1024	943	1504	1067	858	1713
07.	Calcutta	1507	1822	2948	1868	2419	2397
08.	Chandigarh	1118	1571	1159	1029	1043	1145
09.	Cuttack	591	914	1661	655	798	1518
10.	Guwahati	352	330	336	302	327	311
11.	Hyderabad	1037	1074	1062	988	1158	892
12.	Jabalpur	1103	1013	967	951	1112	806
13.	Jodhpur	381	419	536	313	336	513
14.	Jaipur	538	550	832	610	624	818
15.	Madras	1069	915	782	1084	928	938
16.	Patna	1155	1213	2041	1079	1167	1953
17.	Ernakulam	1000	1143	783	1086	1072	797
	Total	17725	18674	23777	18287	20352	21712

Statement II

Statement of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases for the year 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Bench	2009		
		Institution	Disposal	Pendency
01.	Principal	6359	5467	3008
02.	Ahmedabad	658	654	562
03.	Allahabad	2315	2888	2909
04.	Lucknow	744	1024	1079
05.	Bangalore	617	389	634
06.	Mumbai	1264	929	2048
07.	Calcutta	2464	1940	2923
08.	Chandigarh	1496	1474	1167
09.	Cuttack	827	1440	905
10.	Guwahati	378	391	298
11.	Hyderabad	1268	1215	943
12.	Jabalpur	1179	1113	872
13.	Jodhpur	344	240	617
14.	Jaipur	731	663	886
15.	Madras	1479	1396	1021
16.	Patna	1237	1357	1833
17.	Ernakulam	1136	1111	822
	Total	24496	23681	22527

Statement III

Statement of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases for the year 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Bench	Upto January 2010		
		Institution	Disposal	Pendency
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Principal	494	515	2987
02.	Ahmedabad	50	21	591
03.	Allahabad	194	230	2873
04.	Lucknow	52	49	1082
05.	Bangalore	41	27	648
06.	Mumbai	197	112	2133
07.	Calcutta	125	159	2889
08.	Chandigarh	81	117	1131
09.	Cuttack	65	82	888
10.	Guwahati	21	94	225
11.	Hyderabad	56	25	974
12.	Jabalpur	56	40	888
13.	Jodhpur	29	42	604
14.	Jaipur	70	64	892
15.	Madras	117	84	1054
16.	Patna	*11*	108	1802
17.	Ernakulam	99	142	779
	Total	1824	1911	22440

Estimation of Poverty

1053. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference of opinion regarding the estimation of poverty by Tendulkar Committee, figures of the States, Saxena committee and figure given by the Centre as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether Union Government is not aware about the exact number of poor people in the country; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty at the national and State level. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed from time to time. As a part of this process, the Planning Commission

constituted an Expert Group in December 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report on the 8th December, 2009 and recommended the need to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norms which was being followed on the recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee. The Tendulkar Committee has recommended the Mixed Recall Period (MRP) equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban head count ratio as the new reference PLB. On the basis of the above methodology, the all-India poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 37.2% as against 27.5% on the basis of the Lakdawala Committee. However, the poverty estimates worked out by the Tendulkar Committee are not comparable to the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 2004-05 as they are based on different methodologies.

The Ministry of Rural Development conducts Below Poverty Line Census (BPL Census) to identify the individual households below the poverty line in the rural areas while ensuring that the total number of such household corresponds to the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena for recommending a suitable methodology for identification of the BPL households in the rural areas. It recommended to assume the all- India poverty head count ratio as 50%.

[Translation]

Educational Projects

1054. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the detials of ongoing/pending educational projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/released ror these project durign the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) the total expenditure under the said educational projects during the above period;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of educational projects in the country;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the construction of schools in various parts of the country, particularly in Bihar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Problems during Haj

1055. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haj pilgrims faced a number of problems during Haj 2009;

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

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of the problems faced by Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) During Haj 2009 approximately 167,000 pilgrims performed the Haj. As per the past practice, the Government of India made elaborate arrangements for the Haj pilgrims. Some complaints have been received mainly relating to accommodation and transportation arrangements. There is a system in place for the redressal of the hardships faced by the pilgrims. The Government of India sets up a large number of administrative offices at key points of the Haj pilgrimage. In addition, the Government makes arrangements for providing proper medical facilities for the pilgrims. The staff on duty co-ordinate with other agencies involved to take appropriate measures to address the grievances of the pilgrims.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements made for the Haj pilgrims and to provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned.

Corporal Punishment in Schools

1056. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of violence on children in the form of corporal punishment are on the rise in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year wise, State-wise and nature-wise details of excesses on children in schools received by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) since its inception;

(d) the steps taken /proposed to be taken to make the children aware about corporal punishment etc.; and

(e) the guidelines formulated/proposed to be formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The figures on corporal punishment in various schools in the country are not centrally maintained. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) received 22 complaints in 2007-08, 37 complaints in 2008-09 and 50 complaints in 2009-10 (till date) relating to corporal punishment in schools. The State-wise break is enclosed as statement.

The commission has also taken suo-motu cognizance of 12 incidents related to corporal punishment in schools.

(d) In order to make the children aware of their rights including that against corporal punishment, a bill of rights has been printed in the Social Science text book for class VIII published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NCPCR has issued guidelines to State Governments on 9.8.2007 to make all school children aware of their right through campaigns and publicity drives.

(e) Physical punishment and mental harassment to the children have been prohibited under Section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. This Ministry has also written to all State Governments on 17.12.2007 to prohibit corporal punishment in all schools in their jurisdiction.

Statement

Details of cases of Corporal Punishment of Children in Schools received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Sl. No.	State	Year-wise No. of Complaints No.		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Till Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	1	0
5.	Bihar	0	1	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	1
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	7	10	5
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
14.	Haryana	3	0	2
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	1	1	1
18.	Kerala	1	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	7
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	0	1	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	2
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	3
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5	20
35.	West Bengal	0	1	1
	Total	22	37	50

Growth of States

1057. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference in status of growth in different States, particularly in North Eastern States;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the equal growth of all States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any specific plan for growth of backward States, like North Eastern States in Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) The annual rate of growth of Gross State Domestic Product GSDP) of different States at 1999-2000 prices for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 is enclosed as Statement. The differences in the growth rates across States including North Eastern States and across different years are due to many factors such as historical reasons, differences in initial conditions, public and private investment, business climate, differences in human development indicators, growth of agriculture, natural calamities such as drought and floods and so on. Several measures have been taken to improve the growth rate across the States in a balanced manner. The policy instruments include Plan and Non-Plan transfer of resources from the Centre to the States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, 10% mandatory earmarking of funds for the development of North Eastern States, flagship and other Centrally Sponsored Programmes with an aim to reduce disparities in social and economic infrastructure in States and catalyzing development in backward areas through Backward Region Grant Fund.

Statement

Annual Growth (%) of GSDP Constant Prices (1999-2000 prices) of States/UTs (as on 29.01.2010)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.15	10.24	11.16	10.62	5.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.46	-4.25	13.75	6.36	5.87
3.	Assam	3.74	4.94	4.90	5.73	6.17
4.	Bihar	12.17	1.49	22.00	8.04	11.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.49	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	10.19	11.33	10.37	11.14	NA
7.	Gujarat	8.88	13.44	9.09	12.79	NA
8.	Haryana	8.64	9.37	14.20	9.35	8.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.56	8.54	9.20	8.59	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.23	6.17	6.25	6.28	NA
11.	Jharkhand	15.21	2.79	12.53	6.18	5.52
12.	Karnataka	9.85	13.53	7.33	12.92	5.08
13.	Kerala	9.97	10.26	10.57	9.80	6.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.08	6.48	4.75	5.25	NA
15.	Maharashtra	8.71	9.67	9.82	9.18	NA
16.	Manipur	9.70	4.61	3.73	6.77	7.13
17.	Meghalaya	7.11	8.04	6.48	8.41	8.17
18.	Mizoram	4.15	2.38	5.51	5.54	6.44
19.	Nagaland	4.59	4.04	6.50	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	12.61	6.37	12.12	5.85	6.74
21.	Punjab	4.95	4.50	7.32	6.54	6.26
22.	Rajasthan	-1.85	6.89	11.81	7.33	7.12
23.	Sikkim	7.72	8.94	7.15	7.40	8.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.45	11.89	11.29	4.41	4.55
25.	Tripura	8.14	9.09	2.64	4.13	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.40	5.25	7.18	7.16	6.46
27.	Uttarakhand	12.99	5.66	9.84	9.37	8.67
28.	West Bengal	6.89	5.72	8.77	7.74	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.69	9.18	11.06	6.34	NA
30.	Chandigarh	10.30	9.94	14.36	11.51	10.39
31.	Delhi	11.73	11.05	15.06	12.48	NA
32.	Puducherry	-10.82	6.88	35.80	24.85	10.78
	ALL INDIA GSDP	7.47	9.52	9.75	9.01	6.70

Source : Central Statstical Organistaion (CSO)
NA : Not available

[Translation]

Modernisation of Autonomous Engineering Colleges

1058. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for modernisation of autonomous engineering colleges in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There is a scheme for upgradation of 200 State engineering institutions in the XIth Plan. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded a proposal for modernization of facilities of 4 autonomous Government Engineering Colleges situated at Jabalpur, Rewa, Ujjain and Sagar. The proposals will be approved only after the criteria for selection is decided upon.

[English]

Demand of Sawn Timber

1059. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of sawn timber in Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) the provisions made to meet the demands of sawn timber in remote islands of Little Andaman and Nicobar Group of Island;

(c) the steps taken to meet the gap in demand of sawn timber in South, Middle and North Andaman due to shortfall in supply by Government Saw Mills; and

(d) the effective steps taken to prevent illegal removal of timber to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No study/survey has been conducted to arrive at the estimated demand of sawn timber in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, based on the last ten years, on an average annual local consumption of sawn timber works out 8775 cum.

(b) and (c) Andaman & Nicobar administration has taken steps to meet the demand of sawn timber of local people of Little Andaman & Campbell Bay by establishing sale depots at Little Andaman & Campbell Bay. Further, the Government. saw mills at Chatham (South), Betapur (Middle Andaman), 4 make-shift Saw Mill units in South Andaman and one make-shift unit in North Andaman have been allowed to operate to meet the gap in demand of sawn timber in South, Middle and North Andaman.

(d) Forest Department of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been taking various effective measures to curb illegal activities by means of patrolling and surveillance.

[Translation]

Energy Through Fusion Technology

1060. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to produce energy through Fusion Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Producing energy through fusion technology is the long term objective of the scientific project in Fusion Science & Technology undertaken by Institute of Plasma Research(IPR). The principal steps in this project are; Basic Research in Magnetic Fusion using tokamaks (Aditya and SST-1) with the developments of associated technologies, participation in International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Programme and Fusion

Technology Programme (*i.e.* critical technologies development like Test Blanket, magnet, diverter, vessel, Radio Frequency & Neutral Beam etc.) and design and development of a DEMO fusion Reactor.

(c) The steps outlined in (b) above are envisaged over a period of 30-40 years.

[English]

Scientific and Industrial Research

1061. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial development in the country is affected as a result of slow progress in research and development;

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

(c) the budgetary allocation made by the Government for scientific and industrial research and development in the country during Tenth and Eleventh Five Years Plans;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate any adhoc fund for upgradation of basic research and development programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The rate of industrial development in India has been very good over the last 5 years. The index of industrial production has gone up to 275.4 in 2008-09 as compared to 189 in 2003-04, *i.e.* it has recorded a compounded annual growth rate of 7.82%. However, to further enhance the research and development activity in the country, following measures have been taken:

(i) Fostering of linkages between industry and R&D institutions and direct funding of industry for innovative R&D projects through schemes such as, New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI), Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (TDDP), Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund, Technology Development Board (TDB) etc.;

(ii) Substantial increase in budgetary allocation for R&D;

(iii) Liberal tax breaks to industry for undertaking research, viz. weighted tax deduction for expenditure incurred on R&D;

(iv) Funding universities and R&D institutions for up-gradation of scientific equipment and infrastructure facilities;

(v) Increasing the number of junior research fellows (JRFs) and senior research fellows (SRFs);

(vi) Attracting more talent to S&T stream through INSPIRE scheme.

(c) The budgetary allocation made by the Government for the six scientific departments during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans have been as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Department	X Plan Allocation	XI Plan Allocation
1.	Science & Technology (DST)	3,400	11,028
2.	Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)	2,575	9,000
3.	Bio-technology (DBT)	1,450	6,389
4.	Earth Sciences (M/o ES)	1,125	7,004
5.	Atomic Energy	3,501.35	11,000
6.	Space	13,250	30,883
	Total	25,301.35	75,304

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Surplus Coal to States

1062. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the developers of captive coal mines to sell the surplus coal to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission wants the Government to open up the trading in coal to private players or continue monopoly of the public sector;

(d) if so, whether the Government has accepted this proposal; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in April 2000. The Bill seeks to allow Indian companies to explore and mine coal and lignite resources in the country without the existing restriction of captive use. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Industry on 27.04.2000 and subsequently to the Standing Committee on Energy on 22.11.2000 for examination and report. Due to stiff resistance from certain quarters including the trade unions, it was decided that the Bill would be passed in the Parliament only after reaching a consensus. The Cabinet Secretariat has notified the constitution of a new Group of Ministers (GoM) under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister to consider issues related to the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Bill, 2000.

(e) The Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 2000 is in the Parliament and therefore, it is not feasible to fix a time frame for implementation.

[Translation]

Net Present Value

1063. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether net present value has been demanded for making non-forest land available for irrigation projects in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the state Government of Maharashtra has agreed to pay net present value;

(d) if so, the time by which all the pending cases of irrigation projects are likely to be disposed of; and

(e) the time limit fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No Madam.However, as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the judgment dated 28.03.2008 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Net Present Value (NPV) is applicable in all projects involving diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including for Irrigation projects in the country.The details are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Stage-I approval for these projects are accorded with certain stipulated conditions which include payment of NPV as one of those.The Maharashtra Government has been making payment towards the NPV. All these projects can be disposed of under the provisions of Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act,1980 only after fulfillment of stipulated conditions including payment of the NPV.

(e) The Central Government is required to take decision on the proposal received, complete in all regards, within a time period of 60 days from the date of its receipt from the State/UT Governments.

Statement

Stage-I approval accorded to Irrigation proposals of State of Maharashtra under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

State: Maharashtra
Category: Irrigation
Case Status: Stage-I

As on: 25.02.2010

Sl. No.	Category of Project	Less than 40 ha		More than 40 Ha.		Total No. of Cases	
		No. of Cases	Area Diverted	No. of Cases	Area Diverted	Total No. of Cases	Total Area Diverted (in ha)
1	IRRIGATION	126	1271.54	27	8493.87	153	1271.54
	TOTAL	126	1271.54	27	8493.87		

[English]

One Laptop Per Child

1064. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has forwarded a proposal to the Union Government for the implementation of One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) scheme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Kerala Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be released for this project to the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of Kerala has sent a proposal for provision of laptops in schools of Kerala, with an estimated cost of Rs. 70.00 crore.

(c) and (d) The proposal was considered and the State Government was informed that all Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools in the State of Kerala had already been covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" and as per the guidelines of the scheme, it would not be possible to provide any further assistance to the schools in the State under the scheme.

Manuscript Resource and Conservation Centres

1065. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considers to set up Manuscript Resource and Conservation Centres in various States of the country, particularly in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned for setting up of such centres in various States; and

(d) the time by which such centres are likely to be established in various States, particularly in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) There are 46 Manuscript Resource Centre (MRCs) and 33 Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) set up in various states of the country, including West Bengal. Details of MRCs and funds sanctioned for their set up and work are at Statement-I. Details of MCCs and funds sanctioned for their set up and work are at Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) and fund sanctioned for their set up and working

Sl.No.	Name of the MRC	Fund Sanctioned for setting up and working (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Choglamsar Leh (Laddak)-194001	18.40
2.	Directorate of State Archaeology, Archives and Museum Stone Building, Old Secretariat Srinagar-190001, Jammu and Kashmir	25.65
3.	Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Culture and Languages Cliff-End Estate, Shimla-171001	21.80
4.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives Gangchen Kyisong, Dharamshala-176215, Himachal Pradesh	22.34

1	2	3
5.	Department of Sanskrit Pali and Prakrit Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra-136119	22.65
6.	Viswesvarananda Viswabandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies Sadhu Ashram, Hoshiarpur-146021 Punjab.	18.88
7.	Uttarakhand Sanskrit Academy Near Zila Panchayat Office Haridwar-249401	15.40
8.	Rampur Raza Library Hamid Manzil, Rampur-244 901 U.P.	18.45
9.	Sampurnananda Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya Varanasi 221001.	18.40
10.	Vrindavan Research Institute Raman Reti Marg Vrindavan-281121	15.00
11.	Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad Mahatma Gandhi Marg Hazratganj, Lucknow.	27.45
12.	Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan Bhai Vir Singh Marg, Gole Market, Delhi	6.00
13.	Department of Sanskrit HNB Garwal University Pauri Garhwal, Uttranchal	3.20
14.	Oriental Research Institute Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati-517502 (AP)	21.95
15.	A.P. Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Jama-I-Osmania, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad-500007, (AP)	13.90
16.	French Institute of Pondichery 11, Saint Louis Street, PB-33 Pondicherry-605001	18.65
17.	Oriental Research Institute University of Mysore Kautilya Circle, Mysore-570005 Karnataka	26.65
18.	Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya-583 276 Hospet Tq. Dt- Ballary Karnataka	20.65
19.	National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research, Shrutakevali Education Trust (Regd.) Shravanabelagola-573135, Hassan Distt., Karnataka	24.40
20.	Keladi Museum and Historical Research, P.O. KELADI Sagar Tq, - 577401, Simoga Dt,. Karnataka	6.40
21.	Mahabharata Samshodhan Pratishthan 1/E, 3rd Cross, Girinagar 1st Phase, Bangalore-560 085	14.69
22.	Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library Thanjavur-613009 Tamil Nadu	12.65
23.	Department of Tamil Literature University of Madras, Marina Campus, Chennai-600 005.	10.15
24.	Sri Chandrashekharendra Saraswati Viswa Mahavidyalaya Deemed University, Enathur Kanchipuram-631561	10.15
25.	Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library University of Kerala Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram-695585, Kerala Dt-Mamlapuram, Kerala	28.65
26.	Thunchan Memorial Trust Thunchan Paramba Tirur-676101	25.15
27.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Ashok Rajpath, Patna-800 004 Bihar	24.17
28.	Kameswar Singh Darbanga Sanskrit University Kameswar Nagaram, Darbhanga-846 004 Bihar	6.45
29.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India) Nalanda-803111 Bihar	9.40

1	2	3
30.	Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802 301	18.95
31.	Manuscript Library Hardinge Building, Ist Floor, 87/1, College Street, Senate House, University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700073.	60.42
32.	Orissa State Museum Museum Building, Bhubaneswar Orissa	37.22
33.	Sanskrit Academy of Research for Advanced Society Through Vedic and Allied Tradition of India (SARASVATI), Sarasvati Vihar, Barpada, Bhadrak-756 113 Orissa.	19.90
34.	Manipur State Archives Washinglom Likoi, Imphal-795001 Manipur	42.64
35.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library, Guwahati	18.65
36.	Gurucharan College, Silcher, Assam-788004	6.59
37.	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute P.W.D. Road, Jodhpur-342011 Rajasthan	18.81
38.	Shree Satshrut Prabhavana Trust, 50D, Jyoti Marg, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur-302004	12.20
39.	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology Navarangpur, Near Gujrat University Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat	26.42
40.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411037	21.65
41.	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sansrit University Baghla Bhawan, Sitalwadi Manda Road, Ramtek-441106, Maharashtra	3.65
42.	Anandashram Samstha 22, Budhwar Peth-411002	9.20
43.	Scindia Oriental Research Institute Vikram University, University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	19.93
44.	Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Gour Nagar, Sagar-470003, Madhya Pradesh	27.40
45.	Kund-Kund Jnanapith 584, M.G. Road, Tukoganj, Indore-452001	12.40
46.	K.M. Institute, Dr. Ambedkar University, Agra	3.20
	Total	866.91

Statement II

Details of Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) and fund sanctioned for their set up and Working

Sl.No.	Name of the MCC	Fund Sanctioned for setting up and working (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Choglamsar Leh (Laddak)-194001	11.00
2.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Janpath, New Delhi-10001	10.40

1	2	3
3.	Language and Culture, Block No. 395, SDA Complex, Kasumputy, Shimla-171009	13.94
4.	VVIS and IS, Hoshiarpur	1.50
5.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives Gangchen Kyisong, Dharamshala-176215 Himachal Pradesh	3.50
6.	Himalyan Society of Heritage and Arts Conservation, Nainital Uttaranchal	7.20
7.	Uttranchal Institute for Conservation Research and Training, Markandey House (near HMT Main Gate), Rani Bagh, District-Nainital-263126 Uttaranchal.	9.29
8.	Vrindavan Research Institute Raman Reti, Vrindavan 281121	16.35
9.	ICI Coservation Centre Rampur Raza Library, Hamid Manzil Rampur-244901 U.P.	13.70
10.	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273001	9.43
11.	Indian Council of Conservation Institutes HIG-44, Sector-E, Aliganj Scheme, Lucknow-226024	25.05
12.	Head of the Department Central Library Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	4.70
13.	Oriental Research Institute, Sri venkateswar University Tirupati-517507	3.20
14.	Salarjung Museum, Salarjung Marg Hyderabad-500002	14.15
15.	ICKPAC, INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre, Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore-560001	21.50
16.	Tamilnadu Government Museum Egmore, Chennai-600008	12.15
17.	Room No. 9, Ground Floor, Vidhan Saudha Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore-1	11.30
18.	Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library Thanjavur-613009, Tamil Nadu	4.50
19.	Mural Painting Conservation Research and Training Centre Hill, Palace Musuem Premises Tripunithura, Ernakulam, Kerala	12.65
20.	Regional Conservation Laboratory Cotton Hill Road, Saothamangalam P.O. Thiruvananathapuram-695010	8.34
21.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Ashok Rajpath, Patna-800 004 Biha:	14.13
22.	Manuscript Library, University of Calcutta, Harding Building, Ist Floor, 87/1, College street, Kolkata-700073	8.00
23.	INTACH ICI Orissa Art Conservation Centre, Orissa State Museum Premises Bhubaneswar-Orissa-751014	26.19
24.	AITIHYA Plot No. 4/330, Ist Floor, Raghunathpur, P.O. Sisupala Gada (Near Gangua Bridge, Puri Road), Bhubaneswar-2 Orissa	7.90
25.	Sambalpur University Library Sambalpur University Burla-768001	12.20
26.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library Gauhati University,, Gopinath Bardolai Nagar, Guwahati-781014 Assam	9.50

1	2	3
27.	Tawang Monastry, Tawang Distt. Arunachal Pradesh	2.00
28.	Manipur State Archives Washinglom Likoi, Imphal-795 001 Manipur	3.00
29.	Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802301	3.00
30.	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute P.W.D. Road, Jodhpur-342011	12.00
31.	Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra Jain Vidya Samsthan Digambar Jain Nasim Bhattarakji Sawai Ramsing Road Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan	11.65
32.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411037	9.00
33.	Scindia Oriental Research Institute Ujjain	4.50
	Total	336.92

Removal of Invasive Alien Species of Plants

1066. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps for physical removal of invasive alien species of plants, which adversely affects the availability of water and also affects the productivity of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether exotic varieties of trees, like palm and eucalyptus, are being planted to show the completed aforestation projects in Delhi in the wake of upcoming Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has introduced a component on "Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species" in its ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensification of Forest Management" w.e.f. 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crore had been proposed for the XI Plan period. During the initial years, financial assistance is being provided to the State/UT Forest Departments for carrying out survey of forest invasive species and for preparing a Management Plan. Activities in the Management Plan would include research and eradication of invasive species from forest areas.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Nano Technology Centres

1067. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up more Nano Technology Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which they are likely to be set up, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(c) the funds allocated and released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has already supported seven Centres for Nano Technology in various institutions within the country. A separate independent Institute of Nano Science and Technology is set up at Mohali. The Union Government also proposes to support a Centre for Nano Science and Technology as part of an existing institute in Bangalore.

(b) and (c) The proposed Centre for Nano Science and Technology at Bangalore will focus on research on novel nanomaterials. This Centre will be set up by May,

2010. The proposed budget for this Centre is Rs.113 crore for the remaining period of the XI Plan. However, no funds have been released so far, as the project is yet to receive sanction of the Government.

Issue of Shares by CIL

1068. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is planning to increase its capital through issue of shares to the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, while conferring the status of Navratna, the Government has asked Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to get listed within 3 years from the date of conferring of the said status. This would involve divestment of some percentage of Government holding in the equity shares of CIL. Necessary steps such as amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of CIL, dematerialization of shares, consultations with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEEI) etc. have been initiated.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Functioning in Two Shifts

1069. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start two shifts in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas, with a view to accommodating more students;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country having two shifts at present; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made or proposed to be made by the Government to accommodate more students in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal. However, presently there are 40 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KNs) in the country having two shifts.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan augments the number of sections in various classes from time to time to accommodate the students, wherever feasible.

Promotion of Green Technology

1070. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANHI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by India in the promotion and application of green technology *vis-a-vis* other countries of the world including China;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose and the steps taken by the Government for promotion of green technology in the country;

(c) whether the Government is facing difficulties in application of green technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Efforts have been made by the Government for promotion and application of green/clean technologies in the country. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been implementing a scheme for development and promotion of clean technology since 1994 to meet the environmental challenges. The Charter of Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP) is under implementation for 17 categories of highly polluting industries. It is not possible to give a quantative comparison of the progress made by India in this regard with respect to other countries.

(b) During the financial year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 3.05 crores has been allocated for development and promotion of clean technology. CREP is a voluntary initiative by the private sector, which is facilitated by the government. Other important steps taken by the government include provision of grants-in-aid for demonstration projects to Research Institutions, capacity building programmes for environmental managers and creation of data base for clean technologies in India.

(c) and (d) Strong patent regimes in the developed countries, lack of capacity for project appraisal by the

financial institutions to switch over to Cleaner Technologies, inadequate indigenous Research and Development programmes and limited resources of the small scale sector for adoption of cleaner technologies are the major difficulties faced by the Government in this regard.

Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism

1071. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed or has any proposal to set up a Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism on the lines of Central Information Commission;

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

(c) the time by which such mechanism will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

National River Conservation Programme

1072. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), launched by the Government, was successful in the abatement of water pollution in major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the factors which were responsible for the failure of NRCP;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The efforts towards conservation of rivers started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Subsequently, GAP Phase-II was initiated which included the tributaries of the river Ganga, namely, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar. The Plan was expanded to cover other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the year 1995. The Plan presently covers 38 rivers in 167 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc. An expenditure of Rs. 3955 crore has been incurred and Sewage treatment capacity of nearly 4000 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. The schemes are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and State Governments through implementing agencies of the States.

The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions on some of the major rivers under NRCP, the water quality in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) values has improved at most locations as compared to water quality before taking up of pollution abatement schemes.

The details of fund allocation and actual expenditure by Govt. of India under the Plan during the last three years and the current year, year-wise are as follows:

Financial	Year Fund Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	283.20	281.10
2007-08	267.70	252.99
2008-09	276.00	276.00
2009-10 (Till date)	376.00	337.82

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State

Governments in river conservation through the central plans. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

The Government has initiated an exercise for revamping the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated rive basin approach. The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 202.2.2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of Planning.

Noise Pollution

1073. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether noise pollution levels in most cities is beyond the permissible levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directions/guidelines in regard to noise pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a network for national-level monitoring and reporting of noise pollution;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check noise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SOCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been carrying out sporadic noise monitoring in urban areas, mainly during festivals such as Deepawali. A few SPCBs and PCCs have initiated regular noise monitoring since 2008-09. As per available date, the laid down noise norms for respective zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential or Silence) are exceeded at many locations. However, a definite trend can not be ascertained since data is available only for a limited period.

(c) and (d) Honourable Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3735 of 2005 arising out of SLP(c) No. 21851/2003 in Writ Petition (c) No. 72 of 1998 vide orders, dated 18.07.2005 directed the following:-

(i) Complete ban on bursting of sound emitting fire crackers during night time (between 10 pm and 6 am)

(ii) Ban on use of sound emitting instrument or any sound amplifier at night time except in public emergency

(iii) Ban on use of horn at night time except in exceptional circumstance

(iv) Public awareness campaigns to be organized during festival seasons

(v) State Government to make provision for seizure and confiscation of loud-speakers, amplifier and other equipments which are found to create noise level beyond permissible limits.

(e) and (f) The Central Government has undertaken the task to create a national ambient noise monitoring network for urban areas and reporting the data therein, in accordance with the National Environment Policy-2006.

(g) The various steps undertaken by the Government to control noise pollution include the following:-

(i) Implementation of the provisions of The Factory Act, 1948, the Air (Prevention) and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;

(ii) Implementation of noise standards at the manufacturing stage for generator sets, motor vehicles, select domestic appliances and firecrackers; and

(iii) Restriction on the blowing of horns, bursting of sound emitted fire crackers, operation of sound emitting construction equipments, and playing of bands, etc. during night time (10.00 pm to 6.00 am).

Indo-Japan Security Dialogue

1074. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan have agreed for an action plan which entails 'two-plus-two' security dialogue between their respective Defence and Foreign Secretaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the framework of the proposed action plan will be different from two-plus-two format in vogue between Japan and US or Japan and Australia;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which it will be beneficial to India and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As part of the Action Plan to advance India-Japan Security Cooperation issued during the visit of Prime Minister of Japan to India in December 2009, the two sides established a mechanism of Annual Subcabinet/Senior Officials two-plus two dialogue with Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Defence on the Indian side and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defense on the Japanese side.

(c) and (d) Japan-US two-plus-two dialogue and Japan-Australia two-plus-two dialogue are both at Ministerial level.

(e) The Action Plan came into operation on the date of issue (29 December 2009). The Action Plan, which identifies specific measures to advance security cooperation, promotes dialogue on peace and security and consolidates the India-Japan Global and Strategic Partnership.

Filling up of SC/ST/OBC Vacant Posts

1075. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of SC/ST/OBC vacant as on date in various Ministries/Department of Government of India/Public Sector Undertakings, designation-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct a special drive to fill up these vacant posts at an early date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The information is not centrally maintained. However, as per information received from 37 Ministries/ Departments, the number of backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes as on 01.11.2008 were 3537, 2969 and 6439 respectively.

(b) The Government has launched as Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBSs.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Agreements to Counter Terrorism

1076. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of rise in the number of terrorist attacks,the Government has signed/proposes to sign any agreement with other countries including neighbouring countries in order to counter terrorism and extremism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As part of Government's efforts to combat the menace of international terrorism, Ministry of External Affairs has signed agreements for establishment of Joint Working Groups (JWG-CT) on Counter-Terrorism with 25 countries and 2 regional organizations.The JWGs provide a forum for counter-terrorism cooperation enabling sharing of information, experience and assessments regarding global terrorism, training and capacity building including in relevant technologies and equipment, countering terrorist finance,

strengthening of multilateral efforts in the area of counter-terrorism, and facilitating agency-to-agency cooperation. Additional Secretary (International Organizations & Political), MEA leads meetings of JWG-CT with participation by representatives of MHA, IB, Cabinet Secretariat, DEA, Department of Revenue, CBI, Narcotics Control Bureau, Financial Intelligence Unit-India, ICMR etc. JWG agreements are signed with countries based on mutual assessment of need; this assessment is an ongoing process.

