

Tuesday, May 15, 2012
Vaisakha 25, 1934 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 15, 2012/Vaisakha 25, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour; Q. No. 541.

...(Interruptions)

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

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): There is fixing in the IPL. ...(Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions) Through these matches, they are converting the black money into white money. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise it during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sushmita Bauri; your first supplementary, please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The lady is standing; what are you doing? You are such a senior Member.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Indecent Advertisements

*541. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many advertisements which are demeaning and derogatory to

women particularly in the name of personal care appear/are shown in the print/electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such advertisements promote racist stereotypes equating fairness with beauty;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a regulatory framework to prevent the proliferation of such depiction of women in the media; and

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

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

Statement

(a) Instances of advertisements depicting women in manner that is derogatory to the image of women have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (d) The details of cases of indecent advertisements in print and electronic media and the action taken thereon during the last one year are given in the enclosed Annexure-I and II, respectively.

(c) Such advertisements do tend to mislead many people.

(e) and (f) A regulatory framework for advertisements is already in place. So far as print media is concerned, the Government, in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the press, does not interfere in the functioning of the press. However, Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the objective of maintaining and improving the standards of the newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. In furtherance of its objectives,

PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. The norm relating to the subject 'Advertisements' prescribes, *inter alia* that newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety. The norm also prescribes that the press should adopt a mechanism for vetting of such classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services which are indicative of covert soliciting. There is another norm on the subject 'Obscenity and Vulgarity' which also prohibits indecent portrayal of women in advertisements. The complaints of contents including advertisements in print media, which are in violation of these norms, are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

The telecast of advertisement on Private satellite/Cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of the advertisements. However, the Act provides that all the advertisements should be as per the Advertising Code stipulated under the Rules. The code, laying down a whole range of principles to be followed by private satellite TV channels, contain adequate provisions for portrayal of women in a positive and progressive way. Rule 7 (2) (vi) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women.

The Ministry has set up a state-of-art Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor and record channels on a 24x7 basis. The EMMC monitors the programmes and advertisements and reports violations to the Ministry. The Ministry has set up an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Advertisement Code. IMC has representatives from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law,

Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). Whenever any violation of the Code is noticed by the Ministry, either *suo moto* or through a complaint, appropriate action is taken as per the Act and Rules framed thereunder.

Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self-regulatory voluntary organization of advertising industry, has also drawn up a code for self-regulation for the industry. The code has been drawn up by people in professions and industries connected with advertising with a view to achieve the acceptance of fair advertising practices in the best interests of the ultimate consumer. The code *inter alia* prescribes that the advertisements should contain nothing indecent, vulgar or repulsive which is likely, in the light of generally prevailing standards of decency and propriety, to cause grave or widespread offence. All advertisers, advertising agencies and media are expected not to commission, create, place or publish any advertisement which is in contravention of this code. In cases where the complaint is upheld by the Consumer Complaints Council of ASCI, it advises the advertisers either to withdraw or modify the advertisement. The ASCI code has been incorporated in the Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

Besides, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 comprehensively deals with the subject relating to effective prohibition of the indecent representation of women through advertisements etc. The Act provides for imprisonment and also fine. The law relating to obscenity is also codified in sections 292, 293 and 294 of Indian Penal Code.

In addition, Under Section 2(r) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, making false or misleading representation materially misleading the public, giving false or misleading facts etc. have been notified as unfair trade practices and a consumer has the right to seek redressal in consumer forums for any loss suffered on account of such misleading advertisement.

Annexure-I*List of cases adjudicated by Council in respect of Press & Morality during the year 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Parties	Decided on	Action taken	Subject Matter/Remarks
1.	Complaint of Shri R.V. Sharada, State President, Working Journalist Union, M.P., against the Editor, Dainik Navbharat, Bhopal	July 30, 2010	Advise	Obscene, vulgar picture and sex related advertisement.
2.	Complaint of Shri Sanjay Bansal, Advocate/ President, Desh Kalyan Samiti, Moradabad, U.P. against the Editor, Dainik Jagran, Kanpur, U.P.	July 30, 2010	Closed with observations	Obscene photographs of woman in advertisement.
3.	Complaint of Shri Sukh Deo Singh, Sikar against the Editor, Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur, Rajasthan	July 30, 2010	Closed upon assurance	Objectionable advertisement for commercial gain i.e. Viagra /breast cream
4.	Complaint of Shri N.V. Ramakrishna, Kottayam, Kerala against the Editor, Fire Magazine, Kerala	October 29, 2010	Censured	Objectionable advertisement exposing atrocities against women, children along with pornographic material.

Annexure-II*Details of complaints in electronic media during last one year*

Sl. No.	Name of Advertisement	The reason for complaint	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant	It portrayed the effect of a Deo on woman in an obscene way.	The matter was taken up with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). ASCI issued direction to the advertisers to modify/withdraw the advertisement.
2.	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant	-do-	-do-
3.	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant.	-do-	-do-
4.	Advertisement of "Amul Body Warmer"	It portrayed the use of the product in an obscene and indecent fashion.	The matter was taken up with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The complaint was upheld by them and the advertisement was withdrawn.
5.	Advertisement of Idea 3G mobile phone	It portrayed a 3G mobile in an obscene way.	The matter was taken up with ASCI. However, ASCI did not uphold the complaint.

1	2	3	4
6. Advertisement of Manforce Condom		It portrayed the flavored condom.	-do-
7. Advertisement of Liliput kid's wears.		It portrayed obscenity.	-do-
8. Advertisement of Killer Deo		It portrayed the effect of a Deo on man and woman.	-do-
9. Advertisements relating to Fast Track		It portrayed a man and a woman in a car in a suggestive way and indecent way.	ASCI has not upheld the complaints in case of these advertisements. However, it has recommended that these should be shown outside family viewing hours (11-00 pm - 6-00 am). This particular recommendation of ASCI is under consideration of the Government.
10. Advertisements relating to Wild Stone Deo		It portrayed a man and a woman in a car in an obscene way	-do-
11. Advertisements relating to Tata Docomo		It made a portrayal in a suggestive way.	-do-
12. Advertisement of "AXE SHOWER GEL".		It portrays the effect of a Deo on woman in an obscene way.	The matter has been taken up with the ASCI. Separately a Show Cause Notice has also been sent to the Channel.
13. Advertisement of "Lava Mobile"		It portrayed the use of mobile in a suggestive way.	The matter was taken up with the ASCI. The complaint was not upheld by them. The matter was also considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee, which agreed with ASCI.
14. Advertisement of "Axe Deodorant"		It portrayed effect of deo on woman in a poor taste.	The matter was taken up with the ASCI. The complaint was not upheld by them.
15. Advertisement of "Lux Soap"		It portrayed effect of a soap for soft skin of woman	-do-
16. Advertisement of "Close-up Toothpaste"		It portrayed effect of toothpaste in a suggestive way.	-do-
17. Advertisement of "Clean & Dry Intimate Wash",		It depicts the form of woman's body indecently and portrays fairness as beauty.	The matter was taken. up with the ASCI. ASCI has advised the advertiser to modify appropriately or to withdraw the TV advertisement. The Ministry has also issued Show cause Notices to the concerned channels.
18. Advertisement of "Extra Strong Axe"		It portrays the effect of a Deo on	The matter has been referred to

1	2	3	4
		woman in an obscene way.	ASCI. The reply of ASCI is awaited.
19. Gillette Mach 3 Turbo Sensitive		It portrays the effect of a shaving cream on woman in an obscene way.	-do-
20. New Extra Strong Axe		It portrays the effect of a Deo on woman in an obscene way.	-do-
21. Uninor Mobile		The portrayal is suggestive.	-do-

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Madam Speaker, before coming to my question, I want to express my strong outrage and protect against the commodification of women's bodies in advertisements in a most obscene and objectionable way. It is extremely unfortunate that we as law makers are unable to stop these ads or to set up any system to prevent their broadcasting. We feel ashamed to watch these ads on TV along with family members. Are women sex objects? Do women have no dignity? All over the country, women are angry and ask us what are you doing about it? In India we are dark skinned. Yet we have ads which are utterly racist and equate beauty with fairness. Are dalits, adivasis and working women of this country, who work day and night in the sun, do they not have their own beauty? Yet, our young men, young women are made to feel unwanted because they are J dark and these ads strengthen such a bogus understanding.

[Translation]

In this regard, I would like to ask as to what message they are giving to our people by these advertisements of fairness creams on the Television in which they claim that if a lady uses that cream for one week, she would become fair. Since most of the ladies in Keral, Tamil Nadu or West Bengal are dark coloured, what are you going to do in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Madam, it is absolutely true that the subject of the portrayal of women in advertisements has been attracting the attention of not only media critics, civil society, women group, NGOs, Members of Parliament and, in fact, the society as a whole.

It is for this reason that the Government of India, ever since Independence, has formulated laws. I have at least 15 laws which have been formulated from time to time ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That will not go in record.

... (Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: It is in order to check wrong products being sold or advertised; in order to stop the portrayal of women in a manner which is vulgar, obscene and indecent. All these laws have been formulated. The Act relating to women decency was passed as the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, in 1986.

By saying all this, I am not taking away the importance of not having indecent ads, at least, on cable television. We, in the Ministry, are totally concerned. As you know that the advertisements are paid by the industry to popularise their products, we have a Cable T.V. Regulatory Act where we have put in an advertisement Code. We have a body of advertisers representing the industry and those who create these advertisements with a view to cooperate with us.

We have set up an Inter Ministerial Committee with the Women and Child Development, Consumer Affairs, Home Ministry and Law Ministry. These are all mechanisms which we have set up outside the purview of law, legal recourse, as to how to best stop these ads. My Ministry, in the recent past, has taken strong steps. If the ASCI, advertisers' council I just spoke of, is unable to sustain our complaints, we ask the cable television channels themselves that they are violating the Cable Regulatory

*Not recorded

Act. We have had success of over 85 per cent in removing such ads.

There is a legal recourse to go to Court but it is a very long process. It is very unfortunate. That is why Doordarshan has its own Code; the Press Council of India has its own Code; and the Cable Regulatory Act governs the television. I have all the figures as to how many advisories have been issued and how many times we have intervened to take indecent ads of the television. Some time the people take us to Courts. We are fighting court cases. But in nearly 80 per cent cases, they have agreed to us.

There was a recent ad to which the hon. Member referred, several people rang me up but I had assured them that the Ministry is monitoring about 300 channels day and night 24x7 on *suo motu* basis. We had already taken up this complaint. If the ASCI did not sustain our complaint then we wrote to all the television channels – I am happy to report to the House – that the ad which provokes so much adverse comments is not being shown on any television channel.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Madam Speaker, regarding an ad on the TV, the Minister has replied

[*English*]

that is about clean and dry intimate wash.

[*Translation*]

The Minister has stated in his reply that the Government has taken action or has given a Show Cause notice. That advertisement was viewed by the people of this country. Similarly, there was a coffee ad on TV in which a girl was shown dancing with the movements of her waist. I would like to know as to what is the relation of a girl's waist with coffee. ...(*Interruptions*) our children are all alone in their homes. They see TV. All that does not look nice. ...(*Interruptions*) What is the concern of a blade, shaving cream or any other thing of that sort with a woman?

We should think to stop it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I want to ask the Hon. Minister: 'When films go through the Censor Board why should gender insensitive and demeaning ads not be checked'? I also support self-regulation as the first choice. But when rogue elements

[*Translation*]

are showing advertisements. We should check it. Indecent display of a woman's body in the advertisement for the marketing of certain products is not right. We should take care of woman's dignity. Therefore, we shall have to issue a notice to be followed by the constitution of a Censor Board on which there should be at least three women members and there should be advance checking of TV ads. For that you should assure this House that you would do it because it is a woman's issue. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a matter relating to all the women of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, this is not the first time, and in fact, it is unfortunate that whenever my Ministry is slated on the Question List it is always about content. I am happy to answer the questions.

[*Translation*]

What is the jurisdiction of my ministry. How far we are authorised. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Ministry is not above Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

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

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam. Like all others I also consider Parliament supreme. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Her entire stress is on this point that a woman's body is being displayed. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, I will give you a chance later. It is not like this. Please sit down. It becomes a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshiji. I will give you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I would like to make it quite clear to all the Hon'ble Members that since I am a woman, but as a citizen and in view of our constitution where men and women are equal and enjoy equal rights, I am equally agitated like all others here and as ever, I am trying to convey as to how far I can go and I am trying my best to go beyond my limits. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, I would like to tell you that on several occasions, the issue of regulating it came up before Parliament, but for certain reasons we did not adopt it. It has been going on since long. Just now my Ministry has put up a draft Bill on its website for the provision of a regulatory set up. It has been continuing since 2007 but it did not get the approval of Parliament till date. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell you that on several occasions when we sent an advisory in this regard, working within our limits, the Hon'ble Members say that we had sent them an advisory and after two three days, they begin to apologise and nothing happens. We have framed a new rule that if we have issued an advisory five times on the renewal of a channel that will be a point against them. I beg your pardon but whenever we enacted a law, I won't mention the name of any particular individual, several big members including those from my own party and from other parties as well came forward with such harsh comments as to what authority I had to convert the issue of five advisories into a law. I am not enacting a law. I had tried just to create some fear. In this way, I am putting a pressure on them besides the violating of Rule 19(1). I have also the relevant data with me. ...(Interruptions) I am giving you that reply. They asked me as to why I did not stop doing all that. I am just explaining it that I am trying my best to check it within my powers as a Minister of this Government or even going beyond my limits by putting a pressure on them and by exercising a moral influence. I have also received the cooperation of several Hon'ble Members. We hold meetings with them. However, we try

to see that the laws are not dragged in the courts. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member that today we have such 15 enactments under different ministries. One such law under the Ministry of Women and Child Development is there known as

[English]

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

[Translation]

There is a Consumer Protection Act. ...(Interruptions) We can stop cable television or channels to some extent through vigorous pursuance. ...(Interruptions) I can give you the figures about the work we have done during the last two years. I would also like to tell you about the great success we have achieved in our steps taken in respect of the ads during the last one year as compared to the previous years and the number of indecent ads has also come down.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Madam, during the celebrations of both anniversary of Indian Parliament, all the persons who were present here had thumped their tables with these words that 60 women had come in the Parliament as people's representatives. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting is also a woman. Through you, I would like to tell here that on page 2 of the Code of Advertisements, you have provided under Rule 7 of the Code that no such advertisement will be allowed on which an indecent image of the women has been portrayed. But today, we cannot view such advertisements in the presence of our family members. Through you, I would like to tell here that with the promotion of commercial advertisements, Indian culture has reached on the verge of its extinction. I would like to ask the Minister as to by what time the replies will come in respect of the cases of indecent advertisements which had been referred to the ASCI and in some cases replies had been given for taking action and some cases are still pending for orders, therefore, by what time the action will be taken in these cases?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, when we give notice to channels, we have to do this according to the law of the country. I would like to inform you that we are involved in many cases where people have filed cases against us under these laws that we have given wrong notice, stopped the advertisement of a private industry by adopting wrong procedure. We have done in many ways. Last year, ASCI has sent 104 notices, out of which 84 notices were given to them where advertisements were

modified or withdrawn. Only 15 cases are such, where they have started litigations. We cannot issue one order in this regard. When the Parliament will authorise me to constitute a regulatory body to close these channels in view of these 15 laws? Today I can work under these authorities which parliament have conferred upon me.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Of late, indecent, obscene and unpalatable contents in advertisements are being aired in the print and electronic media. We can even go to the extent of saying that it has become increasingly difficult or unbearable to watch any advertisements of personal care in the print media.

It is astonishing to find out that all this is happening in spite of having the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 apart from the Press Council of India.

Another important aspect of this whole episode is that I find it really demeaning to see the indecent depiction of women in advertisements or otherwise in the print media, which includes the magazines too.

Under such a disturbing trend, would the hon. Minister state why the Government is depending so much on self-regulation?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam as far as the print media is concerned, the Press Council of India has issued its own Code of Conduct both for content and for advertisement. They have briefed me before this for this Question about the number of times they have taken strong action against indecent ads which have come out either in magazines or newspapers. Also, four times they have taken action against print media. The Press Council of India has been feeling for quite some time that they do not have enough powers. The Press Council of India Act, 1978 does not give them enough teeth. This has been raised time and again by different Chairpersons of the Press Council and also by Justice Katju who is the present Chairperson of the Press Council of India.

This matter has come up in both the Houses again and again. The Government has formed a GoM to look at not only this but the question of paid news as well as empowering the Press Council so that whatever direction they give in the way of indecent ads in the print media or magazines, etc., they can follow it up with what they, the Press Council in its unanimous decision, feel needs to be given out as a measure of punishment.

As far as self-regulation is concerned, it is an experiment we are trying. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for television channels. It is responsible for advertisements and content code. But there was a big voice in civil society that they should give a chance to self-regulation in the twenty-first century of our country. There are two self-regulatory bodies which we have formed. I would like to specially mention the body, which is for content, programme and for advertisements. It does have very eminent members. Both the bodies are headed one by former Chief Justice of India and another by former Chief Justice of Delhi. But I would like to point out that four members of the Content Self-Regulatory Body are members of the statutory Commission like the hon. Member, Mr. Punia is a member. The Chairperson of the National Commission of Women is a member. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Shantha Sinha, is a member. The Chairperson of the Minorities Commission is a member. These are four eminent people from among us who are also members of the self-regulatory mechanism.

The House would appreciate that these are the sections of people who are -primarily vulnerable to either bad content or bad advertisement. So, the idea was that if we are on the self-regulatory bodies, sometimes that does not evoke the same kind of adverse comments from media and others and from political leaders when you act in a ham-handed way. So, while the Ministry retains the power to take a TV channel off the Regulatory Act, we are trying to give self-regulation a chance to succeed in this country.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to ask supplementary question on this subject. Just two days ago we have celebrated the 60th Anniversary of Parliament and at that occasion you have expressed your happiness on the increasing number of women in this House. The Leader of Opposition has also expressed her satisfaction on your being Lok Sabha Speaker. We all are proud of our President, Lok Sabha Speaker, Leader of Opposition and Chairperson of UPA as they all are women.

I feel very distressed that in spite of all that the women are presented on TV channels 24 hours as goods in the market. Even today the 'clean and dry intimate vas' named advertisement depicting graphics of women body and their private parts on TV channels and internet in indecent way. It is a very shameful thing. Complaints

against vulgar advertisements has always been made. Questions are raised in this regard in this House as well as in other House also. I have seen the reply of the Hon'ble Minister on these indecent advertisements wherein formality has been done in the name of legal action in almost cases that TV channels has been warned, advised to run a scroll of apology or ordered to withdraw the advertisements.

Madam, my question to the Hon. Minister is that whether Government propose to take concrete punitive action against the TV channels, print-media and internet for showing these indecent advertisements or the women will feel ashamed in the society by looking these indecent advertisements. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, listen the reply.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, if you ask me, I would like to exchange the seat with her and ask the question which she had put before me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please. What are you doing. Don't do this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you so angry, sit down. She will give a reply, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, I have appreciated her question. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sure that all the women sitting here and I have associated myself with her question that we are also concerned on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen the full reply of the Minister.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am saying that it is a sensational matter and the entire House is concerned on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me reply, there is so much noise. ...*(Interruptions)* Since I became Minister, I have made efforts to restrict these things. ...*(Interruptions)* See, I have listened the question, now let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I have made efforts to restrict these things by keeping myself in the ambit of law. Many a times law has been breached and we are fighting cases. You must have seen that for the last year every channel is showing a runner which suggest the people that if you have any objection on the content of this programme then make a complaint. ...*(Interruptions)* If the House have time than I would like to tell that after this runner 777 complaints has

been received. We have convened 12 meetings of the ASCI, self regulatory body made by the industry. They have uphold 104 complaints and 84 complaints have been resolved. This is considered a high rate. Regarding complaints. ...*(Interruptions)* Two-three thousand complaints and suggestions have been received there too. This happened after reading that runner and considerations are going on to resolve those complaints. I reiterate that we do not issue advisory for formality, but want that the TV channels should understand that if they violate the rules repeatedly and show indecent advertisement, then we have power to remove their TV channel from network. ...*(Interruptions)* Seven TV channels have been removed from TV network for different period. They have suffered monetary loss due to this. I seek your protection that when we remove TV channels from TV network under law and impose the regulations, then the statements coming from the leaders of all political parties should be restricted, because this should be presented as voice of the Parliament.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Mr. Minister has said that if I would have been sitted at the place of questioner, then I would have also been asked this question to myself. Through you, I would like to say that your responsibility is to give the reply and not to ask the question. If you are thinking yourself so helpless, then through Hon. Speaker, I would like to suggest you to convene an all party meeting on this subject. We will suggest you solutions and give you power also so that you could resolve this question. Today, women are entering those fields by dint of their struggle and ability which were dominated by men. They are becoming mountaineers, they are going in space. But it is a matter of sorrow that advertisers have made them only a consumer item. Therefore, through you, I would like to request to convene an all party meeting. This House will give you power and also suggest measures, so that you could resolve this problem.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, I would certainly like to give the reply. I am grateful to leader of the Opposition and I know that I cannot speak in simple Hindi like her. I had expressed my feelings as a woman. Neither I am helpless as a Minister and nor our Government is helpless. If it is your thinking then it is your misunderstanding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down and let the Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I have right to reply.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stand up? Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Hon. Madam Speaker, prior to me hon. leader of Opposition has been I & B Minister from Rajya Sabha. In her term, she took all decisions, I always read those decisions and try to learn. Advaniji has also been Minister. ...(Interruptions) I see the steps and read the decisions taken by him during his tenure. ...(Interruptions) I am coming to his point. I am also of this opinion that before doing anything, first a meeting of leaders of political parties of Parliament may be convened. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to him. What has happened?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Not allowing to speak a woman Minister. They are anti women.

MADAM SPEAKER: Not anti women. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Hon. Madam Speaker, we are also of the same opinion, as has been suggested by the Leader of the Opposition. GOM is doing their meeting. Unless the GOM completes its work, agenda will not be complete, thereafter, I am ready to convene all party meeting. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, there should be a direction from you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Sustainable Farming Practices

*542. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme/programme for promoting balanced and judicious use of fertilisers in conjunction with organic manure on soil test basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released and utilized thereof for the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost agricultural production especially by alternating the use of chemical fertilizers with organic manure and ecological farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Government is implementing the scheme namely "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F)" since 2008-09, to promote soil test based balanced use of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures, green manure, soil amendments, micronutrient etc. Main components of NPMSH&F include setting up new strengthening of static / Mobile soil testing laboratories, setting up new strengthening of Fertilizer quality control laboratories and promoting use of organic manures, soil amendments and micronutrients. Besides NPMSH&F, use of organic manures, green manure, bio-fertilizers and ecological (organic) farming is also promoted through various other ongoing schemes such as National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

Government is encouraging use of soil amendments, micronutrients, bio-fertilizers, organic fertilizers, green manure and organic farming approaches to boost overall productivity. To ensure increased availability of compost and bio-fertilizers, financial assistance is provided for setting up of mechanized compost plants from vegetable and fruit waste and bio-fertilizer production units under NPOF.

Financial assistance is provided for setting up of vermicompost production units, promotion of organic manures and organic farming through schemes such as NHM, HMNEH and RKVY. To ensure quality availability of organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers, 3 organic fertilizers (City waste compost, vermicompost and castor de-oiled cake) and 5 bio-fertilizers (Rhizobium, Azotobacter,

Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria and Mycorrhiza) have been incorporated in the Fertilizer (Control) Order 1985.

State-wise details of total funds released under these schemes during last three years are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

State Wise Total Funds released / expenditure under various schemes on soil testing, balanced use of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures, biofertilizers, green manures and promotion of organic farming (2009-10 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Name of Scheme and Amount Released/Expenditure					Total
		NPM SH&F	NPOF	RKVY	NHM	HMNEH	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.85	0.00	83.00	2165.23	0.00	3047.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	200.70	280.7
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1350.00	0.00	229.70	1579.7
4.	Bihar	1247.60	0.00	13369.00	1523.19	0.00	16139.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.40	0.00	1430.00	7586.46	0.00	9075.86
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	3.00	0.00	33.04	0.00	36.04
8.	Gujarat	186.25	0.00	1272.00	708.38	0.00	2166.63
9.	Haryana	144.10	0.00	306.00	2399.31	0.00	2849.41
10.	Himachal Pradesh	143.72	0.00	2498.00	0.00	608.69	3250.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	497.00	0.00	238.05	735.05
12.	Jharkhand	255.80	0.00	248.00	514.77	0.00	1018.57
13.	Karnataka	270.57	8.00	2850.00	4449.81	0.00	7578.38
14.	Kerala	177.30	1.00	125.00	1802.67	0.00	2105.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1946.00	812.22	0.00	2758.22
16.	Maharashtra	340.00	0.00	0.00	382.02	0.00	722.02
17.	Manipur	89.00	0.00	146.00	0.00	239.30	474.3
18.	Meghalaya	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60
19.	Mizoram	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	278.20	290.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	254.00	0.00	271.50	525.5
21. Odisha		217.50	0.00	1557.00	1736.52	0.00	3511.02
22. Punjab		135.00	0.00	1350.00	1380.04	0.00	2865.04
23. Rajasthan		676.22	28.08	3277.00	929.00	0.00	4910.3
24. Sikkim		130.00	0.00	446.00	0.00	990.23	1566.23
25. Tamil Nadu		250.00	0.00	0.00	311.41	0.00	561.41
26. Tripura		136.50	0.00	155.00	0.00	271.40	562.9
27. Uttar Pradesh		240.00	0.00	3591.00	1365.10	0.00	5196.1
28. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	2482.00	0.00	338.91	2820.91
29. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	91.00	587.02	0.00	678.02
30. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31. Andman and Nicobar		0.00	0.00	0.00	8.96	0.00	8.96
32. Central Agencies		970.27	167.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1137.27
Total		6615.58	207.08	39328	28695.15	3666.68	78512.49

[English]

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Madam, on an average farmers need to get their soil tested to check for the nutrient status of their soil every three years. Recent studies have shown that in terms of nutrient status, in terms of elements like phosphorous, potassium and nitrogen, soil status is depleting very rapidly. My question is very straightforward. It is just that it has been a longstanding demand of my Constituency and probably all over the country to increase the number of soil testing centres. I would like to ask through you the hon. Minister whether the Government has an account of the number of soil testing centres across the country. I would also like to ask about the funds that have been released by the Centre for setting them up.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): The Government has set up new soil testing laboratories totaling 155; new mobile soil testing laboratories numbering 118; strengthening the existing soil testing laboratories by 170. This is for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11. The total number that has been set up is 412. These are all new laboratories. Secondly, the total money which has been released for the entire project is Rs.785

crore. Out of that, Rs.66 crore has been exclusively given for setting up these labs.

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Madam, I would like to know through you whether the Government is taking any steps to promote the application of bio-solids to land as fertilizer. Bio-solids of course is a term that describes collective sewage waste which is being used as organic fertilizer in lots of developed countries.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, there are many schemes which have been implemented today in the country. In respect of the suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member we have to take into confidence the Municipal Corporation, Municipality and other local self bodies. With their help it is possible to look into these matters and I have no objection to go into details in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Hon. Madam Speaker, the position in our country before the first green revolution was that foodgrains were not really available, people had money even then they could not purchase foodgrains. When first green revolution came, it was a step like dealing with an emergency. Chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides etc., all force were thrust upon. We framed a policy to deal

with an emergency, by ignoring conventional wisdom in the country, we separated the farmers from their roots and said that this was a new way. If you do agriculture in this way, the productivity will increase. It is true that we got it's positive results. As a short term measure, that was a good approach. But it's long term results were not good when we see in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP exploitation, whether it was of water, whether it was deterioration of soil quality, whether it was a deterioration of water quality, whether it was a case of increasing cancer in farmers. Now, the condition is that cancer is prevalent in animals also. Recently, we have taken a good initiative of second green revolution which we want to make of sustainable type, evergreen revolution type. We want to go towards eastern State and its main reason was stated that water is in more quantity there.

I want to state to the hon. Minister that keeping in view the lessons we have learnt in the first green revolution if we will use hybrids for this second so called green revolution, then it is clear that we will have to use more water. But such practice should not be there and we should not take it to that level as was done during Russian world war that we have taken this level, we have exploited it and now we have moved further. It may happen that after ten- twenty years east may also become like that as Haryana and Punjab are today. Then, we have to do some third green revolution after going at some new place. I want to know from the hon. Minister that what measures he is taking for that?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, it is a fact that in the first green revolution our total approach was how the utilisation of fertilisers will go up. During the first green revolution the total increase in productivity- the report on which is like this 50 per cent of productivity, the increase in production was on the basis of fertilisers. However, the present situation is undergoing change. The way the fertilisers is being used, its effect to some extent is seen at places. Seeing this trend in particular, balanced use of fertilisers needed to be made. Which people say, what farmers do, they try to use were very now and then, when they use urea excessively, it affects the production capacity of land adversely. Therefore, two years back Government had launched a new scheme under which some change had been brought about in the Government's existing subsidy policy of balanced use of fertilisers. Balanced use will be entitled for comparatively more subsidy. While the others who are individually using, in this regard we are bound to reduce the subsidy sometime, be it today or sometime later. The reason behind this is that we have to

discourage them. It is a fact that Government have taken a conscious decision that the land in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP have been somewhat adversely affected due to repeated cultivation of wheat and rice, paddy during some years in the past. It is in view of this a conscious decision has been taken that soon after this we will concentrate on eastern India and the focus will be on paddy crops. While in Haryana, Punjab, Western UP we will concentrate on pulses and oil seeds. This is getting a good response and I am confident that in the next year or two this new step will bring about change in the situations and will bear fruit. It will benefit the country.

SHRI GORAKH NATH PANDEY: Madam, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister to the problems being created as a result of excessive use of fertilisers. The Minister has stated that Government, will go for soil testing to go into the causes of many diseases, food and drinks such as water getting polluted, vegetables are getting polluted and poisonous. He has stated about the fund that has been made available in different States for that purpose.

Madam, I would like to know through you from the Hon. Minister as to what arrangement is there to make it possible for the farmer to get soil tested so that he could know the exact amount of organic fertiliser, compost manure, green manure to be used on his fields, for he is not able to get this information. Even if he sends samples of his soil for testing, he does not get Report in time, it gets very late and thus he is not able to get the information.

I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister whether some scheme is being made by which farmers will be able to send their soil samples for testing, district wise to the labs with a view to curb excessive use of chemical fertilisers and use of organic, compost, green manure get encouraged. The farmer also wants this. Food grains are being produced in the country in large quantity and we do not have adequate storing space for them. That is going waste, while the farmer is puzzled. So please tell us whether any plan is being made for opening labs district wise for soil testing.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I have stated, so far approximately 400-450 labs have been set up during past two or three years and they have been entrusted with this work. These will be helpful in providing to the farmer the health card of their soil. So far 41 million that is to say 408 lakh soil health cards have been made in this country while they were delivered to the farmers in the year 2010-11. We want to continue this for the next three or four

years. We want that every farmer should know his floor area of the land (FARSHWARI) his soil position, what are the deficiencies and what remedial measures he should take? We would provide a card containing all this information, so that he can decide about the quality or quantity of fertilisers to be used accordingly. In addition to this Government has provided some amount for different types of fertilisers like green manure, vermi compost etc, in order to encourage the use of such fertilisers or manures. We also want the States to act on these. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I am eagerly awaiting my turn for asking my question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak, you kindly sit down ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sheikh Saidul Haque is on his feet, I am asking him to put his question. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, the hon. Minister is talking about ecological farming. There is no doubt that there is a great demand for organic products in the export market. But what is needed for the organic products? It is bio-fertilizers. However, we find that the farmers are still dependent on chemical fertilizers, and they are using them indiscriminately damaging both the soil and the seed. The farmers are not conscious of this fact. At the same time, the bio-fertilizers are not available at affordable prices in the market.

The agricultural universities—both Centre and State run—have a great role to play here. Has the Ministry of Agriculture made an assessment of what role is played by these agriculture universities in creating awareness amongst the farmers about these organic products and also about the use of bio-fertilizers? What is the Ministry doing to make it available in the market in more quantity? This is my question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, the Government is giving a lot of weightage for bio-fertilizers; vermicompost; use of green manure in the soil; and to improve the soil texture, soil productivity and soil quality. This job is not done at the national level, but we try to take help from all agricultural universities and all extension units of the State Government's Agriculture Departments. We provide funds for them; we organize campaigns through them; and we want to create awareness amongst the farmers.

My personal observation is that the attitude of the farmers is definitely changing, and they are going in for these types of fertilizers other than the said fertilizers.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hon. Madam Speaker, Madam Hon. Member Varun Gandhi has asked a very important question. The chemical fertilisers which is being used by the farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and other agriculture States like Bihar for building the fertility of the land and they pay for that little knowing that by doing this the CHHALI layer of the land is getting washed. Thereafter, during ploughing in the process of turning over soil, the land upto a depth of 4 feet get poisonous. Organic manure is required to balance that. Who is the originator of organic manure. It is animal husbandry. You are talking of compost. From where you will get material for compost. Rice and wheat crops are being harvested by combined machines. That machine cut the plant from above. Whereas the left out position under the field which should have been preserved there using necessary medication for being used as compost, farmer burn that. Bhoosa is selling at Rs. 6 a kilo. Pual is also being sold. When the cow dung or buffalo dung is not available, then how will you balance the poisonous field. You are providing funds State wise for compost, it will lead to misuse of money. When the origin, the dung is not there, which goes to create CHERA which brings soil from underneath and freshens the soil. In this situation, land of our country that is Chhali is getting poisonous. In days to come mainly people from wheat growing states like Punjab, Haryana, UP and Bihar will be faced with a grave situation when their land will turn into waste land and will become poisonous. Use of chemical fertilisers are causing ailments of different nature. This is causing diabetes, heart ailments. So many people have suffered heart failure. It affects liver also. The crop harvesting labour who used to work there prior to introduction of combined machines is now migrating from there because of these machines. By introducing large and heavy machines, you are not allowing the indigenous fertilisers industry to grow. You claim that you have provided funds. Now please be specific and tell us as to when these combined machines are going to be removed? ...*(Interruptions)* Today the situation is that the labour is migrating in the absence of job opportunities.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, when I visit States where I get an opportunity to interact with farmers and talk to them, I get one main complaint from the farmers from different quarters to the effect that farm labour is not

available. This is the position at different places. Farmers from every village, from everywhere and the State Governments also have been making out a case for subsidy saying that Government need to provide some subsidy for mechanization. They say that at places when people are not available to work on fields, at least there we can harvest the crop with the help of machines. I would like to give one example that one or two states today developed drought conditions. The Government recognizing the drought conditions anticipated that fodder will not be available, so it went for taking 10-10 thousand hectares crop of areas where water was available. However, today we are receiving complaints to the effect that fodder crop is standing there but they are not able to get man power to cut the fodder as such they are not in a position to feed the cattle. In this situation avoiding mechanization will not be in the interest of the country as well as the farmers.

We will therefore have to help but in addition to it I accept this that for the improvement of the quality of land we will have to take some more steps and if we take those steps the problem can be solved. We will have to go on this path.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, it is an important question, which the House is discussing. I have read the reply of Hon'ble Minister with due attention. So far organic fertilizers are concerned you are publicising making its wide publicity. It is good. But as an Hon'ble Member has said just now it is costly. Will you consider for making any provision of subsidy as it so that its production is increased? Secondly, whether Animal Husbandry Department And your Department will formulate such policies so that the animal wealth of India is retained? Instead this your Food Processing Department is talking to slaughter animals for export of their meats. You are feeling its need from the angle of organic fertilizer, which is correct. So you and the Ministry of Agriculture will have to formulate an integrated policy in this regard, third thing in it is Agriculture, education. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question because the time is short.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There is enough time. About Agriculture education, till you in lower classes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister has also to reply you ask the question.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: In the Agriculture education and the education of agriculture, till we teach

about the organic fertilizers or other things or tell them about all these they will not get knowledge of it in the long run. So it is my request to you, you know about the Agriculture schools, because they are in you Department. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You please tell them to impart training about agriculture in a proper manner in the agriculture courses, in which people are given knowledge about the organic fertilizers and its need. I would like to know from the Minister what he will say on these three prints?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, I want to tell the first thing that the farmers use state fertilizers which include Urea, DAP and MOP. State fertilizers are not useful for the soil. The only way of it that we will have to reduce the subsidy which we give at present, day by day, and will have to divert that subsidy towards bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers. I require the cooperation of the House to reduce the subsidy on Urea. I have only one concern, perhaps the House may take this issue with a different attitude. But today we are required to do so, because we have to maintain the quality of the soil. Secondly, we will give more attention on organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers in all our Agriculture Institutes or Schools. It is possible, we may introduce a separate subject on it and the Govt. will remain prepare to take steps for the need of importing education on it.

[English]

Commodities under MIS

*543. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various commodities included under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) at present and the criteria being applied for deciding such commodities for inclusion;

(b) the criteria followed by the Government in arriving at a decision to fix the minimum support price for copra;

(c) whether there is a demand to increase the support price of copra;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the final decision taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include coconut/copra in the list of commodities under MIS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) The Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) provides for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS). Since 2001, MIS has been implemented for onion, apple, malta, ginger, chilli, passion fruit, potato, chow-chow, oil-palm, arecanut, orange, turmeric, coriander seed, cumin seed, hatkora, black pepper and garlic. As copra is covered under PSS, the question of its inclusion under MIS, does not arise.

Government's Price Policy for Copra seeks to ensure remunerative prices to copra growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and other important factors considered relevant for fixing the MSP. The factors considered by the CACP for fixation of the MSP include:- (i) Cost of Production; (ii) Changes in input prices; (iii) Input / Output price parity; (iv) Trends in market prices; (v) Demand and supply situation; (vi) Inter-crop price parity; (vii) Effect on industrial cost structure; (viii) Effect on general price level; (ix) Effect on cost of living; (x) International market price situation; and (xi) Parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers (terms of trade).

Some of the State Governments like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh had demanded higher MSP for copra for 2012 season as per following details:

State	(Rupees per Quintal)	
	MSP (Milling Copra)	MSP (Ball Copra)
Andhra Pradesh	5525 (with 10% wrinkles) 5175 (with 30% wrinkles)	-
Kerala	5750	6230
Karnataka	5100	8629
Tamil Nadu	5500	6000

These recommendations of the State Governments were taken into account for deciding the Price Policy for Copra for 2012 season and the Government has fixed the MSP for Copra for 2012 season at Rs. 5100/Quintal for FAQ variety of milling copra and Rs. 5350/Quintal for FAQ variety of ball copra providing adequate margin over and above its all-India weighted average cost of production.

[English]

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: My Parliamentary constituency is having a huge cultivation of coconut and the majority of the people in my constituency is fully dependent on coconut cultivation. Last year, the rate of copra was Rs. 75 per kilogram, but it has come down to Rs. 35 per kilogram now whereas cost towards labour, fertilizer, cost of land has been doubled as compared to last year.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have very little time. Please ask your question quickly.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: The Government procures copra at Rs. 51 per kilogram which is not sufficient to meet the expenses incurred. The coconut growers are demanding to fix the Minimum Support Price for Copra at Rs. 70 per kilogram. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan to increase the Minimum Support Price from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per kilogram to protect the interest of coconut growers.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): The hon. Member is suggesting that the price has gone below Rs. 35. I am not pretty aware of this. The Expert Committee which has been working and recommending price policy for the State Government, CACP has recommended for 2012 season Rs. 5100 per quintal for FAQ variety of milling copra and Rs. 5350 per quintal for FAQ variety of ball copra. So, if the prices have gone below Rs. 3000, the Government is ready to purchase

at the rate of Rs. 5100. The hon. Member should communicate to me the places where the prices have gone below MSP. I will direct NAFED and other organisations to enter that village, start the purchase centre and give the Minimum Support Price, which has been announced by the Government, to the needy farmers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Soil Fertility

*544. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- the main classification of soils in the country;
- the areas in each State/UT where the soil is malnourished and lacks vital nutrients;
- the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to replenish the soil in these States/UTs;
- the Agriculture Research Institutes/Universities engaged in monitoring the health of soil in the country; and
- the notable achievements made by these universities and institutes in replenishing the health of soil during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has broadly classified soils of India into 25 major soil groups. Details of such soil groups, area under each group and percentage of each group to total geographical area are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of districts observed to be deficient in vital nutrients are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Government of India is implementing various Schemes/Programmes namely; National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (NPOF), National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture

(MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) etc. for promotion of organic farming and integrated nutrient management through judicious use of chemical fertilizer, organic manure and bio fertilizer for improving soil health and its fertility across the country.

(d) and (e) ICAR has launched a project entitled "Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) based model soil fertility maps for selected districts for precise fertilizer recommendations to the farmers of India" with an outlay of Rs. 10.32 crore for mapping of 171 districts in India with objective to develop database related to soils, crops and cropping systems, organic carbon, primary, secondary and micronutrients status of soil and to prepare soil fertility maps. ICAR is also implementing an All India Coordinated Research Project for Investigation on Soil Test Crop Response Correlation. Under this project, soil test based fertilizer prescriptions have been developed to obtain targeted yield of crops. Details of Agriculture Research Institutes/Universities engaged in monitoring of soil health and major achievements made in last two years (2009-10 & 2010-11) are given in the enclosed Statement-III & IV.

Statement-I

Classification of Soils under Broad Soil Groups in India

(Area in lakh hectare)

Sl. No.	Major Soil Group	Area	Percentage to total geographical area
1	2	3	4
1.	Red Loamy	230	7.0
2.	Red Sandy	490	14.9
3.	Laterite	117	3.6
4.	Red & Yellow	335	10.2
5.	Shallow Black	65	2.0
6.	Medium Black	417	12.7
7.	Deep Black	162	4.9
8.	Mixed Red & Black	148	4.5
9.	Coastal Alluvium	62	1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	Maharashtra	26	5	-	31	29	2	-	31	2	5	24	31	29
8.	Rajasthan	27	4	-	31	15	15	-	31A	-	7	24	31	65
9.	Gujarat	13	9	3	25	12	13	-	25	-	4	21	25	32
	Sub-Total	80	47	8	136	71	58	6	136	9	31	96	136	
Soil Fertility Status of East Zone														
11.	Chhattisgarh	10	8	-	18	8	10	-	18	3	4	11	18	27
12.	Bihar	10	20	1	31	11	19	-	31	8	22	1	31	38
13.	West Bengal	4	7	-	11	3	7	1	11	2	9	-	11	45
14.	Odisha	17	12	-	30B	11	17	-	30B	3	18	7	30B	30
15.	Assam	9	17	-	26	3	23	-	26	12	12	2	26	-
16.	Jharkhand	2	20	-	22	17	4	1	22	-	17	5	22	53
	Sub-Total	52	84	1	138	53	80	2	138	28	82	26	138	
Soil Fertility Status of South Zone														
17.	Andhra Pradesh	15	8	-	23	18	5	-	23	-	3	20	23	56
18.	Tamil Nadu	28	1	1	30	5	12	13	30	1	8	21	30	41
19.	Karnataka	1	13	13	27	7	16	4	27	2	5	20	27	54
20.	Kerala	3	10	1	14	-	10	4	14	-	12	2	14	81
	Sub-Total	47	32	15	94	30	43	21	94	3	28	63	94	
	Overall Total	283	182	33	500	257	200	40	500	47	212	239	500	
21.	Pondicherry**	-	4	-	4	2	2	-	4	2	2	-	4	

A - Data is not available for one district; B - Data is not available for two districts; ** - Regions in place of districts Dr. Y. Muralidharudu et al. (2011); Dr. A.K. Shukla (2012). Source - Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal (ICAR)

Statement-III

*List of various Agricultural Research Institutes/
Universities engaged in soil health studies
in last two years*

Sl. No.	Name of Agriculture Research Institutes/Universities
1	2
1.	Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal
2.	University of Agricultural Sciences(UAS), Bangalore

1	2
3.	Bidhan Chandra Krish Vishwavidyalaya (BCKW), Kalyani
4.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
5.	Rajendra Agricultural University (RAU), Pusa, Bihar
6.	Haryana Agriculture University (HAU), Hisar
7.	Acharya NG Ranga Agriculture University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad

1	2
8.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (JNKW), Jabalpur
9.	Punjab Agriculture University (PAU) Ludhiana
10.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (CSHPKW) Palampur
11.	GB Pant University of Agri. & Technology (GBPAUT), Pantnagar
12.	Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri, Maharashtra
13.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur
14.	Rajasthan Agriculture University (RAU), Bikaner
15.	Kerala Agriculture University (KAU), Vellanikkara
16.	Odisha University of Agri. & Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar
17.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi
18.	Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat
19.	Anand Agriculture University (AAU), Gujarat
20.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agri. & Technology (CSAUAT), Kanpur
21.	Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidhyapeeth (PDKV), Akola
22.	ICAR Res. Complex, Goa

Statement-IV

Notable achievements of various Agricultural Research Institutes/Universities engaged in soil health monitoring in last two years (2009-10 & 2010-11)

Notable achievements made by various Agricultural Research Institutes/Universities engaged in replenishing the health of soil during the last two year are:-

- 860 soil fertility maps have been generated for 73 districts using soil test data of 35000 geo-referenced soil samples.
- Through All India Coordinated Research Project for Investigation on Soil Test Crop Response Correlation, about 250 site-specific fertilizer and manure recommendations have been developed for 65 major & minor crops.

- On-line fertilizer recommendation system has been completed for 12 states namely, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. This on-line fertilizer system is available in the website www.stcr.gov.in

[Translation]

Irregularities in Allotment of Land/flats

*545. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of alleged corruption and irregularities in the Delhi Development Authorities (DDA) in providing DDA land and flats including those in the societies which have been provided land by the DDA reported during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases which have been investigated by the Vigilance Department during the said period;

(c) the details of officials found involved in corruption cases and the action taken/being taken against the officials found guilty during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 173 cases of alleged corruption and irregularities were reported during the last three years. Year-wise detail is as under:

Year	Number of cases
2009	34
2010	74
2011	65

(b) Details of total number of cases investigated in respect of allotment of land and flats during the last three years.

Year-wise detail is as under:

Year	Opening Balance	New Cases	Total	Number of cases decided/ disposed during the year	Closing Balance
2009	466	34	500	80	420
2010	420	74	494	204	290
2011	290	65	355	39	316

(c) The details of cases of the officials/officers found involved in corruption cases are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

There are 6 cases currently under investigation by EOW of Delhi Police, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Action proposed/under process for major/minor penalty in respective years is as follows:

	2009	2010	2011
Major penalty	138	240	76
Minor penalty	18	6	13
Cases under trial in			
CBI/ACB/GNCTD Court	8	2	3
Under investigation by			
Economic Offence Wing (EOW)	2	0	4

Statement-I

Details of officials found involved in corruption cases against whom prosecution cases are under trial and the action taken/being taken against the officials during the last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of official	Designation	Case FIR	Position as on 30.04.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Guru Prasad	UDC	39/08	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
2.	Kapil Dev	AE		
	M.K. Sharma	JE	RC-DAI-2009(A)0019	Case under trial by CBI in court.
3.	Ved Prakash Nagar and others	UDC	102/09	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
4.	Gopal	UDC	204/08	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
5.	Ved Praksh	AD	15/09	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
6.	Iqbal Ali	ASI	20/09	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court

(d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has taken the following steps to check recurrence of such incidents:

1. The DDA Management and administration is keeping strict check on corruption and pursuing corruption cases to their logical conclusion.
2. Higher Transparency through various measures have been put into place and public can meet officers of DDA without any prior appointment on Monday & Thursday. Public can also meet VC/DDA without appointment on every Wednesday from 2.30 p.m. subject to his availability.
3. Preventive steps taken: All procedures, rules, regulations, status of applications are being put up on website with special focus on increasing transparency.
4. Punitive Action: Appropriate penalty is imposed on the officials found guilty of corruption charges.
5. Surprise checking of files, screening of files, observance of public dealing day and vigilance awareness etc. are being undertaken by Vigilance Department.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jagdish Chandra Prakash Chand	FI AE	23/09	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
8.	Vinod Kumar Gupta	JE	44/09	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
9.	Laxman Singh	SE	RC-DAI-2010-A-0022	Case under trial by CBI in court
10.	Jai Singh	LDC	178/10	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court
11.	Durga Nand Minz	AD	RC03(A)2011-R	Case under trial by CBI in court
12.	NC Godlaw Kalicharan	EE AE	RC-AC-1(Stt)2011/0007	Case under trial by CBI in court
13.	Ravinder Kumar Sharma	JE	7/2011	Case under trial by ACB/GNCTD in court

Year wise 2009 (eight) A.C.B. - Anti Corruption Bureau
 2010 (two) GNCTD - Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi
 2011 (three)

Statement-II

Cases under Investigation of Economic Offence Wing (EOW)

Sl. No.	GC Nos.	Gist	Remarks
1.	GC-613/09	Irregularities in r/o plot No. A-60, Wazirpur Industrial area.	Under investigation by SHO Ashok Vihar
2.	GC-39/09	Complaint against Kanhiya Lal Kanodia and his family member in r/o plot No. D-2, D-22 Okhla Industrial Area.	Under investigation by CBI
3.	GC-793/11	Reg. cancellation of mutation of C-63/3, Okhla, Phase-II.	Under investigation by Delhi Police EOW
4.	GC-921/11	Reg. complaint of Sh. D.K. Gupta, AD in r/o B-152, Mayapuri	Under investigation by Delhi Police EOW
5.	GC-827/11	Reg. cancellation of mutation in r/o C-63/3, Okhla Phase-II.	Under investigation by Delhi Police EOW. Reply awaited.
6.	F.27(38)11/vig. AVO-8	Complaint against Sh. D.K. Gupta, AD and other in r/o eight properties.	S/Sh. D.K. Gupta, AD, R.C. Gupta, UDC a'nd Amar Pal Singh, LDC were suspended on 4.11.11 and Kanwar Lal, Daftry was suspend on 13.12.11. The case is under investigation by Delhi Police, Crime Branch (EOW).

Sports in Schools and Colleges

*546. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details of the activities undertaken thereunder alongwith the number of sporting events organised in schools and colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated/expenditure incurred for the purposes during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative for making sports facilities mandatory for the new private and public schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including in schools and colleges is that of States, as 'Sports' is State subject. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States.

School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available for National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Scheme of Assistance to NSFs provides for assistance for conduct of National Championships and International tournaments in India, participation in International competitions abroad, organizing coaching camps, procurement of sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches. SGFI and AIU are involved in promotion and development of sports and games in schools and colleges/universities respectively.

Conduct of National Championships in the Senior Category (both for men and women), in Junior and Sub-Junior Categories (both for boys and girls) is part of annual calendar of training and competitions of the NSFs. Participants in Junior and Sub-Junior Championships are basically from schools. Entitlements of financial assistance from the Government under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs are as under:

Sl. No.	Event details	Financial assistance admissible (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Senior National Championship for men/Women (combined)	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
2.	Junior National Championship for Boys & Girls (combined)	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
3.	Sub-Junior National Championship for Boys & Girls (combined)	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
4.	Regional championships upto a maximum of 6 championships for Men & Women per year.	@ Rs. 1.00 lakh for each Zonal championship upto a maximum of Rs.6.00 lakhs for six Zonal Championships

Note: In case the Federations organizes the championships separately for Men & Women, only 50% of the admissible grant is consider for sanction for each category.

It would be seen from the Table above that the quantum of financial assistance is three times in case of Sub Junior National Championship and two times in case of the Junior National Championships compared to that of the Senior National Championships. This is to amplify the concerted efforts of the Government in promoting games and competitions at the school and college levels.

Further, the main feeder of the sportspersons for various sports disciplines is from schools and colleges. So, sportspersons, including those from schools and colleges representing the country in various international

sports events through the concerned NSFs avail the requisite financial assistance and facilities of coaching etc. under the provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

National University Games and National School Games have been the main platforms for Talent Search and Talent Promotion on scientific lines and in a professional way for the purpose of throwing up sporting potential to feed the national stream and creating a large pool of talent with attainable and sustainable performance.

For identifying the talent and nurturing and training of the identified talent in the age group of 8 to 25 years,

which is mainly from schools and colleges, the Sports Authority of India is running the following schemes:

- (i) National Sports Talent Competition (NSTC): The main objective of the scheme is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in the age group of 8-14 years.
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC): is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-14 years are imparted with scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army.
- (iii) Special Area Games (SAG): This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country.

The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 14-21 years.
- (iv) SAI Training Centres (STC): Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 14-21 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.
- (v) Centres of Excellence (COX): The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons in the age group of 17 to 25 years and above who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Trainees under the above-mentioned schemes are provided with stipend, sports kit, accidental insurance as well as competition exposure. Norms of financial assistance under these five schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under NSTC Scheme, adopted schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Indigenous Games and Martial Arts Centres are covered. Besides, extension centres of STC/SAG are also functioning for wider coverage of sportspersons from schools and colleges.

As on date, there are 22 NSTC adopted schools, 15 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), 24 Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) Centres, 40 Akharas, 4 centres on pattern of Akharas, 15 ASBC centres, 61 STC centres, 21 SAG centres and 94 Extension centres of STC/SAG and 12 Centres of Excellence.

Number of medallists, who have been trainees under various Schemes of SAI, was 39 in Commonwealth Games 2010 and 23 in Asian Games 2010, which is a substantial proportion of the total medals won by India at these Games.

Further, for broad-basing of sports at the grassroots level, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme titled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA), which aims at creation/development of basic playfields in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. So far, 53,297 villages and block panchayats have already been covered under the PYKKA scheme during the last four years (2008-09 to 2011-12). About 90% the basic playfields being created/developed under the Scheme of PYKKA are located in schools. Most of the participants in sports competitions conducted under the Scheme of PYKKA are school children.

Details of participants in PYKKA competitions are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	2008-09	4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519
2.	2009-10	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944
3.	2010-11	24,17,500	18,93,333	43,11,333
4.	2011-12	16,42,410	9,56,171	25,98,581

(c) Details of grants released to NSFs including SGFI and AIU during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Details of village panchayats and block panchayats covered for creation/development of playfields and funds released, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Details of funds released, State-wise for conduct of sports competitions State-wise participants for the last four years in the sports competitions under the Scheme of PYKKA are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V respectively.

(d) and (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, inter alia, provides for

- (i) a play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper

primary school

- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfills the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory to all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

Statement-I

Financial Assistance under various Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI

National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

(1) Regular Schools

Sl. No.	Particulars (Residential) Per head Per Annum	(Rupees)
1.	Boarding & Lodging @ Rs.75/- per head per day for 300 days	22500.00
2.	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00
3.	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (p.a.) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
Total		26650

Sl. No.	Particulars (Non-Residential) Per head Per Annum	(Rupees)
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00
2.	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (p.a.) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
Total		7150.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per annum)	20000.00

(2) Indigenous Games & Martial Art

Sl. No.	Particulars	Per head Per Annum
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2.	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per head p.a.) annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per	3000.00
Total		4650.00
4.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for organizing compet. for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00
Total		45000.00

(3) Navodaya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	Particulars	Per head Per Annum
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2.	Competition exposure (per annum)	1500.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
Total		6150.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00

(4) Akharas

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Stipend (per head per month)	1000.00
2.	Insurance	150.00
3.	The adopted Akharas in addition the service of experienced coach will be provided with one set of Wrestling Mat/Multi-Gym.	
4.	The Akharas identified for equipment	

support will be provided one set of wrestling mat or multi/gym.

Total	1150.00
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(5) Sports Centre on Pattern the of Akharas

Sl. No. Particulars	Amount
1. The trainees of the adopted Sports Centres are provided with stipend (@Rs.1000/- per month per trainee)	1000.00
2. The adopted Centre in addition the service of experienced coach will be provided Sports Equipments.	

Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme Residential:

Sl. No. Particulars Per head Per Annum	Amount
1. Boarding/lodging @Rs. 125/- per trainee for 300 days per head	37500.00
2. Educational expenses (per head p.a.)	1000.00
3. Sports Kit (p.a.)	2000.00
4. Competition exposure	2000.00
5. Medical	300.00
6. Insurance (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
7. One time grant of linen and Blankets etc.	2000.00
Total	44950.00
8. Sports Equipment (p.a.)	27500.00
9. Maintenance of Playfield and Magazine/Periodical (p.a.) per unit	2500.00

SAI Training Centres (STC)

Annual Maintenance grants from Rs.7.50 to Rs.20.00 lacs in a graded manner based on the number of trainees in each centres

Residential Trainees:

Sl. No. Particulars Per head Per Annum	(Amount in Rupees)	
1. Boarding Expenses @Rs. 125/- Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days per head Non- Hilly Areas	41250.00	46200.00
@Rs.140/- Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days		
2. Sports Kit	4000.00	4000.00
3. Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00
4. Education Expenses	1000.00	1000.00
5. Medical Expenses	300.00	300.00
6. Insurance (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00	150.00
7. Other Expenses	100.00	100.00
Total	49680.00	54750.00

Non-Residential Trainees:

Sl. No. Particulars Per head Per Annum	
1. Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2. Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
3. Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
4. Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
Total	13150.00

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

Annual Maintenance grants from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 20.00 lacs in a graded manner based on the number of trainees in each centres

(Residential Trainees):

Sl. No.	Particulars	Per head	Per Annum	(Amount in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	
1.	Boarding Expenses @Rs. 125/- per day per head Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	Non- Hilly		Hilly Areas
	@Rs.140/- Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days		41250.00	46200.00
2.	Sports Kit		4000.00	4000.00
3.	Competition Exposure		3000.00	3000.00
4.	Education Expenses		1000.00	1000.00
5.	Medical Expenses		300.00	300.00
6.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)		150.00	150.00
7.	Other Expenses		100.00	100.00
	Total		49680.00	54750.00

Non-Residential Trainees:

Sl. No.	Particulars		
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)		4000.00
2.	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)		3000.00
3.	Stipend (per trainee per year)		6000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head p.a.)		150.00
	Total		13150.00

Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres to cover Schools/Colleges for wider coverage.

Annual Maintenance grant upto Rs.1.00 lacs per centre per annum for 20 players

Sl. No.	Particulars	
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2.	Competition exposure	2000.00
3.	Stipend (per trainee for 10 months in a year)	6000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
	Total	12150.00

Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE) Residential Trainees:

Sl. No.	Particulars	
1.	Boarding Expenses @Rs.175/- per day per head for 330 days	57750.00
2.	Sports Kit	6000.00
3.	Competition Exposure	3000.00
4.	Medical Expenses	500.00
5.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
6.	Other Expenses	100.00
	Total	67500.00

Non-Residential Trainees:

Sl. No.	Particulars	
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	6000.00
2.	Competition exposure	3000.00
3.	Stipend	9000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
	Total	18150.00

Statement-II

The expenditure incurred from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs including School Games Federation of India and Association of India Universalities during the last three years, (during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto December 2011))

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto Dec.2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00	1408.24
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00	1008.41
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	505.18
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00	2607.98
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29	531.74
6.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00	536.99
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00	472.50
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00	1091.87
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00	282.43
1.0	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	383.19
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00	1871.19
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00	3007.58
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00	784.66
14.	Badminton Association of India	435.48	150.71	910.00	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	5.05
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	827.40
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	81.65
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00	1606.98
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00	488.8
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	142.77
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	142.77
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00	742.23
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	13.55	46.44	78.70	138.69
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	313.73
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	240.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	211.93
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	147.45
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	377.6
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	301.7
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96	48.31
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	39.99
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	5.92	12.00	10.50	28.42
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	29.10
35.	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.50
36.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	28.50
37.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	13.31	5.50	2.50	21.31
38.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
39.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	8.00	12.00	12.00	32.00
40.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	36.00
41.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	37.75
42.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00	556.99
43.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	44.00
44.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	5.00	9.00	8.50	22.50
45.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	37.00
46.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	121.47
47.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20	139.18
48.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	3.43
49.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	132.12
50.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	11.66
51.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	37.25
52.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	48.74
53.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	1568.14
54.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	6022.16
55.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	700.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	55.10
57.	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	121.13
Total		7992.64	10337.20	13603.38	31766.85

Statement-III

State-wise Details of village panchayats and block panchayats approved for creation/development of playfields and the amount of funds released

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme for creation/ development of playfields		(Rs. in crore)	
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Fund approved	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	77.94	77.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	16.67	14.95
3.	Assam	333	22	4.81	3.85
4.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	10.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	5.06
6.	Goa	19	04	0.35	0.18
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	23.08	23.08
8.	Haryana	2476	48	26.03	26.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296	32	16.83	16.48
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	5.32
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	4.79
12.	Karnataka	1694	54	18.7	17.98
13.	Kerala	200	30	12.77	12.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	47.3	51.81
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	55.71	55.71
16.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	1.09
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	3.96	3.97
18.	Mizoram	409	13	5.4	5.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	660	30	8.88	9.14
20.	Odisha	1869	93	25.03	25.04
21.	Punjab	3699	42	40.42	39.2
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	17.25	11.18
23.	Sikkim	96	60	4.35	4.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	6.91
25.	Tripura	936	36	12.51	8.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9696	164	112.74	107.62
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29	28.32	28.33
28.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	4.64
	UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	1.06	1.06
30.	Lakshadweep	02	09	0.51	0.51
31.	Pondicherry	50	05	0.69	0.69
	Total	51759	1538	611.50	583.74

Statement-IV

State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, state and national level during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS						(Rs in crore)
				2010-11		2011-12		North East
		2008-09	2009-10	Rural com- petitions	Female com- petitions	Rural com- petitions	Female com- petitions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1.88	-	2.96	0.38	-	-	-
4.	Bihar		3.42	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	-	1.95	0.28	-
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18	0.08	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	-	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.51	0.09	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.11	0.13	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.17	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	1.32	-	-	0.23	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.37	0.54	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	3.88	0.48	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.67	0.12	-	-	0.09
18.	Mizoram	-	0.37	0.58	0.13	-	-	0.10
19.	Nagaland	-	0.56	-	0.13	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	2.11	3.85	0.42	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.55	0.30	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	-	1.72	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	0.32	-	-	1.12	-	0.08
24.	Tamilnadu	-	2.63	4.66	0.44	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.60	0.11	0.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	-	8.20	-	-
27.	Uttrakhand	-	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.29	0.11	-
28.	West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
	UT							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh				0.03	-	-	-
	Total	5.93	24.91		4.60			
31.	National level competitions: Funds released to host states/SAI Centres		00.60			2.60		2.50
32.	Grant to NYKS to hold Inter-School competitions			3.22				
	Grand Total		25.51	76.14	4.60	26.64	1.49	2.86

Statement-V

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12					
		(Rural Competitions)		(Rural Competitions)		(Annual Competitions)		(Rural Competitions)		(Annual Competitions)					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	1,34,097	78153	57058	1,35,211	339848	318971	658819	188692	127347	316039	9364	325403
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9622	22210	-	22210
3.	Assam	96429	43471	1,39,900	13	8	21*	9724	5488	15212	76359	36340	112699	9868	122567
4.	Bihar	87	56	143*	105	56	161*	105738	65428	171166	-	-	-	-	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134*	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	45614	110263	37487	147750
6.	Goa	92	64	156*	-	-	-	1743	1542	3285	-	-	-	-	0
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164*	87507	66852	1,54,359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	-	-	0
8.	Haryana	97	70	167*	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	35806	91268	29933	121201
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	11856	35856	11303	47159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	53850	6634	60484	45231	9003	54234	-	54234
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140*	-	-	-	8709	6348	15057	-	-	-	-	0
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168*	65933	47651	1,13,584	90884	109802	200686	82443	60204	142647	61840	204487
13.	Kerala	82	67	149*	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900	60209	25940	86149	5703	91852
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159*	98570	49733	1,48,303	117471	89111	206582	109426	65062	174488	30212	204700
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166*	119509	86240	2,05,749	181062	141011	322073	130860	100625	231485	23266	254751
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	93	97	190*	4745	2912	7657	-	-	-	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	18871	16715	35586	-	-	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47962	13239	7771	21010	-	21010

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	-	-	0
20. Odisha	37479	26888	64367	64367	37514	27382	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	-	-	0
21. Punjab	86993	33425	1,20,418	72303	43181	1,15,484	82411	82411	67581	30994	98575	68655	38431	107086	11494	118580
22. Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	82237	62254	1,44,491	67581	30994	98575	-	-	-	-	0
23. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25950	56089	-	56089
24. Tamilnadu	97	71	168*	246336	150899	3,97,235	392306	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032			
25. Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	8674	18384	8151	26535		
26. Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	3,02,708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	-	558182		
27. Uttrakhand				9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825	126935	19040	145975	14731	160706		
28. West Bengal	42	44	86*	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485	58485			
UTs																
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	148	148	296					
30. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	827	827	541	1368					
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	623	503	1126					
32. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	810	123	933					
33. Delhi	25	26	51*	117	84	201*	4557	3626	8183	4088						
34. Puducherry								2437	2437	1651	4088					
Total	4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944	2417500	18,93,833	4311333	1642410	956171	2598581	253352	2851933		

*Only participants of national level competitions

[*Translation*]

Anti-India Propaganda

*547. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether anti-India propaganda is being aired through radio/television by certain neighbouring countries across the border areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints that the programmes telecast/broadcast from neighbouring countries have better receptivity in the said areas in comparison to the programmes of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the upgradation of DD/AIR networks in the border areas; and

(e) the concrete steps/action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle such propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that anti-India propaganda is received in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from across the border. Doordarshan has been assigning priority to expansion of TV coverage in border areas of the country, through various expansion plans formulated from time to time. Special packages for expansion and improvement of Doordarshan services in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern states have also been implemented. At present, 273 TV transmitters, of varying power, are functioning in the border districts.

All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters (including border areas) have been provided with multi-channel TV and Radio coverage through Doordarshan's free- to- air DTH service called DD Direct Plus, signals of which can be received in other parts of the country with the help of small sized dish receiver system. TV signals from across the border are received in some areas while Doordarshan signals are readily available in these areas, and their quality is comparable to the foreign signals. A few complaints about unsatisfactory TV coverage in some specific border areas are also received occasionally. However, no complaint about better reception of TV signals

from neighboring countries, as compared to Doordarshan signals, have been received in the recent past.

Programmes from Radio Stations of neighbouring countries are heard in India as well. In addition, there are some programmes from neighbouring countries as a part of their external services received in India.

Strengthening of the coverage of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) networks along border areas is an ongoing process. Proposals for setting up of new High Power and Low Power AIR and DD transmitters and FM transmitters in the border areas are considered and approved by the Government as per the requirement and funds availability, from time to time. The North-East Special Package Phase-II, the Jammu and Kashmir Special Package Phase-II and Jammu and Kashmir Special Package Phase-III have been approved in May 2006, September 2007 and August 2010 respectively, for the expansion of All India Radio and Doordarshan services along border areas. The details of the various schemes approved under the 11th Plan for the improvement of AIR terrestrial coverage along the border areas along with the fund allocation are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes under implementation in 11th Plan	Amount allocated under 11th Plan period (Rs. Crore)
i.	North East Special Package Phase-II	132.52 (AIR)
ii.	New FM transmitters in the Border Areas under continuing scheme of 11th Plan	51.19 (AIR)
iii.	Upgradation of MW transmitter in Arunachal Pradesh (New scheme in 11th Plan)	29.93 (AIR)
iv.	New FM transmitters in the Border Areas (New scheme in 11th Plan)	21.74 (AIR)
v.	J&K Special Package (Phase-III)	100.00 (AIR & DD)

[*English*]

Micro Irrigation Scheme

*548. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a National Mission on Micro Irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance given to each State during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Mission;

(c) the achievements under the Mission during the XIth Plan period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the facilities being given under the Micro Irrigation Scheme to enhance agricultural production during the XIIth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) The National Mission on Micro Irrigation was launched in June, 2010. State-wise details of financial assistance under the Mission and achievements during the XIth Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement. National Mission on Micro Irrigation Scheme is being continued in the XIIth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 crore for 2012-13, an increase of approximately 30% over the previous year.

Statement

State-wise financial assistance and achievements under National Mission on Micro Irrigation

Area in ha
Release: Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Area covered	Release	Area covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.00	1,22,758	287.20	96,501
2.	Bihar	0.00	13,485	4.50	14,620
3.	Chattisgarh	10.19	21,831	35.00	18,394
4.	Goa	0.24	119	0.25	141
5.	Gujarat	120.00	78,294	166.64	70,102
6.	Haryana	13.61	9,340	19.93	2,557
7.	Jharkhand	1.50	1,217	9.91	4,680
8.	Karnataka	92.54	87,447	109.65	60,634
9.	Kerala	0.00	2,340	2.00	3,079
10.	Madhya Pradesh	79.61	41,238	109.64	36,545
11.	Maharashtra	222.37	1,18,025	249.80	70,117
12.	Odisha	8.10	12,013	8.23	8,605
13.	Punjab	12.61	4,925	16.00	4,871
14.	Rajasthan	120.00	1,47,613	130.95	87,207
15.	Tamil Nadu	65.91	26,153	66.25	27,551
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8.12	3,109	0.00	3,791
17.	West Bengal	0.00	294	0.00	0
18.	North Eastern and Himalayan States	2.25	0.00	10.00	510

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Naxal Affected States

*549. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided on security and development fronts to the States to deal with the naxal problem during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether incidents of naxal violence has decreased in these States after the said assistance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the said amount in order to deal with the naxalites in a more effective manner and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action plan formulated by the Government to deal with such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception management. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action on maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements and coordinates their efforts in several ways. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

On the security front, the Central Government has deployed 78 Bns of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Forces to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The Central Government also provides assistance to the States in capacity building through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The Central Government has also assisted the States in setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools and raising India Reserve (IR) Bns. Helicopters are also provided for certain tasks. The State-wise details of funds released during the last

three years under the SRE Scheme, the SIS Scheme and 1 the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

On the development front, in addition to various development programmes/flagship schemes being implemented throughout the country, the Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, *inter alia*, including 69 LWE affected districts, for accelerated development of the affected areas. A sum of Rs 25 crore and Rs 30 crore was released to 60 districts during the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. This Scheme was extended to 18 more LWE affected Districts *w.e.f.* 07.12.2011, taking the total coverage to 78 Districts. The nature of works taken up under the IAP includes public infrastructure and services which create a perceptible impact on the ground and among the local communities. The State-wise detail of allocation/expenditure in these IAP Districts during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The Planning Commission, through a Management Information System (MIS), has been monitoring the implementation of important development programmes/flagship schemes in the IAP districts and also reviewing the progress through Video Conferences.

The Central Government has constituted an Empowered Group of Officers under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas for accelerated development.

The Central Government has also approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) in February 2009 for development of 5477 kms. roads in 34 most LWE affected districts in 8 States at an estimated cost of Rs 7300 crore. Implementation of the Scheme is underway.

The Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on 01.01.2008. Special attention is paid towards the implementation of this Act by the States, so that its aims and objects are fully achieved.

It is the belief of the Government of India that through a combination of calibrated police action and development/

other measures discussed above, the LWE problem can be contained in the long run.

Statement-I

Funds Released under SRE Scheme

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

State	2009-10 Funds released		2010-2011 Funds released		2011-2012 Funds released	
	Advance	Reimbursement	Advance	Reimbursement	Advance	Reimbursement
Andhra Pradesh	1.98	0.30	11.65	16.54	9.40	1.33
Bihar	2.77	--	16.26	13.15	13.65	--
Chhattisgarh	4.60	31.54	40.78	46.96	24.74	17.64
Jharkhand	4.99	6.12	15.16	44.24	19.58	55.77
Madhya Pradesh	0.11	--	0.88	0.68	0.27	
Maharashtra	0.67	2.04	8.77	4.90	7.63	--
Odisha	3.71	--	44.46	12.16	21.57	--
Uttar Pradesh	0.51	--	1.18	2.38	1.10	0.90
West Bengal	0.66	--	5.86	13.05	7.60	6.30
Total	20.00	40.00	145.00	154.06	105.54	81.94
	60.00		299.06		187.48	

Statement-II

Funds Released under Special Infrastructure Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

State	Year 2009-10 Funds Released	Year 2010-11 Funds Released	Year 2011-12 Funds Released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3.40	17.51	23.77
Bihar	3.70	17.39	34.66
Chhattisgarh	3.90	20.34	30.41
Jharkhand	5.85	20.08	35.61
Madhya Pradesh	-	2.32	7.48
Maharashtra	2.90	8.79	4.34

1	2	3	4
Odisha	4.20	20.36	40.47
Uttar Pradesh	2.65	11.22	4.41
West Bengal	3.40	11.99	4.67
Total	30.00	130.00	185.82

Statement-III*Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations-Releases*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation of Police Stations	Funds released	
			2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	2.00	20.00
2.	Bihar	85	2.00	44.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	75	2.00	39.25
4.	Jharkhand	75	2.00	39.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12	1.00	5.60
6.	Maharashtra	10	-	5.50
7.	Odisha	70	1.00	37.50
8.	Uttar Pradesh	15	-	8.25
9.	West Bengal	18	-	9.90
	Total	400	10.00	210.00

Statement-IV*Allocation/Expenditure Details of funds released under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Funds	Expenditure till	% Utilization
			Released	date (09.05.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	290.00	81.15	27.98
2.	Bihar	9	445.00	188.03	42.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	550.00	385.71	70.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Jharkhand	17	860.00	601.46	69.94
5.	Madhya Pradesh	8	440.00	271.73	61.76
6.	Maharashtra	2	110.00	81.10	73.72
7.	Odisha	18	915.00	567.99	62.08
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	115.00	43.56	37.88
9.	West Bengal	3	115.00	33.98	29.55
	Total	78	3840.00	2254.71	58.72

[English]

Failure of Cotton Crops

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

(a) whether there are reports of failure of traditional cotton/Bt. cotton crops in cotton growing States;

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

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether a decline in the cultivation of cotton per hectare has been registered in these States during the XIth Five Year Plan period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Cotton production during 2011-12 as per 3rd advance estimates was about 6.66% higher over 2010-11 with highest area coverage of about 121.78 lakh ha. Some crop damages were noticed in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra due to drought at vegetative and reproductive stage of crop growth leading to reduction in total production of cotton in these two states.