The JWG-CT has served as a useful platform in addressing common concerns such as growth of regional and international terrorism, transnational crime including drug-trafficking, financing of terrorism, bio-terrorism, cyber security, border and critical infrastructure security, law enforcement, mutual legal assistance and extradition.

[English]

Corruption in Granting Recognition to Technical Colleges/Institutions

1077. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption in granting recognition to the colleges/institutions by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also relaxed norms regarding requirement of land and has increased the intake capacity of each institutions for engineering and management studies in order to become part of Washington Accord;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures undertaken or being undertaken by the Government to make the system transparent and graft proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 40 cases of alleged corruption in the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) including those relating to recognition to technical institutions, have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) to (e) AICTE has revised the norms and standards for granting various kinds of approval to the technical institutions. These include relaxation in total land requirement for Mega and Metro Cities including State capitals and the increase in the initial intake allowed to various technical institutions. These measures and the introduction of e-government would help in maintaining transparency and credibility in the approval process in the AICTE.

Strike against New UGC Regulations

1078. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of various Central Universities and Delhi University went on strike recently demanding changes in the new University Grants Commission (UGC) regulations pertaining to the promotion and other service conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a delegation of teachers comprising representatives from all Central Universities submitted a memorandum to the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of their demands and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As a sequel to the revision of pay scale of teachers and equivalent positions in universities and colleges, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is required to issue detailed regulations indicating the pay structure and service conditions of such teachers. An Expert Committee was constituted by the UGC under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, for the purpose.

Attractive pay scales have been given to university and college teachers in order to ensure high standard of teaching and to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching profession. As a step in this direction, a system based on Academic Performance Indicators (API) has been devised by the UGC, for promotion and direct recruitment to various teaching and equivalent positions.

Representatives of the Federation of Central Universities Teachers Association (FEDUTA) as well as Delhi University Teachers Association (DUTA) have represented against introduction of API system particularly in relation to research and academic contributions on the ground that sufficient research facilities are not available in colleges; and have been to propose alternative evaluating mechanism which could objectively assess performance and teaching outcomes so as to justify the high salary structure approved for persons in the teaching profession.

Unhygienic Food under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1079. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that poor quality of food is served to the school children under Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of students fell ill or died after consuming mid-day meal in various parts of the country including Delhi during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the number of suppliers who are catering to schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) schools under Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(e) the criteria/norms laid down by the Government for engaging suppliers and arrangements made to check quality of food supplied by them; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure good quality of food to school children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year 2009-10, 48 incidents of children falling ill due to various reasons like serving of poor quality, unhygienic, poisonous food and supply of adulterated foodgrains under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) came to the notice of the Government from various sources. However, in only 36 cases the States confirmed that 2833 children had fallen ill after consuming mid day meal. The details of the incidents are given in the statement.

(c) No case of death of any child after consuming mid-day meal has been reported by any State/UT.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that work of supplying of cooked mid day meal to school children under the Mid Day Meal Scheme has been entrusted to eight voluntary organizations.

(e) and (f) Mid Day Meal Scheme Guidelines envisage that voluntary organizations can be associated with the programme for supply of cooked mid day meal and resource support e.g. training and capacity building, monitoring, evaluation and research. The criteria for engaging voluntary organizations is detailed in para 3.9 of the guidelines which inter-alia includes that the voluntary organization.

- should not discriminate in any manner on the basis of religion, caste and creed
- should not use the programme for propagation of any religious practices
- should be a registered body under the Societies Registration Act or the Public Trust Act
- give a commitment to undertake supply responsibility on a no profit basis
- abide by parameters of programme
- should have a sound financial logistic capacity to supply mid day meal
- should be willing to work with Panchayati Raj Institutions/Municipal Bodies in accordance with relevant guidelines of the State/UT Govt.
- shall not entrust/sub-contract the programme or divert any part of the assistance (foodgrains/ money) to any other organization
- will commit to abide by other conditions as may be prescribed by State/UT Govt.

The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for regular serving of good quality, cooked mid day meal in every eligible school, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres lies with the State Government/UT administration. In order to ensure serving of good quality mid day meal, the Central Government through National, Regional and State level review meetings had been continuously urging the State/UT Governments to:

- lift only good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns after joint inspection
- store food items in dry and safe places

— ensure that food is cooked in a hygienic environment

— properly train cooks for adopting hygienic practices

— get the food tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher

— ensure availability of drinking water

— involve community in implementation and supervision of the scheme

— inspection of 25% school in every quarter by supervisory officers

As and when, any complaint regarding any deficiency in the implementation of the scheme comes to the notice of Central Government from any sources, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct a suitable enquiry into the complaint and to take appropriate action against the responsible person(s) and also to initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of cases	Details of cases and action taken
1	2	3	4
2006-07			
1	Andhra Pradesh	07□	The State Govt. has informed that 132 children were fallen ill. The State Govt. has also informed that after inquiry, in cases where it was proved that the children had fallen ill due to negligence of the implementing agencies, such agencies were replaced. Appropriate warning has also been given to the school authorities to be vigilant.
2.	Karnataka	09	The State Govt. has reported that 1242 children were taken ill in 34 schools. The cooks who were found to be negligent were removed and new cooks appointed.
3.	Uttarakhand	01	The State Govt. has informed that 2 children of Gandhinagaar Primary School of Nainital district fell ill due to consumption of stale food. The headmistress of the school was suspended.
2007-08□□			
1	Bihar	04	The State Govt. has reported that in one school of Shivsagar Block, and two schools of Mansi Block, both of District Rohtas, cases of children fell ill come to their notice. The affected children were given medical treatment in Primary Health Centre and discharged after being normal.□It has further reported that in Primary School, Vishnupur-Rajkhand, District Vaishali, 82 children of class-I, who had consumed meal brought to the Primary Health Centre presuming that the children had consumed poisoned meal caused by a frog reported to have been found in the meal supplied. After examination, all were found normal and 62 of them attended the school on next day itself.□
2.	Chhattisgarh	01	The State Govt. has reported that on 21.11.2007, 40 students of both boys and girls middle school Lahpatra Block Lakhanpur fell ill. After primary treatment student were fit and healthy to join the school. FIR lodged in Lakhanpur Police Station. Headmaster of Middle School Boys suspended from his duties. Headmistress Girls Lahpatra and 3 other teacher's increment withheld for one year. Both the cooks were dismissed from the duty.

1	2	3	4
3	Haryana	01	The State Govt. has reported that 38 children fell ill and were admitted to hospital. The State Govt. has further reported that an enquiry was conducted which revealed that the students did not fall ill due to consumption of mid day meal, but due to eating of Jatropha Plant growing in the campus of the school.
4.	Jharkhand	02	The State Govt. has reported that two such incidents had occured. In Dhanbad district about 60 (14.12.2007) and in East Singhbhum district about 70 students fell ill due to food poisoning. Later on enquiry, it was found that these had happened due to fall of deleterious materials in cooked food for which immediate steps have been taken.
5.	Karnataka	02	The State Govt. has reported two cases in which after laboratory tests, it was found that illness was not due to mid day meal.
6.	Rajasthan	02	The State Govt. has reported that in Govt. Upper Primary School, Gram Panchayat Dhakad Khedi, District Bhilwara 188 children fell ill on 18.01.2008. The guilty teacher was suspended. All Block Education Officers were directed to conduct inspection so that mis-happenings could be avoided in future. Further reported that in Govt. Upper Primary School, Karelia District Dungarpur 8 children fell ill on 22.01.2008. The NGO Geetanjali Charitable Trust responsible of providing mid day meal was terminated and their MOU was also cancelled. All Block Education Offierc's were directed to be more vigilant in future.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	09	The State Govt. has reported that (1) In the Primary School, Bhauabazar, Gopalpur & Satvanpatti, District Bareilly 100 students fell ill on 20.09.2007. All students were given proper medical treatment and were discharged after being normal. The Head Master, primary school Bhauabazar was suspended, cook was replaced and notice was given to Gram Pradhan for slackness in duties. (2) In the Primary School, Uttampur Bahlolpur & Milak Bahlolpur, District Moradabad 84 children fell ill on 27.09.2007. All children were admitted in various hospitals and given proper treatment. FIR was lodged in Thana – Majhola against Gram Pradhan, District Basic Education Officer, Moradabad Village Panchayat Officer, Bahlolpur. Concerned Head Masters and Assistant Teacher were suspended for slackness & poor supervision. (3) In the Primary School, Milak-Mankara, District Moradabad 16 students had fallen ill on 05.10.2007. All students were given medical treatment and discharged after being normal. In the enquiry, it was found that the conduct of Shiksha Mitra was suspicious. FIR was lodged against him. (4) In the Primary School – Shahgarh, District Pilibheet 99 students fell ill on 08.10.2007. After enquiry, it was found that the probable

1	2	3	4
			cause of incident was edible oil used in preparing food. All students were discharged after giving medical treatment. FIR was lodged against the Gram Pradhan., Cook and Kotedar. Headmistress of that school was also suspended for slackness in duty.□ (5) In the Primary School - Tilhari khurd, District Kanpur Nagar 3 students fell ill on 22.10.2007. After primary treatment they became normal. Head Master was suspended for slackness in his duty and necessary action had been taken against Gram Pradhan.□ (6)□ In the Primary School Shah Alampur, District Moradabad 72 student fell ill on 24.10.2007. All suffered students were given medical treatment in District Hospital. FIR was lodged against the Gram Pradhan, husband of Gram Pradhan, Head Master, Shiksha Mitra and Cook.□ Head Master of the school was suspended and services of Shiksha Mitra also terminated.□ (7) In the Primary School-Chandpur, Hilalpur & Janipur, District Sitapur 205 students fell ill on 01.11.2007. 161 students were discharged immediately after treatment and remaining 44 got special treatment in District Hospital. The cause of incident was adulterated cooking oil. FIR was lodged against Gram Pradhan, husband of Gram Pradhan, Cook & Asstt. Basic Education Officer. The responsible head masters and teachers were suspended due to slackness in duties.□ (8) In the Primary School-Itwan Duddela, District Chitrakoot about 55 students fell ill on 11.12.2007. After enquiry, it was found that the cause of incident was due to eating of unknown wild fruit found in nearby forest and not MDM. All students were normal after taking MDM.□ (9)□ In the Primary School, Khudaganj, District Shahjahanpur 4 students and Headmistress fell ill on 23.01.2008. After medical treatment, they were discharged being normal. The samples of cooked meal were taken for testing in the laboratory. FIR was lodged against the ward member and two cooks.□
2008-09□			
1.	Bihar	01	Regarding a Press clipping dated 26.9.2008 titled 'Vishaqt Bhojan Se 90 Bachchey Beemar in Biar' appeared in Rajasthan Patrika, the State Govt. has reported that after enquiry it was found that on the day of incidence, a big dead frog was found in the meal. The children were taken to hospital as a precautionary measure and all of them were discharged on the same day.□
2.	Delhi	01	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that on 16.07.2008 some girls student of M.C. Primary School Marginal Band (Old)-I, Shahdara had complained of pain in their head. 9 students were taken up in nearby Nursing Home and 14 in GTB Hospital for treatment. After enquiry, it was found that on the

1	2	3	4
			previous day, some outside person had distributed some churan goli free of cost outside the main gate of the school, which might have caused illness of the children. No problem was found in 47 other primary schools of the same zone to whom Halwa-chana was distributed by the same organization i.e. Dalit Manav Uthan Sansthan.
3.	Jharkhand	01	As per the Press report dated 13.9.2008, 80 children were fell as a Chipkali was found in mid day meal. The State Govt. has not yet confirmed the incident.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	02	Regarding a Press clipping dated 27.1.2009 titled 'Mid Day Meal Khane se 2 Bachchey Marey, 5 Gambhir' appeared in Nav Bharat Times, the State Govt. has reported that on preliminary enquiry, it has been found that the death of the children was not due to sub-standard mid day meal. State Govt. has ordered an in-depth enquiry in the matter.□Regarding Press clipping appeared in Nai Duniya, Bhopal dated 8.3.2009 under the caption 'Madhyahan Bhojan se Chhatra ki Mout', the State Govt. has reported that the three children belonged to one family and they were already suffering from fever and stomach ache.
2009 -10□			
1.	Delhi	02	In respect of Press clipping appeared in Nav Bharat Times, dated 23.4.2009 titled 'Mid Day Meal mein keeray – Tees Bachchey Beemar.....', the Delhi Govt. has reported that some school children were reported ill after consuming mid day meal in an aided school, Baba Nebhraj Sr. Sec. School, Lajpat Nagar. A case of criminal negligence has been registered against the contractor.□On a Press clipping appeared in Hindustan Times, dated 26.11.2009 under the caption '120 kids fall ill after mid day meal□ in Sharda Sen Sarvodaya Rajkiya Kanya Vidyalaya in Trilok Puri, the Govt. of Delhi has reported that many students complained on vomiting and stomach ache after consuming Mid-Day Meal, and 120 Students were taken to nearby hospital for medical treatment.□ All students except five were discharged on the same day.□ A complaint with the Police has been lodged. The work order of the supplier has been suspended.
2.	Jharkhand	01	Regarding Press clipping appeared in Nav Bharat Times dated 10.6.2009 titled 'Mid Day Meal mein Saanp, 70 Bachchey Beemar', the State Govt. has reported that all children were taken to hospital for medical examination and only 12 children were admitted and later safely discharged. The rumour of snake being found in mid day meal could not be proved.
3.	Maharashtra	01	A Press clipping appeared in DNA, Mumbai dated 9.5.2009 titled Mid Day Meal sends 47 children to hospital. The State Govt. has not yet confirmed the incident.

1	2	3	4
4.	Rajasthan	01	Press clippings appeared in Nai Duniya and the Times of India, Delhi dated 2.4.2009 titled 'Poshaahar mein chhipkali, 9 Bachchey Beemar' and Lizard in Mid Day Meal at School – 16 ill', the State Govt. has reported that few openings were notice in the kitchen which allowed entry to insects and reptiles. All possible remedies/ safety measures have taken to avoid such incidents.

Functioning of NCTE

1080. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the functioning of National Council for Teacher Education in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A committee constituted by the Government under the Chairpersonship of Shri Sudeep Banerjee, the then Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Development, undertook a comprehensive review of the functioning of the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE). The Committee in its report submitted in April, 2007, *inter alia*, recommended that NCTE Act be repealed. The matter was examined and having regard to the implications of repeal of the NCTE Act on Teacher Education, the recommendations of the report of the Yashpal Committee on "Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education", and the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, a decision was taken that the NCTE Act may not be repealed at present.

[Translation]

New Pay Structure for Workers of Coal Sector

1081. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given directions to various coal companies for payment of minimum wages to the contract labourers and also to revise the existing wages given to regular coal workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said directions are being complied with by all the coal companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The wage structure and other conditions of service of regular coal workers are revised under the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) signed after deliberations in the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI). The last such NCWA, *i.e.* NCWA-VIII, was signed on 24th January, 2009 for a five year period from 1.7.2006 to 30.6.2011. Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have to abide by all the statutes applicable to them. The coal companies have been specifically directed to ensure that even contractors engaged by them follow and comply with all the labour regulations including payment of minimum wages.

(c) CIL has reported that directions of the Government are being complied with.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Re-orientation of Vocational Education

1082. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stressed on reorienting vocational education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose to rural areas as compared to urban areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, about 150 vocational courses are offered at the higher secondary level. The courses are redesigned from time to time to make them need based and to improve employability of the students.

(c) There is an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. Funds are not separately allocated for rural and urban areas.

Primary Schools in Rural Areas

1083. SHRI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ever-widening socioeconomic inequalities have adversely affected the infrastructure and quality of primary schools in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of the Government to strengthen the infrastructure and quality of primary schools in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the flagship programme for universalising elementary education for all children in 6-14 years age group in a time bound manner. One of the goals of SSA is to bridge gender and social category gaps. SSA provides for inter alia, opening of school in unserved habitations, improvement of school infrastructure, provision for teaching learning equipments for new primary and upper primary schools, with particular focus on districts with educationally disadvantaged groups. It also provides additional support for girls education in educationally backward blocks. In addition, several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. This includes, *inter alia*, recruitment of 10.22 lakh additional teachers to improve the pupil teachers ratio, annual in-service training of teachers, free distribution of textbooks. School development grants to schools and grants to teachers for teaching learning material, academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centers.

NRI Investing in India

1084. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NRI's who have shown interest in setting up projects in health, higher education (including medical and engineering education), power (including solar energy, wind energy) in the country during the recently held conference of the NRI's in New Delhi;

(b) whether the Union Government or any State Government has clinched any deal with the NRI's in these sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Union Government for getting these projects cleared expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, 2010, the Overseas Indian facilitation center (OIFC) had organized a market place to facilitate overseas Indian investments and Business-to-Business Partnerships for prospective investors. Twenty-there meetings including three relating to the health sector, two relating to the education sector and five relating to the power sector were held and investment opportunities discussed.

(b) to (d) The actual investments made are monitored by the Department of Industrial policy and promotion (DIPP). Proposals under the automatic route do not require prior approval. Prior approval cases are considered and approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

Sea Erosion

1085. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal belt of the country is facing the threat of sea erosion;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments for antisea erosion works under Flood Management Programme (FMP) and National Coastal Protection Projects (NCPPs);

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

(e) the funds allocated and released in this regard separately under both the schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Sea erosion has been reported in various coastal belt of the country by the State Governments. As per the information available from the maritime States, a total of 2017.45 km coastline in the mainland and 132 km in Lakshadweep Island are affected by the sea erosion; the state-wise details of which are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) No eligible proposal for anti sea erosion works has been received for consideration under Flood Management Programme (FMP).

(d) All the maritime States and Union Territories (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) submitted the proposals for consideration under National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP). After discussions between the Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB), a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) programme was taken up by ADB with a grant of $1.0 Million for preparing Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project for the States of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(e) The funds released for anti-sea erosion works during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Coastline affected by Sea-erosion (km)
1	2	3
MAINLAND		
1.	Gujarat	61.92
2.	Maharashtra	263.00
3.	Goa	19.18
4.	Karnataka	249.56
5.	Kerala	478.14
6.	Tamil Nadu	641.00
7.	Puducherry	6.40
8.	Andhra Pradesh	65.70
9.	Orissa	107.55
10.	West Bengal	125.00
	Sub-total (Mainland)	2017.45
ISLAND		
1.	Lakhshadweep	132.00
2.	A&N Island	-
	Sub-total (Island)	132.00
	Total	2149.45

Statement II

Funds released for anti-sea erosion works under Flood Management Programme during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	Funds released. (Rs. in crores)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Current year)	Total
1.	Karnataka	-	3.80	-	-	3.80
2.	Orissa	-	0.85	-	-	0.85
	Total	-	4.65	-	-	4.65

Environmental Performance

1086. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of taking all out efforts, the country is lagging far behind in environmental performance as indicated in 2010 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranking India at 123rd position;

(b) if so, the reasons for poor performance of the country;

(c) whether newly industrialized nations are in much higher position in pollution control;

(d) if so, the factors responsible for higher pollution in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The report on 2010 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) has been produced by a team of experts from Yale University and Columbia University and was released on 28.1.2010. A total of 163 countries have been ranked as per EPI and India figures at 123rd position.

It has been said that serious data gaps have limited the ability to measure performance on a number of important issues. Notwithstanding the above fact, the relatively lower rank of India appears to be due to its huge population which exerts immense pressure on the environment. Moreover, the analysis to the policy drivers underlying the 2010 ranking suggests that income is a major determinant of environmental success.

(c) to (e) It is not correct to say that the newly industrialised nations are in much higher position as per the EPI. Though some countries like Brazil and Russia are ranked 62 and 69, countries like South Africa, China and Indonesia are ranked 115,121 and 134 respectively.

The factors responsible for pollution in India are the increase in vehicular traffic, high rate of industrial and infrastructural growth, increasing urbanisation and pressure of population.

The Government has taken various steps to control pollution, including the following:

(i) Notification of general and source specific emission and effluent standards.

(ii) Implementation of auto fuel policy including usage of cleaner fuel.

(iii) Introduction of Environmental Impact Assessment Process for industrial and infrastructure projects.

(iv) Implementation of Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection in respect of 17 categories of industries.

(v) Regular monitoring for compliance of environmental standards.

(vi) Preparation and implementation of city specific action plans for improvement of air quality.

Pre-78 and Post-78 Forest Encroachers

1087. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forest encroachers categorized as pre-78 forest encroachers, division-wise in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the details of pre-78 encroachers who have received license for allocation of land, division-wise but have not been able to occupy the same and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative land or the rehabilitation package proposed by the Government to pre-78 and post-78 forest encroachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and will be laid on the table of the House.

Report of UNDESA

1088. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), India is the biggest victim of financial crisis induced poverty;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the report;

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

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of its schemes/programmes already in force for removal of poverty; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof, scheme/programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The Report does not give any India specific figures.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Various schemes/programmes are implemented by the Government for the removal of poverty. The Planning Commission follows a uniform methodology for estimation of poverty across all states. The present method used by Planning Commission for estimation of poverty is based on the methodology recommended by the expert group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) and estimates are released approximately after a period five year. The financial crises started in the mid of 2008. The percentage of population below poverty line has declined from 35.97 percent in the year 1993-94 to 27.5 percent during the year 2004-05.

Minimum Age for Admission in Schools

1089. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to fix 4 years minimum age for admission in nursery to reduce stress on children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government also plans to ban play schools or pre-nursery schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal with the Central Government at present. However, it is for the concerned State Governments to take appropriate decision in the matter.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Disabled Friendly Infrastructure in Schools

1090. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes disabledfriendly infrastructure in schools to provide "barrier-free access" to students with disability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) includes a component for removal of architectural barriers to ensure that students with disabilities have access to classrooms, laboratory, library and toilets in the school.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indo-Israel Co-operation

1091. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Israel are cooperating with each other in the field of Space;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recent launch of Polaris Satellite of Israel by the Government is a part of this understanding;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Israel to undertake any project in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israeli Space Agency (ISA) have been cooperating in the area of peaceful uses of outer space.

(c) No, Madam. The launch of 'Polaris' (TECHSAR) was a commercial contract with Antrix Corporation of the Department of Space.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Under a memorandum of Understanding, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Israeli Space Agency mutually agreed for flying an Israeli instrument called TAUVEX (Tel Aviv Ultra Violet Experiment) on ISRO's satellite as a guest instrument. This scientific instrument is a space borne telescope operating in ultraviolet region whose data will be available to Indian scientists.

[English]

National Book Trust

1092. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust (NBT) plans to publish more books in regional languages for children during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial and other assistance provided by the Government to NBT during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. National Book Trust, India is planning to publish more books in regional languages for children during the current year;

(b) Approximately 50-55 titles in different languages (i.e. Asamiya, Bangla, Gujrati, Hindi, Kannad, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Urdu and also in English) will be published in the current year; and

(c) Year-wise details of Financial and other assistance provided by the Government to the NBT during the last three years and the current year for the purpose of publishing books for children are as under:

2006-07	—	Rs. 375.00 lakhs
2007-08	—	Rs. 400.00 lakhs
2008-09	—	Rs. 445.00 lakhs
2009-10	—	Rs. 534.00 lakhs.

Upgradation of Schools

1093. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have sought upgradation from secondary level to senior secondary level for the academic year 2010-11 in the wake of the proposed scrapping of class tenth board examinations; and

(b) if so, the details of such schools, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) CBSE has received 590 applications from secondary schools for upgradation to senior secondary level for the academic session 2010-11. The State-wise break-up of the number of applications received for the session 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of number of secondary schools seeking upgradation to senior secondary level from CBSE for the academic session 2010-11

Sl.No.	State-wise	No. of applications
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	27
5.	Chandigarh	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	12

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	12
8.	Foreign Schools	8
9.	Gujarat	20
10.	Haryana	51
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
13.	Jharkhand	10
14.	Karnataka	7
15.	Kerala	75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	57
17.	Maharashtra	25
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Orissa	7
20.	Punjab	56
21.	Rajasthan	35
22.	Tamil Nadu	11
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	104
25.	Uttaranchal	20
26.	West Bengal	4
□	Total	590

Special Development Schemes for Kandhamal and Gajapati

1094. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa for launching a special developmental scheme for the underdeveloped tribal dominated Kandhamal and Gajapati districts under a long term action plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received a request from the Government of Orissa for inclusion of Kandhamal and Gajapati districts under the Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts.

(c) It has not been possible to include Kandhamal and Gajapati districts under the Special Plan for the KBK districts as this would lead to spreading the meager allocation being made under the Special Plan more thinly over more areas than originally covered. However, in addition to other Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Kandhamal and Gajapati districts are also being allocated funds under the Districts Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

Agreement between IGNOU and UNESCO to Boost Quality Education

1095. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) have signed any agreement to boost quality education and training in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the said agreement is likely to be implemented and the extent to which students in the country will be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Indian Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), an Agreement of Co-operation (AOC) has been signed between IGNOU and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on 11.1.2010 with the objective to promote an integrated system of research, training, demonstration, knowledge, management and documentation activities in the field of Journalism and Media Studies, Science Education, Teacher Training and ICT-enhanced distance learning including providing scientific-technological and social-cultural support to pilot projects. The agreement has come into effect from the date of its signing *i.e.*

11.1.2010. The activities under this (Saka) *to Questions* 1226 agreement are expected to benefit students and the academic community.

Review/Revision of Tiger Conservation Schemes/Plans

1096. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, released and utilised under tiger conservation schemes/plans for the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed/revised the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Project Tiger and other tiger conservation schemes/plans, in view of the dwindling population of the Tigers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to protect and increase the population of tigers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of Central assistance allocated and released for tiger conservation in designated tiger reserves under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, alongwith utilization pertaining to last three years and the current year, are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has been reconstituted with effect from 4.9.2009. The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger has been revised in January, 2008 to strengthen tiger conservation.

(d) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government to protect the tiger are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of Funds Released Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger' during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Release 2006-07	Utilised 2006-07	Release 2007-08	Utilised 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Utilised 2008-09	Release 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.675	35.000	73.9175	50.0005	56.9830	80.8100	94.9100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.3725	212.690	110.2542	110.0347	246.1710	54.7800	48.8600
3.	Assam	87.431	65.000	95.6140	66.8830	1092.3790	210.0000	184.7700
4.	Bihar	69.9554	73.850	98.3205	47.9936	49.6730	0.0000	8.0000
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	12.820	35.2250	32.3547	169.8700	131.4300	1338.70
6.	Jharkhand	286.277	373.872	45.1600	18.3765	115.3770	112.9000	110.7350
7.	Karnataka	109.00	135.760	1159.7149	1126.8433	689.8390	640.9900	644.9720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Kerala	155.967	103.872	153.2449	134.8449	267.0900	257.2900	281.1600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	897.942	701.729	2975.9411	2878.0761	6998.5420	5339.1600	1384.4460
10.	Maharashtra	238.56	242.650	295.7191	253.8468	411.1250	391.2200	362.8770
11.	Mizoram	115.16	77.974	82.9000	82.9000	241.4500	241.4500	128.0000
12.	Orissa	183.8717	139.185	43.2800	42.0400	625.9900	422.7300	170.0800
13.	Rajasthan	176.541	194.005	410.6800	325.9826	2708.9500	1092.2800	10694.1700
14.	Tamil Nadu	108.535	79.428	45.0000	44.2360	690.8060	431.2600	240.55
15.	Uttaranchal	192.78	201.660	202.0050	188.5550	462.8500	358.9600	241.7050
16.	Uttar Pradesh	183.265	101.770	134.8900	260.2435	417.5130	243.9700	298.5500
17.	West Bengal	190.5283	226.920	308.6741	117.4000	228.3940	231.5300	414.4370
	Total	3,289.8609	2,978.185	6,270.5403	5,780.6112	15,473.002	10,240.7600	16,646.9260

Statement II

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/ home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, interalia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, interalia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/ notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.* Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.

16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, interalia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done. □

21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey. □

22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves. □
23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, *viz.* implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc. □
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives. □
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection. □
26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation. □
27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities. □
29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

Theft Cases of Antiques

1097. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts reported from the museums or sites maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether FIRs were lodged in all cases or selectivity is exercised keeping in view the value and nature of 'antique pieces' stolen;

(c) the conviction percentage and the number of cases where stolen antiques were recovered or returned by the convicted persons;

(d) whether the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities mandated to document archaeological resources, has accomplished its task; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Cases of thefts of antiques stolen from museums or sites maintained by Archaeological Survey of India during 2007-2009 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The FIR is lodged in all the cases.

(c) No antiquities were recovered or returned by the convicted person.

(d) and (e) The National Mission was launched on March, 2007. Its mandate includes preparation of National Register for Built Heritage, Sites and Antiquities. The time frame prescribed for National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities to accomplish its mandate is five years.

Statement

Details of theft of antiquities from Monuments/Sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India during last three years

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument/ Sites & District	Description of object	Date of theft	Action taken	Status
1	2	3	4		5	6
			2007			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	A Miniature stone Siva Temple (Jagat Sukh) Distt. Kullu	Four loose sculptures	7.12.2007 and 9.12.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered

1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Tapsimath Bilhari Distt. Katni	1. Buddha sitting in bhumisparsh mudra.	20-21/1/07	F.I.R. lodged.	Not Recovered □
			2. Buddha sculpture sitting in dhyanmudra on a lotus.			Not Recovered
			3. Female deity Tara in sitting position			Not Recovered
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Dudhai monument, Distt. Lalitpur.	Stone sculpture of a male figure (Varah)	5.2.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidheshwar Temple, Nemawar Distt. Devan (M.P.)	A documented sculpture.	30.11.2007 & 1.12.2007	F.I.R. lodged.	Not Recovered
5.	Tamil Nadu	Siva Temple Ammankurichi Distt. Pudukottai	Ganesha stone sculpture	10.11.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered
			2008			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Ancient Siva Temple, □ □ Fatehgarh, Distt. Baramulla	A piece of sculpture (Gadhadara Figurine)	12.4.2008 & 13.4.2008	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered
2.	Madhya Prad□ :h	Sculpture of Shiva, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhattarpur	One undocumented sculpture	13.07.2008	F.I.R. lodged.	Not Recovered
			2009			
1.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Theft of one sculpture from Ruins of Temples Atru. District BaranIn the night of 22 & 23.04.2009		F.I.R lodged	Not recovered
2.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Theft of one stone sculpture of standing coupleIn the night of 18 & 19th Sept., 2009		F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.

CBI Inquiry

1098. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted any investigation against a former Chief Minister of Jharkhand for his alleged involvement in various alleged irregularities;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the persons associated or agencies involved/connected therein;

(d) whether any chargesheet has been issued in his regard;

(e) if not, the time by which the chargesheet will be issued; and

(f) the present status of inquiry initiated/conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam. Central Bureau of

Investigation (CBI) has not conducted any investigation against a former Chief Minister of Jharkhand for any alleged irregularities, since the creation of the State of Jharkhand.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

India's Role in Reconstruction Activities

1099. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in which India has played/is playing an active role in their reconstruction;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on such activities, country-wise; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India has undertaken projects in all parts of Afghanistan in a wide range of sectors and is assisting Sri Lanka in reconstruction of its Northern and Eastern Provinces which have been affected by protracted conflict.

(b) In Afghanistan, our projects include hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, industry, telecommunications, information and broadcasting, and capacity building which have been identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for reconstruction and development. In addition, India has undertaken community level small development projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, education and health through Afghanistan that have direct and visible impact on community life and with a focus on local ownership and management. The year-wise expenditure incurred on various projects in Afghanistan during the last three years is as under:

(i)	2007-08:	Rs. 476.55 crores
(ii)	2008-09:	Rs. 410.41 crores
(iii)	2009-10:	Rs. 98.46 crores

In Sri Lanka, India has allocated Rs. 500 crore from the Union Budget for the rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and reconstruction of the Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. These funds are currently being utilised for deploying seven de-mining teams from India for assisting early resettlement of IDPs. A team led by Indian Council for Agricultural Research visited Sri Lanka to prepare a blueprint for revival of agricultural sector in Northern Sri Lanka. As immediate measure, India has procured 70,000 agricultural starters' packs for the resettling IDP families. India has also gifted 55 buses to Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces of Sri Lanka. In addition, India has gifted 4 lakh cement bags (20,000 MT) for resettling IDP families. Government of India has also extended a Line of Credit of US $425 million for reconstruction of Northern Railway lines.

(c) After the ouster of the Taliban regime, India has played an important role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan. This is based on the understanding that democracy and development are the key instruments to ensure that Afghanistan becomes a source of regional stability and not slide back into extremism. As a neighbour and a fellow member of SAARC, India is actively engaged in assisting the efforts of the Government and the people of Afghanistan in reconstruction and development of their country and to bring about stability.

India's assistance programme in Afghanistan has earned it tremendous goodwill among the people there, cutting across the ethnic and geographical divides. This has been borne out by the recent opinion polls commissioned by reputed international bodies which found that India headed the list of countries viewed favourably by Afghans. Indian assistance will contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka and the resettlement of the Internally Displaced People including Tamils to their original habitation. This will also help ordinary Sri Lankans affected by terrorism for far too long to have a chance to resume their normal lives and live in an environment free from fear and violence

[English]

Manufacture of Photocopier Paper

1100. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that photocopier paper is manufactured by cutting trees which leads to environmental damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the ecology including to promote eco-friendly paper products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Timber is one of the major sources for production of pulp for manufacture of paper. However, commercial exploitation of forests is not encouraged in terms of National Forest Policy, 1988. Many initiatives such as agro-forestry, plantation of pulpwood trees on community lands and other categories of lands is encouraged to meet the requirement of pulpwood production. Some of industrial units involved in paper making also have captive plantations for production of pulpwood. Various organizations have been conducting sensitization and awareness programmes for judicious use of paper including recycling of wastepaper thereby saving trees from exploitation for pulpwood production.

Motor Boats with Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration

1101. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and names of motor boats, LCT, motor launchers, engine dinghies and other vessels as on 1990, 2000 and 2009 in Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Island;

(b) the sanctioned manpower strength and the actual strength in place for running these vessels, categorywise;

(c) the number of boats which were functional during the said period;

(d) the number of personnel idling and the financial expenditure against them; and

(e) the alternate arrangements made for patrolling/ protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of the names of the motor boats, LCT, motor launchers, engine dinghies and other vessels as on 1990, 2000 and 2009 in Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The sanctioned manpower strength and the actual strength in place for running these vessels, categorywise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) All the boats and other vessels mentioned in Annexure I were functional during the said period; hence question of personnel sitting idle does not arise.

(e) During the 90's most of the watercrafts were deployed for timber transportation through rafts and only occasionally watercrafts were deployed for protection purpose. With the improvement of road network, the protection activity has been intensified by way of deployment of more number of Executive staff in different remote localities of the Islands. In case movement from one Island to another is required, existing watercrafts are used for protection purpose.

Statement I

	Name of the Vessel		
	1990	2000	2009
1.	M.L. Surmai	M.L. Surmai	M.L. Surmai
2.	M.L Shankar	M.L. Shankar	M.L. Puspha
3.	M.L. Puspha	M.L. Puspha	M.L Lakin
4.	M.L Lakin	M.L. Lakin	M.L. Michelly
5.	M.L. Michelly	M.L. Michelly	M.L. Jaya
6.	M.L. Morissa	M.L.Morissa	M.L. Tuna
7.	M.L. Jaya	M.L.Jaya	M.L. Barakuda
8.	M.L. Tuna	M.L.Tuna	M.B. Lalram
9.	M.L. Sagar Tarang	M.L. Sagar Tarang	M.V. Vansevak
10.	M.L. Ganga	M.L. Ganga	M.V.Sea Sprite
11.	M.L. Neelam	M.L. Neelam	Engine Dinghi-15
12.	M.L. Subha	M.L. Kokari	Fibre Boat-6
13.	M.L. Kokari	M.L. Barakuda	Fibre Glass Boat-9
14.	M.L. Barakuda	M.L. Sagarika	□
15.	M.L. Sagarika	M.B. Lalram	□
16.	M.L. Sagar Dulal	M.B. Chanlungta	□
17.	M.B. Lalram	M.B. Traw	□
18.	M.B. Chanlungta	M.B. Sagari	□
19.	M.B. Traw	L.C.T Sagar kumari	□
20.	M.B. Sagari	M.V. Nikki	□
21.	L.C.T Sagar kumari	M.V. Bhattee	□
22.	M.V. Nikki	Engine Dinghi-19	□
23.	M.V. Bhattee	Fibre Boat-7	□
24.	S.L. Sagar Ratna	Fibre Glass Boat-9	□
25.	Engine Dinghi-9	□	□

Statement II

Sl. No.	Designation	Strength (1990)	Strength (2000)	Strength (2009)
1.	Maters	4	4	5
2.	Sarang	6	5	2
3.	Seacunny	33	22	20
4.	1st Class Engine Driver/Chief Engine Driver	4	3	2
5.	2nd Class Engine Driver/Engine Driver	7	8	7
6.	Motor Boat Driver	6	9	6
7.	Assistant Motor Boat Driver	6	2	3
8.	Stocker Tindal	3	7	NIL
9.	Stocker (Selection grade)	1	NIL	NIL
10.	Stocker	7	NIL	NIL
11.	Winch Driver	7	8	NIL
12.	Bhandari	3	4	NIL
13.	Oiller (Selection Grade)	1	NIL	NIL
14.	Oiller	28	17	17
15.	Election Grade Lascar	2	NIL	NIL
16.	Lascar	71	64	40
17.	Lighter Crew	7	NIL	NIL

Application of Bio-Technology

1102. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to focus on the application of bio-technology to a few strategically chosen high priority areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to lay framework for enabling participation of all stakeholders, addressing issues on IPR protection, regulatory mechanisms and assuring public acceptance;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology had formulated a National Biotechnology Development Strategy through two year long country-wide consultations with various stakeholders. The strategy envisages development and application of biotechnology tools and technologies that address the problems of agriculture productivity, food production, nutrition security, helath care and environmental sustainability. Various schemes have also been implemented to develop capacity to promote moderate to high level innovation, intellectual property management, technology transfer, education, training for skilled development and improve communication.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to set up a Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India to provide a professional and institutional framework for regulation of the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology. A draft Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India Bill has been prepared through a consultative process involving interdisciplinary and inter-ministerial experts, State Governments and Stakeholders representing farmers and consumer's organizations, industry, legal experts, media and academia/ scientists from research institutions/universities. The proposed Bill also envisages setting up of a National Biotechnology Advisory Council of various stakeholders to advice the authority on policy related issues that may affect the regulation and use of biotechnology products. The council members would include representatives from the scientific community, farmers, consumers, public and private sector and civil society. For IPR protection, the Department of Biotechnology had introduced a draft bill in the Parliament entitled 'Public Funded R and D (Protection, Utilization and Regulation of Intellectual Property) Bill, 2008' for providing a legal framework for promotion of innovation.

(e) Does not arise.

Posts advertised by AICTE

1103. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a large number of candidates across the country could not apply for posts advertised by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) as the website meant for downloading the application failed to open;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no such complaints have been received by them.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Committee on RTE Act

1104. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has constituted a Committee to look into the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the aims and objectives for constitution of said Committee; and

(c) the time by which the said Committee will complete its study and submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has, in December, 2009, constituted a Committee to examine the capacity of the schools run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Delhi Administration, and Delhi Cantonment Board with regard to their preparedness to meet the challenges posed by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for providing quality education to children from classes I to V and develop a policy framework. The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

1. To examine the arrangements for school education in NCT of Delhi;
2. To examine the capacity of the MCD and other government schools to meet the challenges presented by the RTE Act with a focus on quality education; and
3. To recommend areas of research on appropriate delivery of facilities in Delhi. The Committee is to submit its report by March, 2010.

[Translation]

MPs Quota for Admission in KVs

1105. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines which regulate admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) on the basis of recommendation of Members of Parliament (MPs);

(b) whether these norms/guidelines are also applicable to those MPs belonging to the constituencies which do not have any Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the quota of MPs for admission in KVs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of Special Dispensation quota effective from the year 2007-08, "each Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) can refer two cases of admission under the Scheme in an academic year in Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) (KV) located within the parliamentary constituency of the concerned MP for the eligible children belonging to the constituency. A Rajya Sabha MP can recommend two cases of admission in

any KV located within the State from which he/she stands elected. The recommendation can be made for all classes except pre-primary, X and XII".

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Subsidence in Coal Mines Areas

1106. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extraction of over burden dumping from various coal mines in the country including Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) has resulted in subsidence of land;

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

(c) whether the subsidence of land is the result of unscientific coal mining in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a task force to examine the causes of subsidence; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam. No extraction is done on over burden dumps in various coal mines in the country including Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and as such there is no subsidence of land for this reason.

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

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The problem of subsidence as a result of unscientific mining of more than 200 years of operation particularly in the coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj are being dealt in a recently approved Master Plan for these two coalfields. The implementation of the Master Plan is being monitored by a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).

[English]

Expansion of Beat Area

1107. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beats at present in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the average area of forest of each beat and number of staff posted there;

(c) the equipments and amenities/facilities made available to staff in each beat viz. Government accommodation, weapons, mobile phone, transport patrolling vessels, etc.

(d) whether the Government proposed for expansion of the beat for effective monitoring of the forest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There are 185 beats including 10 marine beats in the Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department.

(b) The average area per beat is approximately 22 sq. km. and 408 employees including industrial workers are posted for protection works.

(c) The beat staff is provided with Very High Frequency sets, Engine dinghies for beat patrolling. The staff is also provided with Government accommodation.

(d) and (e) No. Expansion of the beats is not contemplated.

Comprehensive Environmental Assessment of Industrial Cluster

1108. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted a nation-wide comprehensive environmental assessment of industrial clusters in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof including the number of industrial clusters found critically polluted, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to link level of environmental pollution to public health;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or being taken by the Union Government to improve the environment in these areas including the funding mechanism under the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has developed a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). CPCB has done a nation wide environmental assessment of Industrial Clusters based on CEPI and 43 such industrial clusters having CEPI greater than 70, on a scale of 0 to 100, have been identified as critically polluted. The State-wise list of critically polluted areas is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The CEPI is linked to public health in terms of presence of toxins and their concentration, excedence factors, impact on human health and level of exposure.

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has undertaken the task of preparation of Action Plans to improve the environmental quality in these critically polluted areas. Financial assistance for establishment of common treatment facilities such as Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) and expansion of the Natural Ambient Air and Water Monitoring networks is available under the existing schemes of Union Government.

Statement

Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/areas (CEPI Scores >70)

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	Vishakhapatnam	70.82
		Patancheru-Bollaram	70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54
Gujarat	6	Ankaleshwar	88.50
		Vapi	88.09
		Ahmedabad	75.28
		Vatva	74.77
		Bhavnagar	70.99
		Junagarh	70.82
Haryana	2	Faridabad	77.07
		Panipat	71.91
Jharkhand	1	Dhanbad	78.63
Karnataka	2	Mangalore	73.68
		Bhadravati	72.33
Kerala	1	Cochin	75.08
Madhya Pradesh	1	Indore	71.26
Maharashtra	5	Chandrapur	83.88
		Dombivalli	78.41
		Aurangabad	77.44
		Navi Mumbai	73.77
		Tarapur	72.01
Orissa	3	Angul Talchar	82.09
		Ib valley	74.00
		Jharsuguda	73.34
Punjab	2	Ludhiana	81.66
		Mandi Gobind Garh	75.08
Rajasthan	3	Bhiwadi	82.91
		Jodhpur	75.19
		Pali	73.73
Tamil Nadu	4	Vellore	81.79
		Cuddalore	77.45
		Manali	76.32
		Coimbatore	72.38
Uttar Pradesh	6	Ghaziabad	87.37
		Singrauli	81.73
		Noida	78.90
		Kanpur	78.09
		Agra	76.48
		Varanasi-Mirzapur	73.79
West Bengal	3	Haldia	75.43
		Howrah	74.84
		Asansole	70.20

MPLADS Funds Allocated and Spent

1109. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, released and spent under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementation of schemes and non-utilization of funds released there-under; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure full utilization of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The annual allocation of MPLADS fund to each Member of Parliament is Rs. 2 crore. A statement of funds released and spent during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) Delay in implementation of some works under the scheme has been noticed at the district level due to long time taken in technical or administrative sanction, non-receipt of documents, such as the monthly progress report, Utilization and Audit Certificates in the Ministry, as required under guidelines.

(c) Under the MPLAD Scheme, funds are non-lapsable, as such the funds are available for use in the subsequent financial years. As of 22.2.2010, since inception of the scheme, cumulative utilization of MPLADS funds over release is 91.71 per cent, which reflects that implementation of the scheme is quite satisfactory and there is no underutilization of MPLADS funds.

Statement

Statement of release/expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		**2009-10	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nominated	19	13.84	21	21.94	29	29.29	15	13.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	124	88.98	101	132.96	126	148.74	84	50.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	7.42	6	4.14	5	4.67	3	4.92
4.	Assam	43	41.42	39	38.46	41	47.61	31	20.72
5.	Bihar	106.5	62.92	98.5	91.77	121	183.71	73.5	40.95
6.	Goa	5	3.8	4	3.37	8	10.02	5	1.8
7.	Gujarat	74	59.41	66	61.91	69	93.58	58	43.62
8.	Haryana	29	24.47	31	26.62	31	50.01	16	12.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	5.98	15	17.84	14	16.3	9	5.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	11.99	23	33.96	25	30.68	12	4.88
11.	Karnataka	59	55.35	71	71.38	61.5	64.68	54.5	37.52
12.	Kerala	50	64.45	43	38.16	36	54.58	58	52.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	□ Madhya Pradesh	74	76.39	75	79.2	89	96.14	64	48.23
14.	□ Maharashtra	102	105.51	120	124.36	135	147.54	114	92.04
15.	□ Manipur	6	3.86	6	1.78	6	16.99	4	1.22
16.	□ Meghalaya	6	4.91	5	4.59	6	9.45	4	3.76
17.	□ Mizoram	4	4.29	4	3.04	4	5.22	3	2.86
18.	□ Nagaland	3	2	3	2	5	6	4	3
19.	□ Orissa	58	61.13	63.05	72.91	68	73.26	36	25.23
20.	□ Punjab	43	44.63	40	57.52	43	50.16	28	26.43
21.	□ Rajasthan	64	67.88	75	76.36	60	70.95	42	23.29
22.	□ Sikkim	4	5.05	4	4.54	4	5.57	2	2.98
23.	□ Tamil Nadu	118	103.98	117	139.14	116	131.01	72	42.06
24.	□ Tripura	6	6.25	5	3.63	5	7.42	4	1.31
25.	□ Uttar Pradesh	197	158.78	207	174.77	246	331.82	144	88.63
26.	□ West Bengal	123	107.26	117	113.6	114	137.94	92	76.36
27.	□ Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2.05	0	0	3	3.87	2	0
28.	□ Chandigarh	1	1.73	3	1.79	2	3.08	1	1.12
29.	□ Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1.86	2	2.23	1	0.61	1	0.24
30.	□ Daman and Diu	1	0	2	2.27	3	3.48	1	0
31.	□ Delhi	9	13.14	4	8.94	11	17.25	15	13.09
32.	□ Lakshadweep	0	0.75	1	0.57	2	1.74	1	2.01
33.	□ Puducherry	2	1.88	4	5.47	1	1.37	5	5
34.	□ Chhattisgarh	26	22.8	36	24.44	36	38.74	22	20.27
35.	□ Uttarakhand	14	10.73	17	15.9	15	14.42	12	5.58
36.	□ Jharkhand	42	31.83	42	44.88	38.5	54.75	28.5	11.51

** Note- The figures shown are based on data received upto 31st January 2010 from District Authorities.

[Translation]

Reports of Forest Survey of India

1110. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Survey of India has been publishing reports regarding forest areas regularly since 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tribal development blocks in the country alongwith the percentage of areas covered by forest in 1950;

(d) the tribal development block-wise percentage of forest area in the country as on date alongwith the density of forest cover in each forest area;

(e) the reasons for steady decline in forest cover in tribal areas since 1950; and

(f) the area-wise decrease in percentage of forest cover due to encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Forest Survey of India (FSI) started publishing 'State of Forest Report' since 1987. State of Forest Report gives assessment of forest cover of the country biennially. The details are enclosed as Statement-I. As part of the forest cover assessment done by FSI, canopy density wise forest cover for all the tribal districts of the country is given at enclosed as Statement-II. Tribal districts are those as identified by the Government of India under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

(e) and (f) As per the latest report of 2009, forest cover in tribal districts has shown increase of 690 km^2 as compared to the previous assessment in 2005.

Statement I

Assess-ment	Year	Data Period	Sensor	Resolution	Scale	Minimum mappable Area (ha)	Mode of interpretation	Forest Cover (km^2)
I	1987	1981-83	LANDSAT-MSS	80 m	1:1 million	400	Visual	640,819
II	1989	1985-87	LANDSAT-TM	30 m	1:250,000	25	visual	638,804
III	1991	1987-89	LANDSAT-TM	30 m	1:250,000	25	visual	639,364
IV	1993	1989-91	LANDSAT-TM	30 m	1:250,000	25	visual	639,386
V	1995	1991-93	IRS-1B LISSII	36.25 m	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	638,879
VI	1997	1993-95	IRS-1B LISSII	36.25 m	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	633,397
VII	1999 □	1996-98 □	IRS-1C/1D LISS III	23.5 m	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	637,293
VIII	2001 □	2000 □	IRS-1C/1D LISS III	23.5 m	1:50,000	1	Digital	653,898
IX	2003	2002	IRS-1D LISS III	23.5 m	1:50,000	1	Digital	677,816
X	2005	2004	IRS-1D LISS III	23.5 m	1:50,000	1	Digital	690,171
XI	2009	2006	IRS-P6-LISS III	23.5 m	1:50,000	1	Digital	690,899

Statement II

(area in km)

District	No. of Tribal Districts	Geographic Area	2007 Assessment				Percent of GA	Change	Scrub
			Very dense forest	Mod. Dense forest	Open forest	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8	87,090	239	16,745	8,583	25,567	29.36	-96	2,405
Arunachal Pradesh	13	83,743	20,858	31,556	14,939	67,353	80.43	-119	111
Assam	16	50,137	651	4,666	6,691	12,008	23.95	-32	89
Chhattisgarh	9	92,656	3,611	24,573	12,026	40,210	43.40	-21	79
Gujarat	8	48,409	322	2,949	3,496	6,767	13.98	-8	382

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	3	26,764	950	1,068	1,213	3,231	12.07	0	138
Jharkhand	8	44,413	1,677	6,057	6,155	13,889	31.27	96	339
Karnataka	5	26,597	1,248	7,642	4,249	13,039	49.02	1	55
Kerala	9	27,228	1,073	7,026	5,010	13,109	48.15	53	44
Madhya Pradesh	18	139,448	5,645	20,291	16,376	42,312	30.34	-48	2,100
Maharashtra	11	138,272	7,277	11,397	10,835	29,509	21.34	-11	2,127
Manipur	9	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	77.40	328	1
Meghalaya	7	22,429	410	9,501	7,410	17,321	77.23	116	211
Mizoram	8	21,081	134	6,251	12,855	19,240	91.27	640	1
Nagaland	8	16,579	1,274	4,897	7,293	13,464	81.21	-201	2
Orissa	12	86,124	5,279	14,465	13,555	33,299	38.66	78	2,593
Rajasthan	5	38,218	0	2,444	3,904	6,348	16.61	0	940
Sikkim	4	7,096	500	2,161	696	3,357	47.31	0	356
Tamil Nadu	6	30,720	695	2,396	3,636	6,727	21.90	-3	417
Tripura	4	10,486	111	4,770	3,192	8,073	76.99	-100	75
Uttar Pradesh	1	7,680	409	475	437	1,320	17.20	-1	1
West Bengal	11	69,403	2,965	4,473	4,861	12,299	17.72	24	28
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	8,249	3,762	2,405	495	6,662	80.76	-1	53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	491	0	114	97	211	42.97	-5	1
Daman Haveli Diu	1	72	0	1	3	4	4.81	0	0
Lakshadweep	1	32	0	17	10	26	82.75	0	0
Grand Total	188	1,105,744	59,791	193,813	159,122	412,625	37.32	690	12,548

ATR on Mumbai Attack Perpetrators

1111. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the Action Taken Report (ATR) on Lakhwi and other perpetrators of Mumbai terror attacks presented by Pakistan in the foreign Secretary level dialogue held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other issue besides Lakhwi and other perpetrators was also taken up during this dialogue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In the Foreign Secretary level talks held on February 25, 2010, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary expressed the desire and determination of the Government of Pakistan to take all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is underway in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan

was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country, and said that the additional information provided by India on February 25, 2010 will be studied. Earlier Pakistan acknowledged and admitted on February 12, 2009 that the terrorist attack on Mumbai on November 26, 2008 was planned and launched from Pakistan. In its dossier of July 11, 2009, Pakistan also acknowledged that substantial incriminating evidence had been unearthed which directly connects five accused LeT operatives under Pakistani custody. Two more suspects were arrested later. On November 25, 2009, the Government of Pakistan reportedly filed a charge sheet in an Anti Terrorism Court in Pakistan against the seven suspects and 20 proclaimed offenders for their role in the terrorist attack on Mumbai. Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi was named as mastermind of the attack.

(c) and (d) During the talks, while it was noted that some steps have been taken by Pakistan these have not brought the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to book in an expeditious and transparent manner, and have not unveiled the full conspiracy behind the attack. It was pointed out that Government of Pakistan should take effective action to dismantle the terror infrastructure in territory under its control and put an end to the activities of organisations such as LeT and JuD. Further information on terrorist threats and activities against India emanating from Pakistan was also handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. It was conveyed that Government believed it was necessary to resolve all outstanding issues between the two countries through bilateral dialogue in an atmosphere free of terror and violence. It was also decided to address urgent humanitarian matters.

Selection of Brand Ambassadors

1112. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to select few celebrities from India and Australia to act as brand ambassadors to bridge the ever widening gap between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, GOI has no such plans.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Indians Killed/Died in Foreign Countries

1113. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian nationals have died/killed while in service in other countries, especially in Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to help the families of these Indian nationals to get compensation from the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The number of Indians who have died/were killed in foreign countries as reported by the Indian Missions/Posts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The matter is promptly taken up with the concerned local authorities through the Indian Missions for expediting payment and compensation due to the deceased person from the foreign employer, after completion of all local formalities.

The Missions/Posts take up the case for expediting payment of admissible death compensation including payment of all due financial benefits accrued during the period of service of the deceased person. Death compensation and other benefits are remitted by the company to the next of kin/legal heirs directly through their banking channels or the companies deposit the amount to the Indian Mission/Post in respect of death compensation through the courts, and the equivalent amount in Indian Rupees is sent by the Mission/Post for disbursement to the next of kin/legal heirs through the District Collector of the concerned State in which the next of kin/legal heirs are residing. When the employer does not settle the amount, the Missions/Posts facilitate the dependents to file Court case by identifying a suitable legal firm.

The Missions/Posts take up the complaints/requests of the family in all cases with regard to settlement of legal dues/death compensation and continue to follow them up till their final solution.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Country/ City	No. of Indians killed/died
1	2	3
1.	Colombia	NIL
2.	Afghanistan	24
3.	Belgrade	NIL
4.	Lebanon	51
5.	Seychelles	04
6.	Berne	NIL
7.	Azerbaijan	03
8.	Chaingmai	NIL
9.	Indonesia	01
10.	Manila	118
11.	Algiers	02
12.	New Zealand	06
13.	Phnom Penh	03
14.	Cambodia	03
15.	Singapore	59
16.	Shanghai	01
17.	Port Moresby	NIL
18.	Hanoi	NIL
19.	Baku	03
20.	Vientiane	NIL
21.	Panama	NIL
22.	Georgetown	02
23.	Santiago	NIL
24.	Bamako	NIL
25.	Suma	NIL
26.	Democratic Republic of Congo	NIL
27.	Republic of Congo	NIL
28.	Central African Republic	NIL
29.	Gabon	NIL
30.	Palestine	NIL
31.	Russia	17
32.	China	16
33.	Kyiv	NIL
34.	Bahrain	205

Sl.No.	Country (1)	2008 (2)	2009 (3)	2010 (upto 17-02-2010) (4)
35.	Malaysia	09 (2008-09)	14 (2009-10)	Covered in col. 3.
36.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1625	1729	212
37.	Qatar	269	262	34
38.	Kuwait	48	34	Not available
39.	Dubai	07 (2008-09)	09 (2009-10)	Covered in col. 3.

NOTE: Sl. No. 34 and 36 to 39 pertain to Gulf countries except Oman.

[Translation]

Encroachment Along Indo-China Border

1114. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Leh in its report has alerted the Union Government regarding the incursions along the Line of Actual Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the said report;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Government is aware of a meeting held by Deputy Commissioner Leh. China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Contamination of Soil and Crops by GM Crops

1115. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether field trials of GM vegetables and crops are contaminating the soil and other traditional crops in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also given any direction or sought clarification in this regard;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government proposes to ban the field trials and research on GM crops in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) All field trials are subject to stringent norms such as maintaining (i) a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site to other sexually compatible fields as prescribed under the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards; (ii) biological barrier by planting border rows all around the experimental plot; (iii) submission of a validated event specific test protocol of 0.01% before undertaking the trials; and (iv) post harvest restrictions. The prescribed stipulations are adequate to minimize contamination of soil and other traditional crops due to gene flow, if any.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 07.10.2009 had sought clarifications on whether further field trials in respect of genetically modified plants can only be conducted in greenhouses. It was clarified that field trials form an integral part of research and development of GM crops and are necessary to: (i) evaluate the agronomic potential of novel-plant trait combinations in open environment; (ii) measure the level of protein expression to assess its efficacy in the open environment and impact on the target and non target organisms consuming the genetically modified plant; (iii) collect agronomic and ecological data required to complete the environment safety assessment of genetically modified plant; and (iii) generate sufficient quantities of plant material for food safety assessment.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal to ban the field trials and research of GM crops in the country as the prescribed stipulations are adequate to avoid contamination of soil and traditional crops.

Civil Nuclear Agreement

1116. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Civil Nuclear Energy Co-operation Agreements with various other countries signed by India between 1st Jan, 2005 and 1st Feb. 2010;

(b) the significant commonafities between these various agreements and the difference unique to each of these agreements when contrasted in juxtaposition to each other alongwith a comparative clause wise chart that maps out the similarities or differences in the substantive clauses of each agreement;

(c) whether the non-introduction/non-passage of a law to regulate liability in case of nuclear accidents called the Nuclear Liability Bill is an impediment in foreign investment flowing into the Civilian Atomic Energy Sector;

(d) whether a Nuclear Liability Bill has been approved by the Government and is awaiting introduction in Parliament.

(e) If so, the time by which the Government plans to introduce the proposed bill; and

(f) the guidelines that permit Indian companies to participate in the Civilian Nuclear Energy Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) India has signed following Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreements 1st Jan. 2005 and 1st Feb. 2010:

(i) Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 30 September 2008. This Agreement has since been ratified.

(ii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was Signed on 10 October 2008. This Agreement has since Seen ratified.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Namibia on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 31 August 2009. This Agreement has to be ratified.

In addition, the following were signed/initialed:

(i) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plants Units at Kudankulam site as well as in the Construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India was signed on 05 December 2008.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Nuclear Energy Agency, Regulatory Agency of the Government of Mongolia on Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Use of Radioactive Minerals and Nuclear Energy was signed on 14 September 2009.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the Republic of India for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was initialed on 14 October 2009.

(iv) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of Fusion Energy Research was signed on 06 November 2009.

(v) An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the use of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes was initialled on 07 December 2009.

(b) As mentioned above, Agreement with France and US have been ratified and the highlights are indicated below. The Agreement dated 5 December 2008 with Russia is specific on cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plants at Kudankulam Site as well as in the construction of Russian Designed Nuclear Power Plants at New Sites in the Republic of India.

Agreement with France	Agreement with USA
1	2
A general agreement covering wide areas including nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel and nuclear fuel cycle management; to be followed by specific agreements between the Parties or persons designated by the Parties.	A general agreement covering wide areas including nuclear reactors and aspects of associated nuclear fuel cycle; to be followed by contracts pursuant to the agreement.

1	2
Provides of technology transfer on an industrial or commercial scale between the Parties or designated persons.	Provides for technology transfer on an industrial or commercial scale between the Parties or authorized persons.
Provides for progressive localization in the territory of the recipient Party.	No specific mention of these issues, however, provides for transfer of information for the design and construction of reactos.
Specifically provides for non-hindrance.	Specifically provides for non-hindrance.
Provides for facilitating fuel supplies for the lifetime operation of supplied nuclear power plants, establishment of long-term contracts between designated entities of the Parties, developing a strategic reserve of nuclear fuel, Termination of cooperation is without prejudice to the implementation of fuel supply commitments.	Provvides for fuel supply throught the operational period of the reactors on contractual basis at prices to be negotiated.
Provides for IAEA safeguards and linkage of safeguards to fuel supplies. Provides for verification measures in case application of IAEA safeguards is not possible.	Provides for IAEA safeguards and linkage of safeguards to fuel supplies. Provides for verification measures in case application of IAEA safeguards is not possible.
Provides reprocessing consent reprocessing to be done in a national nuclear facility under IAEA safeguards.	Provides consent for reprocessing, but in a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards following the Parties agreeing on arrangements and procedures..
Provides for termination. Termination of cooperation to be without prejudice to the implementation of contracts, ongoing projects and fuel supply commitments made prior to termination.	Provides for termination including right of return; no commitment made with regards to honouring onging contracts and projects.

(c) The Government's Foreign Direct Investment Policy does not permit Foreign Direct investment in the atomic energy sector.