(b) and (c) Andhra Pradesh experienced erratic rainfall during South West Monsoon 2011 (June-September), as a result of which cotton production in the state in 2011-12 was 49.00 lakh bales (as per 3rd advance estimates) compared to 53.00 lakh bales in 2010-11. Cotton

crop in Maharashtra during 2011-12 also faced severe moisture stress due to long dry spell resulting in decline in production to 72.00 lakh bales in 2011-12 (as per 3rd advance estimates) compared to 85.00 lakh bales in 2010-11. Both the States declared drought and requested for central assistance. Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned central assistance of Rs. 706.15 crores subject to 75% balance in SDRF account of the State.

(d) and (e) There was no decline in cultivation of cotton area in the country. Area under cotton, which was 94.14 lakh ha in 2007-08 increased to 121.78 lakh ha in 2011-12. In Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra cotton area increased from 11.34 to 18.79 lakh ha and 31.95 to 41.25 lakh ha during 2007-08 and 2011-12, respectively.

(f) Government of India is implementing Mini Mission II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to increase the production and productivity of cotton in the country by way of providing assistance on various interventions, like production & distribution of certified seeds, training of farmers & extension officials, Farmers Field School, Front Line Demonstrations, supply of Pheromone traps/bio-agents/bio-pesticides/drip/sprinkler/sprayers etc.

Conservation of Archaeological Structures

*551. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken note of the deficiencies/lack of safety of the structures of various forts including Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to undertake repair work and conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds made available and utilised for the purpose during the last two years and the status of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There are 162 Centrally protected monuments including 9 Forts in Rajasthan. The Forts in Rajasthan are in a good state of preservation. However, in Jaisalmer Fort due to habitation, commercial activities and unauthorised occupation of the bastions as well as improper drainage and sewerage system within the fort, the fortification wall and bastions at a few locations are in a damaged state.

(c) and (d) The conservation of monuments is a continuous process. Every year special repair works are taken up at the selected monuments, including Forts, in Rajasthan depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources. However, annual routine maintenance is attended to at all the protected monuments including Forts. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has initiated necessary steps for conservation and repair of Jaisalmer Fort under the Pilot Project funded jointly by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and National Culture Fund (NCF) based on scientific & technical studies undertaken to understand geology of the hill, and issues pertaining to water seepage and drainage. The funds allocated and utilized for the conservation of monuments including forts in Rajasthan during the last two years are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Funds allocated	Funds utilized
2010-11	350.00	350.00
2011-12	445.50	445.49

[*Translation*]

Area under Cultivation

*552. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under oilseeds, pulses and rice cultivation in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the area and production of these crops has decreased over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise and the reasons therefor indicating the impact of drought on the production of these crops; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) State-wise details of area coverage under oilseeds, pulses and rice during each of the last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Depending upon the rainfall situation, weather conditions, risk factors, farmers perception, comparative profitability of crops and marketing facilities etc., the State-wise area coverage under different crops in the country has been varying over the years. While during 2011-12, there has been marginal decline in area under rice and oilseeds as compared to 2008-09, the area under cultivation of pulses increased significantly. However, as a result of improvement in productivity during the above period, there has been considerable increase in production of these crops. Details of area coverage and production of rice, pulses and oilseeds in the country during 2008-09 and 2011-12 are given in the table below:

Area: (Million Hectares)
Production: (Million Tonnes)

Crop	2008-09		2011-12*		Increase(+)/Decrease(-)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	45.54	99.18	44.07	103.41	-1.47	4.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tur	3.38	2.27	4.05	2.71	0.67	0.44
Gram	7.89	7.06	8.96	7.40	1.07	0.34
Other Kharif Pulses	6.43	2.42	7.26	3.48	0.83	1.06
Other Rabi Pulses	4.39	2.82	5.95	3.43	1.56	0.61
Total Pulses	22.09	14.57	26.22	17.02	4.13	2.45
Groundnut	6.16	7.17	5.37	6.95	-0.79	-0.22
Rapeseed & Mustard	6.30	7.20	6.00	6.96	-0.30	-0.24
Soyabean	9.51	9.91	10.15	12.24	0.64	2.33
Other Oilseeds	5.58	3.44	4.96	% 3.91	-0.62	0.47
Total Oilseeds	27.56	27.72	26.48	30.06	-1.08	2.34

*As per 3rd Advance Estimates for 2011-12 released on 23.04.2012

Due to severe drought in many parts of the country during 2009-10, production of rice and oilseeds suffered a setback and declined to 89.09 million tonnes and 24.88 million tonnes respectively as compared to production of 99.18 million tonnes of rice and 27.72 million tonnes of oilseeds during the previous year i.e. 2008-09.

(d) In order to increase production of major crops including rice, pulses and oilseeds in the country through area expansion and enhancement in productivity, Government of India has been implementing several crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM), etc. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. In addition to above schemes, a new programme

"Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started under NFSM since 2010-11 to take up the active propagation of key technologies for improving productivity of pulses. Further, a new initiative under RKVY viz. 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India' is being implemented since 2010-11 in order to improve productivity of rice based cropping system in Eastern India.

To minimize the impact of drought on area coverage and production during bad monsoon years, the States are advised to implement Contingency Plans suitable for different monsoon scenarios in various agro-climatic regions of the country. The States are also provided financial assistance, additional quantities of seeds etc. for growing alternate crop, wherever required. Further, to encourage farmers to increase area coverage and production, the Minimum Support Prices of major agricultural crops have also been increased significantly.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Area coverage under Rice, Pulses and Oilseeds during 2008-09 to 2011-12

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)											
	Rice					Pulses					Oilseeds	
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	4387.0	3441.0	4751.0	4070.0	1771.0	1932.0	2131.8	1929.0	2599.0	2072.0	2319.0	1938.0
Arunachal Pradesh	126.8	121.5	121.6	#	8.5	8.9	8.6	#	31.7	30.5	31.6	#
Assam	2484.2	2495.8	2570.3	2444.0	113.7	115.3	126.4	172.0	254.7	275.3	266.7	265.0
Bihar	3496.0	3213.7	2832.5	3090.7	585.7	564.8	612.3	557.5	138.1	138.8	130.0	126.3
Chhattisgarh	3734.0	3670.7	3702.5	3773.8	859.8	808.9	861.4	793.1	381.5	330.1	316.5	313.9
Goa	50.0	47.1	46.6	#	9.9	7.9	7.6	#	3.8	2.9	2.9	#
Gujarat	747.0	679.0	808.0	801.0	784.0	733.0	890.0	943.0	2984.8	2793.0	2893.0	3008.0
Haryana	1210.0	1205.0	1245.0	1235.0	182.9	133.7	176.4	130.0	541.3	533.4	519.5	553.0
Himachal Pradesh	77.7	76.7	77.1	77.2	31.0	30.4	34.3	32.3	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.9
Jammu and Kashmir	257.6	259.9	261.3	260.6	30.6	29.7	28.7	29.0	65.3	65.1	64.6	66.5
Jharkhand	1683.6	995.0	720.3	1692.9	387.6	332.7	426.2	540.8	130.6	141.5	102.0	259.3
Karnataka	1514.0	1487.0	1540.0	1388.0	2087.0	2479.0	2792.0	2367.0	2178.0	2001.0	1024.0	1422.0
Kerala	234.3	234.0	213.2	206.8	7.7	10.3	3.8	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	1682.3	1445.7	1602.9	1651.8	4559.8	4940.5	5161.8	6166.0	6489.6	6765.1	7029.9	7179.5
Maharashtra	1522.0	1470.0	1518.0	1554.0	3082.0	3453.6	4038.0	3186.0	3980.0	3884.0	3615.0	3756.0
Manipur	168.4	169.4	212.7	#	12.9	14.5	27.0	#	0.9	0.9	34.5	#
Meghalaya	108.1	108.2	108.3	#	4.5	4.0	4.4	#	10.5	9.9	10.0	#
Mizoram	52.0	47.2	40.7	#	4.0	3.9	4.0	#	3.2	2.8	3.2	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	173.1	168.6	181.4	#	33.0	33.5	34.4	#	62.6	101.3	63.7	#
Odisha	4454.7	4365.1	4225.7	4069.2	804.9	867.3	879.0	777.7	298.3	292.2	290.4	263.2
Punjab	2735.0	2802.0	2831.0	2818.0	23.9	20.3	21.2	22.5	59.7	61.6	53.5	54.5
Rajasthan	133.4	150.7	131.1	134.3	3672.5	3501.0	4760.6	4582.8	4649.0	4133.1	5488.4	4731.6
Sikkim	14.7	13.0	12.1	#	12.6	13.2	13.2	#	9.7	9.8	9.5	#
Tamil Nadu	1931.8	1845.5	1905.7	2028.1	536.1	534.8	636.8	883.7	585.4	495.0	449.2	516.1
Tripura	242.5	245.6	264.6	#	6.1	6.3	7.4	#	3.5	3.5	4.7	#
Uttar Pradesh	6034.0	5186.7	5657.0	5948.0	2223.3	2540.7	2449.0	2711.0	1346.2	1084.0	1105.0	1132.0
Uttarakhand	296.0	294.0	289.5	282.0	64.0	64.0	61.2	55.0	26.0	29.0	27.2	29.0
West Bengal	5935.7	5630.1	4944.1	5512.6	182.6	181.9	196.2	214.2	703.7	682.6	071.7	690.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9	8.1	8.4	#	2.1	2.9	2.6	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.6	12.5	10.8	#	6.4	5.9	6.8	#	0.0	0.2	0.1	#
Delhi	7.4	6.8	7.0	#	0.3	0.4	0.5	#	3.9	3.9	1.0	#
Daman and Diu	1.8	2.0	2.0	#	1.3	1.3	1.3	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	20.8	20.9	20.0	#	2.5	2.1	2.6	#	0.9	0.6	0.5	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	1036.1	NA	NA	NA	129.9	NA	NA	NA	161.7
All India	45537.4	41918.4	42862.4	44074.1	22094.2	23378.7	26407.5	26223.8	27557.8	25958.9	27224.2	26483.0

*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012, # Included in others, NG: Not Grown, NA: Not Applicable.

Jail Reforms

*553. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is actively considering bringing in jail reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring large scale changes in the management of prisons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) "Prisons" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and therefore Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However in order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and prison staff, the Central Government implemented a scheme namely "Modernisation of Prisons" in 2002-03 in 27 States (except Arunachal Pradesh) 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 additional prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply, and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme has since closed on 31.03.2009. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also allocated funds to the extent of Rs.609 crore for prison reforms to the following States - Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 90 crore), Arunachal Pradesh Rs.10 crore), Chhattisgarh Rs.150 crore), Kerala Rs.154 crore), Maharashtra (Rs. 60 crore), Mizoram Rs.30 crore), Odisha Rs.100 crore) and Tripura (Rs. 15 crore).

Awareness Programme for Farmers

*554. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently launched an awareness programme to educate the farmers on sustainable use of ground water resources in rainfed areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched this programme through the print/electronic media for the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has been conducting mass awareness programmes for promoting rain water harvesting, artificial recharge and water conservation in different parts of the country involving Central/State agencies, Non-Government/Voluntary/Resident-Welfare Organizations, educational institutions, industries, farmers, individuals etc. Films produced by Central Ground Water Authority on Rain water harvesting, Ground Water Pollution etc., are shown during various mass awareness programmes. Awareness is also created through release of booklets (on strategies for wider dissemination of available information and knowhow at the user level), campaigns organized on Doordarshan, All India Radio and print media on water conservation, release of postage stamp on Water and Meghdoot post card, participation in Festivals, Fairs, Melas, Expos and Tableau during Republic Day Parade, Jalyatra, puppet show, display of hoardings on water conservation/rain water harvesting at prominent public places, transport vehicles etc.

MoWR is implementing Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) throughout the country involving Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes, International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and Water & Land Management Institutes (WALMI) to demonstrate technologies/practices to increase yield and income per drop of water. Technologies namely Micro Irrigation, Rain Water harvesting, Soil moisture conservation, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Broad-bed & Furrow irrigation, Land leveling, Precision farming, zero tillage/Zero till drill, Multiple use of water have been demonstrated. Besides, new technologies like use of recycled water for irrigation, low cost drips and treadle pump technology for irrigation in shallow water table areas are also demonstrated.

Under Focused Publicity Campaign of Ministry of Agriculture, a video spot titled "Poorvi Bharat Doosri Harit

Kranti Ka Agradoot" has been produced to create awareness on harnessing production potential of Eastern India through better rain water management, agriculture practices and ground water development. These video spots are being telecast through Doordarshan & Private Channels at National & Regional Levels. Agriculture related programmes are also broadcast through 180 narrow casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres and 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM Radio Station for 30 minutes, five/six days a week. These programmes cover various aspects of agriculture including judicious use and conservation of water.

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation in 603 districts of 28 States & 3 Union Territories, which promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system for technology dissemination.

ICAR has launched a Scheme titled "Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture for Livelihoods through Teaching cum Demonstration, Training of Trainers and Farmers" which is being implemented in 32 centres (27 State Agriculture Universities and 5 ICAR Institutes) across the country since February 2008. Under this scheme, training and awareness on sustainable use of groundwater resources are given to farmers alongwith other aspects of on-farm water management. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) also impart training to farmers and extension workers on improved agriculture practices through demonstrations, on-farm trials, skill development, vocational training, interactive discussions etc.

All these efforts have led to overall improvement in ground water use. There is an increase in ground water development in 2009 as compared to 2004, particularly in the areas where scope for ground water development exists. Stage of ground water development has increased from 58% in 2004 to 61% in 2009. During the same period percentage of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas categorized as overexploited, critical and semi critical have reduced from 29% to 26%.

[English]

Abductions by Naxalites

*555. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to certain recent cases of abductions by naxalites including those in the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the loss of lives of the security personnel thereon;

(c) whether the State Governments had sought assistance of the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The CPI (Maoist) are resorting to large scale abductions in their areas of influence. However, only high profile abductions are widely reported. The State-wise details of abductions by the CPI (Maoist) in the country, including Odisha and Chhattisgarh, are given in the enclosed Statement. In the recent past, the CPI (Maoist) abducted two Italian nationals, Mr. Paolo Bosusco and Mr. Claudio Colangelo on 14.3.2012 from Daringibadi P.S. of Kandhamal District of Odisha. Subsequently, Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur, District Koraput, Odisha was abducted on the night intervening March 23-24, 2012. The District Magistrate of Sukma District in Chhattisgarh, Shri Alex Paul Menon was abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 21.4.2012. While abducting Shri Alex Paul Menon, the CPI (Maoist) killed his two police bodyguards namely Constable Amjad Khan and Constable Kishan Kujur. In the year 2011, the Collector of Malkangiri District in Odisha, Shri Vineel Krishna along with Shri Pabitra Mohan Majhi, Junior Engineer, were also kidnapped by the CPI (Maoist) on 16.2.2011.

(c) to (e) Law and Order being a State subject, such matters are dealt with by the State Governments concerned. However, the Central Government is committed to extend all assistance, and in the above two cases offered to extend all assistance, required by the State Government concerned. Intelligence inputs were shared and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions placed at the disposal of the States concerned.

Statement*State-wise incidents of abductions by CPI (Maoist)*

State	2012 (up to April 30)		
	Incidents	No. of persons abducted	No. of persons killed
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0
Bihar	7	9	2
Chhattisgarh	23	37	4
Jharkhand	21	36	4
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
Maharashtra	3	3	2
Odisha	8	15	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	63	101	14

Drought Relief

*556. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided for the development of agriculture and improvement of land, in the drought affected areas, in various States;

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

(c) the resultant achievements thereof during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to create an exclusive Drought Relief Fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Government of India is providing financial assistance to State Governments for improving productivity of agricultural land in rainfed areas, including degraded and drought affected areas under various watershed development programmes, namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP) being implemented across the country. State-wise details of financial assistance made during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

During this period, about 16.77 million ha has been covered under these programmes.

(d) and (e) Government of India has created State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to mitigate hardships due to natural calamities including drought. There is a ready availability of funds with State Governments under SDRF to take immediate relief measures. Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments with financial assistance and logistic support. Government of India and State Governments contribute to SDRF in ratio of 3:1 for 17 General Category States and 9:1 in case of 11 Special Category States covering North-Eastern States including Sikkim and 3 hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on basis of memorandum of State Government in accordance with established procedure and extant norms. Allocation for SDRF/NDRF has been made on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission.

Statement-I

Expenditure during each of the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12) under watershed programmes of MoA

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	NWD/PRA			RVP & FPR			WDPS/CA			RADAS		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.74	2.47	4.60	7.22	7.39	11.70	-	-	-	0.02	0.15	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.09	10.62	3.10	1.84	5.68	7.97	1.75	2.50	3.50		2.09	0.54
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	1.54	1.72	7.00	7.50	8.50			2.38
4.	Bihar	2.21	3.35	5.79	0.37	0.50	1.00						
5.	Jharkhand	8.23	11.14	8.69	0.51	1.04	2.02						
6.	Goa	1.54	0.83	2.74									
7.	Gujarat	14.76	9.82	7.94	10.24	21.11	12.00				1.35	4.35	7.94
8.	Haryana	2.23	2.67	1.69	3.03	6.92	4.50				1.2	0.4	0.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	5.90	3.39	7.51	7.52	6.50						
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.50	2.99	7.51	23.39	4.63	9.27						
11.	Karnataka	12.51	12.50	11.26	12.50	12.50	11.25						
12.	Kerala	2.00	6.40	9.37	1.29	1.51	1.18						
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.25	17.29	18.31	26.94	32.83	19.12						
14.	Chhattisgarh	7.66	7.29	10.25	3.06	1.57	1.70						
15.	Maharashtra	14.40	26.79	18.62	24.56	32.87	4.50						
16.	Manipur	4.09	10.96	7.17	4.53	5.00	3.44	7.55	9.00	9.00		4.25	1.5
17.	Mizoram	13.21	25.00	6.00	3.50	7.50	5.35	5.50	5.50	6.00	0.3	0.1	0.1
18.	Meghalaya	10.36	10.55	13.70	1.27	0.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	6.00			
19.	Nagaland	9.50	14.60	10.30	3.00	4.36	2.60	7.20	8.50	11.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	20.10	13.47	9.71	2.29	2.94	1.41						
21.	Punjab	0.40	4.96	0.00	0.04	0.63	1.15						
21.	Rajasthan	15.58	11.75	9.60	33.23	35.38	27.99				1.53	2.23	3.04
23.	Sikkim	5.65	5.54	0.86	2.45	1.18	1.76				0.62	2.24	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	8.93	5.69	12.35	14.87	16.81	12.43						
25.	Tripura	5.29	12.45	7.18	0.61	1.53	0.75	2.80	4.20	5.50			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49.61	48.33	30.41	22.70	21.00	20.10						
27.	Uttarakhand	14.10	12.52	11.72	4.00	3.86	3.50						
28.	West Bengal	15.44	1.86	0.14	4.18	6.28	8.45						
	Total	283.38	297.74	232.40	220.57	244.58	183.36	37.30	42.70	50.00	5.02	18.19	15.37

Source. Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	TamiNadu	14.48	16.18	13.60	44.26						11.22	13.61	6.15	30.98	16.17	60.16	17.57	93.90
18	Uttar Pradesh	25.11	12.52	1.57	39.20						46.38	8.45	2.63	57.46	22.68	133.74	164.46	320.00
19	Uttarakhand	4.11	15.01	2.58	21.70						7.60	15.64	11.05	34.29		15.97	2.35	18.32
20	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						5.46	3.52	0.38	9.36			16.06	16.06
	Total NNE	404.47	358.70	166.40	929.57	304.16	251.29	73.02	628.47	337.75	214.07	118.63	670.45	443.83	1363.00	1693.53	3500.36	
	North Eastern States																	
21	Arunachal Pradesh										26.68	26.79	15.71	69.18	5.45	20.08	22.09	47.62
22	Assam										21.52	13.36	8.30	43.18	32.53	40.83	37.53	110.00
23	Manipur										10.97	15.43	9.70	36.10		11.27	15.33	25.00
24	Meghalaya										15.95	25.80	13.16	54.91	2.43	9.88	12.86	25.17
25	Mizoram										36.70	28.01	6.35	71.06	5.05	17.14	5.84	28.94
26	Nagaland										7.49	0.44	0.00	7.93	8.57	28.01	59.42	96.00
27	Sikkim										8.45	1.84	1.54	11.83	1.17	3.88	1.15	6.29
28	Tripura										0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39	2.45	8.16	18.17	28.76
	Total NE										128.15	111.67	54.76	294.58	57.66	139.25	172.39	300.30
	Grand Total	404.47	358.70	166.40	929.57	304.16	251.29	73.02	628.47	465.90	325.74	173.39	965.03	501.49	1502.25	1565.92	3869.66	

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States, DDP is implemented in 7 States and IWDP is implemented in 28 States

Foodgrains Sale under OMSS

*57. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice available as on 01 March, 2012 against the buffer stock norms for January-March Quarter;

(b) whether in view of the excess wheat and rice in the Central pool against the buffer stock, the Government had released wheat and rice under the Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) for retail consumers through the State Governments;

(c) if so, whether the offtake by the States under the said scheme has been low;

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

(e) whether the Government has made sufficient arrangements for the new arrivals of wheat during the coming rabi season in the wake of sufficient stock in the Central pool; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to utilise the surplus foodgrains to make room for new arrivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) The stock position of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) in the Central Pool as on 1.3.2012 was 544.33 lakh tons comprising of 331.78 lakh tons of Rice and 212.55 lakh tons of Wheat, against the buffer stock norms for January-March quarter which was 250 lakh tons comprising of 138 lakh tons of Rice and 112 lakh tons of Wheat.

During the period from October, 2011 to March, 2012, Government allocated a quantity of 6.75 lakh tons of wheat and 6.785 lakh tons of rice under Open Market Sale

Scheme (OMSS) to States/ Union Territories (UTs) for sale to retail consumers against which the States/ UTs have lifted only 8% and 2% respectively upto March, 2012. Statewise allocation and offtake details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. A quantity of 2.25 lakh tons each for wheat and rice have also been allocated under OMSS (Retail) to States/UTs for the period April to September, 2012, the allocation details (Statewise) of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The poor lifting against the allocation under OMSS for retail sale may be attributed to the fact that the Government has been releasing a substantial additional quantity of foodgrains through TPDS for Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families at BPL, AAY and APL prices respectively which are lower than the prices under OMSS.

The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies for storage of food grains as on 31st March 2012 was 627 lakh tons. However, because of the record production and procurement of wheat during the current Rabi season, the FCI have issued instructions and given full powers to the Executive Directors of Zones and General Managers of Regions for hiring of godowns for short term uses wherever required to store the food grains procured for Central Pool. The State agencies have also been making sufficient arrangements for fresh arrivals of wheat during current Rabi season.

Further more, the Government has also made an allocation of 543 lakh tons of rice and wheat during 2012-13 so far under TPDS, etc. including 75.40 lakh tons of additional allocations made to APL families in States/UTs and for poorest districts in 12 States which will also help in making the storage space available for fresh arrivals. To ease the pressure on the Central Pool stocks, State Governments have been asked to increase the offtake of food grains allocated to them, in various conferences and meetings held with them.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of Allocation and Offtake of Wheat and Rice under OMSS(D) Sale during October 2011 to March 2012

(Provisional/Figs. in MTs)

State/UT	Retail					
	Allotment [#]	Wheat			Rice	
		Offtake	% Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	% Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	3268.73	19.30	1	1.35	0.00	0
Jharkhand [#]	1088.22	0.00	0	3515.53	2005.89	57
Odisha	10734.89	0.00	0	475.20	0.00	0
West Bengal	61759.25	0.00	0	10132.07	0.00	0
Sikkim	654.67	0.00	0	1280.48	0.00	0
Total	77505.76	19.30	0	15404.63	2005.89	13
Assam	78846.06	26050.31	33	31197.05	0.00	0
Arunachal	518.06	0.00	0	2479.95	0.00	0
Tripura	1509.30	0.00	0	6998.40	0.00	0
Manipur	1067.18	0.00	0	3461.56	0.00	0
Nagaland	3191.28	0.00	0	6945.47	0.00	0
Mizoram	2207.07	970.00	44	6001.46	6001.00	100
Meghalaya	3578.57	81.00	2	3021.30	3000.00	99
Total	90917.52	27101.31	30	60105.19	9001.00	15
Delhi	130610.66	0.00	0	5643.68	0.00	0
Haryana	6588.69	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
Himachal Pradesh	23887.60	0.00	0	7991.07	0.00	0
Jammu and Kashmir	36800.22	0.00	0	36952.28	0.00	0
Punjab	30031.48	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Rajasthan	117889.60	412.01	0	56.30	28.30	50
Uttar Pradesh	17387.37	0.00	0	1075.28	0.00	0
Uttanchal	8936.00	0.00	0	1482.30	0.00	0
Total	372131.62	412.01	0	53200.91	28.30	0
Andhra Pradesh	2780.66	10.50	0	180496.05	17.50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	28747.59	0.00	0	24265.01	0.00	0
Karnataka	8221.86	0.00	0	61484.00	0.00	0
Tamilnadu	32384.48	0.00	0	277284.82	1.70	0
Pondicherry	128.25	0.00	0	2.70	0.00	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	283.31	0.00	0	465.68	0.00	0
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00		243.70	0.00	0
Total	72546.15	10.50	0	544241.96	19.20	0
Gujarat	25548.93	25548.00	100	1318.41	0.00	0
Maharashtra	24687.33	122.00	0	2217.55	39.19	2
Goa	1561.06	0.00	0	949.05	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	27669.38	0.00	0	240.48	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	2359.85	0.00	0	648.00	0.00	0
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		4.73	0.00	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72.40	0.00	0	169.10	0.00	0
Total	81898.95	25670.00	31	5547.32	39.19	1
Grand Total	695000.00	53213.12	8	678500.01	11093.58	2

Compiled on: 16.04.2012

Source: IISFM

Includes re-allocation

(*) Allotment under OMSS(D) for the year 2011-12 during October 2011 by MoCAF&PD. Lifting in March 2012 FCI Region-wise.

Statement-II

State-wise allocation of wheat & rice for distribution to retail consumers under OMSS(D) for the period of April, 2012-September, 2012

(Quantity in MT)

State/UT	Additional Allocation for the period of April, 2012 to September, 2012 under OMSS (Retail) Scheme	
	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94.44	155.23
Andhra Pradesh	926.89	60165.35

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	172.69	826.65
Assam	26282.02	10399.02
Bihar	1089.58	0.45
Chhattisgarh	786.62	216
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.13	56.37
Daman and Diu	0	1.58
Delhi	36870.22	1881.23
Goa	520.35	316.35
Gujarat	8516.31	439.47

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	7962.53	2663.69
Haryana	2196.23	0
Jammu and Karnataka	12266.74	12317.43
Jharkhand	362.74	5.18
Karnataka	2740.62	20494.67
Kerala	9582.53	8088.34
Lakshadweep	0	81.23
Madhya Pradesh	9223.13	80.16
Maharashtra	8229.11	739.18
Manipur	355.73	1153.85
Meghalaya	1192.86	1007.1
Mizoram	735.69	2000.49
Nagaland	1063.76	2315.16
Odisha	3578.3	158.4
Puducherry	42.75	0.9
Punjab	10010.49	0
Rajasthan	39296.53	18.77
Sikkim	218.22	426.83
Tamilnadu	10794.83	92428.27
Tripura	503.1	2332.8
Uttar Pradesh	5795.79	358.43
Uttrakhand	2978.67	494.1
West Bengal	20586.42	3377.36
Total	225000.02	225000.04

Promotion of Arts and Culture

*558. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to revive the traditional arts and culture including folk arts of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far in this regard;

(c) whether the Government supports and promotes folk art forms and has taken steps to document and disseminate knowledge about these art forms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for preservation of the creative and performing arts and the culture of the people of the country including setting up of cultural museums for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A number of steps are being taken by the Government on an ongoing basis to revive and preserve the traditional arts and culture of the people of the country including folk art forms. These activities are carried out through different institutions, including autonomous organizations of the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Some of the activities being undertaken/supported by various organizations in the country are as follows:

- i. The Anthropological Survey of India undertakes research studies amongst tribal people and is engaged in collection of different art forms and specimens/artifacts for dissemination through its museums and exhibitions.
- ii. Seven Zonal Cultural centres that have been set up at Patiala, Kolkata, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Dimapur, Nagpur undertake various activities for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the folk/traditional arts of the respective zones.
- iii. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts carries out programmes for popularization of culture of India of which preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances, art and culture of tribes living in different parts of the country is an important and integral part.
- iv. Lalit Kala Akademi is regularly organizing camps/workshops/seminars/exhibitions/film shows/ lectures all over the country where the folk, tribal and traditional artists are invited in the programmes for preserving the creative and performing arts and culture of the people of all regions.
- v. Sangeet Natak Akademi revives and preserves folk music, folk dance and folk drama in different regions

- of the country and encourages the development of community music, martial music and other types of music.
- vi. Sahitya Akademi organizes various programmes from time to time to promote traditional arts and culture of the country.
 - vii. National School of Drama, promotes traditional and regional culture including folk arts through the medium of theatre in various regions of country.
 - viii. Ministry of Culture provides financial assistance for establishment and modernization / upgradation of regional and local museums, including such museums that intend to promote indigenous, traditional and folk art forms etc.
 - ix. The Ministry of Textiles has also taken various steps across the country to revive and protect the traditional arts and culture including folk arts of various States under their craft demonstration programme.
 - x. Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Research and Training is providing Central Assistance on matching basis (50:50) with State Government to various Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) across the country, for various activities including setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and preservation of tribal culture.
 - xi. In addition, to preserve, showcase and promote various facets of tribal life relating to their culture, traditions and customs, grants are also provided to State/UTs for organizing tribal festivals at the regional level and at the National level.

[Translation]

Urban Population

*559. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban population in the country likely to cross fifty per cent of the total population in the next three decades as per a report published in an international magazine "Opportunities in an Urbanising World";

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

(c) whether the Government has recently made a projection of urban population for the next three decades;

(d) if so, the details of the cities where the population is likely to increase; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to decongest the population of urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government is aware that the urban population is likely to increase in coming years.

(c) According to available information with the Ministry, Registrar General, Census of India has projected the urban population till the year, 2026. By that year, the country's urban population will be 53.48 crore which will constitute 38.2% of the total projected population of 140 crore.

(d) The city-wise details are not available. However, State-wise projections are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) To ameliorate pressures on cities, the Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of Northeastern region including Sikkim, the ADB added North Eastern Region Development Programme and Pilot project on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven mega Cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

Statement

Projected Urban Population as on 1st March, 2026

(in thousands)

Sl. No. India/States/UTs		Urban Population
1	2	3
	India	534809

1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4634
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1032
3.	Tamil Nadu	53734
4.	Pondicherry	1854
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	360
6.	Goa	1766
7.	Lakshadweep	24
8.	Kerala	11272
9.	Maharashtra	81341
10.	Andhra Pradesh	31999
11.	Karnataka	32990
12.	Gujarat	36737
13.	Daman and Diu	103
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	431
15.	Odisha	9626
16.	Chhatisgarh	8798
17.	Madhya Pradesh	30531
18.	Assam	6889
19.	West Bengal	35317
20.	Jharkhand	10762
21.	Mizoram	799
22.	Tripura	1015
23.	Meghalaya	770
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	750
25.	Nagaland	520
26.	Manipur	850
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67591
28.	Bihar	13221
29.	Sikkim	128
30.	Haryana	14397

1	2	3
31.	Delhi	27646
32.	Rajasthan	23681
33.	Punjab	16450
34.	Chandigarh	2406
35.	Uttarakhand	4380

Study on Growth of Slums

*560. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the mushrooming growth of slum clusters;

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

(c) the States where work in regard to mapping and survey of slums has been started;

(d) the time by which the entire process is likely to be completed; and

(e) the funds allocated/released and utilized for the purpose during the last one year and the current year, city/town-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Various studies including academic studies have brought out different reasons for creation of slums of which the most important are as follows:

(i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.

(ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.

(iii) Inappropriate system of urban planning which does not provide adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.

- (iv) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- (v) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- (vi) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vii) Increasing cost of construction.

'Slum' is a state subject, however, Government of India provides assistance to States through its schemes of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). RAY has been launched on 02.06.2011 with the vision of creating a Slum-free India and the Phase I of the scheme is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment -in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

(c) and (d) Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme i.e. the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana, as per report received from the States/UTs, work related to mapping and survey of slums has been started in 27 States/UTs. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Various States/UTs are at different levels of progress on mapping and survey. As the mapping and survey of slums is a time taking exercise, dependent on the State's ability to mobilize the necessary technical and personnel resources, it is not possible to estimate the exact time which will be taken to complete the entire exercise.

(e) The funds released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UTs where work related to mapping and survey of slums has started:

-
1. Andhra Pradesh
 2. Arunachal Pradesh
 3. Karnataka
 4. Manipur
 5. Nagaland
 6. Uttarakhand
 7. Madhya Pradesh
 8. Assam
 9. Bihar
 10. Delhi
 11. Gujarat
 12. Haryana
 13. Himachal Pradesh
 14. Jammu and Kashmir
 15. Jharkhand
 16. Kerala
 17. Maharashtra
 18. Meghalaya
 19. Mizoram
 20. Odisha
 21. Puducherry
 22. Rajasthan
 23. Sikkim
 24. Tamil Nadu
 25. Tripura
 26. Uttar Pradesh
 27. West Bengal
-

Statement-II*Amount Sanctioned, Released and Utilised under Slum Free City Planning Scheme till 20th April 2012:*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cities covered	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. Crores)	Amount Released (in Rs. Crores)	Expenditure Reported (in Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
FY 2009-10					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	32.23	14.42*	4.73
2.	Assam	1	1.53	0.76	Not Reported
3.	Bihar	4	3.83	1.92	Not Reported
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	3.66	1.83	Not Reported
5.	Gujarat	8	8.63	4.32	4.32
6.	Haryana	3	3.03	1.51	Not Reported
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.28	0.64	Not Reported
8.	Jharkhand	4	4.12	2.06	Not Reported
9.	Karnataka	8	8.00	4.00	2.90
10.	Kerala	6	5.29	2.63	Not Reported
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5.77	2.88	2.88
12.	Maharashtra	18	18.89	9.45	0.40
13.	Odisha	6	3.68	1.84	1.69
14.	Rajasthan	8	562	2.81	2.00
15.	Manipur	1	5.49	0.56	Not Reported
16.	Tamilnadu	9	9.60	4.80	1.13
17.	Tripura	1	1.09	0.54	Not Reported
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18	14.66	7.33	Not Reported
19.	Uttaranchal	3	2.29	1.15	Not Reported
20.	West Bengal	4	8.47	4.23	0.49
FY 2010-11					
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2.23	1.11	Not Reported
22.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	1	1.52	0.76	Not Reported
23.	Daman and Diu	2	1.16	0.58	Not Reported
24.	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	2	0.87	0.44	Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Delhi	1	19.64	9.82	Not Reported
26	Goa	3	2.23	1.12	Not Reported
27	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4.74	2.37	Not Reported
28	Lakshadweep (UT)	3	0.78	0.15	Not Reported
29	Meghalaya	1	1.91	0.96	Not Reported
30	Mizoram	8	9.34	4.67	Not Reported
31	Nagaland	2	2.16	1.08	1.08
32	Puducherry	2	1.58	0.79	Not Reported
33	Sikkim	1	1.25	0.62	Not Reported
34	Punjab	5	11.67	5.83	Not Reported
Total 34 States		163 Cities	208.24	99.98	21.62

*Note: This includes Rs. 9.69 crores released as 2nd instalment in FY 2010-11

[English]

Letters from People's Representative from Andaman and Nicobar

6211. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Island administration has not responded to the letters written by People's representative from Andaman and Nicobar regarding setting up of cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables, procurement of rice at MSP from farmers of North Andaman, allotment of stone quarries on auction to Private Parties in Baratang Island, construction of sea wall in fishermen settlement along Oral katcha jetty and setting up of ice plant and cold storage facility for fishermen of the Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision taken by the Island administration on these requests; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be set up in the Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The details of various issues/projects mentioned in various letters of Hon'ble Member of

Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands as intimated by the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are as under:

- (i) Cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables : Cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables have been set up in some areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Hon'ble Member of Parliament has been intimated of the same vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration's letter No.DA/STAT/ISI/2011-12/1814 dated 10-04-2012.
- (ii) Procurement of rice at MSP from farmers of North Andaman : Action has been taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration on the suggestions of Hon'ble Member of Parliament and he has been informed vide Andaman and Nicobar Administration' letter No.2-55/DCS/SAS/2007(Part)/621 dated

04-04-2012. The UT Administration has procured a total of 32.9 MT rice at MSP from the farmers of North Andaman and an amount of Rs.5.51 lakh was paid to the farmers through their bank account.

- (iii) Allotment of stone quarries on auction to private parties in Baratang Island : No application/proposal for allotment of stone quarries on auction to private parties in Baratang Island is pending. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Minor Minerals Rules, 2007 have not been finalized yet and the proposals, if any, can be considered on finalization of the Rules.
- (iv) Construction of sea wall in fishermen settlement along Oral Katcha Jetty : As per suggestion of Hon'ble Member of Parliament, construction of sea wall in the fishermen settlement area at Oral Katcha has been included in the Annual Plan. This has been communicated to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on 10-04-2012.
- (v) Setting up of Ice Plant and cold storage facility for fishermen of the Island : A joint inspection with Hon'ble Member of Parliament was conducted for selection of site for installation of 30 MT pre-fabricated cold storage at Marine Hill etc., and site at Anarkali, Port Blair was finally selected. The installation is likely to be completed by May/June, 2013.