(d) and (e) The draft legislation on civil nuclear liability has been approved by the Cabinet and the same is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

(f) The Atomic Energy Act 1962 allows the Central Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government company. As of today Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited are two public sector undertakings authorized for this purpose. Private sector can participate in setting up of nuclear power plants as a junior equity partner. Private sector in India can also participate in civil nuclear energy sector through supply of components, equipment and works contracts.

Non-Availability of Qualified Teachers

1117. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether qualified teachers for appointment in schools are not available in the country;

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

(c) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Several States in the country, particularly Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa,

West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and some of the North Eastern States have shortage of qualified persons for appointment as teachers in schools. The shortage is because of inadequate capacity in the existing recognised teacher education institutions in these States to prepare qualified persons in relation to the annual demand for teachers.

(c) The Government takes several steps, in partnership with the States, for increasing the availability of qualified teachers. Towards this end, the Government provides resource support to the States/UTs for establishment and functioning of Districts Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes for Advance Studies in Education (IASEs) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) grants recognition to teacher education institutions for conducting various teacher education courses and for expanding annual capacity of existing institutions

PPP in Education Sector

1118. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to run Government school on Private Public Partnership mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the states which are proposed to be covered under this model;

(c) whether the Government would allocate funds to private players so that they extend all benefits to children, like free uniforms, mid-day meals, free textbooks, etc.;

(d) if so, whether the Government's role would be limited only to monitoring of the activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Government has decided to open 2500 model schools under public-private partnership mode in as many blocks which are primarily not educationally backward. However, the detailed modalities have not yet been finalised. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) is a programme for universalisation of elementary education which seeks to provide and strengthen facilities for primary and upper primary education in all parts of the country, in partnership with State Governments. According to the SSA framework of implementation, in case the private sector wishes to improve the functioning of a Government, local body or a private aided school, efforts to develop a partnership are made within the broad parameters of State policy in this regard.

11.04 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. *...(Interruptions)*

12.01 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailender Kumar and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1722/15/10]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2008-2009.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1723/15/10]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aryabhatta Research Institute for Observational Sciences, 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 Aryabhatta Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital, for the year 2008-2009.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1724/15/10]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2008- 2009.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1725/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(i) S.O. 3122(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2009 recognizing the Environmental Laboratories, mentioned therein.

(ii) S.O. 3123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated the 18th July, 2007.

(iii) S.O. 142(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2010 recognizing the Environmental Laboratories, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1726/15/10]

(2) A copy of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 50(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 2010 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1727/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic Growth, 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 Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1728/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Memorandum of Action Taken (Hindi and English versions) on the Recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1729/15/10]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2008- 2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1730/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1731/15/10]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 7, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 7, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

151st to 153rd Reports

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 8, Shri S.D. Shariq.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): I beg to lay on the table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

*(1) One Hundred Fifty-first Report on the "Merger of Indian Airlines and Air India: Its impact on the Civil Aviation Sector".

*Report at Sl. No. (1) was presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 21st January, 2010, under Direction 31 (1) of the Directions by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. A copy of the Report was forwarded to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

(2) One Hundred Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Fortieth Report on the "Promotion of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir".

(3) One Hundred Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Forty-ninth Report on the "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and Amenities for the Commonwealth Games 2010".

12.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd report of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Government's Policy for Appointment on Compassionate Grounds, Pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay the statement. The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had made 12 recommendations in its 23rd Report on the Government's policy of Appointment on Compassionate Ground. These recommendations were duly considered by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and it was observed that effective implementation of/action on these recommendations required consultations with some other Ministries/Departments. The matter was accordingly taken up with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Comments/ inputs were received from them. Having examined the matter in consultation with a number of other Ministries/ Departments, e.g. Department of Financial Services, Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, etc., an Action Taken Note was prepared and sent to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 7.12.2009. As a follow-up of Action Taken Note, a Circular was also issued on 12.1.2010 by the Department of Personnel & Training on creation of a separate cell in the individual Ministry/Department to cater to only compassionate appointment cases.

12.04½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 22 DATED 23.02.2010 REGARDING DTH SERVICE OF DOORDARSHAN*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I beg to lay the statement correcting the reply given to Part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 22 for 23rd February 2010 asked by Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavadanji, M. P. regarding "DTH service of Doordarshan".

I beg to correct the reply of Part (c) to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 22 answered on 23.02.2010 regarding DTH Service of Doordarshan as follows:—

Part of the Question answered	For	Read
1	2	3
Part (c)	The names of the News channels requested for placement on DD Direct +:	The names of the News channels requested for placement on DD Direct +: (1) Dhaliwala Entertainment, (2)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1732/15/10.

1	2	3
	(1) Dhaliwala Entertainment, (2) Sudarshan Channel, (3) Zee 24 Ghantee, (4) TV 24, (5) DY 365 TV, (6) NE TV Group, (7) Jain TV, (8) Lemon TV Day and Night News, (9) TV 100, (10) Channel No. 1, (11) TV 99, (12) Naxatra News, (13) Live India, (14 Metro Nation, (15) Sahara TV, (16) Tara News, (17) Sakshi TV, (18) Punjab Today, (19)STV Haryana, (20) STV-UP, (21) STV-GOA, (22)News X, (23) CNEB), (24) STAR News, (25) ABN 7, (26) AB TAK, (27) STAR Gujarati, (28) Nepal1, (29) Jeevan TV, (30) CTVN AKD Plus, (31) Tamilian TV, (32) Jan Sandesh, (33) BIZZ News, (34) A to Z News, (35) NDTV Hindu.	Sudarshan Channel, (3) Zee 24 Ghantee, (4) TV 24, (5) DY 365 TV, (6) NE TV Group, (7) Jain TV, (8) Lemon TV Day and Night News, (9) TV 100, (10) Channel No. 1, (11) TV 99, (12) Naxatra News, (13) Live India, (14 Metro Nation, (15) Sahara TV, (16) Tara News, (17) Sakshi TV, (18) Punjab Today, (19) STV Haryana, (20) STVUP, (21) STV-GOA, (22) News X, (23) CNEB), (24) STAR News, (25) ABN 7, (26) AB TAK, (27) STAR Gujarati, (28) Nepal1, (29) Jeevan TV, (30) CTVN AKD Plus, (31) Tamilian TV, (32) Jan Sandesh, (33) BIZZ News, (34) A to Z News, (35) NDTV Hindu.
	Out of 58 channels as on date, there are 15 New channels and 43 are Entertainment and other channels, There is no vacant space as on date. Hence above applications are pending.	Out of 58 channels as on date, there are 15 New channels and 43 are Entertainment and other channels. One vacant channel is reserved for HDTV. There is no vacant space as on date. Hence above applications are pending.

The correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error in the reply of the Question mentioned above. Action initiated immediately to rectify the error as soon as it came to notice.

The inconveniences caused is regretted.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there will be a discussion on Pressident's address.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally handover slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid of which slips reach the Table, and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to declare all the villages in Yol Cantonment area, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh as civil areas

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): There are sixty-two cantonment areas in India. Yol Cantonment is a cantonment town in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The town got its name from YOL (Young Officers Leave Camp), a small town established by the British Indian Army in 1849.

It has an interesting history. It started around World War-II as a Prisoner of War (POW) Camp and recently it was used for the youngest battalion of Indian Army named Rising Star.

Yol has a population of 10,772 and half of them are civilians. Yol Cantonment has eight villages out of which three were declared civil areas, the remaining five areas are in Cantonment area. Recently, the Army has enclosed

*Treated as laid on the Table.

these areas by constructing a brick wall and some villages are outside the brick wall area. Due to this, many people residing there are facing problem of civic amenities and other facilities, which are being availed by the other civil residents of surrounding area. I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Defence to kindly have these villages declared as civil areas.

(ii) Need to protect the interests of farmers under the new fertilizer policy

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the new policy on fertilizers being considered by the Government. At present, the Government is fixing the MRP rates of fertilizers and giving subsidies to the companies. Due to this, farmers are getting the fertilizers at the same rates even though different companies are manufacturing the same product. Despite facing the ups and downs in the market, the Government is giving the subsidies to the companies without changing the MRP. There should be a proper monitoring system to control the MRP rates to protect the interest of farmers.

But, there is an apprehension among the farmers of Andhra Pradesh that the Government is adopting a new policy on fertilizers. In the new policy, rates of urea will be increased to 10% and ultimately it will affect the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The rates of complex fertilizers, potash, DAP will also be increased due to the implementation of nutrient based subsidy. This will also affect the budget of farmers. Fertilizers companies also sell their products where there is a heavy demand and neglect the remote areas. When the MRP rates are increased, the Government will automatically lose the control on fertilizer companies.

I, therefore, request the concerned Hon'ble Minister to intervene in the matter to ensure that the interest of farmers are protected with the adoption of the new policy on fertilizers.

(iii) Need to release a commemorative coin in honour of Bharat Kesari Mannathu Padmanabhan, an eminent social reformer of Kerala

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Bharat Kesari Mannathu Padmanabhan was one of the greatest social workers and reformers in Kerala. He was the founder of Nair Service Society which is working for the welfare and upliftment of Nair community in Kerala. Shri Mannathu Padmanabhan contributed in eradicating the poor condition of economically backward communities in Kerala. He advocated equality among forward and backward communities.

He was a freedom fighter and took initiative for Vaikam Satyagraha for entry of backward people in the temple on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. He led a demonstration from Vaikam to Trivandrum for the entry of backward people into temples.

Shri Mannathu Padmanabhan was a great economist, social reformer and educationist. He maintained communal harmony and relationship with all castes and religions. Shri Mannathu Padmanabhan established several schools and colleges in Kerala for providing better education to all the students irrespective of their castes and religions. He also established several hospitals in Kerala for the poor people in Kerala. Finally, the Government of India has bestowed the honour of Bharat Kesari on him for his contribution towards the society. He died in the year 1970.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to consider releasing a Commemorative Coin in the name of Bharat Kesari Mannathu Padmanabhan recognizing the services rendered by him for the welfare of the poor people of Kerala.

(iv) Need to provide a special quota in Government trade and business for people belonging to SCs/STs communities

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA (Karimganj): It is well known that the reservation in Government jobs for SC/ST hardly solved the unemployment problems of the growing numbers of unemployed youth in the SC/ST communities. In the absence of any alternative income facilities, the young boys and girls who are also qualified keep their hope on employment prospects. Many social problems are rooted to this unemployment situation in our country.

There is a proposal of giving SCs/STs preference in Government purchases keeping a specific quota for them which could encourage the entrepreneurship spirit and give them alternative means of livelihood.

I urge the Government to be kind enough to expedite in this very important matter which has the potential in providing livelihood to many young boys and girls in the SCs/STs community like self-employment, trading, manufacturing in direct and indirect manner.

(v) Need to take effective steps to mitigate the impact of global warming

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Climate model projections summarized in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report indicate that the global surface temperature will rise from 1.1 to 6.4 0C (2.0 to 11.5 0F) during the twenty-first century. The uncertainty in this estimate arises from the use of models with differing sensitivity to greenhouse gas concentrations and the use of differing estimates of future greenhouse gas emissions. Some other uncertainties include how warming and related changes will vary from region to region around the globe. Most of the studies focus on the period up to the year 2100. However, warming is expected to continue beyond the year 2100 even if emissions stop, because of the large heat capacity of the Oceans and the long lifetime of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Increasing global temperature will cause sea levels to rise and will change the amount and pattern of precipitation, including expansion of subtropical deserts. The continuing retreat of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice is expected, with the Arctic region being particularly affected. Other likely effects include shrinkage of the Amazon rainforest and Boreal forests, increase in the intensity of extreme weather events, species extinctions, and changes in agricultural yields.

Human activity since the Industrial Revolution has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmospheres, leading to increased emission of CO_2 Methane, CFCs and Nitrous Oxide.

Further CO_2 concentrations are also continuing to rise due to burning of fossil fuels and land-use change. Accordingly, the IPCC Special Report on Emissions Scenarios gives a wide range of future CO2 scenarios, ranging from 541 to 970 ppm by the year 2100. Fossil fuel reserves are sufficient to reach these levels and continue emissions past 2100 if coal, tar sands or Methane Clathrates are extensively exploited. I request the Central Government to take effective steps to mitigate the impact of global warming.

(vi) Need for re-alignment of bypass road connecting NH-5 to NH-9 via Vijayawada city in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways that National Highway Authority of India has proposed to develop a Bypass road to connect the NH-5 from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi near Soumya Apollo Hospital at 431/5 Km. up to NH-5 at Nidmanuru Village at 14/5 km. (via) NH-9 (Machilipatnam Road) near Poranki Village at 7/2 km. by crossing the Krishna river on down stream side from Varadhi along the river near Pathuru Village to divert the traffic from Chennai to Kolkata in Vijayawada Section, without touching the Vijayawada City to a total length of about 17.191 km. as a part of 6-laning of NH-5 between Vijayawada and Gundugolanu.

In this connection, I had already written to the Ministry. It was suggested that instead of the above proposed project, the development of Bypass should start from NH- 5 Bypass junction at 420/6 near NRI Hospital at Mangalagiri which passes through a number of important villages and ultimately crossing the Krishna River near Chirravuru village up to NH-5 at Nidamanuru village at 14/5 km. (via) NH-9 (Machilipatnam Road) near Poranki Village at 7/2 km. or 8/4 km. duly avoiding two Muncipal areas and other village areas to a total length of about 20.20 km. instead of the proposed 17.191 km.

By accepting the proposed non-alignment of Bypass road to NH-9 in Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh, the advantages are manifold like there would be free flow of vehicles on NH avoiding the need for another bypass in the next 30 years and drastically reducing accidents and causalities, etc.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble minister to consider new alignment as suggested above considering easing of traffic on the NH and reducing mishaps, apart from many advantages.

(vii) Need to provide adequate water for irrigation from river Chambal to the farmers of Kota Division in Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): The Union Government must ensure that the farmers of Kota division of Rajasthan which includes Barar, Bundi and Kota must get adequate water for irrigation from Chambal river.

This region is the only region where coriander is produced for the country. The farmers are demanding water. The lack of irrigation facilities affects 754 villages of this region.

I urge the Union Government to assist the farmers to get the adequate share of water for this region.

(viii) Need to check the erosion caused by River Saryu in district Gonda, Uttar Pradesh and rehabilitate the families affected due to floods in the region

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj): More than a dozen villages of Tarabganj, Kaiserganj and Karnailganj tehsils of Gonds district have been washed away by the devastating floods and such merged in to the Saryu river in September last. Thousands of acres of agricultural land of these villages have been washed away by this river. Even those villages, which were partly saved are likely to be washed away as no arrangements have been made to prevent the erosion caused by the river. If the course of the river is not diverted and restored to its original, no village on the bank of this river is likely to be saved from being eroded in future. The families affected due to erosion have taken shelter on the embankments and other places and they have to face shortage of food and water. Neither any compensation nor any financial assistance has been provided to these families.

I urge the Union Government to tet a technical inquiry conducted in regard to erosion caused by the Saryu river and to construct embankments in order to restore the original course of this river and to provide for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and provide financial assistance to them.

(ix) Need to declare Ugra Tara Temple in Mahishi district Saharsa in Bihar as a tourist place and provide adequate facilities at the site of temple

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Ugra Tara temple is situated in Mahishi village in district Saharsa of Bihar. The idols of themain temple and other temples date back to the Pal dynasty era. The idol of Ugra Tara is the most important among all these idols. It is a very important place with the tourism point of view. Thousands of devotees and tourists come here everyday. They have to face a lot of problems for want of amenities here. Bihar government has done some works for development of Ugra Tara temple but that is not sufficient.

I, therefore, urge the Union government to declare Ugra Tara Temple in Mahishi as a tourist place and provide adequate amenities at the site of temple with a veiw to attracting tourists.

(x) Need to include the text on freedom struggle movement of India in the syllabus from school to college level

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): It is a matter of great concern that even after 62 years of our Independence, the memory of golden history of our freedom struggle has started vanishing from the hearts and minds of our young generation who are losing interest in the great sacrifice made by our national leaders and freedom fighters due to heavy syllabus in schools and colleges and money-oriented careers. In order to imbibe moral values in our youth, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take effective steps to include the freedom struggle movement of India in the school and college syllabus and make it mandatory from school to college level.

(xi) Need to drop the proposed National Commission for Higher Education and Research Bill, 2010

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): The Union Human Resources Development Ministry has proposed to introduce a Bill to establish National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER). States like Tamil Nadu that have done away with the entrance examinations to professional courses to uphold social justice and paved way with great difficulty for a state level uniform and equitable education and it is sought to be hampered by the proposed Higher Education Bill. The Union Government must drop this controversial Bill and restore 'Education' exclusively in the 'State list' of our constitution. Ever since it has been shifted to the Concurrent list in 1976, education remains to be seen commercialized at the hands of monopolistic private players. The Union HRD Ministry must only remain as a national advisory body and protect the interests of various national races in different States and also desist from abolishing and replacing the time tested UGC and AICTE with the newly conceived NCHER. Hence, I urge upon both our Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister of HRD to see that due respect is accorded to the spirit of Federalism enshrined in our Constitution and NCHER Bill is dropped.

(xii) Need to continue the rebate on retail sales on Khadi products and provide financial assistance to Khadi sector besides waiving outstanding loan extended to Khadi industry

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The Khadi sector is currently facing a major crisis. Majority of the

workers are women who are getting very low wages. The apex body established by the Government of India namely All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has not taken any purposeful action to address the problem of workers engaged in Khadi industries. It is confined to distributing subsidies and rebate. The existing rebate which sustain retail sale of Khadi is proposed to be abolished by substituting it by an outmoded Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme. In the last fifteen years, Govt. of India have not made any provision of growth oriented loan funds. So these industries are struggling due to nonavailability of working funds. It would be difficult to manage the current work, let alone expansion and repay the outstanding loan. This situation adversely affects the entire sector and thus lakhs of artisans engaged in it are likely to suffer.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take urgent measure for the continuation of rebate on retail sales in the present form and waiver of outstanding loans and also give assistance to the State Governments.

(xiii) Need to provide safe drinking water in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the problems being faced by people not only in my Adilabad Parliamentary constituency but also in other parts of the Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh in getting the adequate and safe drinking water.

Madam Speaker, many people are facing lot of health related problems due to unavailability of safe drinking water. Several diseases like Chickengunya, Malaria and other fluoride related diseases has spread due to unsafe drinking water. The government has already made rapid surveys on malaria and other diseases and spent huge amounts in this regard. But, it seems, the Government has not implemented the survey reports properly and it has ultimately affected the people particularly the children who have been the most vulnerable to many unknown diseases. Some people died in Talangana region due to unknown diseases also.

I, therefore, request the concerned Hon'ble Minister to intervene in the matter and ensure implementation of the survey reports of the Government particularly in the Talangana region so that the people can get safe drinking water.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down and allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

4th and 5th Reports

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Reports of Committee on Agriculture.

Shri Basudeb Acharia—Not present.

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Chairman, I beg to present the following reports* (Hindi and English versions) of Committee on Agriculture:

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*These Reports were presented to Hon'ble Speaker (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 18 February, 2010 under direction 71A of the directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(1) 4th report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) pastansing to Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

(2) 5th report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) pertaining to Ministry of Food Processing Industry.

14.02 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Rao Inderjit Singh.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Madam, I beg to move the following:

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:- 'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 22, 2010'."

Madam, I realize that when I am asked by my party to move this motion of thanks it is in an honour that has been bestowed upon me. I also feel that since I am the first speaker to move this motion, I should be deeply conscious of this honour, which I am. However, I have moved this motion with a heavy heart and I must share with the House through you why I have this heavy heart.

The President of our country is the Head of State as everybody knows. The President of our country is the representative of India wherever she goes as the Head of State. It is an institution which has not come about over one decade or two decades or three decades. It is an institution that has been nurtured and cultured over sixty years since our Independence.

14.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It has been a tradition that whenever the President speaks to both Houses of Parliament before the beginning of the Budget Session, everybody listens in pin-drop silence. Over the last two Budget Sessions I have seen in the Central Hall, whenever the President comes to speak there has been some kind of commotion. Unfortunate, I felt. Today when I have a chance to give voice to my thoughts, I must expand it further. When the President speaks and a Motion of Thanks is to be presented in the House as the first order of business after the Parliament convenes after a year's gap for the Budget Session, that must be the first thing that must be taken on the Table of the House. Unfortunately it did not happen. Parties have their compulsions, electoral compulsions perhaps.

Price rise was one of them and the price rise stood in the way of a graceful thanking of the President. Two days left. Time and again, when I thought I was going to be called upon to say to the House that please join me in thanking the President for the Address she has been pleased to give to both Houses of Parliament, there was commotion in the middle of the House. All I say is this– I do not know whether the Government was right; I do not say whether the Opposition was right; I do not know who and what was right between this wrangling between the Opposition and the Treasury Benches, but I know who lost. I know, the President's dignity was lost; I know that the office of the President's was lost; and the sanctity of the President's office was lot. This is something which troubles me as an Indian, and I would request those who are brothers and sisters in this House, hon. Members, please leave one institution of ours without fraying it at the edges. All other institutions that we have within the country, whether it is Parliament, whether it is Judiciary, whether it is the media, every institution has become frayed at the edges. Can we not just leave one institution which is apolitical? That one institution is your President as well as our President and country's President, without subjecting her to the indignity of not even being thanked for having presented her Address to Parliament when Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together. That is why, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the heavy heart in moving this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Be that as it may, Sir, I realise that prices have risen in the past two years, three years. It is a continuous process over the last perhaps two and a half to three years. But do we not realise that there is a depression going on? In 2008, we saw the falling of world class institutions like the Lehman's Brothers, went down under when economy is larger than ours, not twice as large, not thrice as large, maybe, 10 times as large, reported

negative growths. What about our economy? It sustained its positive growth. So, in these circumstances, for God's sake, everybody must realise that there has been a drought; there has been a depression and in spite of that depression, our country's economy prospered, progressed at 6.7 per cent. That is an achievement. Just praise must be given at the door where it lies. I, as a Member of Parliament, have no hesitation in saying that the just praise for this development, for this 6.7 per cent growth of the economy, lies at the door of the UPA; just praise lies at the door of the Prime Minister; just praise lies at the door of the Chairperson of the UPA. You may not agree with me. I would wish that you would agree with me, otherwise, we would not be in a parliamentary democracy. But I do hope that people will rise above partisan considerations and give the due that is required for them to function in a manner that would be in the best interests of the party. Some of us here have said; Sushma Ji was the person who initiated the debate on price rise, 3-4 days back. We have a common history in the sense that we both come from a small State and we have the good fortune of being in one State together. Sushma Ji moved on and it has done her good because she had become the Leader of the Opposition. Some in my State would say that she deserted Haryana. But I would not be so uncharitable; I would say that she moved on to be in pastures and it has done her good. That is not my point.

My point is that when I first became a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Haryana, the first thing that came out as large as life, on a pillar within the Assembly of Haryana was that one must not either enter an Assembly Hall or he must speak there with all the righteousness, for one who does not speak or the one who speaks falsely does himself the equal sin. I do not want to sin against the people who put me here. I would say this that at least on this issue, my righteousness fully entitles me to say that this Government for the past six years has been doing a tremendous good job for my country.

What have the UPA-II in its new *avatar* and the UPAI in its earlier *avatar*, done? ...(*Interruptions*) In its first *avatar*, as UPA-I, during the elections, all those that were hell bent upon making the UPA non-functional have been put in the dock and the parties which were here in this side have been decimated in the electoral battle and the UPA-II has been re-elected with a higher majority. This is what the UPA has done. Why has it done? It is because it looked to the interests of the common man; it looked to the interests of the farmers. The amount of Rs. 63,000 crore has been extended to Rs. 70,000 crore, which was waived, because they were loans of the farmers. This is an achievement. This is what the UPA Government has done. That is one of the reasons why the common men put the Congress Party and its allies back into this side.

I accepted this and perhaps it should please the brethren in the Opposition Benches, that there has been a price rise. But are we blind to the fact, as I said earlier, that there has been a depression, that there was monsoon failure in large parts of the country, that 30,000 metric tonnes was the quantity of food grains that was given by the Centre to the States, irrespective of whether it was ruled by the Congress Party or the BJP or even the Left. Where there was hunger, food was provided. When we talk about the percentages of growth, I would like to dwell upon a report of the UN. When most bureaucrats, and sometimes even the politicians, reach superannuation, they migrate to the UN. The best brains in the world congregate because they are probably best paid by the UN and the sum total of the experiences of their past lives are brought about to suggest remedies for the world at large. The UN is one such body, which may be politically ineffective perhaps because the Americans drive their key behind their back, but as far as the brains are concerned, the best brains of the world congregate and make suggestions for the world to follow, which sometimes are, and sometimes are not followed.

I wish to refer to the report of the UN. What does it speak of? It is called the 'Growth Report' of 2008. It says that 13 countries grew at seven per cent or more for 25 years or more since 1950. In the list of these 13 countries, you would be amazed to know, do not contain America; it does not contain France, Britain and Russia. But which are the countries that are there in this list of 13 countries? Botswana is there; this is one country out of the 53 countries of Africa. One country in Africa grew at seven per cent or more for 25 years or more since 1950. Another country – the single country in the Latin American continent – Brazil grew at seven per cent or more for the last 25 years or more. The third country is an insignificant, small island in the Mediterranean, Malta, grew at seven per cent or more for 25 years or more. What about the balance 10 countries? They all are from the East. This is the point. It has China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Oman, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Out of 13 countries which grew at this pace, 10 of them are from Asia. India is not there; I accept that because India only opened out as an economy in 1991. How many years have passed,

since 1991? It is 19 years. Nineteen years have passed since India opened out its economy under the guidance of the then Finance Minister who is present here today and the Congress Party which was heading the Government in those days as well. Now, this list is a list of countries which had development for 25 years or more. For 19 years we had progressed; the total of the 25 years will coincide with the term of the present UPA Government; and I do hope, and I think the Members on the Opposition Benches would also agree with me, that at the end of the 25 years since the Indian economy opened out, we too would be included in this list of countries which grew at seven per cent or more. It is not a big deal that we have to grow at this rate, according to the UN.

Five reasons for high growth have been given. They fully exploited the world economy; macro economic stability was present; higher rates of savings and investments were there; they led market to allocate resources; and finally, the fifth reason for good growth was that there was good governance. If we follow this, it is not hard to do, we would be able to again try and get ourselves into this list. It gives 12 bad policies which are to be avoided and they need to be enumerated. It has – subsidizing energy, expanding employment in Government sector, to reduce unemployment, cutting expenditure in productive areas, to reduce fiscal deficit, higher import duties to protect inefficient domestic industries. Here, I have got the whole list and I would not like to read out the whole list. There are 12 of them and if I was asked to add a 13th, I would say, 'out of control population explosion'. I am not paid by the United Nations but I see, coming from a country which has an exploding population, why nobody in India for the last 25-30 years has talked about population. We are expanding. Is it anybody's case that 1.2 billion people in India are better than 750 million people in India?*...(Interruptions)* Sir, I cannot speak with this kind of noise. Please ask them to keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: When I speak on this issue, I speak as a person concerned about the physical abilities of an average Indian. Malnutrition is staring Indians in the face. They would rather go for money than feed their children with 'doodh' and 'dhahi'. This is what is happening. Coming from a family which has sent people into the Forces, having served in Defence, I would suggest that this is something that the Government of India really needs to look at. Why? It is because amongst all the countries in the world that you may travel to you will see as economy grows people's stature grows, the physical attributes grow. India's economic stability has grown but the physical attributes of its people have declined. This is the point.

I remember talking to a Director-General of Resettlement while I was in the Ministry of Defence. He was sub- Lieutenant in Navy and he said that when I came in as a sub-Lieutenant ten people used to come to the bar to check their height, their 'chaatti' and out of those ten, nine were found physically fit. He says, today he has retired as the Director-General of Resettlement, attained three stars as the General, today if ten people come to get themselves enrolled in the Army, Navy or police nine out of those ten people will fail the physical test. India's physical attributes have declined and China's, whose population is supposed to be small size-wise, physical attributes have increased. The Africans when migrated to America two or three generations back when they were sold in slavery their population size was small and the physical attribute of their population was small. Today you see the Negros living in America are towering above the whites that have come in from the prosperous nations. This is what I want to say. The physical attributes of Indian population have declined and this is something that we need to concentrate upon....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, when I talk about providing enough food for our population, when I talk about providing enough food so that they can at least maintain the physical standards of their fathers and forefathers, I must say that food security is one of the essential things in ensuring that such a thing takes place.

There is a small para in the President's Address that says that my Government will provide legislation for food security. It is a small innocuous paragraph with large ramifications. Providing food security through legislation is not perhaps the end-all, because if you have the requisite majority in Parliament and if you wish to bring a Bill into Parliament, you will get it passed. But providing teeth to that legislation is what governance is all about.

Sir, over the years our media has educated our population about the rights but for some unforeseen reasons neither the media nor the right thinking people in think-tanks, nobody talks about a Bill for duties; nobody talks about accountability; and nobody talks about discipline. Rights will follow only if the first three are there. If there is no duty, no accountability and no discipline, how will rights follow? There will be chaos and

if there is chaos how can our country prosper? For these reasons, I wish to suggest to the Government that these things should also be adhered to.

I still remember in the last UPA Government there was an initiative on behalf of the Prime Minister to bring accountability to bureaucrats. Now bureaucrats are a breed apart. They give one test and for 35 years thereafter, they do not have to pass any more tests. They get to rise periodically and attain the highest positions. Whereas, politicians time and again and after every five years have to give a fresh examination. If they pass that examination, only then they get to come to Parliament all over again. Now that initiative of the Prime Minister in UPA-1 *avataar* somehow got swept under the carpet and for five years nothing happened. Now today UPA is back into power. The thought-process behind most bureaucrats is that you take things and make them go round and round for five years and perhaps the next Prime Minister who will come in will be different from the present one and then they will be able to make him go round and round for another five years and they do not have to do anything about accountability. Now for these reasons, Sir, your initiative of the last Government needs to be brought forward and accountability in all aspects of governance needs to be taken up on a war footing if we are to ensure that what we legislate in Parliament is implemented by the bureaucrats and the implementing machinery in the field. Sir, there is a question of security which has been talked about by the hon. President...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Please clarify whether you are going to change the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* From where did the questionn of next Prime Minister arise? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Honourable Members, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: He was the Prime Minister earlier and he is the Prime Minister at present also. He has been Prime Minister for the last five years and will remain so for the next five years. The policy decisions which could not be taken during the last five years, will be taken during the next five years. I will converse with you in Hindi only when we will gto Vrindavan for grazing cows. Let me speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I was talking about security. In my opinion, the present Home Minister – he may not agree with my assessment – is doing a wonderful job and perhaps a better job than he was doing as Finance Minister. The Home Ministry which seemed to have been bogged down is somewhat pro-active in the post 26/11.

I speak on security issues which are of paramount importance to our country. I say that strengthening the police and paramilitary forces is something that has been taken up over the past nine to ten months. Operationalisation of the National Investigation Agency is another feather in the cap of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the UPA Government. It includes commissioning of four NSG hubs in the country. These are things that the UPA Government can rightly feel proud of having accomplished.

However, Sir, I do hope that there are certain aspects of security which perhaps have not been looked at by the bureaucracy as such. I speak here about the website relating gun laws for civilians in the Ministry of Home Affairs website. On the gun laws for civilians, I wish to quote Mahatma Gandhi who is as great a man to you as he is to me. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about security and gun laws for civilians. There seems to be a proposal in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs wherein right to bear arms is being curtailed and suggestions are being invited saying that this is what they wish to do and if people have any objections, they may please put them in the concerned website of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I wish to quote Mahatma Gandhi on this aspect. During the time when the British were here and we were the subjects, Mahatma Gandhi said one thing. He said that if there was one repressive policy of the British which will be remembered, it will be depriving the whole population from the right to bear arms. The British did not want Indians to bear arms because they did not want what happened in1857 should happen all over again in 1947. Therefore, the right to bear arms was curtailed by the British. When we attained Independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that bearing of arms should be a fundamental right for every Indian citizen. Somehow, when the Constitution was drafted, the right to bear arms as a fundamental right got excluded by the Committee which drafted the Constitution. Why was it done? It was because we had attained Independence. Since we had attained Independence, the right to bear arms as a fundamental right was converted into a legal right. ...*(Interruptions)* As

a legal right, it is today enshrined. However, there seems to be an exercise going on in the Ministry of Home Affairs wherein legal arms are to be clamped upon. Today, there are 40 million arms available in the country prospectively. Do you know how much percentage of these arms are legal? Only 2 per cent of these arms are legal. *...(Interruptions)*

The idea seems to be that you bear down on those who are legally in possession of arms, make it more difficult for them to obtain new arms, make it more difficult for them to take arms to other States beyond their home State and thereby, they will be able to curtail crimes. This seems to be the thought process that is behind the opening of the website in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, I wish to say one thing. Murders by licensed arms in 2007 were 1.6 per cent only.

The National Crime Records Bureau has said that there is no problem with licensed arms and that it is the unlicensed arms that need curtailing. For that, it would be just and unkind to try and restrict the legally entitled people from bearing arms.

I would like to take up an issue, through which all parties had to go through nine months ago. I am talking about funding of elections. Some time during the elections the Election Commission decided that anybody who gives an advertisement of himself in the newspaper or if any supporter of the candidate gives an advertisement in the newspapers would be added on to the expenses of the candidate who is fighting the elections. The idea may have been salutary. But what has it ended up with? We do not have people giving advertisements saying that so and so should be elected; and parties do not give advertisements any more saying that so and so should be elected. But what has happened is that, in case you want yourself to be in the news, then you have to pay the media, whether it is the visual media or the print media. This is what has transpired. People here have had to pay the media. My suggestion is that there must be State funding of elections. It can no longer be ignored. Today, if a man has got elected after paying the media, visual or otherwise, then it is not right to be sitting here and saying that we are better than anybody else because he has come through a crooked route. To do away with that, State funding of elections is something that needs to be attended to immediately. I do hope that my Government will be looking at this.

Today, there is a nexus between politicians and big business. Perhaps this nexus was more pronounced when we were in the Opposition and some people were here in the Government. But I do say that this nexus between politicians and big business is something that needs to be frowned at. *...(Interruptions)* They sleep in same bed, but it is an incestuous relationship. Nothing could come out of it. *...(Interruptions)* For these reasons, it is imperative that there should be State funding of elections and same amount of money should be spent by "X", "Y" or "Z", so that people's mandate is clear-cut. Nobody who has a nexus with big business should have an advantage in trying to come to legislatures.

There is another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, which is water resource. Water is a scarce commodity. It is becoming scarce. We have the Indus Water Treaty. I come from a State in which a part of the State has abundant water. Another part of the State is arid and dry. It is supposed to be a food bowl of India. But some areas when they do not get water cannot produce up to their capacity. We paid to Pakistan and bought waters of the Indus 40 or 50 years ago, in the early '50s. Water from the Indus is going to Pakistan and to Arabian Sea, but it is not coming to India. It is a fact. Today, there is a dispute on the sharing of the Rabi Beas waters between Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. There is a dispute on the sharing of the Cauvery and all the Cauvery and riparian States in the South.

Sir, all I wish to say is this that perhaps in the President's Address, we must look to nationalising our national resources. The linking of rivers and settling of disputes are the things that cannot be done in the present framework. I would suggest that the best policy for doing equitable distribution of water resources in the country would be to nationalise waters and for this issue, everybody's cooperation is required. Water is an issue and if it is governed by the Indian Government at the Centre, only then these disputes will be settled.

Why I bring up these things Shri Mulayam Singhji, *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Mulayam Singh ji, you were asking how it is related to that. I tell you how it is related to you. Today, one of the objectives of the efforts being made for food security by the Government of India is to increase foodgrain production in the country. When the Food Security Bill becomes a law and is implemented, then its objective will be that every person gets equal quantity of foodgrain.

Lord Shri Ram will not come to receive that foodgrain. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): When it is your Government who will do this work and why are you explaining it to us?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please wait for your turn to speak.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: He was asking what it meant. It means that if I am taking about national interest and it does not serve their political interests, then I am wrong. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please ask them to take their seats. Please protect my rights because I am not yielding. I mentioned water because if the country has to become food secured then we will have to make water available for every field in the country. Water which is flowing out of the country should be utilized in our country and I wanted to have a discussion on it but why are they objecting to it? When the Minister of Finance was reading out the Budget speech, these people were serving their own ends by raising the issue of price rise. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Let the Honourable Members speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request you to be keep quiet and let him speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When I speak, you force us to conclude within two minutes. *...(Interruptions)*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: I will adress his concern. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know Hindi better than me, therefore you may be understanding it better but I don't know much. *...(Interruptions)*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Please, let me conclude. NDA's government was there in the country from 1998 to 2004. Do you know that was the price of crude oil in the International market? When they came to power, the crude oil was trading at 18 dollars per barrel. When they demitted office in 2004, the price of crude increased to 36 dollars from 18 dollars per barrel. It increased by 18 dollars. *...(Interruptions)* During these six years, their Government raised prices of petrol by 48 per cent, that of diesel by 112 per cent and that of kerosene by 258 per cent. Today they are talking about price-rise. *...(Interruptions)* During these six years, their Government raised prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene on 33 occasions. Compared to that, when we took the charge of Government in the year 2004, the price of crude oil was 36 dollar per barrel which shot up to 150-160 dollar per barrel. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. If you speak, then they will make noise. Therefore, please keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: It was 127 dollar per barrel in the month of June and went up to 147 dollar per barrel in August and today its rate is 73 dollar per barrel in the international market.

Mr. Deputy speaker Sir, during our six years rule, crude oil price remained at 62 dollars per barrel-where as it jumped to $ 36 from $ 18 per barrel during their regime, it remained constantly at $ 62 per barrel during our region. During those six years, NDA had raised petrol prices by 48 per cent whereas in these six years we have raised the prices by only 41 per cent. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: NDA had raised diesel prices by 112 per cent whereas we raised it by only 63 per cent. Please listen about Kerosene. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to the honourable Member's speech peacefully.

...(Interruptions)

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: NDA had raised kerosene prices by 260 per cent during six years of their rule whereas we have raised kerosene prices by 2 per cent only during the six years of our governance. How can these people talk about price-rise, they are the people who have made a mockery of the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)* I request this House that whether you agree with me or not, but please associate with the Honourable President's address and pass it without putting it to vote. I request that there should be no dispute over it.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have risen to second the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents Address to the joint sitting of botht the Houses during the budget session. I thank H.E. the President for mentioning in her Address our achievements and the challenges we have ahead which will give us the opportunity to set our future goals at the end of the first decade of the new millennium. The Central Government of India is committed towards realization of the dreams of the common man and today, when I have risen to thanks H.E. the President for her Address, I understand this with all responsibility that every party in this August House has had a long heritage-irrespective of their political ideology. This has been tradition of our parliamentary democracy a that we have always expressed our views and made suggestions on the President's Address even though we have belonged to the opposition party. I am very grateful to you that I got an opportunity to take that tradition further and participate in it.

Today, we have many achievements before us but at the same time there are challenges too. This depends on us as to how we convert these challenges into opportunities for us. If we have any greater challenge before us during the first term and the end of first year of the second term of the UPA then it is the widening gap between the haves and have not in the country. We see both of them in the country and the challenge before us is to bridge the gap between them. What is, after all, the biggest difference between the haves and the have nots of India? If there is any basic difference between the people living in poverty in villages and those living in the cities who have the opportunities to complete, it is only the difference of opportunity. If we can bridge this gap of opportunity, we can definitely bridge the gap between the haves and have nots of India. Why should be feel proud of the glitter of a few cities? On the one hand, there are people who can dream and even go to the moon and can think of settling there while on the other there are people whose every night is spent under the open sky shivering and watching the moon. They are not different in talent or ability. I would like to say with full responsibility that if at all there is any difference, it is only and only the difference of opportunity. This difference is so huge that the poor man has not got the right even to ensure his role in the current global scenario and economy, what to talk of raising their point. What is his biggest weakness, what is his beggest challenge? The biggest challenge is that he cannot even ensure his participation. Today there is anthor class which can use capital, which has a voice, which is organized, which can ensure its participation and become a part of this global economy. But, the poor man fails constantly in becoming a part of this economy. That is why the gap between the poor and those having resources keeps on increasing regularly. H.E. the President has mentioned this in her Address and also mentioned the speech of the first Prime Minister of the country late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as to how he had spoken about removing the inequality of opportunity in his first Address. Here, I would like to say just one thing that the situation of lack of alternative before the poor people hinds them from getting connected to the global economy and getting their voice heard there. If we want to correct this, then it can be possible only if we could actually identify the poor. This is the biggest crisis and challenge before us today. We know that if we help the poor in meeting his basic needs of health and education and create an atmosphere conducive to his growth, then he can definitely help in taking the country ahead and ensure his role in the process. But, how can this take place? The Government makes schemes and also talks about their implementation. But, scheme can be implemented only when we have complete understanding of it and can identify its real beneficiaries. If we err in identifying the real beneficiaries, then we will not be able to provide them any benefit. If we fail to do so, then we will not be able to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots. This problem of identify is not faced by the high and mighty. The high and mighty, those living in the cities, high officials who have some kind of identity attached to their name, do not have to prove their identity. If I may give an example in the background of Munshi Premchand's literature then the problem before the village dwellers like Hori, Dhania, Juniya or Heera is the problem of proving their identity. Sometimes, the whole of the life is wasted but he fails to collect the proof of or establish as to what after all his identity is. The problem and challenge before the Government departments is how to include the genuine beneficiaries under various schemes without checking and identifying them and how to provide them assistance. I think that if we want that the people like Hori, Dhaniya, Juniya and Heera living in villages should get a chance to be a part of the global economy and play their role in it but what is more important is that their identify should be established.

15.00 hrs.

If we are able to address their identity crisis then the people living in villages, who have practically no

choice today, a vast sky of opportuniting will open up before them and they can benefit from all those opportunities which are available to the city dwellers, the high and mighty. That is why I would like to thank H.E. the President that she has also mentioned it.

Sir, during the last session of the Parliament, Shri Nandan Nilekani who is working on the UID project, had given a presentation before all the members as to how in the coming times the Unique Identification Number will help us identify our beneficiaries and providing them the benefits of various schemes. He did not give presentation on the whole of the project, but just gave us a glimpse into it. But, as it is said that it is enough just to taste few grains of rice to see if the whole of the rice is cooked or not, in the same way that glimpse assured us that the biggest problem of identification before the people of the country will be solved in the coming times and I hope that when this problem of identification of 110 crore people of the country will be solved, then they will easily get the benefit from all those schemes which are formulated keeping the poor in mind.

Here, I would also like to thank H.E. the President that our country is one of the few democratic countries in the whole world where we have recognized Right to Work. We have not only recognized the right to work but also provided the legal sanction to the right to work and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is a matter of pride for all of us. It is quite fortunate that we are a citizen of the country where work was seen as a legal right and about 4.33 crore families got work under this scheme till last year. It checked migration from villages and I feel that creation of resources has started in our villages today under a very large scheme and we have taken the initiative to provide employment to people regularly.

15.03 hrs.

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi *in the Chair*]

Here, I would also like to say that we should try to bring more transparency into the scheme so that we could get along with this scheme with greater transparancy. We have tried to further improve this legislation with the weapon of Right to Information. Today, just at the click of button the complete list of the Job Card pops up on the computer screen in respect of all the villages under my parliamentary constituency, be it Afzalpur, Malhargarh or Botalging. But, I would also like to give a sugestion here that the novel experiment done by some social organizations in the Vijaypur Fair in Rajasthan will have far reaching results in future. I think it will be an exemplary effort for the coming years if we can put all the records relating to the various jobs provided to all the job card holders in the last one year in each village and Gram Panchayat on walls. Certainly it will be another revolutionary step which will further strengthen the MNREGS.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the lack of opportunities and creation of opportunities, I had said before the House at the very beginning that if we want to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots and bring them closer, then we can do so by providing better education and health facilities. We have some data, which shows that our Government has constantly made good efforts in the filed of education in recent times. There has been a decline in the number of dropouts by about 14.5% in the schools today through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. About 12 crore children have been benefited under the Mid-day meal Scheme and 8% increase in the total admission of students has been registered out of which 48% are girls. This, in my view, is a great achievement. But, in the midst of these achievements we should not forget that whenever we speak about education or universalizing it then we should also understand that education should also teach a person about love and harmony besides etiquttes and good principles, and should be based on the "Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam" i.e. "the whole world is our family" principle of our culture. Here, I would definitely like to say something.

This is a one-month old incident. Malhargarh is a block in my Paliamentary constituency which has a small village callled Khadpaliya under it. I got the opportunity to visit Khadpaiya village and to interact with the school children there. All the children kept on referring to one particular boy called Jaswant and said that he was the most skilful and intelligent child among them. When I called this Jaswant in he very hesitantly and shyly said that he wanted to become a musician in future. His hesitation, his shyness left me with a whole lot of unanswered questions. One of those questions was whether the children who study in villages have the right to see the same dreams as are seen by the children who study in cities. Until our education system teaches our children to dream and shows them the way to fufil their dreams and ambitions, it could not be said to be a holistic education system. Those children did not lack talent. They had great talent, they had inquisitiveness and they had so many questions. The only fear they had was that they had time and again seen the dreams of the people of Khadpaliya being shattered, they had seen their dreams being nipped in the bud. This has made them fearful of nurturing any dream in their hearts.

I want to say only this much that it the education system and the educational calendar do not follow the usual rhythm of life, we would not be able to achieve any great success in furthering the cause of education. In the present scenario, leave aside people with different educational degrees, people who pass out from institutions which offer similar education and similar degrees do not attain the same kind of success. One person my be offered a package worth lakhs in campus interviews while the other may have to run from pillar to post to get a job. I simply want to say that we cannot move forward with an average education in today's global situation and in the present competitive environment. We need excellence in order to move ahead in life. H.E., the President, has resolved to encourage excellence in her Address. She has talked of starting Colleges of Excellence and specifically 373 new colleges of excellence in rural areas. I feel this is likely to have far reaching effects and the youth in our country would get the opportunity of participating in the global competition. The time is passe when the only competition the youth of the country had was with other young people living in cities such as Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad and Lucknow. In fact, a young man from Unnao, or from the constituency of my collegue sitting next to me, Nagaur, or from my constituency Mandsaurhe will be competing with the young people in the UK or Germany in future. It is not to be doubted that the youth in our country has the capability and talent to take on and leave behind the youth of the most developed nations. There is no doubt that our youth has the capability to shine in the world but this will become possible only if we strive for excellence.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. President for one more thing. I was extremely happy when she mentioned setting up of a National Youth Corps in her Address. The ideology of the UPA has always been youthoriented. Be it grant of voting right to people at the age of 18, be it the resolution of involving the youth between the age of 25 and 35 in the work of nation rebuilding, the UPA and the Congress have tried to bring the youth to the forefront. If the youth of the country moves forward to take up the work of development of rural areas, education, health and to create awareness about their rights in the country, then the future of our country will certainly be bright. Besides, I would also like to thank H.E. the President, for talking about for the first time in her Address the rights of the tribals who have inhabited the country for many centuries. I thank her on behalf of the entire tribal community for the distribution of seven lakh land ownership titles under the Forest Rights Act. I hope that efforts will definitely be made in times to come to implement certain things, which were mentioned and resolved in the Forest Rights Act like community rights and settlement, conversion of 7000 forest villages into reveneue villages. I would like to say to the Rural Development Minister present here that no effort has been made for many years to correct the discripancives in all the records lying with the Revenue Department and Forest Department including the records relating to the lands acquired from the revenue under the abolition of Malguzari in 1950 and transferred to the Forest Department. Let us take the case of other countries which are known as developed countries today. The famous economist Hernando De Soto identified the real land owners in his country and gave them their lease with the result that people are able to raise capital against their own land. Thus, they are able to use their own land as capital and become part of this global economy easily. The biggest shortcoming in our country is that no efforts have been made for updation and documentation of the land records till now. We all think it to be a technical problem. But, it is not a technical problem. Even if wrong records are computerised, then the wrong records will not come out to be correct recrods.

There is a definite need of computerization. Technology must be used but before that updation of these land records is a must and the Revenue Department and the Forest Department should update their land records. This updation will mark the beginning of identification of real owners for deciding who should be given which lease and how to give the people living in the Gram Samaj and Van Gram their rights and how to prepare the land title deeds so that the people could use that land on the basis of this record in future and convert it as a capital for them. This problem can be solved with the Unique Identity Card to a large extent, as it is also a problem of identification. As I said earlier, it is also a problem of updation of records besides identification. Once this exercise is completed properly, it will definitely be a very big revolutionary step just like the Land Reforms Tribunal was announced few years ago. I hope that this Land Reforms Tribunal will help a very large section of the country, which has no option today. This section has no option at all if it is landless. But, if it is marginal and has some piece of land then the nature controls its destiny. If this section will have ownership title then it will become maker of its own destiny. I hope that this right, which H.E. the President has mentioned in her Address, will become enforceable in the near future.

Finally, I would like to say one more thing that H.E. the President, who herself is a woman, expressed her

views on women's reservation and spoke about one-third reservation for women and I hope that all the women Members, whether they belong to the Ruling party or the Opposition, would support me. The number of women Members will surely increase in this House in near future and I hope that we will discuss women related matters with more sensitivity and concern. I got the support of hon. Lalu Prasad ji for which I think him.

Here, I would like to repeat one more thing that it is for the first time that I got the opportunity to speak on an important matter and I thank all of you for that. If there were any shortcomings in my speech, I hope I will get guidance from all of you on that so that I could imporve upon it in future. Thank you very much.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 22, 2010.

Hon. Members whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Only those amendments, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, after the speech of the Honourable MP elected from Mandsaur, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister may be feeling regretful as to why he did not get her to propose the Motion of Thanks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the only motion from the Government's side which is not opposed by any opposition party since it is a Motion of Thanks. The policies of the government are criticized but the motion is not opposed but passed unanimously. There is a colleague of mine in the other House who sometimes argues that this tradition a adopted from the British, where the King or the Queen is thanked is not appropriate in the Indian context. A conference of lawyers had been organized a few days back. This issue was raised in that conference as well and endorsed by the judges present in the conference. I do not give so much importance to this issue but would still like to say that some traditions are perpetuated simply because we are reluctant to discard old practices. But we should think of changing such practices if there seems to a need to do so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, budget used to be presented at five in the evening for many years but its time was changed to eleven in the morning. The Address of the President is prepared by the Cabinet, hence there is an expectation that it would be non-partisan in the matter of giving credit. I remember the time when the present PM was Finance Minister. A major policy shift had taken place at the time. I do not know whether this shift had taken place due to the then PM or the Finance Minister but the economic policy had undergone a major change. We had no hesitation in supporting that change in economic policy as we were not in agreement with a number of provisions of the preivious economic policy. We felt that the change in economic policy had benefited the country. The NDA Government remained in power for a total of six years, and we unhesitatingly accpeted and appreciated the beneficial policies of the previous government. However, I do not see any such signs in the President's Address. The Vajpayee Government has a number of achievements to its credit in its six year rule and those policies are being continued even now. If there is a plan to build 20 km of roads every day, it is a good thing, a big achievement and it should be done.

Mr. Chairman. it is alright to be proud of the fact that a certain number of telephone connections should be provided in a month. But it is indisputable that the foundation for these works be it the road construction scheme or telecommunications scheme was laid at the time of the NDA government. Murli Manohar ji had been sitting here when Meenakshiji mentioned the Sarvshiksha Abhiyan and she claimed that her government had started this Abhiyan but I have no objection to it.

Mr. Chairman, I only want to say that our approach should be inclined towards promoting mutual goodwill. It is true that we are the opposition. It is our duty to point

out the flaws. How over I would like to suggest that while giving a name to any Government work, government institution, government institute or government projects there should be a discussion in the House. Let there be a discussion on this. I have observed that there are three names that are repeated consistently. If there is any work. *...(Interruptions)* I say that if this narrow-mindedness remains then the problem would not be solved. I have no objection generally speaking. I do not object to the names of Pandit Nehru, Indira Gandhiji or Rajivji but what is the reason that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please sit down. This will not go on record. You may speak when your turn comes. Not now. Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not going on record...

[English]

It is not going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rashidiji, please sit down. Advani ji is saying what he wants to say. Please sit down. Whatever any other hon. Member is saying is not going on record. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Members of the House would be surprised to hear that a journalist has written to the Election Commission saying that

[English]

"Over the last 18 years, about 450 Central and State Government Programmes/Projects, national and State level institutions, involving public expenditure of tens of thousands of crores of rupees, have been named after three individuals. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Is he saying that the money invested in the schemes. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If there is any name in the hearts of the Indian people there are three names. Does Advaniji wish to say that those whom crores. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It seems that there is no other issue. *...(Interruptions)* We are discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, and he should speak on this only. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdambika Pal ji, take your seat please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will cite an example to support what I have said. I am happy that there is a mention of Agni-III in the President's Address. The launch of Agni-III has been praised by her while mentioning it*...(Interruptions).* I welcome the way the President applauded the successful launch of the Agni-III. It is a matter of happiness. I congratulate our scientists and engineers who have done it. Here, I would like to add that though our Army is progressing so much in many fields but to a large extent, it still depends on foreign arms and ammunition. We should take concrete steps to bring as much indigenisation and self-dependence as possible in that area. I believe that like we broguht a fundamental change in 1990-91 so, like wise we should also involve the private sector in the defence sector today. It is there but only at the level of production but not in the field of research. We remain dependent on the DRDO for research.

We can be successful in competing with the other countries only when the whole country is involved in this work. We also have people who can do it and they should be involved and efforts should be made to become self-dependent as soon as possible. This goal is however quite far. I have statistics to show the percentage of our dependency on them. It is quite a big percentage but sincere and genuine effrots should be made in this direction to march ahead forcefully. I welcome the fact that the Finance Ministry has given a power to the Defence Minister to decide by it for defence projects upto 1000 crore rupees and there is no need to refer to the Cabinet Committee on Security for that. This decision is in the right direction. The Finance Minister as were on the Defence Minister are not present there I would like to submit not this decision should not dilute the transparency and accountability. We should be careful in this regard. But, yes, indigenisation is a must. In this context, I remember that a huge movement took place last year and a large number of Defence Minister personnel also had the same opinion and both the officers as well as the Jawans had returned the 22000 medals received by them. They started the campaign demanding one rank, one pension. I remember that I, too, had visited them and supported them. After that, I remember the Prime Minister himself had laid while making a speech from the ramparts of the Red fort that the Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee constituted under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary. Not only this, I remember that the Finance Minister had even mentioned the amount saying that they have not only just accepted the recommendations, but will also have to spend 2100 crore rupees every year on their pension as a result thereof. The announcement made by the Finance Minister was the part of his Budget Speech of 2009. At that time, I met many eminent ex-servicement who told that nothing happened even after the announcement was made by both Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Perhaps, there might have been some obstacles, which I am not aware of and which they should tell. But, I felt that it was my duty to draw the attention of the House towards this issue because this has ben mentioned in the President's Address itself. He has said that they have creaed some kind of a system regarding the pension demands of the ex-servicement. There is no mention of one rank, one pension, he only said that they are creating a system so that they do not have any complaint relating to pension. I would like some clarification in this regard because ex-servicemen have resentment. Their resentment is to much an extent that some people told me yesterday that they would start their campaign once again. I think that the Jawans and Officers should not be foreced once again to take recourse to the same thing, especially when both Prime Minister and Finance Minister have stated it catagorically. Before the election, they had said that they had formed a committee under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary to examine it*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): You have referred to a speech that I made from the ramparts of the Red Fort. Whatever I had promised, our Government has delivered. So, it is not true that these were empty promises.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, you had not mentioned any figures. You had just said that you have accpeted the recommendations of committee constituted under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary and implementing it. But, after that the Finance Minister had specifically said in his Budget Speech that it would increase the financial burden by 2100 crore rupees every year but that they have accepted it.

[English]

I am told that it has not been implemented, it has not been done. This is the problem. It is, therefore, that those who met me told me that they would be forced once again to take recourse to the same thing. This should not happen. This is my plea.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Advaniji, I would respectfully submit that it does not behove, I think, for anyone in this House to create a rift between the Services and the Government of the day.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not creating a rift. I am simply saying, I am conveying their feelings. And I am saying that earlier also when you did this and the Finance Minister made that statement, he must have made it with due responsibility. He said it in his Budget speech. And yet if it has not been implemented, it is a matter of concern.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Whatever the Finance Minister stated has been implemented. I repeat, whatever the Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech, has been implemented.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Well, if it has been implemented, I am very happy. But I can tell you that this is not the feeling that I got from the ex-servicement. Therefore, I thought it my duty to convey it to you and to the House. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

There is one more issue Mr. Prime Minister. I remember that I had raised the question on my party's behalf in March 2009 that we need resources in the country. Where should we bring resources from, as we need substantial amount of funds to eliminate poverty and backwardness, provide employment and develop infrastructure to the optimum level? I have been listening for years how much black money is these in India and that it is stashed in foreign banks *...(Interruptions).* I remember when I had given the statement I had said that a number of powerful countries such as Germany, America etc. are undergoing an economic crisis. That is why these countries are running a campaign to unearth the black money deposited in Swiss banks or other tax havens by those who ave earned money through corrupt means or through tax evasion and pressurising them to lift the veil of secrecy from such transactions. This is also yielding results. It would be better for India to take interest in such issues and try to bring back the money that is lying overseas. The hon. President has mentioned this issue in her Address to the House. For the first time such a mention has been made. I am happy and welcome this fact. But I have no knowledge of the progress made in the matter. It has been said that amendment has been made to the concerned legislation, negotiations are on with some countries to persuads them to sign agreements with us and efforts are on to effect revisions in the agreemetns. The Prime Minister was the first person who had endorsed my views and assured that the government would take up the said matter*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Advaniji, the talk of bringing back black money has been going on for years. The government had once said that it was powerless in this regard, and then. It talks of negotiatins. I had said withdrawal of money from there should be immediately stopped. All the black money must have been withdrawn by now*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Prime Minister, I appreciate the fact that you took note of the issue and said that you would do it and you are working in the direction of taking up the issues mentioned in the President's Address such as amending the law. I demand that a status paper or white paper be submitted before the House to outline the progress made in the matter. This could be presented at the time of budget also. What are the details of talks being held with various countries? Is it true that we have received a list of 50 names from Liechtenstein? What are these names, who are these people? How much money is involved? Is it true that we are unable to exert the kind of influence that America and Germany are capable of? But we are not receiving that kind of co-operation? Is this true? The government would gain if it takes the House into confidence over this issue. It is a very good thing that this issue was included in the President's Address and it has opened a way for the house to ask about its progress. The government must have observed for the last five to seven days and also today that the major topic of concern in the country and in the minds of the people is that of inflation. I was here when Sushmaji was speaking and the entire House had listened to her. To a large extent, mismanagement is responsible for the rise in inflation and I hope that you will resolve this problem. There is a lot of anger in the

people. But, she had also made four more points, which were not addressed in the reply of the Minister. This has occurred due to the four scams. It is not only because of mismanagement of the economy,

[English]

it is also scandals relating to export and import.

[Translation]

She had demanded constitution of a joint parliamentary committee to probe into all the four scams. JPC should be constituted for this purpose. But no reply was there. I believe that if the government is interested in eliminating corruption and curtailing inflation, then merely good management would not be enough. The way corrupt people manage to go scot-free is not correct. The Prime Minister is expected to take action in such cases. Hence, I reiterate the demand for the constitution of a JPC raised by Sushmaji the other day, which was also endorsed by other Members.

Rao Inderjit Singh had, naturally, praised the government for its achievements which is fine. He also said that the major reason for the government's win in the last elections was the relief granted to the farmers. The year in which the said relief was provided by the government, that is 2008, that year 16196 farmers had committed suicide as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau. It is the report for that year. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): It is spread over the previous years.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is not. It is that year only and not only that year, but mainby in Maharashtra and Andhra. *...(Interruptions)* 16,196 farmers committed suicide in the year 2008. Maybe, because most of those who commit suicide are those who do not take loans from banks. *[Translation]* The result of that provision was that although the banks got the opportunity to adjust their balance accounts, the farmers did not get any relief. I found only two things important with regard to grant of relief to farmers*...(Interruptions).* I was not able to understand a large portion of whatever Rao Inderjit Singh said.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: No one was able to understand what he said.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The most significant achievement of the government pointed out by him is the loan waiver package. I welcome the second thing which he mentioned i.e. the issue of paid news. It is a very serious issue. I have discussed this issue with the Election Commission too. I said that you can monitor expenditure by candidates during the election but the publishing houses and television channels also receive money from different entities for legitimate advertisements during the election time and they also extollmoney from candidates or parties for paid news, and so the record of these transactions should also be maintained*...(Interruptions)* . I was elected to the Parliament for the first time in 1970. Since then, the one subject which I have been pressing hard personally is the electoral reforms. I remember that in 1970, Shri Vaijpayee jee was in Lok Sabha and I was a Member of Rajya Sabha. The first committee on electoral reforms was constituted during those days and Shri Jagannath Rao jee was the Chairman of the said committee. Perhaps he is not alive now. From Lok Sabha Vaijpayee jee and from Rajya Sabha I represented our party in the said committee. Several good recommendations were made, some of them were implemented and some were not, but there was a recommendation that as far as possible, the government should bear the election expenditure of candidates. Today the expenditure being incurred by the candidates or parties should be gradually transferred to the government. *...(Interruptions)* Honourable Prime Minister, after that Inderjit Gupta committee was constituted, thereafter another committee was formed under Shri Dinesh Goswami. Shri Jayaprakash Narayanji had formed Tarkunde committee, and I expressed my views in all of them. I am saying this because this issue of paid-news has become an additional problem of corruption. Honourable Prime Minister, once I did have a conversation with you also in this regard that when we were in government for six years, one thing deeply bothered us that after every two years general elections or mini general elections were held. First four elections for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies were held together in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967. Since 1971, elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are being held separately and due to this if the people in government had to take any quick decision, they were advised to wait for elections to be held in some states or the other. It results in a great loss not only to the society but also to the antion. I am of the view that we should think over it again and elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies should be conducted altogether after every five years. There can be no ordinary solution for it, rather we will have to make amendment to the constitution. In most of the European democracies, elections are held together and there is no mid-term election. House is never dissolved there. Term may be of five years or whatever in different countries and there can be two or three different

governments during that term, but elections are held only one. We should also think about it seriously.