Policy on Sewerage Disposal

6212. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy on the sewerage disposal for small and metropolitan cities including tribal regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance tendered to the States/State Sewerage Boards during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Government of Odisha in this regard;

(d) the present status thereof and the funds allocated/released and utilized for the purpose during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) There is no separate policy made for sewerage disposal in cities or even for tribal regions in the country, however, the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India has launched National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) 2008, which also includes sewage disposal besides other important components of Urban sanitation with the vision that "All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". The goals of the policy include Awareness Generation and Behavioral Change, Open Defecation Free Cities and Integrated City Wide Sanitation.

Since the launch of NUSP, 9 States with a total of 87 cities have received 1st installment of budgetary provisions from the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India.

The total budgetary allocation for the National Urban sanitation Policy under 11th Five Year Plan was Rs. 52.5 Crores. The allocation for various activities identified under NUSP and the expenditure are as follows:

City Sanitation Plans (CSPs) funded under NUSP

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Total Sanctioned Amount	No. of cities covered	Total Funds Released	Funds Released		
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	2.55	11	1.28	1.28	-	-
Kerala	2.00	20	1.20	0.60	0.60	-
Karnataka	2.50	7	1.50	0.75	0.75	-
Chhatisgar h	0.98	5	0.78	0.29	0.49	-
Maharashtra	2.65	19	1.60	0.80	0.80	-
Odisha	0.88	8	0.52	0.26	0.26	-
Uttar Pradesh	1.10	7	0.80	0.33	-	0.47
Uttarakhand	0.29	3	0.09	0.09	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	0.33	5	0.26	0.10	-	0.16
Rajasthan	2.48	24	0.74	-	-	0.74
Maharashtra	1.50	15	0.45	-	-	0.45
Total	17.26	124	9.22	4.50	2.9	1.82

(c) and (d) So far 8 proposals for consideration under NUSP have been received from Govt., of Odissa for preparation of city sanitation plans namely Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Behrampur, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Puri, Balasore, Baripada. The funds sanctioned for each of these cities are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Amount (in lakhs)
1.	Bhubaneswar	15.00
2.	Cuttack	15.00
3.	Berhampur	10.00
4.	Rourkela	10.00
5.	Sambalpur	10.00
6.	Puri	10.00
7.	Balasore	10.00
8.	Baripada	07.50
	Total	87.50

First instalment of 30% amounting to Rs. 26.25 lakhs has been released in March, 2010 and 2nd instalment also of 30% amounting to Rs. 26.25 lakhs has been released in March, 2011. A sum of Rs. 30.21 lakhs has so far been utilized by Govt. of Odisha.

(e) Question does not arise.

Industry Status to Real Estate

6213. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Real Estates businessmen are requesting the Government to grant Industry status to it in view of it being major driver for economic growth and generates innumerable jobs across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes Madam. During the pre-budget discussions held by this Ministry with the associations representing the Real Estate Developers, the Real Estate businessmen had put forth a demand to the Government for grant of industry status to the housing sector.

(b) The associations representing the Real Estate businessmen wanted income tax concessions under Section 80 IA of Income Tax Act available to development of other infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply, sanitation, sewerage system, water treatment system, solid waste management etc. to be extended to housing sector.

(c) This Ministry supported the view for affordable housing projects. However, as seen from the Union Budget 2012-13, this demand has not been acceded to.

Toll Free Telephone Number

6214. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a toll free telephone number to receive complaints in order to bring effective changes and improvement in the working of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints lodged with the above toll free telephone number alongwith the number of officials/officers of MCD detected/identified under the charge of laxity/negligence and the action taken against them during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has set up a Central Control Room (CCR) which is functioning round the clock for receiving complaints in respect of public services, such as unauthorized construction, encroachment, insanitation, water logging, etc. During the period 01.04.2009 to 09.05.2012, 117203 complaints were received. The complaints received in the CCR, online or through Toll Free No. 1266, are referred to the concerned Zonal Control Rooms/Head of

Departments for prompt action. It is, however, mentioned that the Control Room registers complaints related to public services only.

[*Translation*]

Sports Science Centres

6215. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up sports science centres in the country to revive the training programmes for the sportspersons;

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

(c) the time by which such centres are likely to be set up in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Sports Authority of India(SAI) has established various sports Science Centres in the country for the purpose of training of sportspersons.

SAI has set up four Sports Science Centres, details of which are as under:

- i) SAI Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre at Kolkata, West Bengal.
- ii) SAI Netaji Subhas Southern Centre at Bangalore, Karnataka.
- iii) SAI Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, Punjab.
- iv) Lakshmibai National college of Physical Education at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

The facilities available at these centres are being provided to SAI trainees and National Campers.

Government also proposes to set up a National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi to integrate the study, research and practice of sports science and sports medicine to achieve excellence in sports.

[English]

Call Data Records

6216. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Bureau (IB) has directed all mobile phone companies to store call data records or details of all phone calls made by their customers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, current licensing conditions [Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) and Unified Access Service License (UASL)] mandate that the licensee shall maintain all commercial records with regard to the communications exchanged on the network and such records shall be archived for at least one year.

Urban Transport

6217. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public transport accounts for only 22 per cent of urban transport in the country;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed its urban transport policy and made changes to correct the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. No review has been done of the national Urban Transport Policy-2006.

(d) Does not arise.

National Integration Council

6218. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the objectives of the National Integration Council;

(b) whether the council has been successful in achieving its objectives since its reconstitution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The National Integration Council (NIC) was set up in 1962 to review all matters pertaining to national integration and make recommendations thereon.

(b) and (c) The NIC has been playing a major role in the field of national integration of the Country. The meetings of the NIC are held from time to time, in which the issues pertaining to national integration are discussed. The valuable suggestions/recommendations of the Council are sent to all concerned for suitable action.

Development of Mumbai

6219. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any report/proposals to the Union Government for development and upgradation of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the Centrally sponsored ongoing development schemes being undertaken for development and upgradation of Mumbai; and

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The details of schemes implemented by Ministry of Urban Development for Mumbai are as under:-

(i) Under Urban infrastructure & Governance (UIG), a sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 26 projects have been sanctioned for Mumbai at a total cost of Rs.5376.37 crore wherein Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed is Rs.1881.73 crore. ACA of Rs.1486.74 crore has been released.

(ii) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States, including Maharashtra, as a one-time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all Mission Cities.

The Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking (BEST) and Navi Mumbai have been sanctioned 1150 modern Intelligent Transport System (ITS) enabled buses under JnNURM. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	City/Or-gani-sation	Total Fleet San-ctio-ned (Rs. in crore)	Total Cost Appr-oved in CSMC (Rs. in crore)	Delivery of buses	Central Share (ACA) Appr-oved (Rs. in crore)	Total released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	BEST	1000	284	1000	99.40	57.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Navi Mumbai	150	40.5	150	14.18	10.13

(iii) Two metro rail projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and one Metro Rail Project on Joint Venture between Centre and State Government in the state of Maharashtra have been approved. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Project Details	Present Status	Fund Sanctioned/released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line-1 Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	The total length of the corridor is 11.40 km and completion cost is Rs. 2356.00 cr. The project is under implementation on Public Private Partnership (PPP) / Build Operate Transfer (BOT) format by Mumbai Metro which is a Joint Venture of M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd., M/s Veolia, and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA). The Central Government has approved Viability Gap Funding (VGF) amounting to 20% of the project cost i.e. Rs. 471 crore as special Additional Central Assistance (ACA).	Overall 85% work has been completed and the line is likely to be commissioned by November, 2012	Out of total Viability Gap Funding (VGF) grant of Rs.471 crore, Central Government has released Rs. 235.50 cr.
	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Maharashtra) Charkop-Baindra-Mankurd Corridor	The total length of the corridor is 31.871 km. and completion cost is Rs.7660.00 crore. Line-2 is a Joint Venture comprising M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd., SMC Lavalin, Canada & Reliance Communication Ltd.	Project has been approved for commencement of the work	Government of India has approved Rs.1532 crore VGF, for release to the State Government

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Mumbai Metro Line-3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ Corridor	Mumbai Metro Line-3 is a Joint Venture of GOI and Govt. of Maharashtra. The total length is 33.5 km. and completion cost is Rs. 24,430 crore.	The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments & Planning Commission for their comments. On request of Ministry of Urban Development, D/o Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has recommended the proposal to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for inclusion in its rolling plan.	

(iv) The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project, for improvement of storm water drainage in Mumbai was approved on 12.07.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs.1200.53 crore out of which an amount of Rs.1000 crore has already been released.

Bills from Karnataka Government

6220. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received Bills from the State Government of Karnataka regarding Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010 and Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011 for the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Bills are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010 and the Factories (Karnataka Amendment), 2011 passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 09.08.2010 respectively from the Government of Karnataka.

(c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles viz.

- i. Repugnancy with Central Laws,
- ii. Deviation from National Or Central Policy, and
- iii. Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Allocation for Drought

6221. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the spendings on measures undertaken to tackle drought during the XIIth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India has created State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to tackle

natural disasters including drought. There is a ready availability of funds with states under SDRF for undertaking immediate relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including drought. Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments with financial assistance and logistic support. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on basis of memorandum of State Government in accordance with established procedure and extant norms. Allocation for SDRF/NDRF has been made on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission. Norms of assistance for SDRF/NDRF have been revised and notified by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for a period of 5 years i.e. from 2010-2015.

Release of Undertrials

6222. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a plan to facilitate release of two lakh undertrials in the country;

(b) if so, whether Chief Justices of all the High Courts have been directed to identify those who are not involved in heinous crimes and could be released;

(c) if so, whether the State Governments have agreed to the decision of the Union Government to release such undertrials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Education Projects

6223. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched fertilizer education projects for the benefit of farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for such education projects during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of farmers benefited through these education projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government under a National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility is creating awareness and educating farmers on judicious use of fertilizers. This is based on soil test-based balanced and integrated nutrient management (INM). Training and field demonstrations are conducted towards sustenance of soil health and higher crop productivity. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and some fertilizer companies also undertake such activities from time to time as part of their extension activities.

(c) and (d) The amounts allotted under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 91.0, 18.9 and 38.9 lakhs, respectively. Over 49,000 farmers have been benefitted under this project during the last three years. Indian Institute of Soil Science under ICAR conducted 18 farmers' training programmes benefitting 435 farmers on these aspects during last three years, with Rs. 16.2 lakhs funded by different agencies.

Hunger and Malnutrition in Rural Areas

6224. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey on Hunger and Malnutrition in rural areas of the country was conducted recently;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for removing Hunger and Malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government has not conducted recently any survey on hunger and malnutrition in the rural areas of the country.

However, during the year 2004-05, National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad carried out the study 'Diet and Nutritional status of Population and Prevalence of Hypertension amongst Adults in Rural Areas' in 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

As per this NNMB report (2006), the consumption of all foods except roots and tubers was below the Recommended Dietary Intake in all the age/sex/physiological groups. Only a fourth of the preschool and school children were consuming diets adequate in protein and energy, the proportion of which was higher in adolescents (about 30-60%) and in adults (about 70-80%).

The Government accord high priority to removing hunger and malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/Union Territory(UT) Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely Sabla, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Annapurna Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The results of these interventions would be visible after some time. Additionally, the proposed National Food Security Bill contemplates provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme and maternity benefits for pregnant and lactating mothers.

Further, the Prime Minister's Council on India's Nutrition Challenges has decided to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food & public distribution.

During 2012-13, a total of 543.01 lakh tons of rice & wheat have been allocated to States/UTs under different schemes which include a quantity of 514.92 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and 28.09 lakh tons for Other Welfare Schemes.

Farming of Poppy by Naxals

6225. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that naxals have now entered into farming of poppy in an organised manner in order to substantially fund their subversive activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No information is available to indicate that the naxalites have directly entered into farming of poppy in an organized manner to fund their activities. However, it is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) tacitly allow poppy/ganja cultivation in order to collect money from such illegal cultivation. The outfit is collecting money from illegal cultivation of ganja and opium in some areas of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar.

(c) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalites activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

Roads under JNNURM

6226. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Radial Roads in and around the cities would be covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM-II);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include all the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under the JNNURM-II rather than selecting the towns/cities based on the population criteria; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of operation and maintenance estimated for sustaining completed projects on long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to

(d) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Maira Member Planning Commission has been constituted on September 15, 2011 to recommend the structure of next phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Presently final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the new version of JnNURM has not been taken.

[*Translation*]

Land Acquisition by DDA

6227. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey/assessment to ensure that the construction work on land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is being done according to specified standards/norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure the development of the DDA acquired land as per prescribed standard/norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that no such survey has been carried out by it. DDA has also stated that all project works are carried out as per land use norms under the Master Plan of Delhi-2021 provisions, applicable building bye-laws & prescribed standards & norms.

[*English*]

Special Infrastructure Scheme

6228. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Union Government for sanctioning of funds under the scheme for special infrastructure for the State of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure, the nine LWE affected States have been sanctioned funds on a year to year basis depending on the availability of funds and the status of receipt of utilization certificates from the States concerned. During the implementation period of the Scheme i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12, a total amount of Rs. 445.82 crore was sanctioned to the nine States. The State of Odisha was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 76.80 crore out of the above amount, for projects approved during the aforementioned period.

[*Translation*]

National Heritage Commission

6229. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish a National Commission on Heritage Sites;

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

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 *inter-alia* provides for establishment of a National Commission for Heritage Sites (NCHS). The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in February 2009 and was referred to Standing Parliamentary Committee which submitted its Report to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in November 2009. The comments/suggestions/recommendations made by the Standing Parliamentary Committee have been examined in consultation with various concerned Ministries and other stake-holders such as the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Archaeological Survey of India, the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and experts from the civil society. The official amendments to the NCHS Bill 2009 are being finalized.

The National Commission for Heritage Sites to be established under the new legislation will *inter-alia* have the mandate to recommend to the Central Government or State Governments on short and long term policies in respect of conservation, protection and management of heritage sites and formulation of guidelines for conservation and management of heritage sites.

Naxal Affected Districts

6230. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of naxal affected districts in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) whether the State Government has sent a proposal to include more districts as naxal affected districts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) On the basis of violence profile, the Central Government has, *inter alia*, included thirteen Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of Chhattisgarh viz. Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Ranker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband and Balod, under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the purpose of reimbursing expenditure incurred by the State Government of Chhattisgarh on Anti-naxal operations.

The Central Government has received a proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh to include 04 (four) more newly created districts of the State, namely, Sukma, Kondagaon, Surajpur and Balrampur under the SRE Scheme.

Inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme is a continuous process.

Funding to Autonomous Organisations

6231. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure that all autonomous organisations under the Ministry of Culture utilized the funds/grants optimally;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated to the said autonomous organisations for the current year, organization-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Ministry of Culture reviews the activities, and monitors the expenditure incurred by each autonomous organization, at the highest

level, every month. With effect from 2010-11, the pattern of release of funds to autonomous organizations has been amended and now the funds are released in two installments of 75% and 25% each to enable the Autonomous Bodies to plan their activities well in advance and for better expenditure management. The amended procedure for release of funds to autonomous organizations is implemented strictly in conformity with the provisions for General Financial Rules, 2005.

(c) The details of funds allocated to said autonomous organizations for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated to Autonomous Organizations for the Current year (2012-13)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Organizations	Funds allocated in 2012-13	
		Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	11.00	8.50
2.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	15.00	8.50
3.	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	12.00	7.50
4.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	7.00	7.50
5.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, New Delhi	11.00	4.16
6.	Zonal Cultural Centres	31.00	0.00
7.	National Cultural Fund, New Delhi	0.01	0.00
8.	Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai	2.50	4.90
9.	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	9.00	3.70
10.	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	7.20	8.95
11.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	1.50	2.50
12.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	3.00	1.30

1	2	3	4
13.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.	7.00	5.50
14.	Central Institute of Hr. Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	6.00	8.00
15.	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies, Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh *	8.91	1.00
16.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi	25.00	0.00
17.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata	7.20	3.90
18.	National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata	31.00	33.13
19.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	2.50	2.00
20.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology, New Delhi	4.40	0.27
21.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	9.00	9.50
22.	Indian Museum, Kolkata	7.50	7.00
23.	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. Kolkata	33.00	4.00
24.	Delhi Public Library, New Delhi	5.00	12.00
25.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar	3.50	2.50
26.	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi	8.00	4.25
27.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi	5.75	10.50
28.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata	6.00	1.20
Grand Total		279.97	162.26

*includes Rs. 7.40 crore to be met from funds allocated for North East Activities.

[English]

Lease to Hotels

6232. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has laid down norms for renewal/grant of lease to hotels and other Government properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NDMC has awarded fresh lease to Taj Hotel, Mansingh Road, New Delhi;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not offering the said property through open bid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per sub-section (1) of section 141 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, the Chairperson may, with the sanction of the Council, lease, sell, let out on hire or otherwise transfer any immovable property belonging to the Council. Sub-section (2) of section 141 of the Act provides that the consideration for which any immovable property may be sold, leased or otherwise transferred shall not be less than the value at which such immovable property could be sold, leased or otherwise transferred in normal and fair competition.

(c) to (e) The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that in the case of Hotel Building at Mansingh Road, New Delhi, the Council has accorded sanction for extension of existing collaboration project and licence deed for one year upto 10.10.2012, subject to further review on receipt of Consultant's Report. The Council has engaged M/s. Ernst & Youngs Pvt. Ltd. from amongst the empanelled PPP Consultants of the Government of India to advise it in the matter.

Recycling of Garbage

6233. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing any scheme to tackle the problem of garbage and waste disposal and its recycling that is presently being implemented in the large and medium cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cities covered under the said scheme so far, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the financial allocations made to these cities for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the utilisation thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes

Madam, the Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to tackle the problem of Garbage and waste disposal and its recycling for the large and medium cities of the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry launched JNNURM in December 2005 with a view to provide financial assistance to the State Govts, for creating infrastructure facilities including municipal solid waste management with a reform oriented agenda in all the urban areas of the country. The JNNURM has two sub-missions namely Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Similarly, Ministry also launched Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns/Counter Magnets of Million plus Cities (UIDSST) with a view to provide infrastructure facilities for the Satellite towns and a scheme on 10% Lumpsum provision for the Development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

Under UIG component of JNNURM, 65 cities having population more than one million and State capitals are eligible for funding and the remaining towns are eligible under UIDSSMT component. Out of the 65 Mission cities,

45 no. of solid waste management projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2086.24 crore have been approved up to 31-03-2012. Similarly, under UIDSSMT component of JNNURM, 70 no. of solid waste management projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 408.98 crore have been approved. Under UIDSST, 5 Nos. of solid waste management projects at an estimated cost of Rs.72.24 crore have been approved. The projects are at different stages of implementation.

The city-wise approved project of Solid Waste Management under Urban Infrastructure Governance under JNNURM is at enclosed Statement-I, under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim at enclosed Statement-II and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around Seven mega-cities is at enclosed Statement-III and North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank in the North Eastern Region enclosed at Statement-IV.

The mission's period ended on 31.03.2012 and presently two years have been provided for sanctioned projects for its completion. No new projects are being sanctioned now.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

City-wise Approved Projects of Solid Waste Management under Urban Infrastructure Governance of JNNURM

Sl. No.	City	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		ACA committed for projects sanctioned on Solid Waste Management	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period on Solid Waste Management	ACA committed for projects sanctioned on Solid Waste Management	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period on Solid Waste Management	ACA committed for projects sanctioned on Solid Waste Management	ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects sanctioned during the mission period on Solid Waste Management
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agartala	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Agra	-	385.50	-	-	-	616.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Ahmedabad	-	1,040.00	-	-	-	1,040.01
4.	Aizawl	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Ajmer-Pushkar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	608.29
7.	Amritsar	-	906.12	-	-	-	-
8.	Asansol	-	-	-	-	-	544.66
9.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Bhubaneshwar	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Bodhgaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Chennai	-	-	-	-	-	232.12
15.	Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	660.90
16.	Coimbatore	-	1,688.93	-	-	-	723.83
17.	Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	295.20
18.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Dhanbad	-	698.24	-	-	-	-
20.	Faridabad	-	-	-	574.05	-	719.50
21.	Gangtok	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Greater Mumbai	1,745.40	436.35	-	-	-	3,390.63
23.	Guwahati	-	791.26	-	-	-	474.76
24.	Haridwar	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Imphal	-	-	-	-	-	348.40
27.	Indore	-	1,081.16	-	-	-	-
28.	Itanagar	-	268.74	-	-	-	429.98
29.	Jabalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Jaipur	-	164.97	-	-	-	-
31.	Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Jarnshedpur	-	-	1,668.12	417.03	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Kanpur	-	702.98	-	-	-	1,124.74
34.	Kohima	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Kolkata	-	495.12	-	-	-	-
36.	Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	858.48
37.	Ludhiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Madurai	-	1,858.00	-	-	-	557.18
39.	Matliura	-	198.32	-	-	-	317.31
40.	Meerut	-	-	-	-	-	169.46
41.	Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	355.70
42.	Nagpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	Nainital	-	-	744.80	186.20	-	-
44.	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	Nashik	-	-	-	193.61	-	-
46.	Panaji	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-
48.	Porbunder	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Pune	-	880.60	-	880.50	-	880.71
51.	Puri	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Raipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Rajkot	-	108.38	-	-	-	-
54.	Ranchi	-	1,027.89	-	-	-	-
55.	Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-
56.	Shimla	-	-	-	-	840.50	-
57.	Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.	Surat	-	656.22	-	393.73	-	656.22
59.	Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	-	-	785.92
60.	Tirupati	-	-	-	-	1,863.20	-
61.	Ujjain	-	-	-	-	-	-
62.	Vadodara	-	774.63	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63. Varanasi		-	-	-	-	-	973.55
64. Vijayawada		-	-	-	434.80	-	725.50
65. Vishakhapamam		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,745.40	14,163.41	2,412.92	3,079.92	2,703.70	17,489.85

Statement-II

The details of Solid Waste Management Projects sanctioned under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Esti- mated Amount	Sanct- ioned Amount	Total Amount	Disburssed		
					2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12

10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER including Sikkim

1. Solid Waste Disposal Project at five towns in Manipur State, Manipur		431.96	388.76	388.76	00.00	00.00	00.00
2. Construction of Vermi Compost Plant at Tura, Meghalaya		85.00	85.00	85.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
3. Bio Medical Waste Management Scheme, Meghalaya		45.00	45.00	45.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
4. Municipal Solid Waste Management Plant for Gangtok City including Eco-friendly treatment of city garbage through projection of compost based organic fertilizer. Sikkim		433.27	389.94	392.94	00.00	00.00	00.00
5. Solid Waste Management for Agartala, Tripura		761.82	761.82	761.82	00.00	00.00	00.00

No project has been sanctioned in the last three years

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Esti- mated Amount	Sanct- ioned Amount	Total Amount	Disburssed		
					2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12
1. Integrated Solid Waste Management for Vasai Virar		3172.64	2538.12	634.53	00.00	634.53	00.00
2. Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sonepat Town		2496.00	1996.80	499.20	00.00	499.20	00.00
3. Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town		897.7	718.16	179.54	00.00	00.00	179.54
4. Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sanand Nagarpalika		213.62	170.9	41.72	00.00	41.72	00.00
5. Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, Sripermbudur		443.77	355.02	88.75	00.00	00.00	88.75

Statement-IV

North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the North Eastern Region

Following waste management projects have been sanctioned under Tranche-I of this programme in 2009-10:

Nagaland (Kohima)	Solid Waste Management at a cost of Rs. 16.85 crore
Meghalaya (Shillong)	Solid Waste Management at a cost of Rs. 2.05 crore

These projects were sanctioned under Tranche-I which is to be completed by 2015. Funds for waste management projects under the programme could not be released to these states during last three years as award of contracts for civil works was under processing.

Solid Waste Management projects have not been sanctioned during last three years under 10% lump sum provision scheme for North Eastern Region.

[Translation]

Agriculture Information Centres

6234. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Agriculture Information Centres in the country particularly in the backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has given any assistance to the State Governments for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has setup 44 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs) in the country, located in ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities. Out of these 5 ATICs are located in Maharashtra (Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Parbhani and Akola). The ICAR has also created

a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the country to facilitate farmers' access to agricultural technology generated by National Agricultural Research System (NARS).

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) Government of India is also implementing Kisan Call Centre programme under which Agriculture related information is provided to the farmers in 22 regional languages through a countrywide common toll free number 1800-180-1551 covering all the States and Union- territory of India. The KCCs established at 13 locations in the country operate from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all days a week and all 365 days in a year. The Kisan Call Centre located in Pune district of Maharashtra caters to all the farmers of the state of Maharashtra and Goa.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Disaster Management

6235. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was lack of direction/ coordination amongst the various agencies involved in disaster management in the coastal areas of the country during the recent Tsunami in the Indonesian sea;

(b) if so, whether the disaster management teams were not in place in many districts of the coastal areas;

(c) if so, whether there was a failure on the part of the administration to activate the disaster management plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to lessen the response time in case of disaster and the details of preparedness in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No Madam, there was no lack of direction/ coordination amongst the various agencies involved in disaster management in the coastal areas in the country during recent earthquake of 11th April 2012 followed by Tsunami threat in the Indonesian sea.

A threat assessment about Tsunami was made by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad based on the earthquake information

and pre-run model for the State/ UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Accordingly, regular advisories were issued by this Ministry to the States/ UTs concerned to take appropriate precautionary measures and to keep close watch and monitor the situation in their areas.

Government of India took immediate steps by keeping in readiness 6 teams (233 personnel) of NDRF at Hindon Airport and 6 teams (180 personnel) of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at Chennai Airport along with necessary equipments for deployment to the areas under Tsunami threat. The teams in other battalions of NDRF were also kept on high alert.

Similarly, all the coastal States/UTs governments activated their respective incident response teams and emergency operation centers and kept close watch on the progress of the incident. Information from the field was collected & analysed from time to time and the situation was monitored at the highest administrative level by Chief Secretaries of States/UTs.

As such there was no failure on the part of the administration to activate the disaster management plan in the coastal areas in the country.

Hiring of Open Plinth

6236. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) has been declining and if so, the measures taken to reduce the establishment cost and to enhance its profit;

(b) whether the CWC has hired higher percentage of open plinth than its own capacity utilisation during the last three years;

(c) if so, the total open plinth capacity hired and the rent paid therefor during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to discontinue the practice of hiring godowns/open plinth by CWC and increase its own capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. There is no decline in the profit of Central Warehousing

Corporation (CWC), as may be seen from the details given below:

(Amount in Crore Rs.)

Year	Income	Profit
2008-09	849.25	110.44
2009-10	987.95	163.88
2010-11	1029.55	203.73

Still, in order to reduce the administrative cost, CWC has taken several measures such as reduction in non-plan expenditure on heads like telephone, TA/DA, Advertisement, entertainment etc., closing down of 13 Construction Cells and retaining only 04 construction cells.

With a view to reducing the surplus manpower and the establishment cost, the Corporation also implemented Voluntary Retirement Scheme(VRS) during the years 1994, 1998, 2002, 2005 and 2008. 2475 employees opted for VRS. Further, no recruitment is being made against retirement of group D employees excepting the backlog vacancies of SC/ST.

However, barest minimum number of induction at the level of Junior Technical Assistants, Accountants and Management Trainees are made to meet the operational requirement.

In view of the above, the total number of employees on the rolls has also been progressively reducing as may be seen from the following figures:

As on	Total number of employees
31.03.2009	5935
31.03.2010	5765
31.03.2011	5667
31.03.2012	5492

(b) and (c) No, Madam. CWC has not hired any open plinth during the last three years.

(d) The hiring of godowns is done only as a last resort to accommodate the stocks of various depositors at places, where the Corporation does not have its own constructed capacity or if the same is inadequate to meet the business requirement. This is done after undertaking a detailed cost benefit analysis and after satisfying about long term utilization of the hired godown. Utilisation of

hired capacity is regularly monitored to ensure that these are gainfully utilized and in the absence of any assured/continuous usage, de-hiring of the hired capacity is also resorted to. As a result of such monitoring, the utilization of hired capacity is constantly on the increase.

Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

6237. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep sea fishing vessels operating with licence in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as on date;

(b) the number of deep sea fishing vessels which operated last year;

(c) the reasons for the stagnation of deep sea fishing in the EEZ;

(d) whether impractical conditions and outdated policy is the cause of the decline in fishing in the EEZ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to formulate a new policy for deep sea sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) As on date there are 91 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels (DSFVs) with valid Letter of Permits (LOP) as compared to 77 DSFVs with valid LOPs during 2011. There is an increase in the number of valid LOPs in comparison to 2011.

(e) The Government, through an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries regularly reviews the deep sea guidelines and policies to provide an enabling environment for the growth of deep sea fisheries and to streamline the procedures.

[Translation]

Corruption in DMS

6238. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the corrupt practices by officials of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) have turned it into a loss incurring unit;

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

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

(d) the action taken against the corrupt officials so that DMS may be turned into a profit making unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above. However, for improving the profitability of DMS the Government has taken the following steps:

- i) Professional approach is being adopted in different areas of operations such as plant operation, marketing and transportation for increasing overall efficiency.
- ii) Reducing expenditure by operating two shifts instead of three shifts for packing of milk.
- iii) Modernization of obsolete plant, machinery and equipment is being undertaken to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
- iv) Substantial savings has been effected through reducing consumption of power, fuel and water.

[English]

Production of Bio-fertilisers

6239. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of bio-fertilisers in the country during the last year and the current year, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in the production of bio-fertilisers; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the production of bio-fertilisers in the country in the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per available information, production of bio-fertilisers for the year 2009-10 and 2011 is enclosed as Statement. Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain any data on company-wise production of bio-fertilisers.

(b) Country has a good network of bio-fertilisers production units with an installed capacity of more than 1.25 lakh tonnes/annum which is adequate to meet the present demand of the country.

(c) Government is providing financial assistance for setting up new/strengthening of existing bio-fertiliser production units. Credit linked back ended subsidy is available through NABARD and commercial banks up to 25% of total financial outlay restricted to Rs.40 lakh for this purpose.

Statement

Bio-fertiliser production in India during the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	State	Actual production of bio-fertilisers in Metric Tonnes (MT) during years	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1345.28	999.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
3.	Assam	121.04	130.00
4.	Bihar	0	136.26
5.	Delhi	1021.85	1205.00
6.	Gujarat	1309.19	6318.00
7.	Goa	0	443.40
8.	Haryana	6.195	6.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	9.00
10.	Jharkhand	15.0	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3695.5	6930.00
12.	Kerala	1936.451	3257.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1587.6775	2455.57
14.	Maharashtra	1861.33	2924.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Manipur	0	0.00
16.	Mizoram	2.5	2.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	18.25	21.50
19.	Odisha	289.867	357.66
20.	Punjab	301.232	2.50
21.	Pondicherry	452.79	783.00
22.	Rajasthan	805.571	819.75
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3732.5862	8691.00
25.	Tripura	278.402	850.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	962.6417	1217.45
27.	Uttarakhand	32.00	45.00
28.	West Bengal	256.5	393.39
Total		20040.3534	37997.61

Source: National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad.

Use of Rice Husk

6240. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new invention/research has been worked out in agriculture sector to use the rice husk for industrial purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

- (b) (i) Improved design of furnace using rice husk.
(ii) Improved design of cook-stove using rice husk, with high thermal efficiency.

Modernisation of Kisan Call Centres

6241. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to modernise the Kisan Call Centres of the country to provide instantaneous agri extension services to farmers over telephone with the inclusion of several new features in the XIIth Plan period;

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

(c) the funds released and spent for the purpose so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Queries of farmers of all Union Territories & States throughout the country are already being answered in 22 languages through Kisan Call Centers (KCCs) at 13 locations. KCCs are accessible by dialing a single nationwide toll free number 1800-180-1551 through landline as well as mobile numbers of all telecom networks from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all days a week and all 365 days in a year. State wise location of Kisan Call centre is at enclosed Statement.

During XIIth Plan period a new Service Provider for KCC namely IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL) has been identified through competitive bidding process to set up state of the art KCCs at identified locations including Andhra Pradesh. The restructured KCCs will be more professional on account of the following new features being included:

- (a) Voice/Media Gateways [Internet Protocol Private Branch Exchange (IPPBX) based decentralized system].
- (b) Dedicated MPLS leased line network with dedicated bandwidth.
- (c) Provision for call barging.
- (d) SMS to caller farmers providing a gist of advisories given to them on phone.
- (e) Voice mail system for recording farmer's queries when KCC is closed and when all lines busy,

with provision for call back to the caller.

- (f) Soft phones in every personal computer with caller ID facility.
- (g) Up scaling the knowledge of CCAs by way of providing latest versions of guide books and booklets issued by the State Agricultural Department or the Agricultural Universities. Facility of video conferencing at each KCC for interaction of KCC agents.
- (h) Call Conference and Call Escalation for advice by higher level experts.

(c) Under Kisan Call Centre Programme, funds are not allocated to individual State but to the agency identified by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation as a Service Provider for KCC programme. Funds for telephone charges are released to telecom service provider i.e. BSNL presently. Utilization of funds since the inception of the Scheme (in January, 2004) is Rs. 36.90 crore.

Statement

Kisan Call Centre Locations and Languages

Sl. No.	Location	States/ UTs Covered	Language
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu
2.	Patna	Bihar Jharkhand	Hindi Hindi
3.	Jaipur	Delhi Rajasthan	Hindi Hindi
4.	Ahmadabad/Anand	Gujarat Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	Gujarati Gujarati Goan
5.	Chandigarh	Haryana Punjab Chandigarh Himachal Pradesh	Hindi/ Haryanvi Punjabi Punjabi Hindi

1	2	3	4
6.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri, Kashmiri, Ladakhi
7.	Bangalore	Karnataka Kerala Lakshadweep	Kannada Malayalam Malayalam
8.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh	Hindi Hindi
9.	Nagpur/Pune	Maharashtra Goa	Marathi Goan
10.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu Puducherry	Tamil Tamil
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand	Hindi Hindi
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Odisha Andaman and Nicobar	Bengali Oriya Tamil
13.	Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Sikkim Tripura	Adi Assamese Manipuri Khasi Mizo Nagamese Sikkimese Bengali

Strategic Distribution Centres

6242. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted a

techno-feasibility study across the country for setting up of Strategic Distribution Centres (SDCs);

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the said report;

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

(e) the manner in which SDCs would help in strengthening the food processing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has conducted a techno-feasibility study for establishing Strategic Distribution Centres (SDCs) at strategic locations in the country. The SDC concept envisaged the last leg of the supply chain from where the finished products shall directly be sent for export/processing and to the retail/wholesale outlets. The SDC was also envisaged to handle fresh produce which will be sorted and graded properly to meet the customer requirements. The grade fitted for the fresh segment will go to the retail markets, whereas the processable grade will be available for the food processors for further value addition. The study suggested setting up 6 SDCs in different locations in the country.

(c) to (e) The SDC concept has been integrated in ongoing schemes of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Mega Food Parks. Integrated cold chain provides components for taking care of product requirement right from farm to market through reefer vans, Controlled Atmosphere/Modified Atmosphere cold storages, distribution centres as well as retail outlets. Similarly, the mega food parks have also been designed to run on hub and spoke method. The Central Processing Centres (CPCs) of the park is supported by Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) located at a distance of upto 100-150 KM near the production centres. These PPCs are further supported by collection centres which are located in the cluster of villages surroundings PPCs. The PPCs and collection centres have the basic infrastructure for primary processing like grading, sorting, packaging etc. This concept takes care of the supply chain from farm to processing centres.

[Translation]

E-linkage Facility to Krishi Vigyan Kendras

6243. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for e-linking of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to address the problems of the farmers;

(b) if so, the number of the KVKs linked with e-linkage facility in the country so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the work under the said system is not being performed as per the requirement and as a result the farmers are deprived of the facilities; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) At present, 192 KVKs and 8 Zonal Project Directorates (ZPDs) are having e-linkage facility. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Apart from some teething problems, and problems of irregular power supply, the system is more or less working satisfactorily and improving.

(d) The system is stabilizing. Problem of power supply can be overcome with UPS/Generators.

Sl. No.	State	Number of e-linked KVKs
1.	Punjab	9
2.	Haryana	9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
5.	Bihar	5

Sl. No.	State	Number of e-linked KVKs
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
7.	Jharkhand	4
8.	West Bengal	5
9.	Assam	2
10.	Manipur	2
11.	Nagaland	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	20
13.	Uttarakhand	4
14.	Andhra Pradesh	12
15.	Maharashtra	17
16.	Rajasthan	20
17.	Gujarat	5
18.	Madhya Pradesh	19
19.	Chattisgarh	3
20.	Odisha	8
21.	Karnataka	11
22.	Tamilnadu	14
23.	Kerala	10
24.	Goa	1
25.	Puducherry	1

(i) At present, 192 KVKs and 8 Zonal Project Directorates (ZPDs) are having e-linkage facility.