I have given an excample of U.K. where elections are held only for the House of Commons, but here in India the problem is that elections are held not only for Lok Sabha but also for 28 State Assemblies and if elections for Lok Sabha and 28 State Assemblies are held altogether, then expenditure will be low which will be beneficial for the government as well as politics. These are some issues, which I would like to press upon so that they could be taken care of.

I come to an important issue and that is regarding the joint statement issued by both the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Sharm-El-Sheikh in which it was stated that action on terrorism shoull not be linked to the Composite Dialogue process and our Pakistani friends were very pleased at this statement. I know that Gen. Musharraf was very much angry when he had to go back without any agreement after the failed talks with hon. Vaijpayee ji in Agra.

16.00 hrs.

I think that due to that decision after three years in the year 2004 Gen. Musharraf made a public statement that Pakistan had nothing to do with terrorism in India. He took the stand that the innocent persons being killed in Jammu and Kashmir were fighting for their independence. But in the year 2004 after the SAARC meeting Mr. Musharraf changed his stand and stated that he would ensure that Pakistani land or any part of it i.e. Pak occupied Kashmir was not used for carrying out terrorist activitiers in India. I am of the view that the stand taken by India in Agra led to the correct stand by Gen. Musharraf in Islamabad. I would like to submit that after the 26/11 attacks it seemed that our Prime Minister tried to change the earlier Indian stand on the issue. I am surprised at the recent development. It should not have happened as the hon. Home Minister has been reiterating that Pakistan is not co-operating in regard to 26/11 attack investigations. All the dossier submitted by us to Pakistan are rejected by Pakistan saying that those are mere literature and not evidence.

He has given the statement a number of times, I do not want to reiterate it. But it seems as if the Government also do not agree with it. Whether the Government agree or not, the country is serously concerned, particularly since the time I had read a detailed article in an American newspaper. They have a new thesis on this issue with this summing up, "That the road to peace in Kabul goes through Kashmir." This is the headline of the daily 'Newsweek'. I would not be quoting the whole thing but what we get is that it seems we are ready to negotiate the issue at some stage. I am quoting 'Newsweek'

[English]

Sometime in the last year secret back channel talks between India and Pakistan over Kashmir re-started; say US and Indian sources."

This is the Newsweek Reprot.

"The countries were reportedly on the verge of a breakthrough when Musharraf was ousted in August 2008. Then the Mumbai terror attacks in Novermber badly frayed relations. For negotiations to resume now would represent a huge boon for the region." This has been reporetd by their newspaper. "The pay-off would stretch all the way to Washington. Peace between India and Pakistan could help unlock another conflict with even higher stakes for the United States; the war in Afghanistan. Indeed a growing chorus of experts has begun arguing that the road to Kabul runs through Kashmir; that the US will never stabilise the former without peace in the latter. Suddenly bringing India and Pakistan together seems to be very much in America's interest."

Bringing India and Pakistan together is in our interest also.

[Translation]

We are not against them, after all we are neighbours. Despite being neighbours, Shri S.M. Krishna has just said that

[English]

can we forget that we are neighbour. No, we cannot forget.

[Translation]

We can change our history but not our Geography. At the same time, we also know that this is because of Geography that they are our neighbours and that is why cross border terrorism takes place. We cannot forget this also. So I submit you all that we have to see the interest of our country first. Everybody wants that the relation of India and Pakistan should be friendly and cordial. We had invited them for Agra talks despite Kargil war because

we wanted friendship between us. But they kept on harping that there was no terrorism, nothing like that, then we said them to go back. When they accepted it only then we agreed to talk. Not only that you set what our own leaders said few days back, what our army chief said. I have gone through 46 page long report. US Intelligence Community Dennis Layer, Director of National Intelligence, who has submitted the report to Select Committee on Intelligence of Senate has categorically said in the report that if we expect Pakistan to support us, the US against the terrorism, we would be mistaken. He has said that Pakistan would take action against those terrorist outfits only that are against Pakistan. Pakistan has nothing to do with others, Pakistan would support Taliban. He did not stop there, he added:

[English]

> "It is our conviction that an important part of its strategic arsenal to counter India's military and econimic advantage will be these terrorist outfits."

[Translation]

This is Pakistan's belief and this is America's report. As per the information received by the Chief of Army Staff of India, a large number of terrorists have been kept ready to be infiltrated to India. In such a condition, what we got after resumign talks. Shri S.M. Krishna can say that the talks were constructive. But his counterpart says that we do not want, Pakistan does not want cosmetic engagement.

[English]

Pakistan does not want to be lectured by India.

[Translation]

I myself felt that we are unnecessarily inviting insurge, why they should speak such language with us. Today, there condition is so poor that they should say, they are against only those terrorists who are against Pakistan, they would use the rest to face the military power of India. Even then, we are ready to talk to them. It is meaningless. He made a long speech, gave a statement, I attentively read it, but found nothing positive therein, Except that, at least, there had been an agreement to keep in touch. Keep in touch is always there. When they attacked Mumbai on 26.11.2008, killed a number of people, even then, we were in touch throughout. So keep in touch is not an achievement. I would like to submit in particular, that the House should be taken in confidence regarding secret back channel talks between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

What they discussed? It is heard that sometimes they discuss going back to pre–1953 on the name of autonomy. I do not know. They passed a once in our times as well. The then Government passed the motion. We said that we cannot accept it. I have seen pre-1953 Kashmir, one was allowed to enter after seeking permit only. I have seen pre-1953 Kashmir, where people were killed while hoisting tricolor and we paid our tribute to them there. I have seen pre-19353 Kashmir, when the President had no power on Kashmir...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): But, Sir, the pre-1953 right was granted by the Parliament itself.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes it was granted by the Parliament.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru backed it. The whole of the Parliament backed it...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: A lot happened after. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: The position of pre-1953 in Jammu & Kashmir was authenticated by the Constitution of India and all the rights of a House was given to the then Government...*(Interruptions).* There is an agreement between Central and State Government in this regard, known as Delhi-Agreement...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is why Dr. Mukherjee sacrificed his life...*(Interruptions).*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shariq, you have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The sacrifice of Dr. Mukherjee should not be forgotten...*(Interruptions).*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not enter into an agreement.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: There was nothing which was against the Constitution of India. Why are you misleading others. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Do not enter into an agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Election Commission had no power, no right there*...(Interruptions).*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In pre-1953 status to Jammu and Kashmir, the President did not have such power and thus President's rule could not be imposed in the state. The pre-1953 status to the state envisaged exclusion of jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court over the state. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It will not go on record. You have made your point.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down, please. It is not going on record. Please, you also sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, I would like that. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, lot of thanks. Sir, I accept that this issue is very serious for me and I feel that the direction in which the government is moving at present, if the Government makes any secret deal on Kashmir there will be very serious consequences. That time, we. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, in the House, we do not speak on presumptions. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Bansal ji, you listen to me. If you do not agree with me it is O.K. but neither this House nor the country can forget the resolution on Kashmir passed unanimously by this House in 1994*...(Interruptions).* You keep that resolution in mind and also see what

[English]

India's Army Cheif, General Deepak Kapur recently revealed that some 700 militants from Pakistan were waiting to infiltrate across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir. General Kapur added that terror infrastructure across the line of control is very much intact and all-out efforts are being made to push inside as many infiltrators as possible.

The Foreign Secretary, Nirupama Rao said: "We have to face hostile forces across our borders with Pakistan." *...(Interruptions)*

16.18 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

There, leaving everything aside I would like that the resolution passed by us unavimously where in we have resolved that

[English]

"Jammu and Kashmir is, was and will always remain an integral part of India."*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order in the House, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except Shri Advani's speech nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: They say that they cannot take Pundits of Jammu and Kashmir back, we cannot rehabilitate them there, whereas, we say that the people who have migrated to other side of the even turned terrorists, we are going to welcome them*...(Interruptions).* These all things are worrying me. Therefore, I want to give a word of caution that if the government takes a Uturn to back to pre-1953 situation, the whole country will launch a forceful agitation against it*...(Interruptions).*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Advaniji's speech.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. There should be order in the House. Please do not make any gesture.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, sir, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to discolse in his reply the subject matter of official or unofficial talks held on Kashmir. I would like to know about the nature of talks held and in which direction the talks are heading. There is no doubt in that as long as Bush was Presdient of United States America was following the policy of non-interference in this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I have an objection to it. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Let him finish. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Advani ji is doubting the intention of the hon. Prime Minister, he is doubting it. My objection is that it should be expunged from the record. It should not go on record. On what basis is he raising a finger?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Finger is being raised on whom!

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: How can you doubt the intention of the Prime Minister? It is wrong. It should be expunged from the record. It should not go on record. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I hope that he will never do a wrong thing. *...(Interruptions)* so far as I understand, even during run up to the election, the new president of America repeatedly said that if he is elected as a President he would put in his best efforts to solve Kashmir problem, whereas, earlier American policy was of non-interference until and unless both the countries, i.e. India and Pakistan desire that America should interfere. If both the countries do not desire so we will not interfere. We would like both India and Pakistan solve it bilaterally*...(Interruptions).*

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Advaniji, I feel very sorry that you are using this forum of debate, I think, to sow seeds *...(Interruptions)* I would not like to say *...(Interruptions)* What you have attributed to President Obama is certainly not true. I have had a number of discussions with President Obama and he has said to me unambiguously that there is no change in the US policies towars India and Pakistan. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I was on the statements. I have quoted them and I do not want to quote them now. But I would be happy if the hon. Prime Minister, who always speaks his mind, tells about the unanimous resolution regarding Kashmir passed by this Parliament. There can

*Not recorded.

be no deviation from that. That is all. Therefore, it is that I expect you to tell us fully and frankly whatever has been discussed about Kashmir should be told in the House. *...(Interruptions)* I request with all seriousness that any dilution of India's sovereignty in Kashmir*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Prime Minister is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Shri Advani, I want to ask you one question. How many times did Shri Jaswant Singh have talks with the US Government Representative? Was the Parliament ever informed about those dozen times that the two met-Mr. Strobe Talbott and Shri Jaswant Singh? Why are you expecting me to answer your hypothetical questions?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I say this because it has been reported and very emphatically that the whole agreement was to come about when Mr. Musharraf was in the States. This is the latest buzz word. *...(Interruptions)* They are concerned very much about Afghanistan. They feel that from Afghanistan they would have a very bad defeat if something does not happen. Therefore, he says: "We are keen to see that the road to Kabul goes through Kashmir." *...(Interruptions)* If there is no substance in it, I would be happy. All that I am saying is that if there is even an iota of truth in this kind of a thinking, then the country cannot be taken for granted; Parliament certainly cannot be taken for granted.

Text of Amendments

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to declare Orissa as a special category State." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound action plan to quell maoist violence in the country." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to eradicate poverty from the country in a time-bound manner." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about an effective action plan for reducing the cost of agriculture produce in the country by reducing the prices of agricultural inputs." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providng subsidy to nutrition based fertilizers directly to the farmers." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound plan for providng assured irrigation facilities for the agricultural land." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing the voters the right to negative vote at election." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound action plan for making the country self-reliant in the field of oilseeds and pulses." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete action plan to check population growth." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about ensuring safety of senior citizens, women and girls in the country." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about putting a complete check on religious conversions allegedly being carried out by allurements and inducements." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing any effective check in on rise in prices of essential commodities." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to check rising incidents of female foeticide in the country." (122)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for providing potable water for all in a time-bound manner." (123)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about modemisation of Paradeep Port in the State of Orissa." (124)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective sheme to deal with natural calamities." (125)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about deportation of Bangladeshis illegally staying in India." (126)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to check increasing cases of suicide by farmers in the country." (127)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps for ensuring corruption free administration at all level." (128)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing any effective scheme to inculcate values in the citizens to foster moral and physical growth of the nation." (129)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about development and expansion of labour based traditional cottage industry to maximise employment opportunities." (130)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing down the prices of the medicines go as to made them within the reach of the common man." (131)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about freeing the debt ridden weavers in the country from the burden of loans." (132)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective steps to check the growing pollution in the rivers of the country." (133)

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about 'one rank one pension' scheme for ex-servicemen soldiers and officers of the Army." (152)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing appropriate salary, allowances and pension, etc. to para-military forces, in the country." (153)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps for providing employment to unemployed youth of the country." (154)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing livelihood allowance to old people the country, who are above 60 years of the age." (155)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing the appropriate pension to handicapped and widows." (156)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about amending the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for changing the 60:40 ratio engaging skilled daily wages and execution of work word-wise." (157)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about electroal reforms." (158)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for hilly states based on separate criteria in view of miserable conditions in hilly states." (159)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing time period of industrial package in Himachal Pradesh." (160)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving remunerative prices to the farmers." (161)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special incentive plan for hilly states, specially Himachal Pradesh to compensate for the financial losses incurred by them in environment proctection." (162)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing rail network in Himachal Pradesh sitauted on strategic China-tibet border." (163)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the number of days and wages from Rs. 100 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in view of price rise." (165)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps for controlling inflated price rise in the country." (166)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Indian stand in the Copenhagen Summit on climate change." (167)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about effective steps to tackle the menance of consumption in the country." (168)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating any concrete policy for making the country stronger and self reliant by initiating strong action against anti national elements." (169)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific and definite steps to prevent the

killing of innocent people, especially the tribals by the left wing extremists in different parts of the country." (265)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to stop the terrorist attacks and killings of innocent people by the terrorists coming from across the border." (266)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving special package to the State of Orissa imporve is economic backwardness especially of the K.B.K. region." (267)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about incresing cases of violence against the women and steps to contain it." (268)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective steps to check the alarming rise in the prices of essential commodities in the country." (269)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time bound scheme to reduce unemployment, especially by unemployment in among educated youth the country." (270)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to deal with national calamities effectively." (271)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about time-bound programme to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes exist in different ministries under the Central Government." (272)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target date of establishment of Paradip Refinery by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., as announced by the Government earlier." (273)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about opening of Indina Institute of Management in the State of Orissa." (274)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about resolving the Inter-State River water disputes among the States in order to avoid increasing litigation." (275)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any immediate steps to provide adequate funds for commissioning of six Regional, Institute of Medical Sceinces at Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa and in other states to provide quality health services to the people in the States." (276)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the construction of wall in the coastal State to provide protection against the Tsunamis type natural calamities." (277)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing enougsh funds for development of water ways in the States of Orissa, West Bengal and Assam." (278)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing financial assistance to maintain and develop the Archaeological monuments and famous heritage sites including temple at Konark and Sri Jagannath Puri to promote tourism." (279)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target date of completion of Swarnaekha Multi Purpose Interstate Irrigation Project immediately, for the benefit the most underdeveloped areas in the country." (280)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any target date of completion of ongoing irrigation projects in the country." (281)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps for renovation/desisting of the major and old irrigation reservoirs like Hirakund reservoir in Orissa." (282)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific steps for modernisation of Paradip Port in the country." (283)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening of defence forces to meet external threats." (284)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the soaring prices." (428)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps to check the corruption in the country." (429)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps to generate more employment opportunities in the country." (430)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing a uniform education system by improving the quality of eudcation." (431)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providng free medical facilities to the poor in the country." (432)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the new schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and minorities." (433)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any welfare schemes for the farmers, labourets and youth of the country." (435)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to check increasing extremism, terrorism, regionalism and communalism in the country." (435)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps for providing irrigation facilities in the country." (436)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to provide electricity in all the villages of the country." (437)

[English]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reiteration of the communal harmony as distinct from that of minoritism." (644)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the spiraling prices of essential commodities." (645)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about firm resolution to abolish terrorism." (646)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgency of starting composite dialogue with Pakistan unilaterally." (647)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about firm resolution by the Government towards the approach being followed by China on Sino-India border dispute." (648)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking of rampant corruption in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme." (649)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about land reforms in the country." (650)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about suicides being committed by farmers and need to take preventive measures in this regard." (651)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about creation of the State of Telegana." (652)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the job-loss in the country following global meltdown." (653)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Indo-Iran oil pipeline *via* Pakistan." (654)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about economic slow down in the country. (655)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about irrigation system in India, particularly in rain deficient areas." (656)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any stimulus package for the farmers." (657)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to solve the unemployment problem, both rural and urban." (658)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take measures to provide security to Railway passengers from Maoist attacks." (659)

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about industrialization of backward states like Bihar so as to bring them at par with developed states." (660)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to be taken to provide relief to common man from price rise." (661)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about expediting agricultural growth rate which is still about 2%." (662)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about streamling the cooking gas supply in small towns where it is a big problem even today." (663)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any incentives to potential medal winning players during the forthcoming Commonwealth games." (664)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about releasing the amount due to Bihar even after submitting certificate in 'Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana." (665)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken for maximising the contribution of agriculture in Gross Domestic Project in the next five years." (703)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to control commodity trading of estables with a veiw to bring down the prices of food items." (704)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making small and cottage industry the basis of production with a view to take the benefits of the growth of country's economy up to the last man of society." (705)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating a taxation policy for the senior citizens of the society." (706)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy for making health care facilities available for all and prevention of commercialisation of health care services." (707)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking immediate steps to implement India's foreign policy effectively in order to restore the falling credit of India in the world." (708)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps for effective implementation of a plan to destroy the terrorist hideouts across the border." (709)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about promoting the export of goods produced by using traditional labour based techniques." (710)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing a timebound programme for a balanced and uniform wages policy with a view to minimise the disparity in the income of citizens in the country." (711)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of a time-boud programme for afforestation in 33 per cent area of the total geographical land in the country for improving environment and developing agriculture." (712)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any shceme at national level for constructing at least one pond in every village and town in the country for promoting the rain water and river water harvesting in the country." (713)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of a national action plan to address the shortcomings in the present education system and to introduce the compulsory and free education system in the country." (714)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a national scheme for setting up at least one stadium in each district of the country and making arrangement for training in sports with a view to promote traditional sports in the country." (715)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for inclusive development of society in place of present development oriented economy generating inequality and disparity among people in the country so that the poorest of the poor can reap the benefits of development. (716)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to censor the transmission of programmes polluting Indian civilization cultural and traditional values." (717)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about constructing, "*Nirjan Suraksha Patti*" at the borders of the country to check infiltration." (718)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any economic incentive for the development and expansion of traditional industries in the country with a view to provide employment to unskilled labourers of unorganised sector in the country." (719)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing financial assistance to the persons residing in hilly regions, forest dweller fishermen for increasing the production of herbs in mountains, forests sea shores with a view to provide the benefits of indigenous medical to the common man." (720)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to formulate the agricultural policy of the country based on indigenous experience to achieve self reliance in the field of foodgrains." (721)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fixing the consumer sale price of petroleum products in the country on the basis of their demestic production cost." (722)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing any low cost scheme for rain water harvesting and effective water management in the country." (723)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time limit for completion of the construction of proposed roads along the borders of the country." (724)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementation of any time-bound scheme for removing unemployment by providing basic facilities like roads, water, education, medical treatement, electricity, housing etc. in naxal affected areas to deal with maoist problem in the country." (725)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fixing a time limit for supply of electricity as per its demand in the country." (726)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about preparing any time-bound and target oriented national scheme for making the labourers of unorganised sector skilled by imparting proper training to them." (727)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about talking effective steps to check the commercialisation of education in the country." (728)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating a law to check pollution spreading industries in the country and setting up a monitoring machinery for its implementation." (729)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing a comprehensive industrial policy for the development and expansion of all the industries. including traditional cottage industries, in the country." (730)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for imparting free vocational training to unskilled youths and labourers in the country." (731)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making administration accountable at each level to make it efficient and corruption free in the country." (732)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making changes in the present model of economic development for attaining sustainable level of consumption for all and making economy of the country free from outside effects." (733)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for plantation of traditional trees to make the environment of densely populated areas of the country clean and healthy." (734)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective measures to check the delay in the construction of projects under implementation." (735)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time schedule under annual target fixed scheme for complete removal of unemployment from the country." (736)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about development and expansion of industries, including traditional cottage industry, under the Industrial Policy." (737)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about free vocational training for unskilled youth and labour." (738)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any acceptable scientific criteria formulated by the Government for identifying poor." (739)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any acceptable scientific criteria formulated by the Government for identifying poor." (740)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address aboutchange in present economic development model for achieving sustainable level of consumption." (741)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about compuslory plantation of traditional trees of India in densely populated areas of country for making the environment hygienic." (742)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about neglecting Indian interests by the Government in Copenhagen Summit, which has affected India's image." (743)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about modernisation in paramilitary forces and remedial policy for attracting Indian youths to join Indian army at various levels, in view of shortage of manpower." (744)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strong measures to prevent falling in the hands of MNC and big corporate houses trading in seeds which is worth crores of rupees and for stopping commercial production of bio-modified food, seeds etc." (745)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about complete ban on slaughter of cow and its progeny." (746)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about rehabilitation of lakhs of Kashmiri Pandits who were expelled from their homes in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 20 years." (747)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about effecitve and time-bound scheme for taking the quality of research and development of the country to the international level." (748)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the early setting up of a Sanskrit Commission." (749)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making efforts to accord the status of world heritage to the city of Varanasi and other cities of ancient and cultural importance." (750)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound scheme for cleanliness of all rivers including river Ganges to ensure its continuous flow." (751)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating a language policy for the uniform development of all Indian languages." (752)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing any time-bound scheme for promoting organic fertilizers and organic agriculture to achieve self reliance in food grains production keeping in view of the food security of the country." (753)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme to ensure regular income for farmers for making agriculture viable and check migration from rural areas." (754)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concerted efforts to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time." (894)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees." (895)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps for strengthening the Non-aligned Movement." (896)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any efforts made by the Government for performing its role effectively in the United Nations." (897)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps for protecting Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries." (898)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken by the Government to secure the release of Indians languishing in jails in various countries." (899)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any guidelines for liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)." (900)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about streamilining the Public Distribution System in the country." (901)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps for providing adequate food to the poor in the country." (902)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan for proper identification of the BPL section of the population." (903)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to redefine the poverty in the country." (904)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to tackle the unemployment problem in the country." (905)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to review the Centre-State relations as per demands of the State Governments." (806)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps for allocation of six percent of GDP for education." (907)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to invest adequate money in public sector and social sectors in order to deal with the ongoing economic recession." (908)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to extend the benefit of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to the 95 percent of the 43 crore unorgaised workers who do not come within the purview of the Act due to the conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed under the Act." (909)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to check the procurement of obsolete ammunitions." (910)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to revise and/or correct the official definition of 'poverty line' immediately." (911)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to prevent cases of suicides by the farmers during the last few years in 'rural India.' (912)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps to contain unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities, particularly vegetables, edible oil, tea, sugar and pulses." (913)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action proposed in respect of irregularities in granting 3G spectrum which resulted in huge finanical loss to the Government exchequer." (914)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking serious remedial steps to deal with the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers, who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc. In various sectors." (915)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the cases of job loss of lakhs of workers engaged in diamond polishing industry in Gujarat and reported suicide by some 71 workers in Saurashtra alone." (916)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's attempt to redefine India's

fundamental principle of 'per capita emissions' norms while negotiating on the issue of sharing of the burden of reducing greenhouse gases globally." (917)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the share of States in the Central taxes to 50 per cent in a phased manner." (918)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional dispartities." (919)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing a one-time Deht Relief Package to the North-Eastern States by writing off their outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon." (920)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for providing emplyment to the unemployed youth of Special Category States. (921)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing out any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country." (922)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control the incidents of unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country." (923)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to expedite land reforms in the country." (924)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps for universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme." (925)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realigment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian Railways so that the same pass through Tripura." (926)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about allaying the apprehensions expressed by agriculture experts, economists and various political parties on the Government's announcement of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers, except nitrogen-based urea from April 1, 2010." (927)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about talking any concrete steps to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 'AAM AADMI', a large percentage of which is actually living below poverty." (928)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to tackle the growing CPI (Maoist) menace in various parts of the country." (929)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any Central scheme, for the developemnt of under-developed remove villages in the country." (930)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to bridge the gap between demand and supply of electricity." (931)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps for supply of coal power plants in the country according to their need." (932)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to acheive the target of 20 kilometer and costruction per day." (933)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to make Air India viable." (934)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to take effective steps for smooth navigation of Haldia-Kolkata Port by indulging in regular dredging activities." (935)

[Translation]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about an effective action plan for making the Indian agriculture more farmer friendly." (1465)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special measures to minimize the effect of economic slowdown on the Indian economy." (1466)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about protecting the environment due to depleting water resources." (1467)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan by the Government to introduce a system of compulsory voting." (1468)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing comprehensive electorial reforms." (1469)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing the recommendation of WHO for allocating about 6.5 percent of the GDP for health and family welfare." (1470)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing adequate funds for the development of Kannada Language." (1471)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any Central assurance to Government of Karnataka for setting up of a Commando Training Centre in Karnataka." (1472)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any measures for police reforms." (1473)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete proposal to combat naxalite and maoist violence in the State of Karnataka." (1474)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about converting all four lane highways into six lane highways including the Hubli-Dharwad by-pass raod." (1475)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about establishing a new IIT in Dharwad, Karnataka." (1476)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making the National Crop Insurance Scheme more meaningful and farmer friendly." (1477)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about introducing a new Tax regime." (1478)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating an education system which inculcates a sense of patriotism, morality and concern for Indian culture." (1479)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about promoting Khadi and Village Industries by popularising Khadi." (1480)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about controlling the population explosion in the country." (1481)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a comprehensive curriculum for all the 10th standard students in the country." (1482)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any assurance to amend the law relating to the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner." (1483)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bringing qualitative change in the lives of debt ridden handloom weavers all over the country especially in Karnataka." (1484)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about an effective shceme to provide shelter to urban poorer." (1485)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about brining comprehensive changes in the norms of National Urban Renewal Mission to bring more and more medium level cities into its fold including Hubli and Dharwad." (1486)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific measures to check the shortage of the coins." (1487)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making provisions of Agricultural loans to farmers at 4% interest." (1488)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific action plan for interlinking of rivers." (1489)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific assurance of providing a NSG Unit to the State of Karnataka." (1490)

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps for cleaning Panchganga river of Kolhapur under Nirmal Ganga mission." (1756)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any survey for laying for new rail line (Kolhapur to Vaibhavwadi) linking western Maharashtra with Konkan." (1757)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to declare Kolhapur-Solapur highway in Maharashtra as National Highway." (1758)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing minority status to the Jain community in the country." (1759)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to provide retirement benefits to the ex-servicement, who fought for the country in the second world war." (1760)

16.26 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS–*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on President's Address is going on. I would like to speak in this regard. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not stand there. I request the hon. Members to take their setas. Otherwise, they can leave the house.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all of you on this side also to sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Advani Ji has said many things including the Kashmir issue and other issues too which I do not want to repeat and am skipping those issues. But, I must say that the President's Address, which the officials wrote and the Cabinet passed, has some weakness. The Government has spoken of containing the naxalite movement and sending one lakh jawans for this purpose. Why is naxalims spreading after all? Has the Government ever think over this issue? Did any debate take place in the Cabinet in this connection? It is a problem which has spread to 322 areas in the country. It has become so dangerous that people are afraid of it. Why indeed is naxalism there? Has the Government held any talks on it? I am saying so because it took place in one of our areas and we talked to them. The naxalites put across 5-6 points and those points were justified. They had their houses but the land belonged to someone lese. They were ploughing the farms for more than 100 years but those farms belonged to someone else. There were other problems also which I would not like to go into detail. I sent the officials there and the problem was resolved on the spot and naxalism, which was affecting one palace in Uttar Pradesh, got rooted out from there. That is why I would like to know if the Government has taken any step to hear their sides. Why are they doing so after all? Why are they killing their bretheren and innocent people? Why are innocent people's houses being set on fire? Talks should have been held in this regard. The Government is ready to have talks with the foreigners but not with the Indians. It is not ready to have talks with the youth who have gone on wrong path through they too are Indians. But, this Government is ready to have talks with the people of the world. Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, I think that this problem can be solved if talks are held with them. They do not have big demands and problems. We had talked with them. But, this Government is just

not ready to listen. Neither the Central Government nor the affected State Government is ready to listen. The Government should at least talk to them. As far as Naxalism is concerned, I would like to say that it is not just violence, it is a clash of ideology. There are people in the society who are poor, deprived and neglected and have no jobs or farming. Even if they have some farming, it is under someone else's possession. As a result of all this, they have talken to the wrong path and we should listen to them. If the Government listens to them, then a very big problem of the country can be solved. They are poor people. I deliberately asked my collengues to ask them as to how they celebrated Holi. This Government never tried and never cared to understnd their problems. It cares only about the problem of the billionaires who will enter the country and set up factories. It is alright, we are also in favour of development. But, what about those who are deprived, who do not even have two square meals in the independent Indian today. If the Government does not talk to them, it will definitely lead to naxalism, that is why naxalism is spreading steadily. I am afraid that it may even spread to Uttar Pradesh too, which is the most peaceful state today. We had retained the such with much difficulty. I am afraid the Government is not talking to the people there. The second thing is that the Government had signed an agreement in Sharmal-Sheikh which was shameful for our country. I will not speak for long on that as you are not going to give me much time. He should tell what the Government did under the said agreement and what was it's achievement therefrom?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask as to who we face maximum threat how? I would like to repeat it. I had once said in this House and George Saheb had also stated that if India faces any threat, then it was from China. China is encroaching upon one inch of our land everyday. The External Affaris Minister and the Defence Minister should tell what measures they have taken to check this? If not, what are the reasons therefor? They are so afraid of China that they have no courage to speak to China about this. I say this with challenge in the House that either the Prime Minister or the External Affaris Minister or anyone also should, while giving a reply, tell us if I am wrong. China is taking away one inch of our land everyday in a planned and well thought manner and nobody is paying attention to it. It is constructing roads and doing everything. China is taking away one inch of our land by marking it everyday and the Government is quiet. This Government is either sleeping very soundly or feeling afraid of China. It is not so simple a matter that some country should encroach our motherland and our Government should keep mum. The Government speaks about secularism. I want to say that it should, atleast defend the borders of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have told in brief about China that it is encroaching one inch of our land everyday. I will not speak more on this as you won't give me much time. That is why, I would like to speak on some important point.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secularism was mentioned here. I would like to ask them where secularism is. If the Government speaks about secularism, then why is there discrimination? The reports submitted by the Sachar Committee state clearly that the condition of the minorities, particularly of Muslims, is even worse than the condition of the tribals in the country. Today, the condition of the Muslims in the country is pitiable but this Government is not concerned at all about the Muslims in the country. The Government is only concerned about getting the Women's Reservation Bill passed and divide the opposition through it. The Government's concern is to see how to stop us from coming here and divide us. It is a fact...*(Interruptions)*. You should not smile so much. You will not be able to return to Lok Sabha next time. I am saying this about you too. This is a conspiracy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that instead of taking action against the persons responsible for the Mumbai may they are being let off. This is the situation. The Government should tell us why they are being let off.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, wherever there is war with Pakistan, India emerges victorious every time but wherever talks are held, India is always on the losing side. india has always lost in Indo-Pakistan talks, whenever there was any. Now Pakistan is saying that...* it is using such a word, whereas the Government of India has not reacted to it. It has no guts to react. You must have read in the newspapers today what the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has said. He said that...* and Pakistan is conveying message that they are ready to sign an agreement with India but it is India that backtracks. I want that Government should explain on what basis Pakistan has gone to the extent of saying that India backtracks and how they dared to compare India with a Chameleon? What can be greater insult to our country than this? As and when they form the government, two things definitely take place. First India loses its terriotry and secondly, our country gets insulted.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know why the Government sent troops to Afganistan for helping America? Perhaps, they are not aware of its consequences? I saw its consequences quite closely when dead body of a soldier arrived in Mainpuri from Kabul day before yesterday. He was a young chap, a captain. He was one of my acquaintances. Though from a poor family, he was good at studies. His dead body arrived. It came from Kabul. I want to know what America is giving to us? why the Government is scarifying our soldiers for Amercia in Afganistan? What concern our government has with Afganistan? Afganistan is that country from where Frontier Gandhi hailed and always stood in Indian favour. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Frontier Gandhi was not from Afganistan, he was from Pakistan.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You listen fully. That time it was Balochistan. Balochistan lies between Afghanistan and Pakistan. And whenever any issue involved Afghanistan and Pakistan, he always favoured Afghanistan, he even interwrap. And whenever any matter came up between India and Pakistan he always favoured India*...(Interruptions).*

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, this point should be noted that Seemant Gandhi was not from Afghanistan. He was from Balochistan, which is a part of Pakistan. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Mulayam Singh is saying.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is separate issue where he lived. Do you know what Frontier Gandhi was and what he stood for*...(Interruptions).* If you had known it well, you would not have stood up. He was a great well-wisher of India. He foresaw that Pakistan would move into a wrong direction. None other than Frontier Gandhi could say so. He tried to stop Pakistan from going astray but he was helpless*...(Interruptions)*

Sir, now I come to issue of tackling recession and checking inflation. First they said that they would control it within one-hundred days, later on they say they would tame it within a fortnight*...(Interruptions).* I would request hon. Leader of the house not to say anything about taming inflation. The day, he makes a statement on taming inflation the following day it increases further*...(Interruptions).* The Govt. says that it is our collective responsibility. I would like to say that if the government desires to check inflation, it should give facilities to the farmers, then it will be checked. On the one hand the government talks of increasing agro-production on the other hand it increases the price of fertiliers by Rs. 20 per bag. The fertilizers available to farmers are very costly. Basides farmers are not even getting fertilizers. The farmers are compelled to use urea and you know it is harmful to the soil. Other type of fertilizers do not affect the soil adversely. More we use urea more it will damage the soil and ultimately soil will be rendered unfertile. It will put India in a very bad position. Our farmers are using urea under compulsion as alternative fertilizers are not available to farmers.