(ii) 8 Zonal Project Directorates (ZPDs) located in Ludhiana, Kolkata, Barapani, Kapurthala, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Jabalpur and Bangalore are having e-linkage facility.

(iii) State-wise the number of KVKs linked with e-linkage facility in the country are as given below.

[English]

LPT in Rented Building

6244. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV/AIR Transmitters of different categories including Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) set up in rented buildings, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up these Transmitters in own building instead of rented buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade/modernise the existing LPTs during the XIIth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, 971 TV transmitters of different categories are functioning in rented buildings. State-wise number is given at enclosed Statement-I.

As regards All India Radio, 6 nos of AIR Transmitters have been setup in rented buildings. In addition to this, 12 nos of 100 Watt FM transmitters are set up in rented buildings. State wise detail is given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of AIR transmitter
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3{1 (1KWFM) + 2 (100 W FM)}
2.	Bihar	4 (100 W FM)
3.	Jharkhand	1 (100 W FM)
4.	Karnataka	1 (100 W FM)
5.	Meghalaya	2(CRS)
6.	Mizoram	1(CRS)
7.	Nagaland	2(CRS)
8.	Odisha	1 (100 W FM)
9.	Tamilnadu	3 (100 W FM)

(b) and (c) Buildings are constructed by Doordarshan in case of HPT Projects. LPTs & VLPTs are generally set up in rented buildings. Only in exceptional cases, buildings are constructed for LPTs/VLPTs. In 11th Plan, projects of construction of buildings for 10 LPTs were approved. Out of these, 6 buildings have since been constructed and construction of 4 buildings is in progress.

As regards All India Radio, 5 nos. of 1 kW MW CRS have been proposed for upgradation to Local Radio Station

(LRS) in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission. After this these transmitters are likely to be shifted to AIR Building. Presently, at Suryapet 1 kW FM transmitter (Interim Setup) is functional in building owned by BSNL and construction of AIR's building is under progress. As soon as the building is constructed the transmitter would be shifted in AIR building.

(d) and (e) Projects of replacement of 110 existing old LPTs by 500 Watt Automode LPTs (1+1) are presently under implementation and these are expected to be completed in phases, by 2013-14. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

TV Transmitters setup in rented buildings

State/UT	LPTs set up in rented buildings	VLPTs set up in rented buildings
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	70	10
Andman and Nicobar Islands	1	4
Arunahal Pradesh	1	30
Assam	15	1
Bihar	33	2
Chattisgarh	15	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-
Daman and Diu	2	-
Gujarat	52	3
Harayana	16	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	33
Jammu and Kashmir	3	56
Jharkhand	17	3
Karnataka	49	6
Kerala	17	4
Lakshshadeep	1	9
Madhya Pradesh	50	5

1	2	3
Maharashtra	82	20
Manipur	-	2
Meghalaya	2	3
Mizoram	1	2
Nagaland	2	6
Odisha	61	18
Paducherry	-	1
Punjab	4	1
Rajasthan	60	19
Sikkim	-	3
Tamilnadu	45	7
Tripura	5	1
Uttar Pradesh	51	4
Uttarakhand	11	21
West Bengal	18	1

Statement-II

*Existing Old LPTs to be replaced by Automode
500W (1 + 1) LPTs*

State	Location of LPT
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
	Ongole
	Nalgonda
	Kothegundam
	Cuddappah
	Adilabad
	Kakinada
	Khammam
Assam	Bongaigaon
	North Lakhimpur

1	2
Assam	Golaghat
	Haflong
	Diphu
Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh
	Kanker
	Bailadila
Gujarat	Valsad
	Godhra
	Ahwa
	Amreli
	Deesa
	Veraval
	Bhavnagar
Haryana	Sirsa
	Bhiwani
	Meham
Himanchal Pradesh	Mandi
	Manali
	Bilaspur
Jammu and Kashmir	Riasi
Karnataka	Udupi
	Medikeri
	Karwar
	Chikmagalur
	Bidar
	Bellary
	Athani
	Kolar Gold Field
	Bijapur
Kerala	Iddukki

1		2	
	Malapuram		Washim
	Palghat	Meghalaya	Williamnagar
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur		Jowai
	Satna	Nagaland	Tuensang
	Sheopur Kalan	Odisha	Dhenkanal
	Damoh		Brijrajnagar
	Khandwa		Deoghar
	Ratlam		Bhanjanagar
	Datia		Sundergarh
Maharashtra	Kolhapur		Phulbani
	Umerga		Navarngpur
	Akluj		Bolangir
	Hinganghat		Keonjargarh
	Kankauli		Baripada
	Hingoli	Rajsthan	Vallabhinagar
	Pusad		Tonk Salumber
	Buldhana		Jalore
	Gadchiroli		Jaisalmer
	Kinwat		Barmer
	Beed		Alwar
	Yawatma	Tamilnadu	Salem
	Sangli		Tiruchendur
	Amravati	Tripura	Kailashra
	Akola	Uttar Pradesh	Puranpur
	Nasik		Ballia
	Dhule		Aligarh
	Sholapur		Shahjahanpur
	Nanded		Orai
	Ahmednagar		Etawah
	Parbhani		Fatehgarh

1	2
	Hardoi
Uttarakhand	Nainital
	Tanakpur
West Bengal	Purulia
	Kalimpong
	Darjeeling
	Alipurduar
	Medinipur
	Contai

[Translation]

Tagore Cultural Complexes

6245. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of cultural complexes in the State under the Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes;

(b) whether the State Government has prepared the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each proposed

complex and submitted the same to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Details of six proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes are given below:

(i) Renovation of Ravindra Bhavan, Bhopal

(ii) Construction of Rabindra Nath Thakur Cultural Complex at Rewa

(iii) Construction of a New Rabindra Nath Thakur Cultural Complex at Distt. Khandwa

(iv) Construction of a New Rabindra Nath Thakur Cultural Complex at Sagar

(v) Construction of Rabindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum, Indore

(vi) Construction of New TCC at Vidisha.

(b) to (d) The State Government has submitted three Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Union Government as detailed in the enclosed Statement. The present status of each of these proposals is as reflected in column (5) thereof.

Statement

Sl. No.	Project Details (New or Renovation)	Total project cost (Rs.in crore)	Assistance sought from the Ministry (Rs. in crore)	Decisions/recommendations taken in the second National Appraisal Committee meeting, held on 28.02.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Renovation of Ravindra Bhavan, Bhopal	43.80	26.28	DPR considered. Based on the recommendation of the sub-committee and the presentation made by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in second National Appraisal Committee (NAC) meeting, the Committee approved the DPR and recommended a grant of Rs. 26.28 crore, subject to further appraisal by EFC/ SFC.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of a New Rabindra Nath Thakur Cultural Complex at Distt. Khandwa	3.00	1.80	DPR considered. The NAC desired that the DPR needs to be revised incorporating a more evocative design and also justifying the need for the proposed cultural complex.
3.	Construction of New TCC at Vidisha	4.60	2.76	DPR considered. The proposal was approved in principle and State Govt. was advised to submit a revised DPR incorporating a better, architecturally improved plan, justification of need for the complex, i.e., user plan and a management plan.

IAS and IPS Officers in Prasar Bharati

6246. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the number of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) officers posted in Prasar Bharati and Doordarshan at present, separately;

(b) the reasons for posting these officers in the said organisations;

(c) the impact thereof on the popularity of the said organisations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to appoint expert personnel in the said organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) There is one IAS officer posted in the Prasar Bharati serving as Member (Finance) in the Prasar Bharati Board. To discharge the functions associated with the posts concerned, three IAS officers have been posted in Doordarshan as Director General, Additional Director General (Administration) and Project Director. These officers have been posted after being found suitable as per the recruitment process followed against the post concerned. The Chief Executive Officer of the Prasar Bharati is a retired IAS officer. There is no IPS officer posted in either Prasar Bharati or Doordarshan.

(d) In pursuance of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting

Corporation of India) Act, 1990 (PB Act), the Government has appointed persons of eminence in public life, or having specialized knowledge, or practical experience in different disciplines as Members and Chairperson of Prasar Bharati Board. The PB Act also provides that the Prasar Bharati Corporation may associate with itself any person whose assistance or advice it may need in compliance with any of the provisions of this Act.

[English]

Security to NIA Headquarters

6247. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the headquarters of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is not housed in proper office and is lacking privacy and facing security threat in view of its sensitive nature of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the security of NIA headquarters and to set up proper office complex;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) No, Madam. NIA Headquarters in Delhi is provided the necessary security cover by CISF as per threat assessment.

[Translation]

Nominations to Sports Federations

6248. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government nominates/appoints presiding officers and members in various sports federations/organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sports federation/organization-wise;

(c) the details of the criteria fixed for the purpose;

(d) whether the said criteria is being followed properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Since the Government does not nominate/appoint presiding officers and members in various sports federations, there is no criteria fixed for the purpose of such nomination/appointment. However, the Government has laid down guidelines to be adopted by the National Sports Federations for election to various posts, which is as under:

- (i) The President of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- (ii) The Secretary (Secretary General/General Secretary) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of 4 years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii) The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.
- (iv) The above conditions are subject to the proviso that it does not disturb the current tenure of any

member, provided, he/she has been properly elected to the post. In other words, the tenure condition will become operative for all future elections as they may be conducted in future in their normal course.

- (v) Previous sanction of the Government is required for a Government servant associating himself with the sports bodies at National/State/District level and also no Government servant should be allowed to hold elective office in any sports association/federation for a term of more than 4 years, or for one term, whichever is less.

[English]

GM Crops for Food Crisis

6249. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) has cautioned against the genetically modified crops as a solution for food crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) had come out with Report, 'Agriculture at a Crossroads' on the basis of a study which was initiated in 2002 by the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a global consultative process to determine whether an international assessment of agricultural knowledge, science and technology was needed. The report covers a wide range of issues. The first part of the report covers issues relating to reduction of hunger and poverty, improvement of rural livelihoods and human health as well as equitable, socially, environmentally and economically sustainable development. The second part of the report deals with the cross cutting themes which include bio-energy, biotechnology, climate change, human health, natural resource management, trade and market, traditional and local knowledge, community based innovation, and women in agriculture.

The report, on the whole, emphasizes on agro-ecological approaches based on equitable and sustainable development of agricultural practices such as integrated natural resources management, organic farming, integrated pest management and conservation agriculture etc. for achieving sustainable agriculture for food security.

(c) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), recognizes importance of the issues related to bio-energy, biotechnology, improvement of rural livelihoods, poverty alleviation, food security and health care issues in the context of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. In matters related to sustainable agriculture, DAC follows the policy guidelines of National Policy on Farmers (NPF), 2007 with major goals such as improving economic viability of farming, conserving land, water biodiversity and genetic resources to provide quality inputs for farming, strengthening bio-security of crops, and creating sustainable rural livelihoods etc., which are also the objectives of the schemes implemented by Government of India. In matters related to modern agricultural biotechnology, the guiding principle is the economic well being of the farm families, health security and safety of the consumer, protection of the environment, food security of the nation and the security of national and international trade in farm commodities.

As far as Genetically Modified (GM) crops are concerned, their releases for commercial cultivation are approved only after satisfying all the regulatory mechanism required as per the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules 1989, issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India. Bt. cotton is the only Genetically Modified crop approved for commercial cultivation by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in nine major states viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. There is no food crop as such, which has been approved for commercial cultivation in the country.

Promotion of Fishery Activities

6250. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to encourage the inhabitants of the Lakshadweep Island in the fishery activities which is their main source of livelihood;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned and utilised under these schemes during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes for development of fisheries in the country including Lakshadweep:

- (i) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure, and Post Harvest Operations.
- (ii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.
- (iii) Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector.
- (iv) National Fisheries Development Board.
- (v) Issuance of Biometric Identity cards to Coastal Fishermen.

Besides, the UT Administration also implements various schemes to encourage the inhabitants of the Lakshadweep. The Ministry of Agriculture had accorded approval to the following 11th Five Year plan schemes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep for a total outlay of Rs. 94.65 Crores.

- (i) Supply of mechanized fishing boats, introduction of modern fishing vessels on subsidy under hire purchase system etc.
- (ii) Development of Deep Sea Fisheries.
- (iii) Development of Shore based infrastructure facilities.
- (iv) Extension and training and Strengthening of statistical Database in Fisheries sector.
- (v) Setting up of Fishermen Cooperative Societies.
- (vi) Civil Work.
- (vii) Introduction of mother vessel/Collector Vessel.

(c) The funds released by the Ministry of Agriculture for fishery activities during last three years are as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

UIDSSMT

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations.	6.00	0.00	0.00
2.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.	0.00	0.00	30.00
3.	Strengthening of Database & Geographic Information System of Fisheries Sector.	20.00	0.00	0.00
4.	National Fisheries Development Board.	0.00	0.00	37.25
5.	Issuance of Biometric Identity cards to Coastal Fishermen.	20.46	0.00	0.00

*[Translation]***Guidelines for Undertrials**

6251. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared new guidelines for the undertrial prisoners suffering from terminal diseases, being tried in different courts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said guidelines are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Prisons is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and therefore Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

However a comprehensive advisory dated 13th August 2010 has been issued by the Government on "Policy for the treatment of terminally ill prisoners/inmates (TIPS)-regarding" for all States/UTs for compliance.

6252. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of next instalment of the additional Central assistance has not been released by the Government despite submitting utilisation certificate more than a year ago for the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) projects;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to release Rs.91.38 crore under the UIDSSMT out of the total allocated funds for 14 components at the earliest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) release of second installment of the Additional Central assistance (ACA) in the ongoing projects is dependent upon utilization of earlier released funds to the extent of 70% and completion of Urban Local Body (ULB) level reforms committed through Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) as envisaged in the guidelines of the Scheme.

(b) to (d) As per the present stipulation of guidelines, release of funds is dependent upon achievement of reforms by State/ULB and communication accordingly by the State Government.

*[English]***Promotion of Coconut Production**

6253. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coconut has a good potential and is best suited for rural people to easily increase their earnings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various measures taken by the Government to promote the production of coconut in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Coconut has a good potential and about 10000 ha of potential area is brought under coconut cultivation annually in the country. Presently, it is cultivated over 18.95 lakh with estimated production of 15730 million nuts and productivity of 8303 nuts per ha in the country. India stands 1st in productivity and 2nd in production of coconut nuts in the world. Due to its multifarious uses and little recurring expenditure, it is best suited for rural people in 12 States and 3 Union Territories, where coconut is mainly grown to easily increase their earnings. It provides food, livelihood security and employment opportunity to a major segment of rural population in coconut growing States/UTs in India.

(c) To promote the production of coconut in the country, the Government has initiated following measures:-

- (i) Production and Distribution of quality planting material.
- (ii) Expansion of Area under coconut.
- (iii) Integrated farming for productivity improvement.
- (iv) Implementing a Central sector scheme, Technology Mission on Coconut.
- (v) Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens in traditional coconut growing States of India.
- (vi) Technology Demonstration on the recommended practices.
- (vii) Market Promotion.
- (viii) Information dissemination.

Metro Rail

6254. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation plans to reduce human dependence in operation and maintenance of Metro Rail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes,

Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the following steps have been taken to reduce human dependence in Operation of Metro Rail:-

- (i) Automatic Train Operation (ATO) mode in running of metro trains has been implemented on Line-2 and now being implemented on Line-5 & Line-6 of Delhi Metro.
 - (ii) Automatic Ticket Vending Machines have been installed at seven metro stations and 158 more are planned for instalment in due course.
 - (iii) DMRC has planned to install Platform Screen Doors (PSD) at six key metro stations to do away the requirement of Customer Facilitation Agents at the platforms.
 - (iv) Following activities related to Permanent Way are being done by mechanical means:
 - (a) Tightening of fittings and fastenings.
 - (b) cutting of rails and greasing of sharp radius curves with electronic means to avoid excessive wear (only at selected locations).
 - (v) Mechanization has been done for housekeeping and cleaning works through automated scrubbers for floor and escalators, high jet pressure cleaner, wet and dry vacuum cleaners to reduce human dependency.
- (c) It is for the DMRC to take appropriate steps.

Food Security Situation

6255. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an apprehension among the people and the experts regarding the food security situation in the country by 2025;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the vision prepared for future food security needs of the country especially for the ensuing XIIth Five Year Plan, particularly for the Below Poverty Line families?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. With the existing trends in production and procurement of foodgrains, it should be possible to meet the estimated requirement of foodgrains under the National Food Security Bill (NFSB), introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011.

(c) For increasing production and productivity of foodgrains, Government has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes through State Governments like programmes of National Food Security Mission, new initiatives like Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, and Initiative for Nutritional Security through intensive Millets Promotion under Rasthriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in identified areas. Besides, support for Crop Development Programmes is also extended to the States through Macro Management in Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes higher growth in agriculture sector through increasing agricultural productivity, higher investment in agriculture both in public and private sector, extending green revolution to eastern region, strengthening agriculture marketing and logistics, etc.

Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under which foodgrains at subsidised prices are provided to targeted households under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) categories. Government is also implementing Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meal, Annapurna etc. to ensure food security for especially vulnerable groups. To further strengthen the commitment of the Government towards food security in the country, Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill. The proposed legislation provides for coverage of about two thirds of the population for subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. The Bill will also confers legal rights on women and children and other Special Groups such as destitute, homeless, disaster and emergency affected persons and persons living in starvation, to receive meal free of charge or at affordable price, as the case may be.

[Translation]

Promotion of Dairy Industry

6256. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hybridisation of cows has been carried out to promote dairy industry;

(b) if so, whether any reproduction policy is being followed for buffaloes for increasing the milk, production;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any provision to impose restriction on use of cows limited to specific area and hybrid breed of buffaloes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Formulation of breeding policy and breeding plan for development of cattle and buffalo population is the State subject and most of the States have formulated breeding policy to increase milk production and productivity of bovines. The policy for cattle and buffalo in most of States is selective breeding of Indian breeds of cattle for milk production and draft, selective breeding of the major buffalo breeds for milk, grading up of the non-descript and low producing breeds of buffaloes with Murrah, crossbreeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds Jersey and Holstein Friesian and limiting the exotic inheritance to around 50% in crossbreds.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

Telecasting of DD Channels

6257. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rules for mandatory telecasting of Lok Sabha Television and Doordarshan Channels through cable and Dish TV network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that cable and Dish TV network do not telecast these channels mandatorily;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action against the cable TV and dish operators who do not follow the said rules; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Section 8 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 provides that every cable operator shall re-transmit Doordarshan channels or the channels operated by or on behalf of Parliament in the manner and name as may be prescribed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette. It also provides that every cable operator shall re-transmit at least **two Doordarshan terrestrial channels and one regional language channel of the State in which the network-of the cable operator is located**. List of channels to be compulsorily carried by cable operators in Prime and Non Prime Bands is enclosed as Statement.

The Ministry has also amended DTH licence agreement to provide for compulsory carriage of the following channels by DTH service providers in their network:

1. Lok Sabha TV channel
2. DD Rajya Sabha channel
3. DD-1 (National channel)
4. DD (News Channel)
5. DD sports channel
6. DD Urdu channel
7. Gyan Darshan channel
8. DD Bharati channel.

(c) to (f) Section 11 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, provides that Authorised Officer(s) such as District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or any other officer notified in the official Gazette by the Central Government or the State

Government, are empowered to take cognizance of the violations/contraventions, if any, of the provisions of the Cable Act by the cable operator and take appropriate action as envisaged under Section 11 of the Act. As the violation of section 8 of the Cable Act vests with the Authorised Officers, any such complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned authorised officers in the State Governments for appropriate action as per the provision of the Act.

Statement

List of Channels to be compulsorily carried by Cable operators in Prime and Non-Prime Bands

1. Central Government vide S.O. 1881(E) Dated 6.11.2007 has notified **Lok Sabha television channel, & DO Rajya Sabha** channel for mandatory carriage in Non-Prime band upto 450 MHz.
2. **DDI (National Channel) and DD (News Channel)** have been notified vide PB notification Dated: 24.10.2003 in Prime Band.
3. **DD Sports channel, Gyan Darshan Channel** have been notified vide PB notification dated 25.2.2005 in non prime band.
4. **DD Urdu channel** has been notified vide PB notification dated May. 2007 in non prime band.
5. DD Bharati has been notified for mandatory carriage in all States and UTs either in Prime Band if the State does not have a regional channel of its own, or in the non prime band if the State/UT has a regional Channel as per following Table.
6. **Regional Channels of DD** Notified for compulsory carriage in Prime Band are indicated in column-3 of the following Table.

Sl. No.	States	Prime Band (Notified regional channel)	Non-Prime Band
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DD Saptagiri	DD Bharati
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
3.	Assam	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
4.	Bihar	DD Bharati	
5.	Chhattisgarh	DD Bharati	

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	DD Bharati	
7.	Gujarat	DD Gujarati	DD Bharati
8.	Haryana	DD Bharati	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	DD Bharati	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	DD Kashir	DD Bharati
11.	Jharkhand	DD Bharati	
12.	Karnataka	DD Chandana	DD Bharati
13.	Kerala	DD Malayalam	DD Bharati
14.	Madhya Pradesh	DD Bharati	
15.	Maharashtra	DD Sahyadri	DD Bharati
16.	Manipur	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
17.	Meghalaya	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
18.	Mizoram	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
19.	Nagaland	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
20.	Odisha	DD Oriya	DD Bharati
21.	Punjab	DD Punjabi	DD Bharati
22.	Rajasthan	DD Bharati	
23.	Sikkim	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
24.	Tamil Nadu	DD Podigai	DD Bharati
25.	Tripura	DD-North-East	DD Bharati
26.	Uttar Pradesh	DD Bharati	
27.	Uttarakhand	DD Bharati	
28.	West Bengal	DD Bangla	DD Bharati
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DD Bharati	
2.	Chandigarh	DD Punjabi	DD Bharati
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DD Gujarati	DD Bharati
4.	Daman and Diu	DD Gujarati	DD Bharati
5.	Lakshadweep	DD Malayalam	DD Bharati
6.	NCT of Delhi	DD Bharati	
7.	Puducherry	DD Podtgai	DD Bharati

The Government vide order no.8/12/2006-BP&L Dated 10.9.2007 has amended clause 7.8 of the schedule to the DTH license agreement to provide for compulsory carriage of all the above channels except regional channels by DTH service providers also.

Jobs/Awards to Sportspersons

6258. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered various rewards including jobs and Government assistance to the sportspersons winning gold medals in various international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of sports medalists benefited during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sports discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government has failed to give the said rewards including jobs to several sportspersons;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Meritorious Sportspersons are provided jobs in the central Government offices against 5% vacancies of direct recruitment in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' post reserved for meritorious sportspersons. Recruitment is done by the respective central Government offices.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports gives cash awards to the medal winners in international sports events under its scheme of 'Special Awards for Winners of medals in international Sports events and their coaches: Details of amount of award money payable to medal winners are given in the table below:

Name of event	Gold Medal/First Position	Silver Medal/Second Position	Bronze Medal/Third Position
(a) Seniors			
(i) Olympics Games	Rs. 50 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs
(ii) Asian Games / Commonwealth Games	Rs. 20 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 6 lakhs
(iii) World Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
(iv) Asian Championships/ Commonwealth Championships	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakhs
(b) World Championships (Juniors & Sub-Juniors)			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
(c) Asian and Commonwealth Championships (Juniors & Sub-Juniors)			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 1 lakhs	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 30,000

For team events, the amount of Special Cash Award is determined as under:-

Strength of 'Team' on the ground	Number of times the award amount for the corresponding event and medal
(i) A team of two persons	1 ½ times
(ii) A team of 3 or 4 persons	2 times
(iii) A team of 5 to 10 persons	3 times
(iv) A team of more than 10 persons	5 times

The actual prize money determined as above as is shared equally among the team members. However, no member of team gets less than 50% of the award amount for the corresponding individual event and medal.

Number of sportspersons, discipline-wise given cash awards during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) As stated in reply to part (a) and (b) above, recruitment of the meritorious sportspersons against sports quota vacancies is done by the respective Central Government offices for which they advertise vacancies in Employment News and Rozgar Samachar from time to time. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about the number of sportspersons recruited by various Central Government Offices.

The Cash Awards are being given to eligible medal winners in terms of the provisions of the 'Scheme of Special Awards for Medal Winners in International events and their Coaches.

Statement

Sl. No.	Discipline	No of Sportspersons given Cash Awards		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	5	46	19
2.	Athletic	-	66	76
3.	Badminton	-	25	2
5.	Billiards & Snooker	5	14	112
6.	Boxing	20	79	15
7.	Carom	-	-	-
8.	Chess	83	32	46
12.	Golf	-	8	-
13.	Gymnastics	10	6	-
14.	Hockey	18	82	18
15.	Judo	29		41
16.	Kabaddi	-	56	-
17.	Kayaking & Canoeing	-	10	-
19.	Roller Sports	-	6	-
20.	Rowing	12	83	44
21.	Shooting	29	115	23

1	2	3	4	5
22. Squash Rackets		6	26	9
23. Swimming		4	5	22
24. Table Tennis		9	64	4
25. Tennis		-	30	-
26. Tenpin Bowling		-	-	4
27. Weightlifting		11	64	67
28. Winter-Sports		-	-	1
29. Wrestling		90	125	-
30. Wushu			4	-
31. Volley Ball		12	-	-
32. Yatching		-	10	4
Para-Sports				
1. Aquatics		-	6	2
2. Athletics		-	8	-
3. Badminton		-	1	-
4. Power-lifting		-	1	-
5. Fencing		-	1	-
Total		343	973	509

[English]

National Food Security Mission

6259. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Food Security Mission-Rice is implemented in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for implementation of the mission in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The districts having more than 50,000 ha area under rice and productivity less than the State's average have been covered under National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice). Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu are not covered under NFSM-Rice as these districts do not fulfill the laid down criteria.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs

6260. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds/grants allocated/released

to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/other sports organisations for promoting sports and youth affairs under the various schemes implemented by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha, scheme/programme-wise and NGOs-wise;

(b) the details of the work carried out by the said NGOs during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the said work; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of the funds/grants allocated/released to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Zother sports organisations for promoting sports and youth affairs under the various schemes implemented by the Union Government during each of the last three years State-wise including Odisha, scheme/programme-wise and NGOs-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Department of Youth Affairs:

Under the Scheme of NPYAD, grants are released for five programme areas, such as Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of Adolescents and Technical and Resource Development by the Non-Governmental Organizations. The review of the work is done on the basis of the details submitted by the grantee organization, on completion of the programme/activities, along with performance report, list of participants indicating their age, gender, caste, funds utilization certificate and Accounts Statement duly signed by a Chartered Accountant, and an Inspection Report signed by either a State Govt. Officer or by a District Youth Coordinator of NYKS only. Based on the review, the scheme is modified from time to time to make it more meaningful.

Department of Sports:

The details of work carried out by the said NGOs/ Organisations during the period related to the following items:

- (i) Engagement of coach(es) on contract basis for imparting training to the disabled children enrolled in their Institutes/schools.
- (ii) Procurement of sports equipment (both consumables and non-consumables)

The Ministry has requested the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities to arrange visits/ inspections by the respective state Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities of the concerned NGOs located in State and submit the reports to the Ministry. Ministry has so far received reports in respect of two States. The reports received show satisfactory implementation of the scheme.

Statement

A State-wise list showing details of funds provided to NGOs under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

2009-10

Delhi

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Grantee	Amount (in rupees)
1	2	3
1.	National Youth Project. New Delhi	27,13,500/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	5,75,000/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,375/-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	20.63,750/-
6.	IMF, New Delhi	83,11,000/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, ND	36,50,000/-
8.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi	5,07,000/-
9.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi	6,31,40.850/-
Chandigarh		
10.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	3,17.500/-
West Bengal		
11.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	5,50,000/-
Himachal pradesh		
12.	Dep't. of Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Manali	4,87,500/-

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Jammu and Kashmir		17.	Vibeknagar Initiative for Development and Emancipation, Vibeknagar, Kolkata	2,28,000/-
13.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, J&K	4,25,000/-	18.	Deepalaya, AK Paul Road, Kolkata	64,000/-
	Maharashtra		19.	SHOHAN, Shyam Bazar, Distt. Kolkata	65,000/-
1.	Shri Natraj Shaikshanik Sanskritik Wa Krida Sanstha, Amrawati District	64,000/-	20.	Durbachakri Peoples Welfare Association, Distt. Purba Medinipur	64,000/-
2.	Sahiyadri Gramin Vikas Wa Bahu Uddeshiya Yuvak Kalyan Sanstha, District Nagpur	32,500/-	21.	Dam Dama Manab Kalyan Ashram (DMKA), Distt. South 24 Parganas	86,500/-
3.	Shri Vaishnavi Mahila Wa Adiwasi Vikas Sanstha, Amrawati District	64,000/-	22.	Udairampur Nivedita Mahila Samiti, Distt. South 24 Parganas	65,000/-
4.	Rasikashraya Sanskrutik Kala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Distt. Yavatmal	32,500/-		Rajasthan	
5.	Pragat Mahila Mandal, Distt. Latur	64,000/-	23.	Nehru Yuvak Mandal, Kareda Buzurg, Distt. Tonk	1,76,875/-
6.	Jan Seva Education Society, Distt. Latur	64,000/-	24.	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Distt. - Jodhpur	1,46,250/-
7.	Ekta Yuva Mandal, Distt. Latur	23,000/-		Tamil Nadu	
	Madhya Pradesh		25.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Distt. Dindigul	86,500/-
8.	Pragati Manav Sewa Sansthan, Distt. - Guna	1,76,875/-	26.	Mass Empowerment Growth Alternatives Trust, Distt. Kanchipuram, Chennai	86,500/-
9.	Maruti Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Distt. - Morena	65,000/-	27.	Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Distt. Kanchipuram, Chennai	1,46,250/-
	West Bengal			Manipur	
10.	Nandikar, Shyampukur, Kolkata	2,15,000/-	28.	New Horizon, Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
11.	Narayanpur Mukti Sangha, Distt. South 24 Parganas	1,76,875/-	29.	Centre for Better Living, Distt. Bishnupur	2,28,000/-
12.	Damdarn Park Unnayani Samannay, Lake Town, Kolkata	10,350/-	30.	Revival Foundation (Refound), Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
13.	Mohammadpur Mahila Samiti, Durba Chakri, Distt. Purba Medinipur	2,28,000/-	31.	Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organization (IRDEO), Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
14.	Kalptaru, Nutan Bazar, West Medinipur	2,28,000/-	32.	Out Reach Foundation, Distt. Thoubal	1,46,250/-
15.	Community for Social Work, Rabindrapalli, 24 Parganas North	64,000/-	33.	Huyel Langlon Thang - Ta Association, Distt. Imphal West	1,46,250/-
16.	Haripur Dr. Ambedkar Janseva Mission, Nabagram, Murshidabad	1,76,875/-			

1	2	3
34.	New Era Frontier Organization (NEFO), Distt. Imphal West	2,28,000/-
35.	Rural Upliftment and Deveopment Organziation, Distt. Imphal East	2,28,000/-
36.	Mayai Lambi Integrated Development, Distt. Imphal West	2,28,000/-
37.	Islamic Social Educational and Cultural Development Organization (ISECDO), Bishnupur	1,17,000/-
Himachal Pradesh		
38.	MDV Jeev Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Solan Bihar	1,19,000/-
39.	Rapid Action for Human Advancement Tradition (RAHAT), Distt. Kishanganj	1,76,875/-
Meghalaya		
40.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, Shillong	32,500/-
Assam		
41.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Near Court Campus, Distt. Nagaon	86,500/-
42.	Institute of Management Resource Development, GNB Road, Distt. Nagaon	2,28,000/-
43.	Drishti Foundation, Distt. Nagaon	1,76,875/-
44.	Sur Sadhna, Natun Bazar,, Distt. Nagaon	1,17,000/-
45.	Prahar, Distt. B. M. Road Nagaon	1,46,250/-
46.	Manglunia Charitable Trust, A. T. Road, Distt. Nagaon	2,28,000/-
47.	Adarsha Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Beluguri Nutan Bazar, Distt. Nagaon	1,76,875/-
48.	Jaluguti Aragami Mahila Samiti, Distt. Morigaon	86,500/-
49.	Cosmos Mission, Distt. Kamrup	86,500/-
50.	Sankalpa, Distt. Sivasagar	64,000/-
51.	Parivartan, Distt. Jorhat	2,28,000/-

1	2	3
52.	Ata Bhowkamari Society Development Association, Distt. Barpeta Nagaland	86,500/-
53.	Kuizin Women Society, Dungki, Distt. Paren	2,28,000/-
54.	Association for Development of Society, Distt. Kohima	1,17,000/-
55.	Tribal Farmers Association, Ngwalwa, Distt. Paren	64,000/-

2010-11**Delhi**

1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	25,00,000/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	5,75,000/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,500/-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	10,00,000/-
6.	IMF, New Delhi	40,00,000/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, ND	30,00,000/-
8.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, New Delhi	5,00,000/-
9.	The Energy and Resource Institute, New Delhi	2,50,000/-
10.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi	12,44,56,166/-

Bihar

11.	Anuragh Narayan College, Boring Road, Distt. Patna	1,50,000/-
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Himchal Pradesh

12.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Manali	7,50,000/-
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Jammu and Kashmir

13.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	4,25,000/-
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1	2	3
Rajasthan		
14.	Foundation of Education & Development, Jaipur	22,80,000/-
Uttarakhand		
15.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi	5,80,000/-
West Bengal		
16.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	7,50,000/-
2011-12		
Delhi		
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	11,37,500/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	35,00,000/-
3.	Raj yoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	20,61,144/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,500/-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	26,50,000/-
6.	IMF, New Delhi	96,69,543/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, ND	1,03,25,000/-
8.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi	6,50,000/-
9.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi	10,52,14,950/
10.	The Energy and Resoruces Institute (TERI), New Delhi	13,29,450/-
11.	Shri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi	3,53,000/-
Chandigarh		
12.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	5,00,000/-
West Bengal		
13.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	13,51,399/-
14.	Community for Social Work	64,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
15.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	30,89,385
16.	Star Society to Social Development	65,000/-

1	2	3
Kerala		
17.	Eramathoor Youth Movement	65,000/-
Andhra Pradesh		
18.	NICE Youth for Culture & Education	2,28,000/-
19.	Ram Bhadra Rural Society	1,07,500/-
Arunachal Pradesh		
20.	Jawkrong Foundation Trust	1,77,187/-
Assam		
21.	Sur Sadhana, Nagaon	1,70,000/-
22.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Nagaon	86,500/-
23.	Cosmos Mission, Kamrup	86,500/-
24.	Dikrong Velly Environment & Rural Development Society	64,000/-
25.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti	19,86,000/-
Maharashtra		
26.	Shri Nataraj Shaishnik Sanskritik wa Krida Sanstha	64,000/
27.	Shri Vaishnavi Mahila wa Adiwasi Vikas Sanstha	64,000/
Manipur		
28.	Islamic Educational & Cultural Dev. Organization	1,17,000/-
Nagaland		
29.	Association for Development of Society	1,17,000/-
Rajasthan		
30.	Foundation for Education & Development	27,36,000/-
Tamil Nadu		
31.	IDARA Gandhigram Rural Insitute, Dindigul	48,118/-
Uttar Pradesh		
32.	Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan	1,07,000/-
33.	Rashtriya Vikas Sansthan	1,07,000/-
Uttarakhand		
34.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering	5,80,000/-

Statement indicating the grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00*
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00*
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00*
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29*
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00*
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00*
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00*
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00*
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00*
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00*
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00*
14.	Badminton Association of India,	435.48	150.71	910.00*
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00*
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00*
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00*
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J&K	13.55	46.44	78.70
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	5.92	12.00	10.50
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00
35.	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	11.50	0.00	0.00
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50
38.	Korfbal Federation of India, New Delhi.	13.31	5.50	2.50
39.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	8.00	12.00	12.00
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00
42.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	1 1.75
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00*
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	5.00	9.00	8.50
46.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25
47.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56
48.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20
49.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00
50.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00
52.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00
53.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75
54.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00
57.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54
58.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89
60.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00
61.	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00

*the figures include expenditure incurred upto February 2012 for London Olympics 2012

The grants released to the Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities, Scheme Came into Effect W.E.F. 2009-10 and payment released W.E.F. 2010-11

Name of State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Grant released as per Scheme (In Rs.)	
			2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped, W-127, HMT Colony/Township, Chintal, Hyderabad-500 054.	122700	146250
Assam	1	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped (Deaf & Dump) School & Training Centre, PO Gabharu Tunijan, Dist. Lakhimpur-Assam.	236250	196000
	2	Bikalanga Kalyan Kendra, Telahi, Vill. Pahumaria, PO. Panigaon Dist: Lakhimpur, Assam - Pin - 787052.	236250	207890
	3	Ashaddeep School for the Mentally Disabled, 1B Plya Apartments, Kanaklata Path, Lachitnagar, Guwahati, Assam-781007.	236250	248830
Bihar	1	Child Concern (Institute for Child Development, Mental Health) 103 Sheela Complex, New Bahadurpur Bazaar, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar- 800 016.	236250	Nil
	2	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Moinul Haq Stadium, New Bhadurpur, Bazar Samiti Raod, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar-800 016.	236250	Nil
	3	Buddham Sharnam, Chand Choura, Samir Takia, Gaya, Bihar-823001.	Nil	236250
	4	Viklang Samman Sansthan, Siur, Kosi, Roh, Nawada, Bihar-805107.	Nil	236250
	5	Umag Bal Vikas, Fairfield Colony, Digha Ghat, Patna, Bihar-800011.	Nil	236250
Chandigarh	1	Society for the Blind, Chandigarh for Institute for the Blind, Sector-26 Chandigarh.	183750	309154
Delhi	1	Umrao Singh Education Society - Koshish Special School, Kar Kar Dooma, Delhi.	230250	Nil
	2	J.P.M Sr. Secondary School For the Blind, Lalbahadur Shastri Marg, New Delil 10003.	236250	Nil
	3	School for the Handicapped, Run by Handicapped Women Welfare Association, 5 PSP Institutional Area, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110 085.	Nil	315000