Sir, it is a very serious issue. Urea affects the crop as well as fertility of the soil adversely. Under compulsion the farmers are using urea as other varieties of fertilizers are not available. They are not getting alternative fertilizers. The whole House may be aware that farmers are not getting any kind of fertilizer except urea*...(Interruptions).* They are not getting DAP type fertilizers. They use urea under compulsion thinking it will help in getting more production. Ultimately oil is rendered unfit for cultivation because of excessive use of urea*...(Interruptions).* That too is not being given on time. So it would be better if they do not get it on time. At least it will save their soil. The truth is that I am saying it for the sake of protecting soil. We are protecting our fields what he knowns about fields! I and you know about fields as we work in fields.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a shortage of foodgrains in our country. I want to say that it is being smuggled out to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and also to other countries. Smugglers are making money out of it and it is causing loss to the farmers and consumers are also at loss. If talks were held with the President of Nepal he would have openly told what items are being smuggled from India to Nepal alongwith the routes being used for the daid smuggling. He would have even disclosed how China approaches Nepal for gathering information about India and what China is doing? He would have told this all. I stayed in Nepal for four days. The President told me what China was doing against India including supplying of arms and how it was conspiring to create

*Not recorded.

turmoil in India and that everything was being done through Nepal. He was surprised that government of India was not aware of it. He even asked me if our ambassador knew it? He also asked me to meet ambassador and enquire whether ambassador had apprised the government of it. Now I would like to ask them whether they have asked the ambassador about it that such thing is happening. China is conspiring to make India weaker by sending weapons, by helping terrorists and in many other ways and it is doing all this through Nepal. Had they talked to the Nepalese President, who was here recently, he would have told about this. He is disturbed. He has sympathy for India because his ancestors were from Bihar. He thinks about India as his ancetors motherland. He is worried about it. We had gone again to meet him and talked to him. Did they talk to him again? No, they did not. What to say about having talks, being a small state, the President of Nepal did not get any respect from India thought he is with India completely. Conspiracies are being hatched there. What are the Moists doing in Nepal in collusion with China? This is your Foreign Policy. Had there been a defasilad talk with the President, I think the Government could have obtained much information regarding how China is posing threats to India. China is encireling us completely. China is very much in a commanding position along the borders from Arunachal to Himachal. It is not allowing constructing of roads. It is not allowing construction of roads in the Kargil area. The Government does not tell this. This is the situation of our border today. Roads are being blocked. China is doing all this. I had said and then George Saheb had also said and, today, once again I am saying that if India is facing any danger, it is from China and not Pakistan. The Government keeps on taking Pakistan's name but what is the danger from Pakistan? Pakistan has just 5-6 cities. You know that Pakistan can be destroyed at the push of a button. But if our 5-6 cities are destroyed even then it will not affect us too much, but Pakistan will be wiped out. We must remember that the real threat is from China and it will use Pakistan. I am telling you a fact that China is inciting Pakistan against India by supplying weapons and through various other means. Due to wrong polices of the Government, China is making such inroads into our country. The Chinese Army blocks the construction of roads in the Indian border villages in the Kargil area. If India constructs roads in the Kargil area, the Chinese Army is blocking it but on their side they are constructing roads. This is the situation of our country today. That is why the Government is not speaking on this deliberately and is making others speak. Perhaps, they will understand my point.

As far as secualarism is concerned, I would like to ask why the Government is not in a position to provide stay in India to 96 years old Maqbool Fida Hussain whose paintngs bring honour to the country. He took the citizenship of Qatar, why? What is the reason behind it? He tried his best. The most acclaimed painter wanted to live in India. India did not allow him and he went to Qatar and started living there. He was an Indian citizen and wanted to live in India but he was no allowed to. The Government never dealt with the fundamentalist forces and divisive forces strictly. Why? What is the reason behind it? I have already said that according to the Sachar Committee there is only 4% reservation for the minorities while the population of the Muslims is 15 to 16 per cent. The population of the Mulims is 15 to 16 percent but only 4 percent of the population is getting employment. This is the situation.

Secondly, India has failed completely in checking the global recession. I said in the morning that when we talk about recession, the prices rise even more. I had said that many people could not celebrate Holi festival. I stayed in the village for 4-5 days deliberately. I tried to see that no family loses its honour. There were 20% people who were unable to celebrate the festival. Just imagine what they would have felt? You may be aware that the condition of our villages is better even today in comparison to other villages and areas. There are many reasons for it. Many such works have been done there which have provided employment to the local people there. Even a medical college has come up there, you can keep on criticizing much. A PG college has been set up in which people have got some job like construction of building etc. Thus, people of that area have found one job or another. That is why they could celebrate Holi. But, even after creation of so much employment, there were still 15-20% people who had no reasons to celebrate Holi. I knew about this already and because of this I made arrangements to see that they also celebrate Holi and stayed here for four days. I worked for the Valmiki people and for the scheduled castes as they were the poorest lot. They do not have agricultureal land. This is their condition now while the country is progressing. But, only few people are progressing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, people often refer to our growth rate. Whose growth rate is this? The growth rate is arrived at by adding the growth rate of big industrialists to that of the poor. But, it should be provided separately. How many people live below poverty line and who are they? We will know the truth when their growth rate will be added. What to say about growth, it would be even in

the negative. Whose growth rate is added? The Leader of the House should read it and listen too that the growth rate of the common man should not be added. Divide the growth rate into three parts and only than will the true growth rate be revealed. The Government adds the growth rate of everyone...*(Interruptions).* It adds the growth rate of billionaires to that of a labourer who has nothing to eat, and says that this is the growth rate of our country. Why does it mislead the whole country about this growth rate? What will be the growth rate of a labourer who does not even have food. ...*(Interruptions).*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Are we misleading the people? That is why, you are there. We are there. ...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You may continue to appreciate itself: I want to say that the Government used to say that our growth rate has increased. Has our growth rate increased? Growth rate has decreased during the last two years. It has decreased by 2% and is 7% now. What was the growth rate two years ago? We had 9-10% growth rate and now its 7%. It has decreased even further. Where is it increasing now? People like him and the hon. Finance Minister too, who are present here...*(Interruptions).* should tell the House.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Growth rate of China is very high...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Growth rate of China is higher. They compare themselves with China. You have more areas of land than China has. China has made greater progress, while India has more cultivable fertile land. China has made two and a half times more progress and its production is three and a half times more than ours. Now, see your own production and think what you are comparing with.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to reiterate that cultivable land is less in China while its production is more than that of India. What is the reason? The reason is that they have given priority to farming and farmers over everything else, while you have exploited the farmers and provided them with no facilities. If there is rise in production, the country has become selfreliant, and Green Revolution has been a success then Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might be knowing that it is not because of the Government, it is because of the hard work and efficiency of our farmers. Such hard working and efficient farmers are found nowhere in the world. Farmers in other countries go by to decide whether the filed is ready to be ploughed and sown but, sir, the farmers in India sense it by simply pressing their toe into the soil. The farmers in India are the most hard working and experienced farmer in the world. Whatever progress India has made in the field of foodgrains production, it is all because of the hard work, experience and wisdowm of our farmers. The Government has contributed nothing to it nor does it seem that it would contribute in future. Nobody can do it. You come here and speak. I can say so because we all present here are farmers and still we are associated with agriculture. Lalu ji is present here, Sharad Yadav ji is present here, all are farmers. Recently, I was there for three days. I took stock of the fields. Now, the scene has changed. People have been in the Government for long and have earned a lot, but not from farming only. You might have spent some 50 years in Government, so automatically it makes you rich. There are many ways.

You are raising prices of fertilizers and talking of increasing production. The prices of fertilizers have been raised during this session only. Prices of fertilizers have been increased by 10 percent. Prices of phosphate, potash and sulpher fertilizers have been decontrolled and left to the market. Sir, when the prices of fertilzers are left to the market, these are bound to rise. When the farmer is forced to use expensive fertilizers, he is bound to get ruind. Only farmers can make India prosper. You want to move forward with Amercian assistance, you take loans from other countries. Instead of this, if proper care of farmers is taken, I assure you that India can prosper. Only the farmer can make India prosper. It is the farmers who fight on the front and it is he who provides food to the nation. May I know who all of you have your sons in the army? I can say that three sons from my family are in army as sepoy. There are pople among whom and among whose neighbounhood one or two members are in the army. You might be having one-two persons in the army, they might be officers. We are the fighters, we fight as sepoys, as jawans. Yours are officers, commanding officers, I would like to submit that the prices of urea have been increased...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, my submission is that you have said that the nutrition of the soil would be assessed. How can we expect much in this regard when we have not been able to assess the nutritional status of man? If there are plans to increase the use of fertilizers on the basis of soil nutrition, it should be increased straight way. Why are you beating about the bush. You would not be able to assess the nutrition of soil as the

country is very vast. This is going to be a big problem for the farmers of the country. So, it is better to think over this issue.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, it is good that the leader of the House is present here. What are the reasons for delay in bringing the Food Security Bill? What is the problem? It has been mentioned in a big way in the address by the hon. President and the statements that Food Security Bill would be brought, but why the delay in bringing the Bill now? You would bring Women's Reservation Bill, which would face a lot of opposition*...(Interruptions).* We would push for the proposal of 16 castes separately. But there seems a big hurry in bringing Women's Reservation Bill. Bring the Women's Reservation Bill and divide the people. It would not be easy to divide us now. All these people present here expect two or four say that save us Mulayam Singh*...(Interruptions)* may be, you are also a victim. Even you have announced, but I would not like that you*...(Interruptions)* I would not like. I am saying this from the core of my heart with honesty. If people like you withdraw from the fight, we would not feel good. Whatever be your experience and wisdom, but you are in a wrong party. I would like to say that what you want to do, you are not able to do; I know your line of thinking.

17.00 hrs.

I know your opinion about West Bengal, we have same thinking in this regard, but you are in the power. You have been a minster for long, now come out from this influence and then, speak. How long they will keep you as Minister. They will not make you the Prime Minister and what more you will get now. You have given your whole life. Now, you should come out of it. An important issue like soaring prices was disposed off lightly. This is not a simple issue which should be disposed off in this manner. The country, today, is facing the serious crisis of rising prices, but the Government have not taken any step to check it. It is not that there is shortage of any foodgrain, godowns are full of foodgrains, why prices are soaring then? I feel, I cannot say that to you, but people around you have a nexus, I allege. If you call me and ask, I would be able to tell who are the people around you.

Earlier too, I had cautioned you that India has no friend in the world today. Even then, our Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs make visits to abroad. Wherever you go in the world, would you please state which country is our friend. If a person has no friends, it is said in the villages, the person must be having some flaws, weaknesses. You should tell what are you weaknesses and which country is India's friend. Only that kind of foreign policy is called successful under which the country has more friends than enemies. Your foreign policy is a total failure because such a vast country has no friend in whole of the world. Everybody has a friend whether he is in a mohalla or in a village. Only that person has no friend who is not trutworthy.

Advani Sahab in his speech had told why farmers were committing suicide. If the farmer of India would commit suicide, India will never make progress, never. India can never make progress without farming, without its farmers. Neither formulation schemes nor collaboration with billionaire nor negotiations with US India progress instead it is farming and farmer only which can make India prosper. You need not look at outsiders for development for progress because you have people in the country itself. If you want the country make progress, farmers and their fields need to be looked after. If you provide farmers remunerative prices for their produce, take care of them, you need not look at America, the country will definitely make progress. So, you need to pay attention towards the people of the country, its farmers and trust us.

17.04 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

The mindset of this Government is such that it never invties us for discussion. We are a democratic country. You invite a lot of people before preparing budget, consult them, but you never invite us. If we are invited, we would tell in what condition the country is, what improvements can be made in respect of roads, villages, towns, drainage system, sanitation and cleanliness, medical facilities, education system etc. We can advise in a better way. We can have a much better budget, but you never invite us.

I have been a part of Uttar Pradesh Government. There had never been a gap of more than 3-4 months. When I used to invite leaders of opposition and discuss with them various issues. This was the reason the oppostion never said anything against me. You should understand that the country is as much theirs as it is yours. The country belongs to all of us equally, so the Government should invite us to discuss one issue at least. We are facing crisis of rising prices. The Government could have invited us to discuss the issue.

But you did not. The Govenrment should have invited us to discuss women reservation bill. If the Government think that you would present the bill without discussing with us, bring the bill and see the fate, whether we are sent outside or our membership is be terminated, we will oppose it. The present form of the women reservation bill is bound to invite dispute.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji, the time allotted to your party is over now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Chairman, I am not speaking against you. If it happens, you would also face neglect. You would not get the ticket. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It does not matter.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is submitted that either MPLAD fund should be withdrawn or the amount be increased to 10 crore rupees. Please do not humiliate us by providing just 2 crore only. Our voters are reserntng. Do you know how long can a road be constructed in Rs. 2 crore? It takes Rs. 40-50 lakh to construct a one kilometer road. We will be able to construct just 4 kilometer road in Rs. 2 corre. Either withdraw this scheme or increase the amount to Rs. 10 crore.

I would like to submit that some issues like the threat on border, soaring prices, poverty, suicide of farmers, decreasing produce should be paid attention. And to increase production. You should follow our suggestions. It would be better if you invite us for discussion so that the country could make progress. The Government should invite us and ask for suggestions. But if it do not accept our suggestions it should not invite us.

The country belongs to all of us, to you, and to me, as well, that is why we would like the Government to invite the leaders of opposition and all the problem including rising prices should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The prices are not coming down.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I, too, had said that the prices should come down within 10 days. And after 10 days, prices are even higher. I thought that Holi is around, so I had given a time of 10 days.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Mulayam Singh ji, you never used to be prompted. He is unnecessarily prompting you. The time allotted to you is over.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am concluding. I just want that our border may be guarded, production may be increased and starvation resultant suicides should be checked. Along with it, either MPLAD fund should be withdrawn or increased to Rs. 10 crore. Thank you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am not prompting Mulayam Singh ji, I am assisting him.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Address by Her Excellency, the President of India. My senior colleagues have just spoken on several issues. I do not want to reiterate them. But at the same time, I would like to draw your attention to one or two points.

Madam, India lives in the villages and the villages refelct true picture of this country. The country is divided into three categories. First, rich class, second, middle class and third one, the poor class. Our society is divided into these three classes. Quite patiently, I listened to the President's Address and also the speeches of other hon. Members.

So far as country's growth rate is concerned, as my preceding speaker Shri Mulayam Singh ji has said, upper class of our country, the capitalists control our country's entire economy.

Madam, apart from them, third category of our society is the poor one's, who live in villages and in slums in urban areas of our country. That category of people have a right to live with dignity and enjoy their individual rights. When we calculate country's economic growth, we add the income of these capitalists and also the poor people together and work out a national percentage. The Government has never taken into account the role of poor living in villages or in slums of the cities who are not in a position to afford two square of meals a day and who work very hard and spend their whole life in earning their bread. What is their position vis-a-vis our growth rate? What the Government is doing for their upliftment?

Madam, the President: Address, envisions a growth rate of above 8 per cent during 2010-11. The said address also made a mention of steps to be taken for promoting micro and small scale industries. But, I would like to know-whether the Government proposes to cover the cottage industry, carpet industry and bidi industry in the said micro and small industries and take measures for

welfare of rural folk working in these industries such as weavers, cottage labour in Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh who earn their livelihood working in those industries?

Madam, there is a mention of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Since I hail from a village I know the ground reality. I would like to know whether the Government propsoes to extend the benefit of the said rural electrification scheme to each village in the country and to all the poor sections of society who have been deprived of it so far. Will the poor section of our society be getting benefits of the said scheme? Whether there is a proposal to extend the facility of the said scheme in a planned manner to the rural people living below poverty line?

There is a mention of global economy in the said address. The farmers and other rural folk live in villages. Until and unless we associate the rural people with global economy. We will keep facing a crisis somewhere in its smooth functioning. Rural poor does farming. There are three types of farmers, big farmers, second-small farmers and third, marginal farmer. Everyone has his own difficulties, own limitations own arrangements. If the Government wants to check inflation, there is a need to bring agriculture, economy on right track. Through I would like to that submit that the Finance Minister he has said that the income of middle income group has increased. Our Finance Minister and our Agriculture Minister have also said that in view of coming festival season, the price of sugar is likely to go up. The other day, they say that the price of milk is likely to increase. They make statement that they are not astrologers who could predict whether the prices are set rise or fall. Every person living in any corner i the country listen to the statements of our Finance Minister and Agriculture Minister and discusses about their statements. This is a Parliament of India. The responsible people of our country take decisions about our economy there. They formulate policy for the nation. Their one action can create chaos in the country and at the same time, their one statement can work as a magic mantra for cooling down the boiling situation. No doubt the business in the Parliament who stalled for days on the issue price rise. Preceding speakers have also made their point on this issue. Through you, Madam, I would also like to draw attention of the House to it. The whole country is reeling under price-rise. Today, the price of items, be it foodgrains, oil-seeds, pulses vegetables, milk or meat and fish, has increased. The prices are sky-rocketing. Every time we want to raise this issue in the House, the Government turns a deaf ear. The Government was not ready to have a debate on it under any rule as a result the businessin the House was stalled for several days. The country's economy depends on agriculture, until and unless the condition of our agriculture improves neither our economy can improve nor inflation can be controlled. Therefore, the government should pay attention to it also. So far as Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guaranteed Scheme is concerned, no doubt, it is a very good scheme. I would appreciate it. Since I hail from village, therefore, I am aware of the ground realities. I live amongst the farmers in the village and I go to them. I have observed that they are not getting the desired benefits under the Government shcemes. There should be monitoring Committee to oversee functioning of Government schemes, to monitor the schemes so that the benefits available under the said schemes reach the poor, downtrodden and deprived and also helpless people and the objective of these schemes is acheived.

Madam, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was mentioned here. Education is the first step towards the progress of any society. Until Sarva Shiksha reaches the entire society, the country cannot develop. A villager may be called as Ghuruhu, Katwaru or by any other name but he dreams that his son should study and become DM, Collector, IAS, APS or get a good post. Are they getting this facility? It was mentioned in the President's Address that 373 Model Colleges would be set up in villages. It is a very good scheme and it is commendable. Will this system reach those villages where it is needed? Will the poor man living in villages and dreaming about educating his children be able to convert his dream into reality? Will this system, which has been achieved through this paper, reach there? Attention should be paid towards it. The real picture of the country will emerge only when this system reaches the needy people of the villages and those who dream while living in the Jhuggi-Jhopris.

Madam, H.E. the President's Address mentions about providing gas, petroleum and electricity to the common man by 2012. The whole of the country is reeling under price rise. And the rising prices of diesel and petrol have further worsened this situation. The economy of the country is related to diesel and petrol and if prices keep on rising, price rise cannot be controlled and there will be no peace in the country. The points mentioned in H.E. the President's Address can be implemented only when the rising costs of diesel and petrol are checked.

Madam, mention was made of a clean Ganga. It is a sacred river of the country. The very river through which we aspired to achieve salvation just by having its darshan,

taking a dip in it or just by touching it, but today we feel uncomfortable to even touch it. Dirty drains and sewers of the cities are flowing into the Ganga. Thousands of crores of rupees have been spent so far but the Ganga is still dirty. This should be monitored and some system should be evolved for this. It was a matter of pride to declare it the 'National River'. Whoever heard or read about it, felt nice. I would like to ask as to how much the Ganga has been cleaned after one year. How much has its water been cleaned? How much dirt has been held back? A huge celebration has concluded at the Sangam recently. Haridwar is having Mahakumbh. I hail from that area and live between Kashi and Prayag. Thousands and lakhs of people came for having a dip in the Ganga at the Sangam. They had to start a movement for release of water in the Ganga river and for cleaning its water so as to make it worth taking a dip in. It is shameful that the saints had to start a movement for this. The sacred Ganga is the nation river of the country and nothing can be more shameful if people had to start a movement for cleaning of its water so that they could have a dip in it. Its water is not clean. Through this House, I would like to tell that yesterday was Holi festival and the tradition of our village is that we wash ourselves in the Ganga river after Holi. I have also been doing so since childhood. But, I have no hesitation in saying that yesterday, I did not go for a dip in the Ganga though we live on its bank and the distance between my village and the Ganga river is just 200 metres. But, I did not go for a dip. I did not have the courage. To go there for a dip means inviting skin diseases. The situation has worsened there so much that it demands Government's attention.

Madam, through you, I would like to say that a mention was made of the judicial system in the President's Address. She has said that there is a system to reduce the number of pending cases. I would like to tell what the situation of the judiciary is today. People have elected and sent us here to raise their voice. If they are involved in law suits, they are also getting affected in some ways through it. I have no hesitation in saying that Judiciary is the highest system to deliver justice to the people. But, that too is affected today. There is a need to have a check on it and to monitor it. There should also be a provision so that the poor and common men could get justice without a finger being raised against the judiciary. This point has also been mentioned in the Address.

Madam, H.E. The President said that everyone should have good health. If health is not good then nothing else is good. But how can health be ensured? A person living in a village thinks that he should get better facilities better medicines, better doctors and better beds. But, with regret I have to say that such system is being run by the Centre which becomes a flop till it reaches there. If a dog bites a person in a village, he runs to the Government hospital because the injections for dog bite are costly. He cannot buy them and he can get them cheap or for free there. But, hese injections are not available in the hospitals today and if they are available they do not have fridge to keep them and if the fridge is there then electricity is not there. If such mismanagement is there, can there be better health? Various kinds of DOT diseases like Influenza, Kala-azar, pertussis etc. afflict villages. The Government has made a scheme to provide free treatment to the poor so that they could live a happy and healthy life. But, they are not able to achieve it because the health centers are not located near the villages and if they are, the doctors, medicines and other facilities are not available there. I think that better health can only be achieved if the Government pays attention to these things.

Madam, the issue of black money hs come up but I do not wish to enter into that argument. However, I have great confidence that if black money is unearthed, India would become free of foreign debt. The Swiss Bank accounts and other bank accounts and of people who have stashed black money there should be opened. The Government should issue a white paper in this regard and such people should be unmasked. Only then will the country progress black money will be checked and we would be able to free ourselves of foreign debts.

Sir, our relations with the big foreign powers have improved. The President's Address had touched upon this point too. But I am concerned about the statements of the earlier speakers- Hon. Mulayam Singhji and Advaniji. I want India to have good relations with its neighbours in view of its position in the world today. I want it to emerge as a superpower in the world. I want it to stand among the top ranking nations in the world. But can we turn our back and refuse to fight against Pakistani terrorism? Can we ignore it? Can we dissociate ourselves from the comments made by China? Can we ignore China's encroachment on Indian territory? I think we have to pay attention to these issues as well. We want stop terrorism, we want peace, we want good relations with the rest of the world, but we cannot ignore the encroachments and the excesses being committed against us. This is our responsibility, the responsibility of the Government and the House.

Madam, through you, I would like to raise the burning issue of inflation. The festival of Holi has been recently

celebrated. I belong to the category where villagers used to start playing Holi one week before the actual date. But regrettable, the gulal and the colours have not been sufficient to brighten up the day this year. The traditional food items prepared in every home during holi also failed to brighten up the atmosphere. The inflation killed the spirit of holi for the poor. This matter needs serious consideration. Hon. Sushmaji had analyzed how inflation increased. I do not want to repeat those points. But there is one point of which I have personal experience. Whenever the traders even in small towns get a limt of a possible price rise in any commodity, they hoard ten, twenty or fifty sacks of that item. They think of earning a profit of two or five thousand on that commodity. On the other hand, a person who deals in terms of two to five crore rupees controls the marketing of that commodity. Whenever he wants, he starts hoarding it and this leads to a rise in the price of sugar or pulses as the case may be. The point I want to make is that even if pulse is being sold at 80 rupees a kilo and, one may by any quantity of it, then it shown that there is no shortage. It is simply fleeing money how oeople and there is no control over it. A boy of cement is being sold for Rs. 250 at one place and for Rs. 300 at another. Iron rods are being sold at Rs. 3000, Rs. 3100, Rs. 3200 and Rs. 3500 per quintal in different areas. Why is it so? If the Government fails to check and control such variations in price, how is this trend supposed to be corrected?

Madam, through you, I would like to raie the issue of farmers living in villages. The rural populace is made up of the poor, the farmers, labourers and the helpless. They need safety, protection and a proper system. The poor people who live in have a lot of expectations from the Government, but the gillages are in as poor cordition as earlier due to the mismanagement by the capitalists.

Madam, I would like to make a last point. I live in a village and 200-300 peoploe come to meet me daily. They drains bricks laying on roads and electivication of their villages. Developmental works cannot be carried out with the measger amount of 2 crore rupees out of which 40 lakh or 30 lakh rupees on an averagee gets spent on laying one km of cement and concrete road.

Madam, either these funds should not be given at all or should be increased so that we are saved from feeling insutted. I live in a village and people there want drinking water, not bottled watrer.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: The poor do not say this. The poor say that they want handpumps. They expect their MP to privde them handpumps. What can I do for them with that 40 lakh rupees?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, through you, I would like to say about the Address that if the Government intends to improve the condition of farmers, eliminate poverty and curb inflation, then it needs to bring about reforms in the farming sector and in the villages. It is only then that social reforms, upliftment at a national level and fall in inflation will occur and the future of the country will bcome bright.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam Chairman. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I especially thank the President for condemning in her Address the recent Maoist attack that took place in West Bengal. My party All India Trinamool Congress, under the leadership of Kumari Mamata Benerjee, strongly deprecates any Maoist activities that take place in the country.

Madam, on 15th February this year, 24 EFR men were killed by the Maoists at silda Camp in the West Midnapore District of West Bengal. The Silda Camp was earlier located at a very protected place. But due to the pressure exerted by the 5 CPI(M) workers, including a Secretary of the local CPI(M) Party, West Bengal Police was compelled, specially, the West Bengal Police adminisstration, from shifting the secured place to a vulnerable place. This EFR camp was earlier situated nearer to the office of the CIP(M) Party. The CPI(M) persons were getting threats from Maoists; pressures were created; the camp was shifted to a volnerable place. In fact, the Special IG of EFR, Shri Binoy Chakravarty, publicly said that he had repeatedly warned State Police against this shifting, but his warning was not taken into account. It was said openly and publicly. The State Home Secretary, Arbindo Sen, and Inspector Genral of Police, Shri Kuldip Singh were intimated about this incident but no action has been initiated Ultimately, the State Government has constituted a Committee consisting of three persons, including these two persons. Accused have become Judges in West Bengla.

In 83 Naxalite-affected districts in nine States, an amount of Rs. 2 crore is being spent for each district. In

our State, in three Naxal-affected districts–three into six, six into three-Rs. 18 crore have been released by the Central Government. But unfortunately, these Rs. 18 crore have not been spent in three districts. This money was given for the purpose of modernising the Police in these three districts itself.

Madam, apart from that, from 2002-09, Rs. 8,850.83 lakh was released by the Central Government for the modernisation of the Police. In 2009-2010 itself, Rs. 1,250 crore was released but unfortunately these monies have not been spent.

I just want to quote some portions from the CAG Report on this subject. List is too big to read. I would not take your time. I would just pin-pint two or three points. The CAG has given a Report to the extent that most Police stations continue to depend upon out-dated and obsolete weapons; sophisticated weapons procured under the scheme were either retained in Headquarters or reserved for the District Units. Often even extremely-affected Police stations were not supplied with the modern weapons. Even where modern weapons were provided, Police personnel were not adequately trained as to how to use them thereby debilitating the striking ability. This shows the failure on the part of the State Government to do it.

The question remains as to what the Central Government and the home Ministry are doing. So much money had been given to the State Government; The State Government is not in a position to spend it and it is diverting the money for different purposes. What is the Home Ministry doing? Money has been specifically categorised for a particular purpose. If it is diverted for different purposes, criminal liability comes. What is the Central Government doing? What is the Home Department doing in this regard? So much money had been spent.

Madam, through you, I request the hon. Prime Minister to look into this matter as to whether the moneys are being spent for the purpose of modernization of police. Today nearly an amount of Rs. 10 crore has been given. This money is not being spent for that purpose and it is being diverted. This has to be pinpointed and we should find out who are those persons who are diverting the money. Necessary steps should be taken against them. I will request him to look into it.