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	1	Peoples Education Trust, School for Appropriate Learning, Mala, Panaji, Goa.	146250	70000
	2	Lokvishwas Pratishthan's, Virani-Isani High School for the Deaf & Dumb Children, Shantadurga, Krupashram, Kapileswari, Dhavali, Ponda-Goa-403401.	236250	Nil
	3	Daddy's Home Special School, Gogol, PO. Fatorda, Opp. Mutt Complex, Margao-Goa 403602.	236250	Nil
	4	Gujarati Samaj Educational Trust for the Handicapped, Near Maruti Temple, Aquem, Margao -Goa 403601.	236250	101380
	5	Caritas-Goa for St. Xavier's Academy, C/o St. Francis Xavier's Training Centre for the Handicapped, Kadamba Road, Old Goa, Goa-403402.	236250	Nil
Gujarat	1	Khodiyar Education Trust, Mehsana, Panjarapol Building, Near Azad Chawk, Mehsana, Gujarat-384001.	Nil	275000
Haryana	1	BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Ward No 8 Opposite Gali Police Station, Kalanaur, Rohtak, Haryana-124113.	146250	
	2	Modern Education Society, "SAMARTH" Special School for Disabled 241 Gali No 1, Ward No 8, Gopalpur Road Kharkoda, Sonapat, Haryana,-131403.	236250	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1	Sahyog Bal Shraavan Sahyog Bal Shraavan Vikalang Kalyan Samiti.- Sahyog Special School, Nagchala, NH- 21, Sadar Mandi, Dist. Mandi-HP.	236250	290960
	2	Nav-Chetna Parents Association for the Mentally challenged, Kullu HP, H No 140, Loran, PO Dhalpur-175101.	236250	Nil
	5	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD), VPO Sidhbari, Tehsil Dharamshala, Dist. Kangra 176057.	236250	Nil
	4	Chander Abha Memorial School for Blind Chander Abha Mahila Kalyan Bhawan, Sarwari Bazar, Kullu HP.	Nil	236250
	5	Prem Ashram, Institute of Sisters of Charity, Children's Home Post: UNA, (HP) - PIN-1743 03.	Nil	397750
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Prerna Institute of Rehabilitation & Research, Sahyog India, 3/56 A, DAULAT BHAWAN R.S.Pura JAMMU J and K.	Nil	236250
	2	Humanity Welfare Organisation Help Line Near Deeni Masjid, NH Road Bijbehara, Dist. Anantnag. J&K.	Nil	146250
Jharkhand	1	Zila Vikalang Residential School, Jailhata, Medininagar, Palamau, Jharkhand-822 101.	236250	40000
	2	Madhur Muskan, 4A-Om Shanti Apartment, Bangla School Lane, Main Road Ranchi, JHARKHAND -834001.	Nil	146250

1	2	3	4	5
	3	Jharkhand Disabled Sports, Art, Craft, Culture & Youth Affairs Association, Indraprastha Colony, Briyatu, Ranchi-834001.	Nil	236250
Kerala	1	Karuna Speech and Hearing School for the Deaf, Eranhipalam, Calicut-673006	236250	240076
	2	Ta'Leemul Islam Trust, Kannur, (Karunya Nikethan School for the Deaf, Wadislam, Vilayancode, Kannur, Kerala-670501.	Nil	236250
	3	Wayanad Orphanage, Muttill, PO. Mandad, (Via) Kalpetta, Dist Wayanad, Kerala - 673122.	Nil	236250
Madhya Pradesh	1	Sahyog Vishesh Aawasiya Vidyalaya (Drastibandhitharth), Ginni Compound, Meenakshi Chowk, Hoshangabad, MP.	295000	236250
	2	Chingari Trust, 44-Sant Kanwar Ram Nagar, Berasia Road, Bhopal MP-462001.	236250	Nil
	3	Sneh Shikha and Manav Seva Sansthan, Rewa, Sneh Mand Budhi Evam Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Reva MP-486001.	236250	78750
	4	Vikalang Seva Bharti M.P., Banerji Bhawan, 321 Tilak Ward, Galgala, Jabalpur, M.P.-482002.	236250	Nil
	5	Amar Jyothi School, 18, Koteswar Road, Gwalior 474012, MP.	236250	39000
Maharashtra	1	Maji Vidyarthi Sangh, Pimpalgaon Deaf & Dump Residential School, Pimpalgaon (Hare), Tehsil. Pachora, Dist. Jalgaon, 1 Mahatrasra-424203.	146250	Nil
	2	Institute of Rural Pediatrics, 6/269, Newase Road, Baramati Dist-Pune 413102.	236250	Nil
	3	Sahyadri Adivasi Gramin Vikas Pratishthan Manchar, P.O.:Manchar,Taluk Ambegaon,Dist: Pune, Maharashtra-410201.	Nil	195000
Manipur	1	Bliss Island School, People Advance in Social Service, Churachandpur, Manipur.	236250	295000
	2	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP), Yairipok, Manipur-795149.	236250	121633
	3	Achievement of Rising Maiden (ARM), Kwakeithel, (Institute of for Children with Disabilities) (ICD) Nganappi Thong, Imphal Manipur).	255000	236250
	4	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled, Phiwangbam, Leikai, Bishnupur Dist. Moirang-795133 (THANGJING Special School for the Disabled) Manipur.	236250	Nil
	5	Spastic Society of Manipur, Ghari, Airport Road, PO Tulihal, IMPHAL West Manipur.	236250	Nil
Meghalaya	1	Dwar Jingkyrmen, School for Children in Need of Special Education, Tony Land, Shillong, Meghalaya-793 003	Nil	236250
	2	Bethani Society, Jyoti Sroat School, Bethani Society Campus,		

1	2	3	4	5
		Lady Veronica Lane, Laitumkhrach, Shillong, Meghlaya-793 003, Meghlaya-793 003.	Nil	236250
	3	Lynti Jingkyrmen, School for Children in need of Special Education, Mawlangwir, Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills Dist., Meghlaya.	Nil	146250
	4	Ferrando Speech and Hearing Centre, Umniuh-khwan, Dist. Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya-793122.	Nil	236250
Mizoram	1	Spastics Society of Mizoram, Gilead Special School, Aizawl, Mizoram.	295000	236250
	2	Special Blind School (Samaritans Association for the blind), Durtlang Venglai, Mizoram.	137400	118125
Odisha	1	Mahasbir Trg and Research Centre-Mahabir Schoolr the Deaf and Dump, Ichhapur, Bhadrak, Odisha.	236250	Nil
	2	Open Learning Systems, Plot No.G-3/A/1 Gadakana Mouza, PO. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhabaneswar, Dist. Khurda, Odisha-751017.	236250	239900
	3	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, At - Bakilikana, PO: Dengapadara Via: Burupada, Dist: Ganjam, Odisha-761146.	Nil	236250
	4	Open Learning Systems,Special School for Children with Cerebral Palsy & Intellectual Disability, Plot 991 Kundheibenta Sahi, Old Sadar Thana Lane, Near SCS College, Puri, Odisha-752001.	Nil	236250
Punjab	1	Umang School, Faridkot (Mentally retarded)	236250	128000
	2	Ujala School, Faridkot (Visually handicapped)	146250	99000
	3	Umeed Red Cross School, Faridkot (Deaf and Dumb)	146250	82300
	4	Sant Educational And Welfare Society, 10, Pacca Bagh (Near Punjab & Sind Bank), Ropad, Punjab-140001.	236250	Nil
Puducherry	1	Satya Special School, 59 - Muthiah Mudaliar Street, Muthialpet, Puducherry-605003.	225000	198000
	2	Carunnai Society for Education, Research and Rehabilitation of the mentally challenged, 30. 5th Cross Road, Kamban Nagar, Reddiarpalayam, Puducherry.	236250	235000
	3	Rainbow Foundation Trusr, No. 22-23, Balamurugan Nagar, (Via) Abdulkalam Nagar, Thengaithittu, Puducherry-605 004.	118125	Nil
	4	(SADAY School for Special Needs) Lions Complex Centre for Special Attention Deserving Adaptable Youngsters, Lions Club Street, Behind Yatri Niwas, Kennedy Nagar, Puducherry-6050001.	236250	235000
Rajasthan	1	Society for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped, Jaipur-for Nirmal Vivek School, Behind Dainik Bhaskar, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.	209290	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
	2	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	236250	295000
	3	Asha Ka Jharna (Institute for Special Education), Nawalgarh, Rajasthan-333 042.	205000	264580
	4	Topovan Manovikas Vidyalaya NH 15, Surat Garh Road, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan-335001	236250	201900
	5	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal, (RMKM), Viswamitra Ashram, Vill Chachiyawas, Via. Gagwana, Dist- Ajmer Rajasthan-305023.	236250	Nil
Tamil Nadu	1	CSI Higher Secondary school for Deaf, Mylapore, Chennai - 600004.	236250	Nil
	2	CSI HS and Vocational Training Centre for Deaf, Satchiyapuram, Sivakasi	193200	227580
	3	Sivabakkiam Special School for the Mentally Challenged and Rehabilitation Centre, Elanagar, Thiruchencode-T.K.	275000	236250
	4	Colourful Children St. Annes School for the differently abled children, Trichy Main Road, Nallur Namakkal, Tamilnadu-637 020.	261750	
	5	Helen Keller School for the Hearing Impaired, Jayankondam Cross Road, PO. Kollapuram, Taluk. Udayarpalayam, Dist. Ariyalur, TN -612901.	236250	175075
Uttar Pradesh	1	Ingraham Institute Society- Asha Vidyalaya for the Deaf, Ghaziabad.	236250	183000
	2	Sanchit Vikas Sansthan (Mansik Mand Vidyalaya) Madanapur, Hasanapur PO, Bargadwa-Basti UP -172190 (PO, Jhalani Dist. Gonda UP.	236250	Nil
	3	Margdarshan, D-Manaki, Dist.Hospital Campus, Jagdishpur, Ballia (UP)-277001.	Nil	236250
	4	Amethi Gram Vikas Sansthan, Jamaun, Dist. Chatrapathi Sahuji Maharaj Nagar, UP- 227807.	Nil	146250
Uttarakhand	1	Samarth Sewa Samiti, Near Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Satikund, Kankal Hardwar.	148323	114100
West Bengal	1	Jnandwip Handicapped School and Training Centre, Kadamtala, Patlakhawa, Dist. Cooch Behar-736101.	228000	100859
	2	Kenduadihi Bikash Society, Kenduadihi, Bankura West Bengal-722102.	226700	151800
	3	Noble Mission of South Kolkotta, Pratibandhi Sammilani Village, Brakhola, Krishak Pally, Mukundapur, Kolkotta -700099.	236250	143750
	4	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity, Vill: Nimtouri, PO: Kulberia, Dist: Purba Medinipur, West Bengal PIN:721649.	Nil	236250

[English]

Submission of Audit Records by NGOs

6261. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NGOs who received foreign funds are submitting audited records as required under the existing laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against such NGOs; and

(c) the effective measures taken by the Government to ensure submission of audit records by such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, majority of the NGOs who received funds are submitting the audited records on Format FC-6 (old FC-3) as required under the existing Laws.

(b) and (c) Show Cause Notices were sent to 21,493 NGOs who have not filed their annual returns. Majority of NGOs have responded alongwith the pending annual returns. The cases of defaulting NGOs and those NGOs who are not existing at the given address, are being examined separately.

Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation

6262. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which are using drip and sprinkler irrigation systems as an alternative method of irrigating crops particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government is providing any subsidy or grant for installation of drip irrigation facilities to prevent water runoff, deep percolation or evaporation;

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

(d) whether the irrigation scheduling be managed with this system to meet crops demand and increased yield and quality in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) All the states of the country, including Karnataka are using drip and sprinkler irrigation system.

(b) and (c) National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) has been launched in June, 2010. Under this scheme, assistance is available for a maximum area of 5 ha per beneficiary family for both drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Subsidy is provided @ 60% of project cost for small and marginal farmers and 50% for general farmers including 10% state share. States are at liberty to provide additional subsidy from their own resources.

In case of Karnataka, the State Government is providing additional 15% & 25% subsidy to small & marginal farmers and general farmers respectively for the first 2 ha out of 5 ha per beneficiary ceiling on the area to be undertaken under the scheme.

(d) and (e) With the use of Micro Irrigation system better water use efficiency to the extent of 20-60%, 30-100% increase in yield, 40% saving in fertilizer usage, 20-40% more return/income for farm produces and better quality of produce have been reported.

Jhoomar Folk Dance

6263. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote Jhoomar folk dance of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres to promote, preserve and disseminate the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/UTs. The State of Odisha falls under the jurisdiction of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata.

The EZCC has identified and introduced the Jhoomar Folk Dance under Guru-Shishya Parampara Scheme of the Centre for its promotion & revival during the year 2012-13.

North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur had invited Jhoomar folk dance troupes to perform in festivals and cultural programmes organized by it in Assam, in recent post.

Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organization under the Ministry, has presented Jhoomar Nrutya in its Lok Utsav Festivals held in Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad and Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects undertaken by NBCC

6264. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects being undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) including housing, hospitals and other mega construction projects as on date;

(b) the details in regard to Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the NBCC and other Ministries for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether all the projects has been awarded under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Details of various projects undertaken by National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) including housing, hospitals, and other mega construction projects valuing Rs.50.00 crores and above are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between NBCC and other Ministries during the last three years and the current year for the purpose is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No project has been awarded to NBCC under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(e) Time by which these projects are likely to be completed has been mentioned in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement

Year-wise details of Major Projects undertaken by NBCC

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Value (Rs. in crore)	Present Status	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
2008-2009				
1.	ESIC Hospital at Bapunagar, Ahmedabad	51.00	Completed	
2.	SWM at Karnal Rohtak & Yamunagar	55.00	Completed	
	PMGSY Work, Bihar	380.00	In progress	31.03.2014
4.	Engg. Block, hostel and College Building at Maharashi Dayanand University Rohtak	50.00	Completed	
5.	Subsidiary Training Centre for BSF at Chakur, Maharashtra	141.84	In progress	31.12.2012
6.	Tripura Water Supply (JNNURM)	78.00	In progress	31.03.2013
7.	Border Fencing work in Tripura, Mizoram & Meghalaya	68.00	In progress	31.03.2014
8.	Construction of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Manesar	144.00	Completed	
9.	Construction of ESIC Hospital at Manesar	57.43	Completed	

1	2	3	4	5
10.	ESIC Hospital, Jaipur	128.79	In progress	31.03.2013
11.	Re-development of Netaji Nagar, N. Delhi	490.00	In progress	31.05.2012
12.	ESIC Hospital, Parel (Mumbai)	170.00	In progress	31.03.2014
13.	ESIC Hospital, Andheri (Mumbai)	140.00	In progress	31.03.2014
14.	Water Supply Works, Faridabad	300.00	In progress	31.03.2013
2009-2010				
15.	Medical College, Sonipat, Haryana	219.00	Completed	
16.	IOC Building at Panipat, Haryana	98.00	Completed	
17.	PMGSY Works, Tripura	150.00	In progress	31.03.2013
18.	Construction of ESIC Hospital at Patna (Bihar)	573.00	In progress	31.03.2013
19.	ESIC Hospital, Mandi, HP	730.00	In progress	30.06.2013
20.	Construction of NSG Regional Office at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata & Mumbai	186.00	Completed	
21.	ESIC Medical College, Coimbatore	434.00	In progress	31.12.2012
22.	ESIC Medical College, Kanpur	255.00	In progress	30.06.2013
23.	Medical College, Mewat, Haryana	319.00	Completed	
24.	Upgradation of Hospital in Haryana	102.83	Completed	
25.	Cooling Tower for Mauda Super Thermal Power Project, Nagpur	72.00	In progress	27.04.2013
26.	National Museum of Indian Cinema, Mumbai	101.00	In progress	31.12.2013
2010-2011				
27.	Cooling Towers at Vindhyachal (2X500 MW)	94.19	In progress	24.07.2012
28.	Cooling Towers at Rihand (2X500 MW)	86.26	In progress	21.07.2012
29.	Family Quarters & Men Barracks at Greater Noida	67.14	Completed	
30.	ESIC, KK Nagar, Chennai	370.39	In progress	30.09.2013
31.	Quarters for Sashastra Seema Bal at Bhinga (UP)	50.74	In progress	31.03.2013
32.	Quarters for Sashastra Seema Bal at Nanpara (UP)	70.76	In progress	28.01.2013
33.	Residential Complex at Khekra, UP	130.00	In progress	31.07.2013
34.	Commercial Complex at Okhla, New Delhi (Real Estate Project)	100.00	In progress	15.01.2013
35.	Commercial & Residential Complex at Patna (Bihar) (Real Estate Project)	65.00	In progress	31.08.2012
36.	National Press Center, New Delhi	60.00	In progress	15.01.2013
37.	Advanced Training Centre & Mess Building at NADT, Nagpur	100.93	In progress	30.06.2013

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Admn. Block & Hostel Building at Gurgaon (Haryana) for MNRE	50.00	In progress	31.12.2013
39.	Construction of CRPF Complex at various places	53.58	In progress	31.12.2012
40.	Indo Maldives Eco Friendly Building at Maldives	70.00	In progress	30.04.2013
41.	ESIC, Parel (Phase-II), Mumbai	92.76	In progress	31.03.2014
42.	ESIC, Andheri (Phase-II), Mumbai	52.29	In progress	31.03.2014
43.	C.R.P.F. Centre at Jagdalpur, Jharkhand	140.00	In progress	05.01.2014
44.	Medical College, Hospital & Quarters for ESIC at Ayanavaram, Chennai	249.07	In progress	30.09.2013
45.	PMGSY Works in the State of Jharkhand	53.00	In progress	31.12.2012
2011-2012				
46.	200 Bedded Referral Hospital for CPMF at Greater Noida.	121.00	In progress	30.11.2013
47.	Renovation of Victoria Memorial, Kolkata	70.00	In progress	19.06.2014
48.	Office Building, Residential Accommodation, Guest House at Kolkata	125.00	In progress	14.11.2014
49.	Niftem Campus at Kundli Residential Buildings Pkg.-V	71.00	In progress	31.03.2013
50.	Dev. Of Campus for IIT, Patna	300.00	In progress	27.12.2013
51.	Const. of various buildings & infrastructure works for SVNIT at Surat	200.00	In progress	24.11.2014
52.	National Communicable Disease Centre (NCDC) at Delhi	273.00	Tenders have been called	31.03.2014
53.	Const. of National Training Institute Academy (NTA) at V.V. Giri Institute, Sector 24, NOIDA	82.62	In progress	23.02.2013
54.	Construction of 100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Ankleswar, Gujarat	100.00	Tenders have been called	
55.	Planning, Designing & Construction of Office Complex cum Data Centre at Delhi & Data Recovery Centre at Bengaluru	200.00	Yet to start	
56.	500 bedded Hospital at Dumka, Jharkhand	143.00	In progress.	09.12.2013
57.	Planning, Designing & Construction of various buildings & external development works of Rajeev Gandhi National Institute of Youth Dev. at Sriperumbudur (TN)	150.00	In progress	31.08.2013
58.	500 bedded Hospital at Ranchi, Jharkhand	136.00	Yet to start	
59.	Corporate Office Complex at Shimla (HP)	120.00	Yet to start	
60.	Const. of Main Block for School of Engg., Workshop & UCIC, Yogic Science and various centres at Chouras Campus for HNBGU at Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarkhand)	74.00	Yet to start	

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Police Station & Staff Qtrs. Type-II & III at Dwarka, New Delhi	50.00	Yet to start	
62.	Police Station & Staff Qtrs. Type-II & III at Badarpur, New Delhi	50.00	Yet to start	
63.	Police Station & Staff Qtrs. Type-II & III at Vijay Vihar, New Delhi	50.00	Yet to start	
64.	Construction of Campus, Academic area for different deptts. for (GKCOET)	150.00	Yet to start	
65.	Police Station & Staff Qtrs. Type-II & III at Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi	50.00	Yet to start	

Statement-II

Details of MoU signed between NBCC and other Ministries/Departments during last three years

2009-10

1. Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for Hospitals at different locations (under Ministry of Health)
2. Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Manesar (under Ministry of Corporate Affairs)
3. Government of Haryana for Medical College at various locations.
4. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for Museum of Moving Images (MOMI) works, Mumbai.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs (NSG, CRPF, SSB, CISF) for various works at different locations.

2010-2011

1. Income Tax Department for National Academy of Direct Taxes, Nagpur (Under Ministry of Finance)
2. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for Admn. Block & Hostel Building at Gurgaon.
3. Sutlaj Jal Vally Nigam Ltd. (SJVN) for construction of Corporate Office Complex at Sanahan, Shimla (HP)
4. Press Information Bureau (PIB) for National Press Centre at New Delhi.

2011-2012

1. Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs works at Hyderabad (Under Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

2. Ratnagiri Gas Power Pvt. Ltd. at Ratnagiri (Under Ministry of Corporate Affairs)
3. With Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for Hospital at different, locations (Under Ministry of Health)
4. Planning, designing & Construction of State of Art Library Bulling for Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur TAMILNADU (Under Ministry of Youth Affairs)
5. Const of NIFTEM Campus at Kundli-Residential Buildings Package-V. (Under Ministry of Food and Technology)
6. Renovation & Upgradation of Indian Museum and Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata (Under Ministry of Culture)
7. School of Engineering and Building from Yogic Science and Various Centre at Chouras Campus for Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University Srinagar Garhwal (UK) (HNBGUS-Under Garhwal University Srinagar Garhwal, UK)
8. Construction of Office Building, Residential accommodation, Guest House and other works at Kolkatta for Chief Commissioner of Income Tax Kolkatta. (Under Ministry of Finance)
9. With Ministry of Home Affairs (NATGRD, BSF, SSB, CRPF, Delhi Police) for various Works at different locations
10. 500 beded hospital at Dumka and Kharsanwa for Swasthya, Chikitsa. Siksha Aur Parivar Kalyan Vibhag Ranchi (SCSAPKV-Govt. of Jharkhand)
11. PMGSY Project under Ph-III, Tripura (MORD- Govt. of Tripura)

2012-2013

During the current financial year NBCC has not signed any MoU with other Ministries so far.

Violation by TV Channels

6265. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any reports in the media that the Hon'ble Supreme Court intend to frame guidelines for news coverage in media and minimize presentation of sexual abuse, violence and reporting of criminal trials/sub *judice* matters on TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against journalists/TV channels for the violation of norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Certain reports by some sections of the Media regarding framing of guidelines by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for media coverage of the Court and its proceedings, have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, no such guidelines have so far been received.

(c) Does not arise at this stage, in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

Time Slots for Programmes on DD

6266. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecasting time is divided into time slots for programmes of different genres and formats on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the category of programmes under which political programmes fall; and

(d) the time slot given to each of the political party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan telecasts programmes of different genres including development communication programmes to target specific audience segments on specified time and day, prescribed under Fixed Point Chart as enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no category for telecast of programmes of political parties by Doordarshan. However, Prasar Bharati in close coordination with Election Commission allocates time to different political parties only during General and Assembly Elections and decides on the actual date and time for telecast as per guidelines prescribed by the Election Commission.

Statement*Fixed Point Chart of National Network of DD-1 currently in force*

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
05.27	Vande Mataram						
05.30	Suprabhat DD Archives	Bhakti Sangeet DD Archives	Documentaries on Religious Places	National Prog. of Music	Sarvajan Prarthnalay (C)	Devotional Prog.	Devotional Prog.
06.00	IGNOU	IGNOU	IGNOU	UGC	UGC	UGC	Swaranjali CPC
06.30	Krishi Darshan	Krishi Darshan	Krishi Darshan	Krishi Darshan	Krishi Darshan	Krishi Darshan	Sarvajan Prarthnalay (C)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06.55	News in Sanskrit						
07:00	Samachar						
07.15	News for Hearing Impaired						
07.30	Aaj Savere (I-H)	Aaj Savere (I-H)	Aaj Savere (I-H)	Aaj Savere (I-H)	Aaj Savere (I-H)	Aaj Savere (I-H)	North-East Round Up(C)
08.00	Spon. Prog. Prog. on Financial Management (Repeat)	Spon. Prog. Science Magazine	Spon. Prog. Prog, on Social Wisdom	Spon. Prog. Kashir Nama	Spon. Prog. Prog. on Social Wisdom	N.P. of Music Prog. on Financial Management - Relay from Mumbai	Rangoli
09.00	Series	TV Reports/ Anniversaries/ (In-House Production)	Spon. Prog.	Spon. Prog.	Spon. Prog.	Open Frame [PSBT/DD]	Chulbuli Filmein Chatpati Gupsup-DDK Mumbai
09:30	In-House (I-H)	Classics Interviews	TV Reports/ Anniversaries/ (In-House Production)	TV Reports/ Anniversaries/ In-House Production)	Pakistan Reporter	Prog, on Environment	Contd...
10:00	Educational TV/(SIET)				Children Band Prog.	Serial(C) Repeat	
10:30	Repeat SFC Proramme				Children Band Prog.	Contd...	
11:00	Question Hour (Live) (During Parliament Sessin)				Children Band Prog.	SFC Repeat	
11:30	SFC Repeat Serials (During Non-Parliament Days)				Children Band Prog.	Contd...	
12:00	SFC Programme				Saturday Special Prog.	Retro. Feature Film in Hindi – Relay from Mumbai	
12:30	SFC Programme				Contd...	Film Contd...	

*Regional Service West, South and East de-link from DD-1.

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13:00			SFC Programme			Contd...	Film Contd...
13:30			SFC Programme			Contd...	Film Contd...
14:00			SFC Programme			Contd...	Film Contd...
14:30			SFC Programme			Contd...	Film Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14:55			Sponsored Programme					
15:00			Hindi Belt - SFC Programme [Repeat]			SFC Repeat	SFC Repeat	
15:30			Hindi Belt - SFC Programme [Repeat]			SFC Repeat	HBN Film - Relay from Mumbai	
16:00			Regional Service					
19:00			Regional Service					
19:15			Regional News or Regional Service					
19:30			Regional Service					
20:00			The News/Samachar					
20:30	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	
21:00	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	Commi-ssioned (C)	Commi-ssioned (C)	SFC	
21:30	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC	Friday Houseful Hindi Feature Film	Saturday Jubilee Hindi Feature	SFC	
22:00	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFC			Contd..	
22:30	SFC	SFC					DD TOP 10 - Relay from Mumbai (I-H)	
23:00		Bioscope Serialized Feature Film		Rangoli: Relay from Mumbai (I-H)	Film Contd...	Film Contd...	Award Winning Regional Language Feature Film	
23:30				National Programme of Dance (In-House)	Film Contd...	Film Contd...	Contd....	
00:00	Repeat of Mid-Prime Time Serials							
00:30	Repeat of Mid-Prime & Non-Prime Time Serials							
05:02	Programme for Secondary School Education (Gyan Darshan) Fresh							
(S)	-	Sponsored Programme	(SFC)	-	Self-Finance Commissioning			
(I-H)	-	In-House Programme	(C)	-	Commissioned Programme			
(R)	-	Regional Slot	(E)	-	Education			

Functioning of News Channels

6267. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sensational and obscene programmes are being telecast on various news channels falling under the news category;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed by the Government for the news channels;

(c) whether all the news channels are following the set norms while airing the news telecast on their channels; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Some instances of obscene programmes telecast by news channels have come to the notice of the Government. Details of action taken in the last more than two years in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement. The telecast of programmes by private satellite/cable television channels is regulated by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the programmes telecast by such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes telecast by these TV channels should be in accordance with the Programme Code, which has been laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The said Programme Code is applicable to all private satellite/cable television channels including news channels. The Programme Code lays down a whole range of principles that are required to be strictly followed by these TV channels.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Nature of telecast	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	TV 5	Telecast of programme titled "Chintamani" and "Big Screen" showing obscene visuals.	The Ministry issued a warning dated 18-08-2010 and directed the channel to run an apology scroll, which they have complied with.
2.	NDTV India	Telecast of nude images of Tennis player Serena Williams.	The Ministry issued a Warning to the channel on 16-11-2010.
3.	News 24	News item regarding indecent programme "Big Boss Season2".	The Ministry issued a warning dated 03-06-2009 to the channel.
4.	India TV	News item regarding indecent programme "Sach ka Samna" being aired on Star Plus channel.	The Ministry issued an advisory dated 24-08-2009 to the channel.
5.	Aaj Tak	News item regarding indecent programme "Sach ka Samna" being aired on Star Plus channel.	The Ministry issued an advisory dated 24-08-2009 to the channel.
6.	NDTV	News item regarding indecent reality show "Sarkar ki Duniya".	The Ministry issued a warning dated 16-12-2009 to the channel.
7.	News 9	Telecast of programme titled "Sheyla's size problems" showing vulgar and obscene visuals.	The Ministry issued an order dated 23-09-2011 to run apology scroll on the channel.
8.	TV 9	Telecast of news item on 'Gay culture'.	The matter was referred to the self-regulating mechanism of the News

1	2	3	4
			Broadcasters Association (NBA). In its order passed on 21-03-2011, the self-regulating body of the NBA, namely, News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) issued a "strong censure", imposed a fine of Rs. 1,00,000/- and asked the channel to run an apology for 3 days consecutively in English and Telugu.
9.	News 9	Telecast of programme titled "Courtship Hollywood style"	The matter was referred to the self-regulating mechanism of the News Broadcasters Association (NBA). They have informed that the telecast of the programme was stopped.
10.	News 9	Telecast of programmes "what a beauty" and "Pamela Anderson in steamy shoot".	The matter was taken up with the NBA. The News Broadcasting Standards Authority vide order dated 19-03-2011 has imposed a fine of Rs. 50,000/- on the channel.
11.	Lemon News	Telecast of news item titled "B town Buzz" showing vulgar and indecent content.	The matter was taken up with the NBA. They have informed that the offending visual was deleted by the Channel from its repeat telecast.
12.	Bharat Samachar Channel	Telecast of news item titled "Entertainment news" showing indecent content.	The details from the CBFC are awaited.
13.	Sahara Samay	Telecast of a programme showing obscene visuals.	The Ministry issued an order to the Channel on 21.11.2011 to run an apology scroll. The channel complied with the same.
14.	P 7 News	-do-	-do-

[English]

Disturbed Areas

6268. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas of the country have been declared as disturbed area by the Government under the Disturbed Area Act;

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

(c) the criteria adopted in declaring any area as disturbed area;

(d) whether time bound monitoring of the situation in the disturbed areas is being done; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Assam, Nagaland, Manipur excluding the Imphal Municipal area, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 20 k.m. wide belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4.	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6.	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8.	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12.	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13.	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15.	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16.	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18.	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19.	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20.	Odisha	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21.	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
23.	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25.	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27.	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28.	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

Productivity of Pulses

6271. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity of pulses in the country

is at par with that of advanced countries including China;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the productivity of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per reports¹ of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for the year 2010 (latest available), the productivity of pulses in India is lower than that in advanced countries including China. Details of productivity of pulses in major pulse producing/advanced countries in the world for the year 2010 are as under:-

Country	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
India	691*
Canada	1814
China	1583
Myanmar	1161
Brazil	922
USA	1856
Nigeria	872
Australia	1089
Ethiopia	1217
France	3850
World	890

*As per official estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) In order to increase productivity of pulses in the country, the Government of India has taken following initiatives through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):-

- Development of short duration, photo-thermo insensitive varieties for different agro-ecology.
- Development of hybrids in pigeonpea.

- Development of efficient plant architecture in major pulses crops.
- Development of good agronomic practices.
- Development of bio-intensive Integrated Pest Management modules.
- Development of resource conservation and utilization technologies.
- Improved machines for planting, harvesting, threshing and processing.
- Production of breeder seed of latest released varieties 8c hybrids and organizing fr-ootSne demonstrations in farmers' field.

[*Translation*]

Consumer Welfare Fund

6272. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds available in the Consumer Welfare Fund at present; and

(b) the details of funds released out of the Consumer Welfare Fund to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations during each of the last three years, organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As on 31.3.2012 an amount of Rs. 1,08,27,99,000 is available in the Consumer Welfare Fund.

(b) The details of funds released during the last three years to various NGOs/VCOs are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

		(in Rs.)		
Sl. No.	Name of NGOs/Voluntary Organisations	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Consumer Coordination Noida-UP	49,92,776	54,00,000	52,18,987
2.	VOICE SOCIETY, New Delhi	62,25,000	1,08,06,000	90,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi	46,69,955	1,00,72,500	-
4.	CONCERT TRUST Chennai	25,33,248	1,37,44,416	82,02,000
5.	Med-guide India M/S Vinod Knmar Memorial Trust, New Delhi		10,00,000	-
6.	SAVERA, New Delhi	19,93,000	-	-
7.	M/S I. Land Informatics Limited, Kolkatta	15,00,000	15,00,000	-
8.	Council for Fair Business Practice, Mumbai	53,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
9.	Consumer Association of India, Chennai	81,000	3,50,000	
10.	Consumer Guidance Society of India Mumbai.	2,50,000	1,35,000	
11.	BINTI, New Delhi	2.25,000	5,95,120	1,23,375
12.	Smiriti Seva Sansthan, Kanpur	2,48,578	-	-
13.	Samta nav nirman samiti, Lucknow	2,50,000	-	-
14.	CCPRA, Indore.		5,00,000	-
15.	CERC, Ahmedabad.	1,36,75,875	2,69,96,250	94,59,000
16.	Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur	24,16,130	15,99,246	68,66,584
17.	Mounda Dunpur Kalyan Samity, Uttarakhand.	-	30,00,000	-
18.	Gowthami Foundation, Prakasham District (A.P)			45,00,000
19.	Ayolta Human Resources, Society, Longleng, Nagaland.			15,00,000
20.	Janasree Sustainable Development Society, Thiruvanthapuram.			10,00,000
21.	Sunrise Mission Home, Wokha, Nagaland.			5,00,000
22.	Association for Development of Society, Kohima, Nagaland			5,00,000
23.	Narri Mangal Mahila Samity, Puri., Odisha			50,000
24.	V. Kikhe welfare Society, Nagaland.			10,00,000
25.	Bharatiya dalit vikas Parishad, Aurangabad.			5,00,000
26.	Lakshya Relief Organisation, Delhi.			11,25,000
27.	Parmhans Sanstha, Dehradun,			50,00,000

Rani Durgawati Museum

6273. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh had sought financial assistance for upgradation and development of the Rani Durgawati Museum at

Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether the proposal submitted by the State Government was deficient with respect to certain mandatory requirements;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has furnished the required additional documents;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) In August 2009, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GOMP) submitted 19 proposals, (including a proposal relating to Rani Durgawati Museum at Jabalpur) for financial assistance under the scheme 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' entailing a total project cost of Rs.34.14 crores. On the recommendation of Expert Committee GOMP was asked to prioritize 3 museums out of 19 proposals and a seed money of Rs.1.00 crore was sanctioned to enable them to undertake preliminary activities including preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs) for the prioritized 3 museums. GOMP has informed in March 2010 the following museums will be taken up by them:-

- (a) State Museum, Bhopal
 (b) Gujari, Mahal Museum, Gwalior
 (c) Local Archeological Museum, Sironj.

The DPR's received from the GOMP were placed before the Expert Committee which has desired the reworking of these DPR's in proper format.

[English]

Food Subsidy for Natural Calamities

6274. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from some States for providing food subsidy to additional number of Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in view of drought and floods in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the number of such requests received, approved and pending during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the subsidy provided thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Food Subsidy is not provided directly for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families affected by

drought and floods in any State. However, Government makes additional allocations of subsidised foodgrains, over and above the normal allocations under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in case of natural calamities like drought, floods, cyclones, etc. on the requests received from the State/Union Territory Government/assessment by Central Team.

The details of the additional allocations of foodgrains made for drought and floods relief etc. during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Allocation of Foodgrains for Floods/Drought made to States/UTs during last three years

(in tonnes)

Year(s)	State/UT	Quantities Allocated	
		Rice	Wheat
2009-10	Assam	25000	--
	Andhra Pradesh	10000	--
	Karnataka	25000	20000
	Uttar Pradesh	3000	--
2010-11	Assam	20000	--
	Uttar Pradesh	18000	--
2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	8000	10000
	Bihar	50000	50000
	West Bengal	100000	--

Additional Adhoc Allocation of Foodgrains under TPDS to Drought Affected States made at Minimum Support Price (MSP) based Issue Price for the period October 2009 to May 2010

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	286.280	143.144	429.424
2.	Assam	70.856	35.424	106.280
3.	Bihar	36.645	18.324	54.969

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	19.816	9.904	29.720
5.	Jharkhand	52.320	26.160	78.480
6.	Karnataka	43.503	21.753	65.256
7.	Madhya Pradesh	165.112	0.000	165.112
8.	Maharashtra*	179.088	89.544	268.632
9.	Manipur	6.424	3.216	9.640
10.	Nagaland	1.779	0.891	2.670
11.	Rajasthan	202.832	0.000	202.832
12.	Uttar Pradesh	505.272	0.000	505.272
Total		1569.927	348.360	1918.287

*Allocation to Maharashtra from November, 2009 in view of the already made additional allocation of 50000 tons of wheat and 52000 tons of rice for October, 2009 at MSP based issue price.

Improvement of PDS

6275. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters to improve the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to check damage to foodgrains and rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the plan formulated for improving the functioning of PDS;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the States for effective implementation of PDS;

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

(e) whether the Government has formulated any alternative mode for distribution of foodgrains to ensure better implementation of the proposed food laws; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the

joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

Suggestions are received from time to time to improve the functioning of TPDS. Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels.

(c) and (d) Government issues instructions and advisories to States/UTs for reforms in TPDS. This Department has also been regularly interacting with the States for successful and effective reforms of the TPDS. In the conference of State Food Secretaries & other officials on Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS held in July, 2010, measures being taken by States/UTs for streamlining the TPDS were shared amongst the participants. These, *inter-alia*, related to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, door step delivery of foodgrains, enhancing viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS, increasing public awareness, monitoring distribution of PDS commodities through social audit, etc. Regional Conferences were also held in February, 2011 with State/UT Food Ministers and Food Secretaries to review the implementation of TPDS. Further, a two day Conference on Targeted Public Distribution System and Storage with Food & Agriculture Ministers and Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 8th and 9th February, 2012 at New Delhi. The issues discussed in the Conference included stepping up of procurement activities, expeditious action to be taken for computerization of PDS and creation of storage capacity as well as time bound completion of existing projects.

(e) and (f) National Food Security Bill has been

introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011. Under the Bill, upto 75% of the rural population (with at least 46% belonging to priority households) and upto 50% of urban population (with at least 28% belonging to priority households) are proposed to be covered under TPDS. Priority households will be entitled to receive 7 kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs.3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarsegrains. General households will be entitled to receive not less than 3 kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarsegrains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice. In order to enable Central and State Governments to perform the roles envisaged under the proposed legislation, provision for reforms in TPDS has also been made in the Bill.

Rehabilitation of IDPS

6276. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the schemes and programmes aimed at their welfare and rehabilitation; and

(c) the number of IDPs rehabilitated at their place of origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There has been large scale migration of families from the Kashmir Valley in 1990. There are 58,697 Kashmiri migrant families registered with respective Relief Authorities with the following details:

Jammu - 38119 families

Delhi - 19338 families and

Other places - 1240 families

Besides there have been migration of about 5000 Bru (Reang) families from Mizoram to Tripura in 1997-98 due to ethnic violence in Mizoram. Of these approximately 1000 Bru (Reang) families have since been repatriated to Mizoram.

(b) As in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. Kashmiri Migrants

1.1 As regards Kashmiri migrants various measures have been taken for relief, rehabilitation and return which include grant of enhanced cash relief with effect from 1.7.2009 @ Rs.1,250/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/- per month per family of four or more members for migrants staying at Jammu. Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief to the needy families @ Rs.1,250/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/- per month per family of four or more members. Other States have been providing relief to Migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States.

1.2 Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued directions for grant of concessions to Kashmiri migrants for extension in date of admission, relaxation in cut off percentage, increase in intake capacity, reservation of at least one seat in the merit quota in technical/professional institutions, waiver of domicile requirement and facilitation of migration in second and subsequent year.

1.3 For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the valley, a comprehensive package of Rs.1,618.40 crore has been announced in year 2008 for their return and rehabilitation in the valley which provides for assistance for repair/renovation of damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuation of cash and rations relief, students' scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

1.4 Besides various measures taken for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants include construction of 5,242 tenements at Jammu to accommodate migrant families living in camps, construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District and construction of 18 three-room flats at Mattan which have been completed for temporary shelter. DDA launched a housing scheme in July, 2001 offering expandable flats at subsidized rates to Kashmiri Migrant families

living in camps in Delhi.

2. **Bru (Reang) migrants -**

2.1 The Bru (Reang) migrants on their return to their homeland in Mizoram from Tripura are given rehabilitation package as under:

- I. Housing assistance @ Rs.38,500/- per family
- II. Cash assistance @ Rs.41,500/- per family
- III. Free Ration/Cash dole @ 600 grams/Rs.11.15 per day to each adult and 300 grams/Rs.5.58 per day for each minor member for one year.
- IV. Transportation cost @ Rs.5,500/- per family
- V. Essential commodities like blankets, utensils etc. @ Rs.2,000/- per family.

2.2 Besides, a multi-purpose flagship programme called New Land Use Project (NLUP) is under implementation in Mizoram from 2010-2011. This programmes will ensure that additional support structure is in place for their livelihood in times to come.

[Translation]

Cottage/Family Level Food Processing

6277. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote food processing amongst the farmers across the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard including providing food processing technology at farm level during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the importance of farm level value addition and cottage level food processing in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any specific scheme in this regard; 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) For the development of the food processing sector in the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the Government has taken various initiatives to strengthen the Food Processing Infrastructure. Government is implementing scheme for Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure to provide a mechanism to bring together farmers, processors and retailers and link agricultural production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, minimization of wastages and improving farmers' income. The primary objective of the scheme is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages.

Besides, in order to assist the entrepreneurs including farmers and agro-processing industries, the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is specifically aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities for various sectors including Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, Fishery, Wine, Consumer Items and Grain Milling. The Ministry has also taken up other schemes like Construction and Modernization of Abattoirs, Technology Upgradation, Skill Development etc. to catalyze growth in the food processing sector. A National Mission on Food Processing has been launched as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2012-13 to give further impetus to this sector through decentralization and better reach.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries during 2007-08 to 2011-12 total 3229 Food Processing Industries have been assisted with an amount of approx. Rs. 56020.09 lakhs in the country. Out of which a total 271 food processing units have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 5318.80 lakhs in Gujarat and 79 food processing units have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 1235.06 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh.

Painting of Indian Artists

6278. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lalit Kala Akademi purchases the paintings of Indian painters;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to organise Art Exhibitions of paintings of renowned artists in various parts of the country including small towns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government has any other scheme by which famous paintings of renowned artists could reach the people in remote areas as well?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No art work has been purchased by the Lalit Kala Akademi from its National/ International Exhibitions for its collection, after 1997.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Lalit Kala Akademi organizes exhibitions of art works of renowned artistes in various parts of the country including small towns at regular intervals. Similarly, the National Gallery of Modern Art and the North Zone Cultural Centre also organize exhibitions of art works of renowned artistes.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Corruption Cases

6279. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received complaints from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation and report to CVC;

(b) if so, the details of corruption cases detected alongwith the number of persons prosecuted, convicted and punished in the various departments of the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the cases of irregularities in which CVC has recommended for prosecution of the guilty persons during the last one year and the current year;

(d) the details of the cases in which sanction for prosecution is still pending despite the recommendations of CVC;

(e) the reasons for delay in sanction of prosecution when irregularities have been established by CVC; and

(f) the steps taken to expedite the sanction of prosecution against the guilty alongwith the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safety Awareness Week

6280. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro has launched safety awareness week recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance has been sought from the Asian Development Bank and World Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that safety awareness week was launched from 4th - 10th March, 2012 for the benefit of all DMRC employees. It included awareness campaign through display of safety week posters, banners, exhibiting solidarity, holding safety seminar and competition.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Security to Courts

6281. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the security system in the lower courts of the country is inadequate;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the security system in the lower courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Security of Courts is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned.

The Central Government has circulated Model Guidelines on the Security Arrangements for High Courts and the District/Subordinate Courts in the country, prepared by Central Security Agencies, to all State Governments/UT Administrations. These Model Guidelines contain the basic principles to be followed by the authorities concerned for strengthening the security arrangements for the High Courts, District and Subordinate Courts.

Gap between Purchase and Selling Price of Milk

6282. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of milkmen from the neighbouring States i.e., Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi has recently protested in New Delhi against the huge gap between the purchase and selling price of milk;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that big companies engaged in selling milk such as Mother Dairy, Parag, DMS etc. are buying milk from small milkmen and cooperatives at a very low price and selling the same to consumers at a much higher price;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to keep a check on the price of milk by big companies and exploitation of farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Press and media have reported about protests by some farmers claiming huge gap between purchase and sale of milk.

Present procurement price (paid to farmers at village level) and consumer price of milk by Mother Dairy, Delhi; Delhi Milk Scheme and Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (Parag) is given below:

Organization	Procurement Price (Rs/Kg)	Sale Price (Rs/litre)
Mother Dairy, Delhi	28.75	37.00
Delhi Milk Scheme	28.68	37.00
Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (Parag)	26.00*	37.00

Note:- Procurement & Sale price of milk containing 6% Fat & 9% solid not fat (SNF)

*Procurement price for milk containing 6.5% fat and 9% SNF

The difference in the procurement and sale price of milk is on account of expenses including transport, other handling and logistics expenses.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to 'c' above.

[English]

Regional Rapid Transit System

6283. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started work on its proposed Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) connecting Delhi, Ghaziabad and Meerut;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed for its completion;

(c) whether the RRTS would be linked with the existing Delhi Metro project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut is one of the three prioritized corridors identified for Regional Rail Transit System (RRTS). Feasibility Report for this corridor has been prepared.

(c) and (d) RRTS is planned to be integrated with existing Delhi Metro for appropriate dispersal of passengers.

Monetary Relief to Families

6284. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has requested monetary relief for the families of

people who were killed and cremated during militancy period in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

Requirement of Toilets

6285. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be please to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed in urban areas so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of toilets, out of the constructed toilets being used, State-wise;

(c) the number of toilets required to be constructed in urban areas in the country during the current year;

(d) the funds sanctioned/released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of assistance for per unit toilet constructed under the Integrated Total Sanitation Programme during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided thereunder so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The number of low cost toilets constructed in urban areas so far, State-wise under Revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Toilet Units sanctioned for conversion	Toilet Units sanctioned for construction	Toilet Units in progress	Toilet Units completed
1.	Bihar	3545	8586	7297	4834
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5624	273	3648	2249
3.	Manipur	0	7117	6565	552
4.	Maharashtra	0	39663	38813	850
5.	Nagaland	499	4981	1623	3857
6.	Kerala	0	8239	7695	544
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	14281	7682	6599
8.	Tripura	2429	22610	25039	0
9.	Odisha	0	4690	4690	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	3891	3891	0
11.	Chhattisgarh	0	26018	26018	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	0	0	238253
13.	Uttarakhand	1613	0	0	1613
14.	West Bengal	0	14549	12398	2151
15.	Rajasthan	0	1039	851	188
Total		251963	155937	146210	261690

(b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain information regarding the number of toilets being used out of the constructed toilets.

(c) Details of number of toilets required to be constructed (where work is stated to be In progress) in urban areas in the country during the current year State-wise under revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme has been provided under Column No. 5 in the table provided under reply to part (a) above.

(d) The funds sanctioned/released and utilized for the purpose during each of last three years, State wise is given in the enclosed Statement. However, for the current year, so far no sanctions/releases have been made.

(e) Government has no proposal to increase the amount of assistance for per unit toilet constructed under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for urban areas.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released for projects cumulatively sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds
1.	Bihar	1.771	0.44*	0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2.02	43.30	43.30
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.48	1.12*	0.67
4.	Nagaland	1.95	2.917	2.917
5.	Uttarakhand	1.23	1.23	0.91
6.	Maharashtra	8.78	0.85	0.85
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	0.48	0.48
8.	Tripura	2.85	1.08	1.08
Total		28.681	49.857	50.207

* - Adjusted against the balance of earlier Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme available with the State Govt.

Financial year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released for projects cumulatively sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds
1.	Uttar Pradesh	0	62.19	45.00
2.	Maharashtra	0	4.02	4.78
3.	Kerala	0	2.21	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.92	5.58
5.	Rajasthan	0.792	0.198	1.198
6.	West Bengal	0	3.89	0
Total		0.792	73.428	56.558

Financial year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Central Subsidy sanctioned Rs. in crore)	Central Subsidy released for projects cumulatively sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Utilization of funds
1.	Odisha	3.58	3.58	0.89
2.	Jharkhand	3.4	0.74	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	22.76	4.96	0
4.	West Bengal	6.78	5.91	0
5.	Nagaland	0	1.463	0
6.	Manipur	0	5.09	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3.81	4.75	0
8.	Tripura	24.1	22.79	5.25
9.	Rajasthan	0	0.59	0
10.	Maharashtra	2.1	0	0
Total		66.53	49.873	6.14

Branches of NIA

6286. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the National Investigation Agency, (NIA) recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to open more branches of NIA in the country including in Lucknow; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the locations identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As on date NIA has 657 staff. 40 cases have been assigned to NIA. In 22 cases charge sheet has been filed. In 2 cases conviction have been achieved.

(c) and (d) At present, the NIA is functioning with its HQ at Delhi and Branch Offices at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Guwahati (Assam). The Government has recently (on 6.3.2012) approved opening of Branch Offices of NIA at Mumbai (Maharashtra), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Kochi (Kerala).

Development of Bt. Cotton Variety

6287. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has constituted a committee to examine the claims regarding development of an indigenous variety of Bt. Cotton called Bikaner Narma made by some Indian scientists;

(b) if so, the details of such claims alongwith the composition and terms of reference of the said committee; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The research in the development of genetically modified (GM) cotton was taken up in 1998, through funding of National Agriculture Technology Project, in which National Research Centre for Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi along with University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad and Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur were participants. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has constituted an Expert Committee headed by the Vice Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi to examine the scientific claim of development of indigenous variety of Bt cotton called Bikaner Narma. The details of the composition of the Committee along with the Terms of Reference are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Expert Committee has started functioning.

Statement**Terms of Reference of Expert Committee on BNBt Cotton:**

- (i) To examine whether the team achieved a separate and distinct event other than Mon 531, which they called BNLA 106, and whether there was enough evidence for a claim to be made that BNLA106 was an event separate and distinct from the Mon531 event of Monsanto.
- (ii) To examine the deficiencies, if any, in the entire process of development of the BNLA 106 (BNBt cotton event) and subsequent development, release and commercialization of BNBt cotton variety and BtNHH44 hybrid.
- (iii) To examine whether there were any deficiencies in the various tests done at various stages to establish the distinctive nature of the BNLA 106 event.
- (iv) To advise on the appropriate steps to be taken now in respect of the BNLA 106 event, and the consequential development of BNBt and Bt NHH44 varieties, including identifying the person/s responsible.
- (v) To advise appropriate steps and methods that ICAR should put in place to ensure, in future, the purity of process in the development of genetically modified crop plants, and the process of vetting scientific claims in this regard, from the point of view having a fool proof system that would put the veracity of the claims beyond doubt.

- vi) Any other issue arising from or incidental to, the above.

BNBt Expert Committee Composition:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor,
Jawahalal Nehru University, New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Baldev Singh Dhillon, Vice
Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural
University, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana. | Member |
| 3. Sh. Rajiv Mehrishi, Addl. Secretary,
DARE and Secretary, ICAR, New Delhi | Member |
| 4. Dr. R.V. Sonti, Chief Scientist, Centre
for Cellular & Molecular Biology
Hyderabad - 500 007 | Member |
| 5. Dr. Imran Siddiqui Scientist, Centre
for Cellular & Molecular Biology
Hyderabad - 500 007 | Member |
| 6. Dr. Pankaj Rathore, Plant Breeder,
PAU Regional Station, Faridkot Punjab | Member |
| 7. Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan Asstt.
Director General (Commercial Crops)
ICAR, New Delhi | Non-Member
Secretary |

Funding for SKUAST

6288. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme/objectives under which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is funding the Kashmir Veterinary college, Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST);

(b) whether the SKUAST has failed to adopt the Indian Veterinary Act, 1984 resulting in deficient regulations and poor standards of veterinary practices at the SKUAST;

(c) if so, whether ICAR/Ministry has conducted any campus inspection of the SKUAST since 2009;

(d) if so, the details of deficiencies identified by such inspections;

(e) whether the SKUAST has nominal resident campus and about 55% non-functional infrastructure;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard

including withdrawal of financial grants from ICAR forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) SKUAST was provided with ICAR development grant of about 39.00 crores under the scheme, 'Strengthening and Development of higher agricultural education in India', during the XI Plan period. In addition, a special grant of Rs.100 crores, beginning from the financial year 2010-11, has been announced, of which Rs.30.00 crores have been provided to the University under this scheme.

(b) The provision of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 have not been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Agriculture, including higher agricultural education is a state subject. As such state agricultural universities are set up, administered and largely funded by the State Governments. However, according to SKUAST, they are a multi campus university having five faculties at different locations, namely, Shalimar, Suhama & Wadura; and while they have nominal residential facilities, and limited infrastructure, it is not correct to say that 55% of the infrastructure they have is non-functional.

National Youth Development Funds

6289. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Youth Policy, 2003 has any provision to create a National Youth Development Fund;

(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 YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. As per the National Youth Policy, 2003, under the Implementation Mechanism there was a provision to create a National Youth Development Fund, through contributions, including from Non-Governmental Organizations, to be utilized for youth development

activities. Income Tax exemption would be sought for contribution to the fund. However, the said fund could not be created as the Government had formulated various schemes for the youth activities/programmes. The details of schemes and the allocated budget provisions for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of schemes and the allocated budget provisions for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	112.00	126.01	133.97
2.	National Service Scheme	102.00	91.87	78.32
3.	National Discipline Scheme	3.67	2.67	2.67
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Dev.	25.00	28.38	23.00
5.	Youth Hostels	4.00	4.15	2.50
6.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	10.00	11.80	11.90
7.	Scouting & Guiding	3.00	3.00	1.00
8.	International Cooperation	4.35	3.60	13.00
9.	Contribution to United Nations Volunteer	0.10	0.10	--

Statement

State-wise funds released under area expansion of fruits under NHM & HMNEH during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
A. NHM States			
Andhra Pradesh	2079.46	1152.04	1145.69

1	2	3	4	5
10.	National Youth Corps	32.00	56.50	49.43
Grand Total		296.12	327.18	315.79

[Translation]

Production of Mangoes

6290. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the best quality 'Alphonso' mangoes are being produced in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to increase its production in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the financial assistance given to farmers for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Alphonso is an important variety of mango grown in all the major mango producing states of the country. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for holistic development of horticulture, which include increase in production of "Alphonso" mango. Under HMNEH, financial assistance is provided to the farmers for cultivation of mango 75% of the cost of Rs.80000/ha and Rs.40000/ha for high density and normal planting density, respectively, while @ 50% of the cost under NHM. The details of state-wise funds released under area expansion of fruits including mango are given in the enclosed Statement.

1	2	3	4
Bihar	631.16	294.74	436.30
Chhattisgarh	1024.36	470.58	273.83
Goa	9.23	6.92	4.52
Gujarat	449.18	372.74	315.72
Haryana	440.38	494.13	351.34
Jharkhand	1065.93	673.76	1183.16
Karnataka	1585.74	1055.20	1429.44
Kerala	168.45	130.95	141.52
Madhya Pradesh	903.61	1247.48	787.09
Maharashtra	2635.53	664.39	230.59
Odisha	2319.64	1760.88	1107.26
Puducherry	1.11	4.77	-
Punjab	538.95	424.31	322.58
Rajasthan	768.82	565.06	835.31
Tamilnadu	1363.87	1175.45	1021.61
Uttar Pradesh	882.19	548.70	445.62
West Bengal	517.75	427.93	427.49
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.60	17.74	15.38
B. HMNEH States			
Arunachal Pradesh	730.12	812.70	634.26
Assam	875.25	1657.13	769.78
Manipur	661.33	1276.92	822.94
Meghalaya	219.38	821.74	443.81
Mizoram	418.12	594.95	991.08
Nagaland	709.12	1318.50	1102.12
Sikkim	124.17	236.24	356.42
Tripura	138.00	427.52	734.56
Jammu and Kashmir	576.11	828.86	715.86
Himachal Pradesh	116.55	195.30	216.86
Uttarakhand	350.31	762.12	531.9
Total (A+B)	22313.42	20419.75	17794.04

*[English]***Smuggling of Weapons**

6291. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Pakistan's ISI is utilising terrorist groups in Bangladesh to dispatch Chinese arms to different anti-national organisations active in India through West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no available input to indicate that Pakistan's ISI, is presently using terrorist groups in Bangladesh to dispatch Chinese arms to different anti-national organizations active in India through West Bengal.

*[Translation]***BRT Projects under JNNURM**

6292. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects has been completed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Madhya Pradesh including Indore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints in regard to the construction of the projects;

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

(f) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for getting the work completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The reasons for non-completion of the Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) for the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Status
1	2	3
1.	Rapid Transport System- PILOT PROJECT -11.65 Km.	Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the project work was originally to be completed in September, 2008 and is running behind schedule due to disputes on compensation given on land acquisition for the project, 277 encroachments on the length of the corridor, most of which have been removed, location of the project in the densely populated area of the city, location of religious places en-route the length of the project, underground cabling of electricity cables, and court cases. The project has made 75% physical progress as per information received from the State Government.
2.	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS project, in Indore	Funds for this project has not been released so far by the Government of India.
3.	BRTS Project sanctioned in Bhopal is Pilot Corridor (New Market to University 42.19 Kms long)	As informed by the State Government, the project was delayed due to delay in handing over of the road stretch by National Highway Authority of India, and

1

2

3

enlargement of scope of the project for which a supplementary project report was approved by CSMC and delays in tendering process for the Project. The project has achieved 53% physical progress as per information received from the State Government.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The complaint relates to slow and tardy progress of projects and alleged irregularities in its execution. A central team gave its interim findings on the complaints. Separately, comments of the State Government were sought which has informed that an enquiry was got conducted through Chief Engineer, Urban Development and Administration, Madhya Pradesh. It has sent the status report accordingly. Further action in the matter is being taken, (f): Implementation of projects and their monitoring is done by the State Governments. State Government has been asked for expeditious completion of projects.

Import of Quality Seeds

6293. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is in a position of carrying out export of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current status of foodgrains in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import quality seeds from foreign countries recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Export of wheat and non-basmati rice banned since 09.02.2007 and 01.04.2008 respectively has been allowed with effect from 09.09.2011 under Open General License (OGL) by private parties out of privately held stocks in view of production, procurement and availability of sufficient stocks of wheat and non-basmati rice in Central Pool as well as in the country. Government has been monitoring the status of export of non-basmati rice and wheat from time to time and approving continuation of unrestricted export of these commodities under OGL.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has no proposal to import the quality seeds from the foreign countries. However, the import of seeds/planting materials is governed under EXIM Policy of the Ministry of Commerce and new Policy on Seed Development, 1988. The proposals for import of seeds under New Policy on Seed Development, 1988 are considered on case to case basis by EXIM Committee of DAC.

Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981

6294. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had launched the Rohini Residential Scheme in 1981 for allotment of plots to various categories including senior citizens;

(b) if so, the number of plots allotted under this scheme so far in each category including senior citizens, region-wise;

(c) whether there is unnecessary delay in allotment of plots under the scheme to some allottees;

(d) if so, the details thereof category-wise alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the remaining plots are likely to be allotted to the allottees including senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there was no separate provision made for senior citizens or allotment done on region wise basis. The details of registrants and allotment made are as under:

Total registrants	-	82384
Allotment made	-	55169

Registration cancelled - 1915
Waitlisted - 25300

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that land was not available for carving out plots to huge number of registrants which were 82,384. Therefore, 25300 applicants were kept as waitlisted to be allotted plots as and when land becomes available to DDA for carving out plots.

(e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that DDA is going to conduct the draw for waitlisted members under Rohini Residential Scheme-1981 in June, 2012 and process of allotment is expected to be completed in one and half year.

Suicides on Metro Tracks

6295. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of suicides including employees of Metro rail have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) and Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL) have informed that no employee of their Metro has committed suicide on metro tracks. However, few cases of suicide on metro tracks have been reported during the last one year, the details of which are given below:-

Name of the Corporation: DMRC **Year: 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Line	Station	Date & Time	Incident brief	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Blue	Subhash Nagar	14.12.2011 08:47 hrs.	Lady passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Down platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator, but the train ran over her. She was declared dead by the ambulance staff.	Passenger died.
2.	Yellow	Sultanpur	19.02.2012 16:43 hrs	Male passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Up platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator and was saved. He suffered head injury and was sent to Fortis hospital. Passenger succumbed to injury later.	Passenger died.
3.	Yellow	Chandni Chowk	02.03.2012 06:59 hrs	Male passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Up platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator and was saved. He suffered chest injury and was sent to LNJP hospital. Passenger succumbed to injury later.	Passenger died.
4.	Blue	Uttam Nagar East	03.03.2012 17:10 hrs	Male passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Down platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator, but the train ran over him He was declared dead by the ambulance staff.	Passenger died.
5.	Blue	Mayur Vihar Phase Extension	06.03.2012 11:45 hrs	Male passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Up platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator and was saved. He suffered head injury and was sent to LBS hospital. Passenger succumbed to injury later.	Passenger died.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Yellow	Malviya Nagar	25.03.2012 11:27 hrs	Lady passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Up platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator, but the train ran over her. She was declared dead by the ambulance staff.	Passenger died.

Name of the Corporation:		BMRC	Year: 2011-12		
Sl. No	Station	Date & Time	Incident brief		Remarks
1.	MG Road	5.3.2012 20:34 hrs.	Male passenger jumped in front of approaching train at Up platform. The train was stopped by applying Emergency Brakes by the Train Operator. Since the person jumped very close to the train, he was trapped between the rail track and the front portion of the train before the first wheel.		Passenger died.

During the current year, no case of suicide on metro tracks has been reported by DMRC and BMRCL.

(c) Psychological factors are apparently causing suicides and only limited efforts can be made to defer a person who decides to commit suicide. However, DMRC has taken following steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:-

Steps taken by DMRC

- (i) The Security Controller / Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Station Controllers of each station have been asked to keep more vigil on CCTV to identify restless or gloomy persons who may commit suicide.
- (ii) 'Q' managers have been placed in unused area of platform.
- (iii) Passengers are advised to keep away from yellow line on platform through regular announcements and random checks by staff.
- (iv) Train operators have been asked to be extra vigilant, while approaching platform, and apply Emergency brakes to stop the train whenever suicide attempt is noticed.

[English]

Fee Charged by DTH/Cable Operators

6296. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is no set tariff arrangement for payment of distribution fee charged by the Direct-to-Home (DTH) and cable TV operators;

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

(c) whether the growth of television industry in the country is distorted by entry barriers at the distribution level due to exorbitant distribution fee charged by DTH and cable TV operators;

(d) if so, whether small and medium sized ventures are facing difficulty is being aired to the national DTH or digital cable viewership in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide infrastructure network for equitable and efficient handling of contents generated by small and medium ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The

Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) Regulations, 2012 issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 30.4.2012 provides a regulatory framework for Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems. While there is no provision for payment of distribution fee, there are regulations for carriage fee in digital addressable cable TV systems, which are as under:-

- (i) A multi system operator, who seeks single of a particular TV channel from a broadcaster, shall not demand carriage fee for carrying that channel on its distribution platform.
- (ii) Every multi system operator shall publish in its Reference Interconnect Offer the carriage fee for carrying a channel of a broadcaster for which no request has been made by the multi system operator:

Provided that the carriage fee shall be uniform for all the broadcasters and the same shall not be revised upwards for a minimum period of two years from the date of publication in the Interconnect Offer.

TRAI, in its regulations dated 30.4.2012, has justified the carriage fee in view of the substantial investment required to be made by Multi System Operator (MSO) for the implementation of Digital Addressable Systems (DAS).

(c) The Interconnect Regulations have a provision wherein TRAI can intervene in case it is felt that the carriage fee being charged by MSO is unreasonable. This will serve as a safeguard against any distortion.

(d) and (e) Although certain concerns have been raised by some stakeholders, these appear to be early reactions since MSOs are yet to publicise their rates of carriage fee, if any.

R&D for Development of High Quality Organic Fertilisers

6297. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research and development have been initiated in the field of development of high quality organic fertilisers by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the research and development initiatives taken up are feasible for the mountain areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and National Centre of Organic Farming have generated technologies for preparation of enriched compost/vermicompost/bio-enriched compost from various organic wastes using indigenous nutrient sources like low grade rock phosphate, waste mica, pyrites and bioinoculants. Besides, mixed biofertilizer consortia consisting of Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria, Nitrogen fixing microbes and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria; liquid biofertilizer formulations with greater shelf life have been developed under Network project on biofertilizers. Recently, potash and zinc solubilizing bacteria have also been identified.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Products such as enriched compost/vermicompost/bio-enriched compost and biofertilizers are also feasible in hill & mountain areas of the country.

[Translation]

Excessive Use of Urea

6298. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any evidence that the excessive use of urea in many States is resulting in turning the cultivable land in to a barren land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial efforts made by the Government to promote bio-fertilizers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no scientific evidence that excessive use of urea in any State is turning cultivable land into barren land. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers with low addition of organic matter and lack of micro and secondary nutrients have resulted in nutrient deficiencies and

deterioration of soil health in intensively cultivated areas.

(c) and (d) To maintain soil health and sustain agricultural yields, use of bio-fertilizers is being promoted through National Project on Organic Farming by providing financial support for establishment of bio-fertilizers production unit as back ended subsidy @25% of total financial outlay restricted to Rs.40.00 lakh through NABARD. Financial assistance of 50% of cost or Rs.1007-per ha (whichever is less) is provided to farmers for promotion of bio-fertilizers under Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). In order to ensure availability of quality bio-fertilizers to the farmers, Central Government has notified five bio-fertilizers namely Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria and Mycorrhizal bio-fertilizer under Fertilizer(Control) Order (FCO), 1985.

Promotion of Organic Fertilisers

6299. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the production and use of organic manure and fertilisers;

(b) if so, the names of non-chemical fertilisers produced and marketed in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh alongwith the support systems existing for the same at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring these organic fertilisers under the proposed nutrition based subsidy system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the nature of assistance likely to be provided by the Government to the farmers for production of organic fertilisers in their fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government is promoting production and use of organic fertilizers under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) through setting up of Fruit/Vegetable Market Waste/Agro Waste Compost Units and establishment of Biofertilizer production units. Financial support is also provided under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas

Yojana (RKVY) for setting up of vermi-compost production units.

(b) Biofertilisers namely Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Microorganisms (PSM), Plant Growth Promoting Rhizosphere (PGPRs), non-chemical Biofertilisers and cellulolytic microorganisms are produced and marketed across the country including Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal for inclusion of organic fertilizers under nutrient based subsidy system.

(e) Financial assistance is available under NHM for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% estimated cost (Rs. 60,000/- unit).

[English]

Sexual Abuse in Orphanage

6300. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that girl children were physically abused and also raped in Central Delhi's Arya Orphanage;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the accused arrested and the action taken against them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that boys housed in the orphanage used to be sodomised by senior boys and also by the warden;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) 'Haq' Foundation which was inquiring into all these matters on behalf of the Delhi Police had brought out shocking details about the orphanage and also that the orphanage is not cooperating with the NGO;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the effective measures taken by the Government to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, instance of physical abuse of children in Central Delhi's Arya

orphanage came to notice. Following cases have been reported:

- (i) The first incident of sexual assault of a 5 years old girl was reported by the Times of India News on 23.08.2009.
- (ii) A case FIR No.04/12 dated 10.01.2012 under section 276/377 IPC regarding rape of one minor girl Kajal aged 11 year has been registered at Police Station, Jama Masjid, Delhi.
- (iii) Another case of sexual abuse of a 11 year old boy was reported in Police Station, Jama Masjid, Delhi and FIR No.07/12 dated 11.02.2012 was registered.

Following action were taken in the above said cases:

- (i) As far as first case is concerned, the Delhi Government constituted a two member committee. The committee looked into the matter and gave several recommendations for up-gradation of the institution and for the welfare of this girl child. The girl child was shifted to the other institution for care and protection on the recommendation of the committee. Regular counseling was provided to the girl & the family and Rs. 5,000/- was given to her by Delhi Commission for Women.
- (ii) In the respect of second and third cases three officials (Chie Warden, Warden and Watchman) working in the Arya Orphanage have been arrested. An Administrator, has been appointed with the approval of Hon'ble LG to oversee the functioning and management of the institution. A commission of inquiry has also been set up to look into the matter.

(e) and (f) The assistance of two members of NGO "HAQ-Centre for child right" was sought to trace the culprits. During the course of enquiry NGO "HAQ-Centre for child right" submitted a detailed report which inter alia mentioned that:

- There had been very little corporation from the orphanage in the course of investigation. In fact the investigation process and interactions with children was disrupted by the management.

- All the children mentioned in the report need to provide immediate protection by the Police including their removal from the institutions.
- The Arya orphanage is not registered under the Juvenile justice law.
- A team need to be constituted by the police for further investigation as well as interaction with the children.

Following measures have be taken by the Government to check such activities in future:

- (i) The Government is making all efforts to ensure that all Child Care Institutions are brought within the ambit of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
- (ii) Regular inspections are carried out in the homes.
- (iii) CCTV Cameras have been installed in most of the Government run Homes.
- (iv) Directions have been issued to all Children Homes for girls to ensure that only female staff is employed/ posted.

Safety of Working Women

6301. Shri A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of criminal cases against working women particularly those working during night hours reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the safety of such women including directives issued to the employers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding criminal cases against working women particularly those working during the night hours is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the

primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila/children help desk' at police station level.

The Delhi Police has issued orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C. directing the BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses for taking certain steps for the safety and security of the women employees like ensuring that they do not travel alone in the cab and are dropped right at their door steps and accompanied by Security Guards.

Grants to Kerala

6302. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought financial assistance/grants from the Government for housing sector with respect to economically weaker sections and for repayment of its liabilities to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO);

(b) if so, the details of such proposals approved and pending at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) (i) Government of Kerala had approached Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for a loan of Rs. 2500 crore in the Financial Year 2009-10 for their scheme 'EMS Total Housing Programme' where every houseless was to be provided a house and every landless family a site. Government of Kerala was asked to submit a detailed project report with acceptable security mechanism as per the extant guidelines of HUDCO, but no reply was received.

(ii) Government of Kerala had made a request for waiver of Rs. 460 crore of the outstanding principal dues of the loan availed from HUDCO by Kerala State Housing Board. The request was not acceded to as it was considered to be detrimental for HUDCO's viability and sustainability.

(iii) In addition, 7 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 53 DPRs were received under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). All these 60 DPRs have been approved for construction/upgradation of 23577 and 26295 houses along with necessary infrastructure facilities respectively in the State of Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

Rent Control Act

6303. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaint cases registered under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reform/review the said Act with a view to cure the lacunae in its present form;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No complaint cases are reported in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was enacted to replace Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. It was to come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. The notification was not issued as immediately after enactment of the Act of 1995, there were representations against provisions mainly relating to deemed rent, registration of tenancies, inheritability of tenancies, enhancement of rent and eviction of tenant.

(d) The precise time frame cannot be indicated at this stage.

J.J. Clusters and Tonga Stands

6304. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal encroachment, including J.J. clusters and tonga stands have been reported in Government Colonies in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to remove such clusters and tonga stands from Government Colonies to clear the encroachment/commercial use of Government land;

(c) if so, the time by which the said clusters and tonga stands are likely to be removed;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c) JJ clusters and tonga stands are removed/dwellers rehabilitated on the basis of priority list prepared by the GNCTD.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Waste Management

6305. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a technology advisory team for waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said advisory team has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the team along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Yes. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Solid Waste Management for Class-I cities constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in July 1998, the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development had constituted a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) on Solid Waste Management in August 1999 and later reconstituted the Committee in January 2002. The objective of constituting the Committee was to collect information on various proven technologies for processing and disposal of waste, developing IEC material for creating awareness among the masses, promotion of capacity building, human resources development in Urban Local Bodies for efficient management of municipal solid waste. The Committee finalized its Report and submitted to the Ministry in May, 2005.

(d) The report covers the details of the various technologies available within and outside the country for the treatment of municipal solid waste and deriving

compost, Refuse Dried Fuel (RDF), power, etc., from the waste, their merits, demerits, their limitations etc. It also narrates the extent of application of these technologies in India so far. The TAG report also covers the financial aspects giving details of sectoral lending by financial institutions, the extent of private sector participation attempted, the legal issues related to private sector participation in India and makes recommendations of fiscal incentives for solid waste management infrastructure financing by the State and Central Government.

The TAG report also spells out the strategies proposed to be adopted for building community awareness through information, education and communication technique for ensuring public participation and for human resources development through internal capacity building of the officers and supervisory staff dealing with solid waste management at various levels through training at various levels.

Since all the recommendations have to be implemented by State Govts./ULBs, the Ministry had already circulated the TAG report to all the State Governments for adoption.