After declaration of the results of the 15th Lok Sabha election, 500 people have been killed by the CIP (M) workers with the help of the police administration. 130 workers of our party have been killed. For the last eight years, we had to go before the court of law, saying that police is killing; we had to go before the court of law and we had to ask for the CBI investigation. In all cases, the State Government has opposed the CBI investigation, challenged the power of the High Court. We had to come before the Supreme Court; the State had to come and the Court had given verdict in our favour – directed at least one six occasions where the persons had been killed by the State Police. The CBI investigations were made; challenged the power; went up to the Supreme Court; today, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, in the "West Bengal's very sensitive matters, has appreciated and recognized the High Court's power for giving the CBI investigation. This is the state of affairs. How many cases could go to the court of law, where the police is killing people?

Even just 15 days back in my Constituency, when school election was going on, the officer in charge of a police station had killed one of our party workers. This is the state of affairs we are in. The constitutional machinery has totally failed in the State of West Bengal. It was the statement of the hon. Home Minister, that West Bengal has been turned into killing land. It was said by the hon. Home Minister. There is a failure of the constitutional machinery. I will, through you, again request the hon. Prime Minister to apply his mind as far as West Bengal is concerned; he may kindly take protective steps so that the right of the poeple of West Bengal are protected under Part III of the Constitution. We should live with meaningful right.

We had gone through the speech. With great respect, I would say that we do not find any reference to the development of minorities Minorities' development has to be taken care of; it has to be implemented and it has to be established. Through you, we will request the hon. Prime Minster to have a threadbare discussion in respect of Dr. Ranganath Mishra's Report. On behalf of our Party, under the leadership of Kumari Mamata Banerjee, we will request the Prime Minister, through you, to have an implementation programme of the Ranganath Mishra's Report immediately.

A Commitee had been constituted to look into the status of the minorities. I must recognize that when Dr. Manmohan Singh had become the Prime Minister in 2004, he first constituted the Sachar Committee, for the purpose of minorities. Sachar Committee had given the report and it does not speak well of the minorities. There has to be development especially in our State. It is an unthinkable

state of affairs so far as West Bengal is concerend. Thereafter, again another Committee was constituted by the hon. Prime Minister – Renganath Mishra Committee recommendations; there must be an implementation programme of the recommendations of Sachar Committee *vis-a-vis.* Reanganath Mishra Committee for the development and social welfare of the minorities. I will be speaking about that. We are really happy to see that the Government really wants to amend Walkf Act. We are really interested in it and we are really very happy. This is the state of affairs; so far as West Bengal is concerned, Wakf scandal is known to everyone. We really are happy to see that there is a recommendation for amendment of that Act.

We are grateful to the hon. President of India because she had taken care or taken note of the expansion of railway projects in 2009-10; we are thankful to the hon. President of India. In five paras 49 to 52, she had given details of development of railways and expansion of railways incluidng safety and security measures done by the Railway Minister, under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister. We must give thanks to them for that. We expect and will appreciate if in the near future we will have railway expansion, railway development under the leadership of hon. Railway Minister. I echo the voice of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav with regard to the request for an increase in the M.P. Local Area Development Fund. I think everyone will be happy if it is done. In fact, with Rs. 2 crore nothing much can be done.I In some States one Assembly Member gets Rs. 50 lakh whereas a Member of Parliament represents seven MLA constituencies. With just Rs. 2 crore nothing much can be done. Therefore, I would request that this fund should immediately be increased.

With great respect to the hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Law Minister, I would like to say that often it is said that doorstep justice is. The number of litigations has increased but the number of judges has not increased. The number of courts has not increased. Whenever the hon. Prime Minister or the ho. Law Minister or the hon. Judges gets a platform he speaks about the doorstep justice. The Supreme Court is situated at Delhi. If a poor man from a remote area has to come to the Suprme Court he has to psend minimum Rs. 2 lakh. Madam, through you I would request this august House to come to a conclusion to increase the cricuit bench of the Supreme Court, if necessary by amending the Constitution itself.

I would again request the hon. Prime Minister through you that the constitutional machinery has failed in West Bengal. We are really passing our days with great agony. Everyday we are faced...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How can you allow a Member to make such a statement? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Almost everyday we are losing our friends there. We would request the hon. Prime Minister through you Madam...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: There is a failure of constitutional machinery so far as West Bengal is concerned. The day has come. *...(Interruptions)* People are crying there. This has to be looked into and unless it is done the people of west Bengal. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If there is something objectionable I will definitely look into it.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address delivered on 22nd February, 2010.

To begin with, I would like to say that there are innumerable problems faced by the common man of India like the rise in prices of essential commodities, farmers' crisis, unemployment problem, internal security, terrorism from across there border, Sri Lankan problem, interstate river water disputes and above all corruption at high level and black money. The hon. President did not mention in details as to how the Government is going to tackle all these problems. There is nothign new from the Government side with regard to all these aspects.

The burning issue before us is the rise in prices of essential commodities. Last week we had a detailed

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*Not recorded.

discussion on this issue in Parliament. Contrary to that, in the General Budget presented by the Finance Minister there has been an increase in the duty on petrol and diesel which will again result in inflation and rise in prices. The common man will have to face the hardships. My Leader Ms. J. Jayalaithaa also made a statement requesting the Government to roll back the price rise of petrol and diesel; otherwise the inflation will increase.

The hon. President in her speech said that our agricultural production is going down. The Government must come forward and take steps to solve the agricultural crisis. The Government should ensure remunerative prices to the farmers so that they come forward, cultivate their lands and increase the production.

We are consistently demanding an increase in the support price of sugarcane ot Rs. 2500 per tonne. It is our long pending demand because then only the sugar production can be increased and the price can be controlled. This aspect has to be taken care of.

The Government recently announced introduction of nutrition based subsidy scheme. This will adversely affect thre farmers. It is because the price will increase by 10 per cent and naturally the industrialists will gain and the poor farmers will not be benefied. Therefore, I would request that the price of the urea must be controlled and it should be given at a cheaper rate.

I would request that the agricultural loan must be given at not more than four per cent interest rate. Then only the farmers can get the cheaper loans.They could start cultivation and get the beenfits. Therefore, I would request that this has to be considered.

Then There is unemployment problem. It is because of power cut and so many other issues, the industries are not functioning fully. They have shift-system. If you take for example my Constituency of Karur, because of power cut the mills are not functioning properly with full capacity. Apart from the main industries, workers work in so many related industries also. But most of our workes are not able to get employment. They have become jobless people.

I want to mention internal security matter. Of late, India is facing many threats internally. The primary role of the Government is to protect its citizens. There is a growing violence and attacks by Maoists. I would request that the Government must come forward to have discussions and negotiations with the Maoists. It should find out the root cause of the problem and through that only we can solve this problem. Otherwise, violence will increase. Therefore, it is very important.

Ther major problem has been the State-sponsored terrorism. We have repeated incidents of terrorist attacks claiming lives of innocent Indians and foreigners. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the several statements issued by my leader, hon. Amma, Ms. J. Jayalalithaa on the inadmissibility of Participatory Notes. The Participatory Notes have been identified as the single biggest method of money laundering and legalised method of bringing in huge funds for various activities including terrorism.

I want to say a few words about the Sri Lankan Tamils. The successive Governments have made statements that they are going to solve this ethnic problem through a political solution. But the present speech of our President has no mention about this problem. She has only said that they are going to help in the rehabilitation problem. But the ethnic problem has to be solved. If we are not coming forward to solve this problem, it will continue in Sri Lanka. Thereore, I would request that you must not leave everything to the present President, Mr. Rajapaksha because he has mentioned in his speech that because of elections something is going to take place. The Indian Government is going to have a dialogue with them to solve this problem. The political solution is only a permanent solution. So, it has to be taken care of.

Last time in the Budget Rs. 500 crore were allotted for rehabilitation. I do not know how the Sri Lankan Government spent that money for rehabilitating our Tamil people. We are getting so many reports that Tamil people are still suffering a lot in Sri Lanka. Therefore, I would request that the Government must come forward to solve this problem through political solution.

As regards inter-State river waters dispute, there is a Mullaperiyar Dam problem. The Central Government has given some kind of permission for survey and because of that the Kerala Government has taken up this issue and they are going to construct a dam which will affect Tamil people*...(Interruptions)* This is my view.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: When you turn comes, only at that time you can speak. Please sit down.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the platform to raise this issue. Let him speak first. Please sit don.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I am only saying that they may respond to this when their turn comes. I have no objection on it. Five districts of Tamil Nadu are going to be affected if they construct the dam there. They may say that they are going to give ssufficient water but there is no guarantee to what they are saying now. Already the matter is in the Supreme Court. That is why, I am saying that the Government must come forward and interven. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the place to decide it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Regarding Cauvery issue, I would say that it has to be settled quickly. We are not getting sufficient water in Mettur Dam. Since the lower irrigated areas are getting affected, we are requesting for it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: One hon. Member from the Treasury Benches when he initiated the debate, said that all the rivers must be nationalised. I support his point. Let all the rivers be nationalised. Only then such kinds of disputes will get solved. The only solution for such disputes is interlinking of rivers.

On kachchatheevu, our Party's General Secretary, Ms. J. Jayalalithaa has already moved the Supreme Court to rescind the agreement which is unconstitutional. On behalf of the AIADMK, I request that the Government of India to take action to retrieve Kachchtheevu from Sri Lanka, to alleviate the problems of the fishing community in South India.

Regarding some irregularities, the latest misdemeanour of the concerned Union Minister is the scandalous activities Wimax franchise. Ampoules and Auto Private Limited submitted the bid in June, 2009 and changed its name to Starnet Communications in November, 2009. Its Directors from West Bengal were repleced by his men from Tamil Nadu and Malaysia. This company has no turnover as is required for bidding but it inflated the turnover to Rs. 100 crore per year for the last two years and submitted it to BSNL. Therefore, I request that the Government should go into this allegation and find out a solution for this and take necessary action.

It is a known fact the huge amounts of black money from India had been parked in Switzerland and several other tax havens all over the world. The estimates of this black money vary from Rs. 25 lakh crore to Rs. 100 lakh crore. What plan does the Government have to bring back these moneys? The Government should bring back this money for the welfare of the nation. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on "Motion of Thanks on the President's Address."

It is my bounden duty to point ou tthose areas in the hon. Predsident's Address where we feel adequate emphasis has not been put, where more attention is required. If you look at the hon. President's Address, right in the second paragraph itself she has made a mention about the serious scourge of terrorism and internal security in the country. This internal security problem of maxalites is not something which has happened over-night; and it is not something which has developed within the last tw or three years. It has taken many decades to develop. There are certain reasons behind it.

One of the ironic facts is that when we look at those areas, those States which are most affected by naxalism, you will find that these are the areas, these are the States that have traditionally had the least development, not for the last many centuries but for the last 63 years, since we have been an independent republic.

You are aware that for many decades India's economic growth rate used to be derided worldwide. It had this derisory name of the so-called "Hindu rate of growth." We used to grow at only 3 or 3.5 per cent a year. Many other countries which were behind us fifty years ago have overtaken us. What is really shocking is that these particular areas of the country, areas like where I come, that is Orissa, areas like our neighbouring States, Like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, have had even

*Not recorded.

substantially lower rate of development than the rest of the country. While the country was developing at about 3 or 3.5 per cent a year, our parts of the country were developing at less than one per cent a year.

This rate of growth has led to many disparities that have been talked about in this august House on many occasions. It is these disparities which lead to the inequities and the caused for this kind of insurgency, for this kind of extremism. Just asking for talks is not the only answer. Of course, we support talks. We support talks with those groups which are willing to give up violence, with those groups which are willing to talk development. We must acknowledge, both at the Central level and at the State level, that many parts of our country have not seen development and that there needs to be an equal focus on development as well as on taking harsh measures. Both are necessary. Both carrot and stick approaches are necessary. This is where we must ensure that the Central Government does what is due to these Stat Governments which have suffered in the past.

I would like to point out that States like mine, that is Orissa, have repeatedly asked for special helping hand from the Cengral Government. We have asked for a Special Catagory Status to ensure that large parts of our hinterland whihc do not have infrastructure, which have not seen any economic development, should be given this extra helping hand to help us out of this developmental cycle in which we find ourselves.

I will come to specifics in a moment in talking about areas such as railway infrastructure, such as investment infrastructure. I would just like to make this point that for more than half a century, when we had a command economy system in the whole country, investment was directed from the headquarters, that is from Delhi, from the Central level. These investments were often made based on political consideratios, not based on the economic considerations of the region and not based on the needs of the region. This is why this must be now corrected. Otheriwse, just taking harsh action or just having talks with naxalities is not enough. You have to have, hand-in-hand, development, investment, talks as well as very touch action.

If you look at the very next point in the hon. President's Address, it talks of the *aam aadmi*. This issue about *aam aadmi* is not something new. India always had one of the world's largest populations. Ever since we got our republic, ever since we got independence, the fact remains that the Government of the day has always had to balance the pressures of inflation, the pressures of development, the pressures of hunger, and the pressures of mal-nutrition. So, the concern for *aam aadmi* has always been there. But the challenge remains as to how to balance the immediate concerns of the *aam aadmi* with long-term developmental requirements of the nation. We have had large dependence on the monsson. Yet if you look at the kind of investments we have made as a country in irrigation systems and in canal systems, the development does not compare very favourably to that which was done in the 19th century. A lot more needed to have been done so that we are self-sufficient and we are not just dependent on the Gods, not just dependent on the seasons or the monsoon of the year.

18.00 hrs.

Madam, when the hon. President speaks about our economic growth rate which has not suffered as badly as industrialised nations, it is true. But, I think, the real comparison should not be with industrialised nations. They have reached a much higher level of development and we are talking about a much lower base so that the percentage ought to be easier to achieve. A higher percentage ought to be easier to acheive. The real comparison is with other under-develped countries. The real comparison is with countries like China which have a similar size of population. It is important to note as recently as 1980, which was only 30 years ago, not only just the population of China and India were similar bout the size of the economies was also similar. The fact is that in these 30 years, the size of the Chinese economy today is four times that of the Indian economy. We cannot take much satisfaction in claiming that we have grown a little faster than those countries which have develped for the past 200 or 300 years. We have to compare with our neighbours. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mon. Members, now it is 6 o'clcok. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address will continue tomorrow.

If the House agrees the time of the House may be extended up to the completion of the 'Zero Hour'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up matters of Urgent Public Importance.

I would request the hon. Members to take only two to three minutes each and they should only mention the important points.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Chirman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. Quality Council of India is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This organization has conducted a study on lead poisioning and some parts of the study report have been published in the newspapers. If this study report is correct, it is likely to have far reaching consequences and affect the youth and children of India. This report says that the level of lead in 51.3 per cent children aged below 12 years is more than the normal level of 10 mg per deciliter. This tudy has been conducted on 23,500 children lving in six metropolitan cities over a period of five years. This study concluded that the increased level of lead content directly affects the IQ level of the children and the IQ level is decreased by 4 to 6 points. The reason of increased lead content is that the lead content in the paints used in schools, toys, school buses in much more than the permissible limit. 93 per cent of paints sold in the country contain lead conent more than international permissible limits. The parents of children do not relate the deficiency in concentration power or mental ability of a child directly to lead poisoning. Indian economy is likely to suffer a loss of thousands of crore of rupees in the 21st centruy, a century whrein knowledge is power. If the IQ elvel of our children continues to be affected, the expenditure on health is also likely to increase.

Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry was sitting here and I expected him to listen to me, but perhaps he has left for some other work. I would like to ask two questions from the government. The Government is not supposed to give reply during the Zero Hour but as it is a very serious issue, I want to know whether the Government is likely to accept this study. If the Government accepts this study, what action is likely to be taken by the Government? These are the two questions which I want to ask from the Government. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): Madam Chirman, I had drawn the attention of the House as well as of the governmnet earlier also towards the fact that the people of Delhi are not getting the benefit of extension of Delhi Metro. Metro is being taken to other cities, but 75 per cent population of Delhi is getting no benefit of extension of Delhi Metro. as they are not covered by the Metro. The population of my constituency is 25 lakh and there is no Metro line in my constituency while Delhi Metro is being linked to other cities. I do not oppose that extension, but my demand is that there is that there is a need of Metro's extension in the low profile areas of Delhi, where the people have to spend hours while travelling from one place to other. I am sorry to say that it is not happening. The Government needs to pay attention to this and those lines and schemes should be completed at the earliest so as to benefit the people of Delhi.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam through you, I would like to draw the attention of Ministers of Agriculture and Consumer Affaris and Public Distribution towards and matter of urgent public importance. The Government is implementing a season based insurance shceme through National Agriculture Insurance Corporation. The premium amount of farmers is deposited through Central Cooperative Bank and other banks but the farmers do not get the insured money on time due to physical verification procedure and other procedures which is causing unrest among the farmers. I want to submit, through you, that a survey of this cheme will show that since the inception of this scheme, there has not been more than 10 per cent false or fake claims of farmers during the last 7 to 8 years. When 90 per cent claims of the farmers are genuine, the insured amount should be paid without the condition of physical verification immediately, if their premium is deposted with National Agriculture Insurance Corporation through Central Cooperative Bank or any orhter bank. This is my request. Recently I have come to know that nobody has got the insurance money during the last one year in Bikaner which is my Parliamentary constituency. This scheme is a very good scheme but the farmers should get its benefit after the premium is deposited. I would like to request, through you, that the officers of National Agriculture Insurnace Corporation be directed to pay the insurance amount if the premium has been deposited and if any claim is found to be false later on, the amount paid may be deducted from next claim of that farmer. This is what I would like to request through you. I would like to thank you for giving me time.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Chairman, I am going to discharge an unpleasant duty in respect of my parliamentary constituency Nawada, in Bihar.

The blocks and Panchayats of Mescaur, Roh, Sirdala, Pakriwarma, Rajauli, Barbigha, Kowakole, Kare Panchayat

and Hathiawa Panchayat how no source of underground water for months. People there bring water from distant places and store it to drink for weeks. No immediate arrangements have been made by the State Government. I am forced to say this before the sovereign House to draw the attention of the Governmnet.

Through you, Madam I urge upon the Government that arrangements should be made for hill hand pumps so that dirnking water may be provided to the unfortunate people of this State, of this country who are deprived for drinking water even after so many years by gearing up a campaign for this purpose. As you know, Madam, we use 7-8 litres of water in lavatory is cities while they have to wait for this much water for months, they have to travel distances. Such a condition disturbs the nation, the society and an individual. I again urge upon the Government to make arrangements for the people of that area facing such adversity, hardship and painful condition, so that they may live respectfully and may not have to face the crisis of drinking water.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Chairman, we are the leading country in betel leaves' production. The betal elaf growers in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu etc. are facing lots of difficulties. The whole process of betel production is quite expensive and complicated. The Government have included it in social forestry, but there is a long pending demand to include it as an agriculture scheme so that the growers could get the beenfits of the crop insurance shceme. The whole of the betel crop in all other parts, including my constituency Tikamgar-Chhatarpur in the country got damaged due to severe cold this year. For this reason, there was a fall in betel export. Aprt from this, it has turned nto a question of life and death for the betel leaf growers. I, therefore, request the Government through you that compensation should be provided to betel leaf growers wherever betel leaf produ8ction is undertaken and betel leaf growers should be provided the benefit of crop insurance shceme by way of bringing betel leaf production under crop insurance scheme throughout the country.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Respected Madam, I take this opportunity of invite your kind attention towards a serious matter.

The existing interest subvention system for the repayment of agricultural loans in the country adversely affects the farmers in Kerala. It may be noted that the existing system was introduced three years back. The new interest subvention system is based on Khariff and Rabi seasons. The Rabi season starts on 1st October and ends on 31st March. Agricultural loans for the Khariff crops are being released in the same period. Khariff season starts on 1st April and ends on 30th September. In order to get the interest subvention for agricultural loans, the farmers have to repay the amount on or before 1st June. This is also asymmetrical because the Rabi crops get a tenure of six months for repayment of agricultural loans and the Khariff crops get a tenure of three months for the repayment of the same. This interest subvention system may be viable to the short-term crops which fall under the Khariff and Rabi seasons. But it is not feasible for the farmers in Kerala, because the major cultivations in Kerala such as coconut, rubber, banana, pepper, cardamom etc. are long-term crops and do not fall under Khariff and Rabi seaons. These crops need a long period ofr getting yield. Hence, the farmers in Kerala are not able to repay the loan amount in the stipulated date and most of them have to remit the full interest. It is a pity to negate them the benefit of interest subvention in terms of Khariff and Rabi seasons in this hard time.

Therefore, I request the Government to repeal the present system and reintroduce the system that we had three years before. The system existed before three years had given a period of one year for the repayment of loans. As far as the farmers in Kerala are concerned, this is the only viable system in which they get the full beneftis of interest subvention.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Chairman, I would like to draw your kind attention towards an important issue of Bengal. The Indian Muzahiddin Supremo Amir Raza Khan has made a demand of Rs. 100 core from three industrialists of Kilkata through a phone call. He is an accused in an American last case, and in that case he got capital punishment. The Governmnet of West Bengal is aware of it. The industrialists who were asked for money met the Chief Secretary. Instead of providing security to them, the Chief Secretary has suggested them to remain confined to their homes, and not to move at add hours. This begot a sense of insecurity in them. The Home Secretary is also aware of the phone call, which is being probed by the STF. There is a hotel named Hindustan which is a renowned hotel of Kolkata. The other is Elite Shoe Comapny and the third is Khadim Shoe Company, the

owner of which is Parthrao Burman. It has been threatened that if money is not paid, the hotel would be blown off or he would be kidnapped. This incident has created a sense of insecurity all over West Bengla. The way this call was made from Dubai while the person is in Karachi, it is a serious issue in itself. I do not know whether the West Bengal Government is talking it seriously or not, but I expect that the Central Government and the CBI would take it seriously. It is the responsiblity of the State Government but in the event of Government's failure to perform its duty or face new challenges, whetever effective action can be taken, should be taken. In this regard, Chief Secretary Mr. Ashok Mohan Chakraborty ji's statement was published in all the state dailies in which he has aksed that the person from whom ransom has been demanded, might meet him. They have asked for security and Home Secretary Mr. Arnen Sen himself has said that the call was made from Karachi. If any citizen or an industrialist of our country is called from across the border, the issue is not internal, it is rather international. I, therefore, through you, would like to draw the kind attention of the government to take up this issue at a higher level. Even the Government of Pakistan should be asked to take action against them. This all I wanted to say.

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Chirperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent matter of public importance while drawing the notice of the Government, through this ausut House, about the plight of tribal people in the remote villages of my constituency and also of the poor agricultural labourers who are losing their livelihood because of their being denied their traditional raights to graze the cattle in the foothills of Western Ghats in my Tenkasi constituency.

In our country, tradtional cattle grazing rights have provided livelihood to the rural poor while contributing to the expansion of biodiversity. This also gives rise to increasing soil fertility due to the natural manure provided by the cattle to the land in return for the grazing facility it gets. All these years, traditional cettle grazing rights were available to the poor people living in the foothills of Western Ghats to take their cattle up to a height of 300 metres. They not only graze on the grass but also provide natural manure to the forest vegetation. In our country, food production is reducing because of our ignoring the needs of poor farmers especially in the foothill areas of mountain ranges. Just because wildlife sanctuaries are announced without taking into consideration the plight of agricultural labour and landless farmers in the remote villages, they are put to great hardship. They have to bear the brunt of forest officials too apart from their crop loss caused by wild boards and other wild animals that get a free run because of those lands becoming inaccessible to farmers.

In my constituency, particularly in Virudhunagar District forest land areas, in order to protect 400 grey squirrels, that area has been declared as a sanctuary. Similarly, in Tirunelveli District, taking the name of tigers, forest land has been made inaccessible to the traditional cattle grazers. This has resulted in nonavailability of grass and fodder to the cattle causing depletion in cattle population which affects agriculture and agriculturists. Farmers are prevented from staying in their fields during the night and are not able to safeguard their agricultural produce from being destroyed by wild animals because of the free run they get in the wake of that area being declared as wildlife sanctuary. In fact, cattle do not pose a threat to both forests and the wild animals. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to have a re-look at the recent announcements and restore the traditional rights of the people living there in the foothills of Western Ghats to carry on with their traditional cattle grazing occupation which will contribute to agricultural production while allowing their livelihood to go on.

[English]

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue regarding the plight of the coconut growers of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu.

The production cost of coconut is is too high in comparison to the market price of the conout. The price of coconut is only 60 per cent compared to the year 1990. The cost of fertilizer, labour and other expenses have also increased cent per cent. Due to the low cost of coconut in the market, the growers are facing huge problems.

I had raised the same matter during the Questions Hour of the Lok Sabha *vide* Question No. 442. While answering Question, the hon. Minjister told that the Government is paying Rs. 44.50 as the cost for one kilogram copra and Rs. 12,000 per tonne for coconut. In Tamil Nadu, coconuts are not procured but the procurement of copra is going on. I had requested the hon. Minister, through my question, to start the procurement of coconuts for the welfare of the coconut

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

growers. While answering my question, the hon. Minister said that he would give directions to the government of Tamil Nadu to start the procurement of coconuts. But till now, no action has been taken by the State Government as assured by the hon. Minister.

While the procurement of coconut has already been started in the nearby Kerala State one month back, the adjacent districts like Coimbatore, Erode and Tirupur in Tamil Nadu have been englected. The Tamil Nadu Government is not taking any action in this regard. For the welfare of the coconut growers of Coimbatore, Erode and Tirupur districts of Tamil Nadu, I would request the hon. Minister, through this House, to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to start the procurement of coconut in the above said districts for the welfare of the agriculturists. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam Chairman, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government that the freedom fighters, who laid their lives at the altar of independence, had not thought anything else except to liberate India from the shackles of slavery. If the Government thought about the freedom fighters and their family, corruption followed it soon to take its cut. The Government has provided various facilities for the freedom fighters and their kins and has spent crores of rupees on their welfare till March, 2009. It has spent Rs. 640.65 crore for pension and Rs. 5 crore for free Railway pass by March, 2009. A Committee comprising of prominent freedom fighters has been constituted for redressal fo their problems, but it has become a place of fraud, corruption and irregularities due to lack of proper laws or rules. Forgery, the increasing number of their heirs, younger pensioners, fake certificates etc. have become the order of the day with about 2500-3000 persons fighting cases against the Government in various courts to get pension on fake grounds.

I urge the Government to bring stringent laws, rules alongwith regular monitoring so that the destitute, handicapped persons, sick and vetern freedom fighters get the benefit of this scheme. Thank you.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and particularly of the hon. Prime Minister that the hon. Madam Speaker of Lok Sabha had congratulated the great cricket player of our country Sachin Tendulkar on his special achievement on behalf of the entire nation. By playing an innings of 200 runs not out against South Africa in the one day match in Gwalior, this great player has not only earned laurels for himself but also for the country and its citizens in the whole world. He has created a new world record. I demand that this great player should be decorated with the highest award of the country 'Bharat Ratna' alongwith the congratulations from the Government and the people for creating history and being a role model for the youth. I am making this demand so that the youth gets inspiration to bring glory to the country in future. Some Institutes should be opened in education, sports and other fields in states too so that the younger generation gets inspiration. I would like to add one more thing that an annual award should also be announced in the name of Sachin Tendulkar so that the coming generations get motivation to excel in sports. I think that this would be a fitting tribute to this great champion. Thank you.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): Madam Chairman, a rail-road bridge on Gandak river in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been built from the joint funds of the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Railways of the Government of India and both the states. A guide dam has also been built to collect water of Gandak river which is longer at UP border at Chhitauni and smaller at Bihar border due to which heavy erosion takes place in the urban areas, Bagha City Council areas and rural areas of the block Bagha-I and Bagha-2 in West Champaran district in Bihar from the Gandak river during the rainy season every year resulting in loss of life and property on a large scale. Events have been in this rail road bridge to release the water of the Gandak river. Presently, Gandak river water is flowing towards the Bagha city in Bihar only from 9-10 vents out of these 14 vents. Water is not flowing through 4-5 vents due to silt in them. This is also the reason that erosion is taking place on the side of Begha city in Bihar. If these 4-5 vents are not desilted and length of the guide dam is not extended from the village Mahadura Poor House, Rajvatia via Bhaisaria, Kaanti, Narayanpur, Shastri Nagar, Anand Nagar, Goriya Patti in Bihar then the Bagha city can be submerged under Gandak river any time. Besides, the rail road bridge can also face the danger.

I, therefore, would like to request the Government that the length of the guide dam should be extended upto 10 kms. inside the Bihar border alongwith the desilting of the vents of the bridge at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Madam Chairperson, I am raising a very important issue regarding the problems being faced by the rural folk, particularly the illiterate and uneducated people while visiting the banks.

The efforts being made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government to make the inclusive growth achievable by involving the backward and weaker sections of the society in the banking sector, are laudable at the national level,. Nowadays, many people involved in the NREGA, SHGs, SC/ST/OBC scholarships and old-age pension schemes are visiting the banks regularly for getting their payment. Most of them are illiterate and uneducated.

Madam Chairman, but some officials in some banks like Andhra Bank in Hyderabad have recently issued a circular preventing the entry of scuh customers into the banks. What they say is that the people who are coming to banks to receive their payments are doing unproductive business and they are creating inconvenience to their business. They do not allow them.

Even though we have completed 60 years of Independence, both the weaker sections and the illiterate people are being still humiliated in one way or the other. The Banks are being nationalised with the aim to take them to the rural people. It seems the very purpose of banking industry is not going ahead with some people.

I, therefore, request the concerned hon. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman, to kindly intervene in the matter to ensure giving justice to the rural folk by participating them in the day-to-day needs in the banking industry. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I am having correspondence with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the Government of India for the last 22 years in connection with about 4314. non-gazetted police personnel and the personnel of India Reserve Battalion of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Their demand is that the police personnel and IRBians of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should also be given the ration money on par with the personnel of Delhi Police and CRPF as the basic pay of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police has been fixed on the basis of the basic pay of the Delhi Police. The duties performed by the Andaman and Nicobar Island Police or IRB personnel are same as those of the CRPF or BSF personnel at the border. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands police personnel and IRBians have to face foreign nationals and foreign poachers in the forests, creeks and the water channels. In view of such difficult working conditions the Andhman and Nicobar Administration had, on their demand, sent a proposal to the Government of India in 1988 that the Andaman and Nicobar police personnel and Irbians should also be paid the ration money on par with the Delhi Police and CRPF. After that we had a ray of hope. I read out from what hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Had said in the 12th meeting of the Island Development Authority on 19 January, 2009:

[English]

> "Though Andamn and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep are remotely located, they are never far from or thoughts. He further advised that the concerns of the Isalnds need to be addressed by various Departments of the Government in a sensitive and effective manner."

[Translation]

Thereafter, a letter was sent to the Home Ministry with the approval of our hon. Lt Governor with the demand that the non-gazetted police personnel of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and IRBians should also be paid the ration money on par with the Delhi Police personnel and CRPF who are being paid the ration money of Rs. 1144 per month since 1992. The Government of India will incur Rs. 6 crore per annum on account of this.

Through you, Madam, once again I urge the Government of India to fulfill this demand of the non-gazetted police personnel of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and IRBians. Thank you.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 4th March, 2010 at 11 a.m.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 4, 2010/Phalguna 13, 1931 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE I

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