[English]

Conservation of Monuments/Sites

6306. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is undertaking conservation and restoration works of various monuments and sites in the country including Trimbakeshwar Temple in Maharashtra in an appropriate and scientific manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/ASI has received any reports of damages caused to monuments/sites due to improper restoration methods;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government/ASI for preservation and conservation of monuments/sites in a proper manner including engaging the best and latest technological know-how for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is carrying out conservation and chemical preservation works in an appropriate and scientific manner in the centrally protected monuments located all over the country including Trimbakeshwar Temple in Distt Nasik of Maharashtra State.

(c) to (e) The conservation of monuments is a continuous process depending upon their need and resources available. The conservation works are taken up on these monuments/sites as per Archaeological norms to maintain the authenticity and aesthetic character of the monuments.

Maintenance Centres in Gujarat

6307. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the interceptor boats involved in providing security along the coast of Gujarat are presently being repaired/maintained in Goa leading to operational difficulties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to set up maintenance centres along Gujarat coast; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government alongwith the number of such centres proposed to be opened in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa has been assigned Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for maintenance of interceptor boats involved in providing security along the coast of Gujarat. Goa Shipyard Limited has opened service centres at Bhavnagar, Veraval and Jamnagar in Gujarat. These centres are fully equipped with trained manpower capable of handling defects of routine nature. Senior technicians and expertise are deputed on need basis for defects of major nature, if any.

Prosecution under AFSPA

6308. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction of the Union Government is mandatory for prosecution of any security personnel by the Police under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases received for sanction of prosecution and the response of the Union Government thereto 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. Under Section 6 of Armed Force (Special Powers) Act, 1958, no prosecution, suit or other legal proceedings shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bamboo Mission

6309. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any National Mission on Bamboo to promote its cultivation;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and achieved under the Mission in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the Mission alongwith the details of the funds so far incurred during such period, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of the said Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission in 27 States of the country to promote cultivation of Bamboo. State-wise details of physical targets and its achievements, under the Mission during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly, the fund allocated and incurred by the States during the same period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) It is being continued during the XIIth Five Year Plan.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23	
9 Workshop/ Seminars- State Level (nos.)			1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
10 District Level (nos.)			11	7	49	16	9	4	0	0	15	15	5	0	5	2	6	4	0	0	11	0	12	12	12
11 Pest and Disease Management (ha.)			100	100	0	0	500	0	0	0	11000	11000	17925	17925	2300	2300	0	0	0	0	1500	0	6125	3125	0
12 Post Harvest Storage & Treatment Facilities (nos.)			2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
13 Bamboo Bazaars/ Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village (nos.)			2	1	18	3	0	0	5	0	7	0	10	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
14 Retails Outlets (nos.)			0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15 Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs (nos.)			2	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	4	4	4	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23	25	26	
Level (nos.)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Workshop/ Seminars- State Level (nos.)			0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
10. District Level (nos.)			0	0	5	0	4	3	5	1	5	5	9	9	7	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	3	0	21	16	
11. Pest and Disease Management (ha.)			0	0	4500	0	0	0	120	20	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
12. Post Harvest Storage & Treatment Facilities (nos.)			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Bamboo Bazaars/ Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village (nos.)			0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Retails Outlets (nos.)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
15. Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs (nos.)			0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	

Major component-wise, State wise Physical Targets & Achievements during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under National Bamboo Mission

Sl. No.	Components	TN		UP		Uttar		WB		Total	
		Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Nurseries (nos.)	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	82	15
2.	Plantation in forest areas (ha.)	0	0	1808	1748	1996	1510	50	0	81264	62832
3.	Plantation in non forest areas (ha.)	600	250	996	459	1002	500	266	0	49744	38506
4.	Plantation in non-forest on Government land (ha.)	120	0	0	0	150	150	0	0	2229	729
5.	Improvement of existing stock (ha.)	50	0	375	300	200	86	50	0	30980	18006
6.	Training of farmers (nos.)	700	500	150	100	141	61	115	0	13670	7061
7.	Training of field functionaries (nos.)	140	100	73	50	100	100	34	0	2438	1016
8.	Workshop/Seminars -National Level (nos.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
9.	Workshop/Seminars - State Level (nos.)	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	46	14
10.	District Level (nos.)	10	2	10	0	8	4	3	0	229	104
11.	Pest and Disease Management (ha.)	200	0	1670	1331	0	0	0	0	46865	36301
12.	Post Harvest Storage & Treatment Facilities (nos.)	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	24	3
13.	Bamboo Bazaars/Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village (nos.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	82	11
14.	Retails Outlets (nos.)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	12	7
15.	Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs (nos.)	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	46	24

Statement-II

State-wise allocation and expenditure of funds during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under National Bamboo Mission (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.09	0.00	139.80	40.00	65.29	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	273.40	108.00	201.67	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	445.00	427.46	649.62	567.00	542.74	360.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Goa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Gujarat		490.00	370.00	249.36	160.00	200.00	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	170.34	164.13	150.00	100.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir		40.00	20.00	54.00	0.00	74.50	37.00
8. Jharkhand		317.00	109.14	467.65	352.00	250.00	225.00
9. Karnataka		415.00	323.07	641.24	422.00	450.00	375.00
10. Kerala		90.00	30.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	58.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Maharashtra		341.91	190.74	443.79	300.00	250.00	0.00
13. Odisha		350.00	184.68	391.63	306.00	500.00	483.27
14. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Rajasthan		339.23	200.00	362.61	188.00	290.50	204.73
16. Tamil Nadu		0.00	0.00	54.22	40.00	64.92	0.00
17. Uttar Pradesh		68.51	62.79	195.27	118.00	400.00	325.00
18. Uttarakhand		106.00	79.50	297.04	220.00	240.46	190.00
19. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	57.71	0.00	113.28	0.00
20. Arunachal Pradesh		232.49	50.00	200.00	200.00	600.00	300.00
21. Assam		783.00	338.44	1083.71	694.00	600.00	264.00
22. Manipur		150.00	130.00	1408.35	1307.00	1721.97	1721.97
23. Meghalaya		392.00	338.67	289.29	95.00	313.46	0.00
24. Mizoram		900.00	900.00	1750.34	1737.55	1750.00	1750.00
25. Nagaland		965.34	965.34	1499.08	1155.00	1712.29	1700.00
26. Sikkim		379.85	155.50	333.23	333.23	350.00	350.00
27. Tripura		100.00	40.00	350.00	190.00	250.00	0.00
Grand Total		6930.42	4915.33	11466.50	8696.91	11091.08	8485.97

Social Risk Management System

6310. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had introduced any

social risk management system particularly for the poor people of the country to protect them from various calamities;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government has introduced various schemes which besides giving targeted benefit to the poor people as envisaged in the scheme, also help them in reducing their vulnerability to the risk from various calamities. These schemes are as under:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (ii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);
- (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc.

Cash for Food Subsidy

6311. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for direct transfer of food subsidy in cash to the below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries, instead of distributing foodgrains to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to implement the scheme effectively and in a transparent manner;

(d) whether the Government has introduced biometric smart card to streamline the Public Distribution system on a pilot basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be extended to the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Proposals have been received by the Government from some State Governments namely Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, Government will allocate funds directly to district authorities for

disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards in the selected pilot districts. The district authorities will open an exclusive account for this purpose in the treasury bank branch. The district offices will disburse the amount of food subsidy to the respective bank/post office accounts of AAY and BPL ration cardholders on the basis of their entitlements. The draft scheme is under preparation to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS.

(d) and (e) Government has approved implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities under TPDS in Chandigarh Union territory (UT) and State of Haryana. Under the scheme, the existing ration cards will be replaced by Smart Cards which will have biometric features of adult members of beneficiary families, based on which verification of genuineness of the beneficiary family will take place and thereafter the essential commodities will be issued to them from the fair price shops.

End-to-end Computerization of PDS in all States/UTs is being undertaken under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Under the proposed scheme, use of bar-coded ration cards, food coupons, smart cards etc. could be chosen as per the requirements of States/UTs.

Requirement of Ethanol

6312. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual ethanol requirement for fulfilling the five per cent Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme and the percentage shortfall in its supply during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for non-fulfillment of ethanol requirement for EBP;

(c) whether the sugar mills are getting a higher price from alcohol producers for Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) used to produce both ethanol and alcohol and this is affecting the supply of ethanol by the mills and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that during last year, Oil-Marketing Companies could not lift the entire quantity of ethanol finalised to be lifted from sugar mills and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to raise the

procurement price of ethanol and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the total annual ethanol requirement for fulfilling the five per cent Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme and its supply during the last three years are as under:

Period	Requirement of Ethanol (Crore Litres)	Contracted quantity of ethanol (Crore Litres)	Supplied quantity of ethanol (Crore Litres)
2009-10	83.8	35.29	6.32
2010-11	105.1	55.87	36.19
2011-12	101.7	41.89 15.4.2012)	13.15(till

(b) As per the Government decision, Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have to procure the entire quantity of Ethanol made available by domestic suppliers for the EBP Programme at the ex-factory declared price decided by the Government. However, due to lack of offers of ethanol against EOI (Expression of Interest) and restrictions imposed by some State Governments on inter-State movement of Ethanol etc., OMCs have not been able to get the required quantity of Ethanol for implementation of 5% EBP Programme.

(c) As per trade sources sugar mills are getting a higher price from alcohol producers for Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA). Trade sources claim that it is not affecting the supply of ethanol by the mills. However, higher price for Extra Neutral Alcohol could be a factor affecting the supply of ethanol by the mills for blending.

(d) During the sugar year 2010-11 (from 01.11.2010 to 30.09.2011), against the requirement of 105 crore litres of Ethanol in the entire notified area i.e. 20 States and 4 UTs, 55.87 crore litres was contracted and 36.19 crore litres was actually procured for EBP Programme. Due to non-availability of required quantity and restrictions imposed by the State Governments, supplies of ethanol have faced shortfall.

(e) The Oil Marketing Companies are presently procuring bio-ethanol for Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme at an ad-hoc ex-factory price of Rs.27 per litre since November 2010. This price was subject to adjustment on the basis of the recommendations of an Expert

Committee for Pricing of Ethanol. The report of the Expert Committee is presently under consideration.

Surrendered Bodo Militants

6313. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to recruit surrendered Bodo militants and employ youth in Para Military Forces by way of making a special recruitment drive within a time-frame in order to divert the tendency of the young generation from joining any militant outfits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal. Following the signing of Memorandum of Settlement between the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10th February, 2003, eligible 846 ex-BLT cadres/Bodo youth were recruited in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). Besides, CAPFs are conducting normal recruitment drive from time to time to employ youth for North-Eastern States including Assam.

[*Translation*]

Disaster Management Funds

6314. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been asked to set up State Disaster Management Fund (SDMF) and District Disaster Management Fund as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have initiated action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is mentioned that DM Act 2005 does not provide of setting up of fund named as State Disaster Management Fund and District Disaster Management Fund.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Import of Pulses

6315. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the pulses imported during each of the last three years have been lying at various ports awaiting clearance for sale in the domestic market;

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

(c) the rate at which these pulses were imported during each of the last three years;

(d) the rates at which these pulses were made available in the retail market during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to control

the prices of pulses in the domestic market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Government took several measures to increase domestic availability of pulses to check the prices. These measures include (i) lowering of customs duty on import of pulses to zero *w.e.f.* 08.06.2006; (ii) banning export of pulses since 27.6.2006, except export of Kabuli Chana, and export of organic pulses upto 10,000 tonnes; (iii) imposing stock limits on pulses since 29.8.2006, (iv) banning futures trade in urad and moong since 23.1.2007, (v) implementing the 15% reimbursement of losses scheme for pulses during December 2006 to March 2011, and (vi) implementing the PDS subsidy scheme for pulses from November 2008 onwards.

Statement

Month-end Retail Prices of Pulses in the Four Metro Cities at the end of each quarter during the last three years

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Date-> Centre	2009				2010				2011			2012	
	31- Mar	30- Jun	30- Sep	31- Dec	31- Mar	30- Jun	30- Sep	31- Dec	31- Mar	30- Jun	30- Sep	31- Dec	30- Mar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gram Dal													
Delhi	34	33	37	39	33	34	35	35	39	37	55	54	49
Mumbai	34	34	37	35	34	34	38	38	39	41	57	55	60
Kolkata	32	34	38	38	34	32	32	38	38	35	48	48	50
Chennai	34	34	35	36	32	32	34	38	38	38	56	55	52
Tur/Arhar Dal													
Delhi	52	66	82	90	68	72	70	69	71	69	72	71	69
Mumbai	53	63	78	83	64	66	70	68	66	69	71	71	72
Kolkata	45	54	78	85	62	63	58	56	65	55	65	62	62
Chennai	58	65	84	88	70	72	65	60	68	62	68	62	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Urad Dal													
Delhi	45	52	60	74	63	73	73	69	73	71	75	74	67
Mumbai	48	51	63	76	68	78	81	75	77	75	82	74	70
Kolkata	36	42	52	62	60	68	72	58	60	60	65	60	58
Chennai	48	54	64	78	68	80	78	70	70	68	72	64	60
Moong Dal													
Delhi	45	56	67	83	78	88	74	69	72	71	74	71	67
Mumbai	51	61	71	83	86	91	86	76	78	77	81	76	73
Kolkata	46	55	60	90	85	90	75	75	76	70	70	75	78
Chennai	48	56	64	85	85	90	72	68	70	67	70	68	64
Masoor Dal													
Delhi	51	57	65	66	55	57	54	54	54	52	55	54	47
Mumbai	50	58	62	60	53	52	58	56	57	54	59	54	57
Kolkata	60	54	55	65	52	48	48	48	46	44	44	44	45
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	50	50	46	46	48	45	48	44	45

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments

Commodity Exchange

6316. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commodity exchanges functioning in the country;

(b) the main features of eligibility criterion to become a member of these commodity exchanges;

(c) whether such criterion facilitate the primary producers particularly the farmers to become members and trade directly in such exchanges; and

(d) if not, how such exchanges benefit the primary producers and farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of recognized commodity exchanges functioning in the country are as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) The main features of the eligibility criteria to

become a member of the commodity exchanges, as provided in their Bye-laws are as per the enclosed Statement-II

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The primary producers are also eligible to become members and trade directly in such exchanges if they fulfill the criteria prescribed by the commodity exchanges. However, they can trade directly in such exchanges even as clients or as members of co-operative societies or other entities who can become members or clients in these exchanges.

Futures prices are discovered on the commodity exchanges through a transparent online mechanism based on anticipated demand and supply conditions. Farmers and growers benefit from these price signals emitted by the futures markets even though they may not directly participate in the futures market. The futures markets lead to reduction in the amplitude of seasonal price variation and help farmers realize a better price at the time of harvest. This also helps farmers in planning their cultivation in advance as well as to determine the kind of crop which they would prefer to grow, by taking advantage of the advance information of the future price trends, and probable

supply and demand of various commodities in advance. Awareness programmes and capacity building programmes are undertaken by the Forward Markets Commission and the Exchanges in order to educate the farmers and other stakeholders of the benefits of price discovery and price risk management functions of the futures market.

Statement-I

List of Recognised/Registered Exchanges conducting forward/Futures Trading in Commodities

National Exchanges:

Sl. No.	Name of the National Exchange and Address
1	2
1.	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd., Exchange Square, CTS No.255 Suren Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 093
2.	National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Ltd., Akruiti Corporate Park, 1st Floor, Near G. E. Garden, LBS Marg, Kanjurmarg (West). Mumbai - 400 078
3.	National Multi Commodity Exchange Ltd., 4, 4th Floor, H. K. House, B/h, Jivabhai Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009 (Gujarat)
4.	Indian Commodity Exchange Ltd., Romell Technology Park, 8th Floor, Nirlon Compound, Near Hub Mall, Western Express Highway, Goregoan East, Mumbai - 400 063
5.	ACE Derivatives and Commodity Exchange Limited, 401, B Wing, Building No 4, Inifmity I.T. Park, Gen. AK Vaidya Marg, Dindoshi, Malad (E) Mumbai - 400 097

Regional Exchanges:

1.	The Bikaner Commodity Exchange Ltd., 19, Samta Nagar, Opp. Roadways Bus Stand, Ganaanaear Road, Bikaner - 334 001 (Raiasthan)
2.	The Bombay Commodity Exchange Ltd, Jenabai Building (Gaya Bldg.) 109, Yusuf Meherali Road, P.B.No.13009, Masjid Bunder. Mumbai - 400 003
3.	The Central India Commercial Exchange Ltd, More Bazar, Lakshar, Gwalior-474 001 (M. P.)

1	2
4.	Cotton Association of India, 2nd floor, Cotton Exchange Building, Cotton Green, Sewri, Mumbai - 400 033
5.	The East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd., 43, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata - 700 001
6.	First Commodity Exchange of India Ltd., C-35/1015, 2nd Floor, Vee yem Towers, Palarivattam - 682 025
7.	The India Pepper and Spice Trade Association, VI/150, Jew Town, Mattancherry, Kochi - 682 002. (Kerala)
8.	The National Board of Trade, Scheme No. 53, Near Malviya Nagar, A. B. Road, Indore- 452 008. (M.P.)
9.	The Rajkot Commodity Exchange Ltd., 28, Commercial Chamber, Raikot - 360 001 (Gujarat)
10.	The Spices and Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Mahajan Hall, Wakhar Bhag, Post Bag No. 110, Sangli - 416 416, (Maharashtra)
11.	The Surendranagar Cotton Oil & Oilseeds Association Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nr. Satta Hall, Surendrangar - 363 001 (Gujarat)
12.	The Chamber of Commerce. Chandi Road. Hapur-245 101 Distt - Ghaziabad (U.P.)
13.	The Meerut Agro Commodities Exchange Company Ltd., Shree Santoshi Bhavan, Sharda Road, Bramhapuri, Meerut - 250 002. (U.P.)
14.	The Rajdhani Oil & Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Room No. 36, 1st Floor, Om Bhavan. Fatehpuri, Delhi - 110006.
15.	Vijai Beopar Chamber Ltd., 5-D, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar-251 001 (U.P.)
16.	Haryana Commodities Limited, C-35/4, 1st Floor, Industrial Area, Lawrence Road, New Delhi- 110 035

Statement-II

The main features of eligibility criteria for obtaining membership of the commodity exchanges:

- Individuals/sole proprietors who are citizen of India.

- Individuals with age limit not less than 21 years,
- A person, who is not a citizen of India, is eligible to be admitted as a member of the Exchange, if he complies with the Laws and Rules applicable to such a person in the country where he is a citizen, besides the Laws, Bye-laws, Rules and Business Rules applicable to such a person in India.
- A joint Hindu undivided family,
- A cooperative society registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of respective states/union territories,
- Association of persons and their subsidiaries.
- Banks and Financial Institutions, including their subsidiaries.
- Registered partnership firms,
- A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) as registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008,
- Bodies Corporate,
- A public sector organization, Government Undertakings,
- Companies as defined in the Companies Act, 1956.
- Bodies corporate statutory organization or any other Government or non-Government entity and such other persons or entities as may be permitted under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952,
- A corporate body who has not committed any act which renders the entity liable to be wound up under the provisions of the law;
- Entity not convicted of an offence involving a fraud or dishonesty or any crime of similar nature.
- Entity not convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;
- Entity not found to be of unsound mind, by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- Entity not debarred from trading in commodities by statutory / regulatory authority.
- Entity not declared/rendered incompetent to enter into contract under any law in force in India;
- Entity not compounded with his creditors for less than full discharge of debts;
- Entity not at any time expelled or declared a defaulter by any other Commodity / Stock Exchange / Clearing Corporation;
- Entity not adjudicated as an insolvent/bankrupt.
- Entity having qualification as per the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 or Rules.
- Entity not punished for contravention of any of the provisions of the FC(R) Act or any Rules made there under or any other applicable Act or any Rules made there under.
- Besides the above networth criteria, security deposit etc. have also been prescribed by some of the exchanges.

Tender for Godowns

6317. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenders invited by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for development or creation of godowns from the private sector have been frequently cancelled in North Eastern States;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken some corrective steps in this regard to improve the condition of FCI godowns in North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Tenders have not been invited from the private investors for construction of godowns in North Eastern States.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In order to improve the condition of FCI godowns in the country including North Eastern States, a budget of Rs. 302 lacs has been allocated for repair and maintenance of FCI godowns and a budget of Rs. 650 lacs has been allocated for improvement of existing roads and upgradation with concrete roads.

[Translation]

Introduction of New Technology

6318. SHRI ANAN TKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether significant changes are being witnessed in Information and Broadcasting Sector with the introduction of new technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such changes have totally turned this sector into a commercial enterprise;

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

(e) whether this sector is more accountable to social obligations to earn financial profit;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to keep up the social obligations of this sector; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As convergence of new technologies are revolutionizing the Indian Information and Broadcasting sector, one of the key thrust areas of the Ministry has been to promote the growth of digital content delivery platforms. The major initiatives taken by the Ministry in the field are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (g) The changes have made the I&B sector more dynamic and the sector has seen large investments with enhanced capacities. The Government owned Prasar Bharati accords first priority to its role as a public broadcaster and to its social obligations. These are not lost sight of in its effort to become commercially viable. The details of public service mandate and the benefits to the common man are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The Ministry has been constantly promoting multiple digital distribution platforms to achieve the twin objective of enabling content creators to disseminate contents from various platforms and providing a wider choice to viewers at the same time. Some of the initiatives taken by the Ministry are as follows:

- (i) In 2001, the Government has laid down policy guidelines for DTH operations (Digital Addressable System) in India.
- (ii) In 2009, the Government, in consultation with TRAI has laid down policy frame work for introduction of Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) mode of delivery of content to cable operators.
- (iii) The Government is presently implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable sector to address the draw back of the existing analog system and has also notified sunset days for implementing digitalization in a phased manner, leading to complete switch off of analog services by 31st December, 2014.
- (iv) AIR has taken up the digitalization of its studios. MW and SW transmission besides adoption of latest technology for its Archives.
- (v) In respect of Doordarshan, emphasis is being laid on digitalization of terrestrial transmitters.
- (vi) In so far as Information Sector is concerned, efforts are being made to adopt new technologies to the extent possible. Photo Division has taken up the job of conversion of conventional images to digital format.

Statement-II

The mandate of Prasar Bharti as a public broadcaster is:

- (i) To uphold unity and integrity of the country and to promote national integration.
- (ii) To safeguard citizens rights by balanced flow of information.
- (iii) To pay attention to fields of education, literacy, agriculture and rural development.
- (iv) To create awareness about women's issues and vulnerable sections of society.
- (v) To provide adequate coverage to diverse cultures, sports, games and youth affairs.
- (vi) To promote social justice and safeguarding rights of minorities and tribal communities.
- (vii) To promote research and expand broadcasting facilities/development in broadcast technology.

The benefits accrued to the common man because of introduction of modern technology in the sector.

- (i) DTH technology proved to be useful in reaching remote areas in which the cable networks do not exist.
- (ii) Digital Addressable System (DAS) will bring in benefits to all the stakeholders. In case of consumers, the benefits will be in terms of superior picture quality, availability of choice to select channels and a large bouquet of channels, in addition to certain value added services like video and games on demand. In case of Cable Operators, it will help them offer state-of-the-art service and thus withstand competition with DTH, which is already digital.
- (iii) FM expansion in the country has enabled the common man to receive FM programmes on cheap receiver sets and on Mobile Phone which are easily available.
- (iv) News on Phone Service would enable the public to access the News by dialing specific numbers.
- (v) News bulletin is being uploaded on website for easy access through Internet.
- (vi) 21 radio channels of AIR are available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku band). People can enjoy these programmes of different languages, which can be received in any part of the country through a set top box on DTH Platform.

Telecasting of Army Movement

6319. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the media in recent past to restrain from telecasting/writing about Defence forces activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also asked all the media to strictly follow the Court's order in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the media thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Based on an

order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad on 10-04-2012, the Government has issued an Advisory to all TV Channels to strictly follow the direction of the Hon'ble High Court to ensure that there is no reporting/release of news item by Print as well as Electronic Media relating to movement of troops.

Security of Sir Creek Areas

6320. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sensitive coast between Jakhau and Medi is not effectively covered under patrolling by the Coast Guards and the Border Security Force (BSF) (Water Wing) due to lack of adequate manpower and suitable boats which can navigate in shallow water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the floating Border out Posts (BoPs) of BSF Water Wing are withdrawn in the Kori Creek-Sir Creek area during monsoon every year thus exposing this vulnerable area to infiltration from across the borders; and

(d) if so, whether the Government plans to deploy suitable vessels or erect appropriate structures to have permanent post of BSF in the sensitive Creek area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The coastal area between Jakhau and Medi is manned by Coastal Police of the Government of Gujarat and the Coast Guard. Company level deployment has been made by BSF for the area.

(c) and (d) Floating BOPs of BSF Water Wing are withdrawn from the Kori Creek-Sir Creek area during rough weather every year *i.e.* five months (April-May to September-October). During this period, base line domination and surveillance of Sir Creek/Kori Creek area is enhanced and Creek Patrolling is carried out by means of Fast Patrol Boats stationed and Koteshwar. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Mission is carried out regularly to check any intrusion in the Creek area. Four All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) have been made available in Gujarat Frontier to keep effective domination in Creek area of Harami Nala.

Excessive use of Force by Police

6321. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of cases of police excesses and brutality meted out towards unarmed protesters;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to revise the existing rules and mechanisms for the police to deal with protests and dharnas;

(c) if so, the details of instructions and guidelines issued by the Government to the police forces in this regard including the use of firearms;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to deal with cases of police brutality in a swift and firm manner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain the law and order in the States, ensure safety and security of their people and take action against the erring policemen in such cases. Therefore, the details of the cases of police excesses and brutality meted out towards un-armed protestors are not being centrally compiled and maintained.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary with representatives of Intelligence Bureau, Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Defence Research Development Organization and the State Governments of Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Chhattisgarh to recommend Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitation with non-lethal measures vide order dated 22nd September, 2010. The Task Force has finalized the SOP and the same has been circulated to all the States/UTs/Central Police Organizations. The objective of the SOP is to provide guidelines for dispersal of an unlawful assembly with minimum necessary force and with minimum possible collateral damage.

(d) and (e) Police, being a State subject, reforms in police functioning is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government through training of their police officers in the country and abroad. Sufficient inputs on professionalism, community policing and protection of human rights have been included in the syllabi of the induction courses. State Police Forces are also organizing special courses on "use of scientific techniques in investigation", "protection of human rights", etc. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPRD) has also been organizing courses on scientific investigation, image building, good governance, ethical issues, use of technology in crime prevention, etc to sensitize the State Police officials on such issues.

Hike in MSP

6322. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has recommended an increase between 15% and 40% for pulses, oilseeds, rice and khariff crops for 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MSP of such crops would be increased in view of such recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) has submitted. A its report on Price Policy for Kharif Crops for 2012-13. This is under consideration in Government.

(c) and (d) The Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the major agricultural produce on the recommendations of the CACP and in consultation with the States and concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

[*Translation*]

Procurement of Foodgrains/Sugar

6323. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the total production and demand of foodgrains and sugar in the country during each of the last three years and the estimated production during the ensuing season;

(b) the total number of procurement centres opened and the quantum of the said commodities procured during the said period alongwith the estimated procurement during the ensuing season;

(c) whether the said items were exported/imported during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether losses were suffered during the said export/import; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which they were compensated or proposed to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Production and demand of foodgrains and sugar in the country are at enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Details of procurement centres opened for wheat rice procurement and quantities procured along with estimates for ensuing season are at enclosed Statement-III, IV, V & VI.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details of foodgrains and sugar export and import are at enclosed Statement-VII.

(e) and (f) Export and import of foodgrains and sugar has not been undertaken by the Government on

commercial basis for the last three years, therefore, question of profit -losses or compensation does not arise.

Statement-I

Production of Wheat and Rice

(in lakh tonnes)

Crop Year	Wheat Production	Rice Production
2008-09	806.8	991.82
2009-10	808.0	890.93
2010-11	868.74	959.80
2011-12 (estimated)	902.32	1034.06

Production of Sugar

Year	Sugar Production (in lakh tonnes)
2008-08	147
2009-10	188
2010-11 (Provisional)	243.50
2011-12 (Estimated)	251.87

Statement-II

Per Capita Net Availability of Foodgrains (Per day) in India

(Grams Per Day)

Year	Rice	Wheat
2007	194.0	157.8
2008	175.4	145.1
2009	188.4	154.7
2010(P)	184.8	167.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Sugar Demand/Releases for internal consumption

Year	Sugar Demand (in lakh tonnes)
2008-09	230.80
2009-10	212
2010-11 (Provisional)	208
2011-12 (Estimated)	220

Statement-III*Wheat procurement and estimates of wheat procurement during current season*

State	Procurement (RMS)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 procurement estimates
Bihar	0.08	5.00	4.96	1.83	5.56	15.0
Gujarat	-	4.15	0.75	3.67	1.05	1.5
Haryana	33.46	52.31	69.24	63.35	69.28	70.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.57	24.10	19.68	35.38	49.65	65.0
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	67.57	99.39	107.25	102.05	109.58	108.0
Rajasthan	3.84	9.35	11.52	4.76	13.03	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.49	31.37	38.82	16.73	34.61	42.0
Uttarakhand	0.02	0.84	1.45	0.86	0.42	1.0
West Bengal	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.20
Others	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.11	0.17	1.3
All India Total	111.28	226.82	253.81	225.14	283.85	318.00

Statement-IV*Rice procurement and estimates of Rice procurement during current season*

	Procurement (KMS)					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Procurement estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	53.28	75.4	90.61	75.4	96.09	107
Assam			0.03	0.08	0.16	-
Bihar	4.76	5.12	10.83	8.9	8.83	9.5
Chhattisgarh	28.65	27.43	28.48	33.51	37.46	40
Gujarat	0.19	0.19	-	0	0	0.15
Haryana	17.77	15.72	14.25	18.19	16.87	17.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.19	-	0	0.005	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	0.05		1.35	0.23	0.002	-
Karnataka	0.22	0.18	1.07	0.86	1.8	5.2
Kerala	1.51	1.68	2.37	2.61	2.63	2.92
Madhya Pradesh	0.74	0.69	2.46	2.14	5.16	6.5
Maharashtra	0.97	1.6	2.61	2.2	3.08	1.65
Odisha	20.02	23.38	27.9	24.96	24.65	30
Punjab	78.29	79.07	85.53	92.75	86.35	82
Rajasthan	0.1	0.19	0.11	0	0	-
Tamil Nadu	10.77	9.68	11.99	12.41	15.43	20
Uttar Pradesh	25.59	28.91	36.87	27.26	25.54	18
Uttarakhand	1.76	1.47	3.49	3.75	4.22	0.5
West Bengal	6.42	15.08	16.67	12.4	13.1	12
Others	0.38	0.38	0.23	0.2	0.6	0.33
All India Total	251.07	287.36	341.04	320.34	341.98	353.15

Statement-V*The Number of Purchase Centre Operated for Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	Region	KMS 2009-10 (Provisional)				KMS 2010-11 (Provisional)				KMS 2011-12 (Provisional)		
		FCI	Jointly	State Agencies	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Jointly	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168	-	350	518	168	366	-	534	168	1,250	1,418
2.	Assam	11	-	-	11	21	-	-	21	13	-	13
3.	Bihar	101	-	2,813	2,914	74	475	-	549	91	8,943	9,034
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1,577	1,577	-	1,589	-	1,589	-	1,888	1,888
5.	Delhi	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	4	-	4
6.	Gujrat	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	10	-	46	46
7.	Haryana	11	38	132	181	6	76	101	183	7	85	182
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	5
9.	Jharkhand	26	-	3	29	10	-	-	10	18	610	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	10	-	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11. Karnataka		-	-	32	32	-	40	-	40	-	63	63
12. Kerela		-	-	450	450	-	470	-	470	-	475	475
13. Maharashtra		15	-	857	872	-	857	-	857	-	641	641
14. Madhya Pradesh		-	-	475	475	-	473	-	473	-	734	734
15. Odisha		150	-	2,117	2,267	84	1,938	-	2,022	31	2,539	2,570
16. Puducherry		10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Punjab		80	169	1,339	1,588	118	1,255	348	1,721	16	1,526	1,750
18. Rajasthan		Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
19. Tamil Nadu		-	-	1,364	1,364	-	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,500	1,500
20. Uttar Pradesh		98	-	3,743	3,841	46	2,189	-	2,235	32	2,950	1,982
21. Uttrakhand		10	-	49	59	9	43	-	52	9	43	52
22. West Bengal		38	-	1,462	1,500	-	1,921	-	1,921	-	2,141	2,141
Grand Total		740	207	16763	17710	568	13197	449	14214	416	25434	26148

Statement-VI

The List of Purchase Centres operated by FCI/State Agencies during RMS2009-10 to RMS 2011-12

1	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total	FCI	State Agen.	Total
Punjab	380 (Incl.93 shared)	1230	1610	387 (Including Joint)	1315	1702	392	1348	1740
Haryana	74 (Incl.34 jointly)	291	365	81(37 Jt)	286	367	70	297	367
Uttar Pradesh	508	3901	4409	73	4425	4498	60	4513	4573
Rajasthan	119	178	297	119	185	304	120	188	308
Madhya Pradesh	42	1206	1248	22	1206	1228	0	1966	1966
Delhi	4	-	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
Bihar	150	2702	2852	111	456	567	90	560	650
Himachal Pradesh	7	-	7	7	0	7	5	0	5
Gujarat	-	153	153	0	188	188	24	188	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	18	-	18	8	0	8	10	0	10
Chhattisgarh	-	1333	1333	0	1333	1333	0	1333	1333
Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	15	15	0	15	3	0	3
Maharashtra	-	85	85	0	58	58	0	456	456
Uttarakhand	33	167	200	33	167	200	24	179	203
West Bengal								NA	NA
Total	1,350	11,246	12,596	860	9,619	10,479	802	11,028	11,830

Statement-VII*Export of Wheat, Rice and Sugar*

(In lakh tones)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov 2011)
Rice	9.31885	1.39544	0.96084	12.36643
Wheat	0.01119	0.00030	0.00448	3.16552
Sugar*	2.165	2.371	28.14	4.333

*Upto December 2011

Import of Wheat, Rice and Sugar

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov 2011)
Rice	0.00085	0.00066	0.00219	0.00716
Wheat	0.00020	1.64383	1.84276	—
Sugar*	24.47	41.80	3.65	0.000461

*Upto December 2011

Naxal Strategy

6324. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the

State Governments to amend their policy and procedures regarding posting of Para-military Forces in naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, whether the earlier strategies adopted by the Union Government and State Governments to deal with naxalites have been rendered ineffective;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the naxalites in future?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremist (LWE) activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements and coordinates their efforts in several ways, inter-alia, including providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Police Forces to deal with the LWE problem.

[English]

Sports Training Centres of SAI

6325. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of the Sports training centres of Sports Authority of India set up in the country alongwith the funds allocated for such centres during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of centres opened during the said period, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received by the Government from the State Governments to open such centres in the States including Haryana alongwith the status of the proposals;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any new Sports training centre/Sports complex in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The objective is to promote and broad-base sports in the country, identify and nurture talent and develop excellence in International competitions by providing sports science back-up and equipment support etc. to the trainees.

Sports Authority of India (SAI) under various Sports Promotional Schemes, imparts training to the talented

sportspersons in the age group of 8-25 years in 28 disciplines. SAI allocates funds to Institutions and Regional and Sub-centres Scheme-wise as per the prescribed norms. The details of funds allocated during last three years are as under:-

Rest of India

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	111.00	265.00	125.00
2.	Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	300.00	525.00	525.00
3.	Special Area Games (SAG)	325.00	620.00	550.00
4.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	1620.00	3490.00	2600.00
5.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	77.00	300.00	90.00

North East Region (NER)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	21.00	28.00	15.00
2.	Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	40.00	110.00	50.00
3.	Special Area Games (SAG)	440.00	650.00	650.00
4.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	320.00	479.00	415.00
5.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	29.00	54.00	15.00

(b) SAI Training Centre Koraput, Odisha was opened in 2010. The centre is a joint venture with

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. SAI Training Centre Raipur, Chhattisgarh was opened in 2011.

(c) The details and status of proposal received from the State Governments/UTs to open such centres in the States including Haryana are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UTsName of Scheme	Current Status
1.	Kerala	Chadayamangalam (Report awaited from State Government) Koni (regretted)
2.	Assam	Silchar, Nagaon and Jorhat (regretted due to Budgetary constraints)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo (Feasibility report awaited)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Koria and Baster (regretted)
5.	Haryana	Meham, District Rohtak (Kept in abeyance)

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal before the competent authority to set up any new Sports Training Centre by SAI.

[*Translation*]

Promoting Entertainment Industry

6326. DR. SANJAY SINH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the efforts made by the Government to promote the entertainment industry;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement scheme to promote local programmes in the entertainment industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Indian film industry, being largely in the private sector, Government plays a facilitative

role in its promotion. Government of India by its 11th Plan Scheme "Participation in Film Market in India and Abroad" has promoted the Indian films among the foreign markets by organizing India Pavilion that provided a platform to the Indian producers for networking and to market their products among the foreign buyers. Further, through another Plan Scheme "Participation in Film Festivals in India and Abroad" numerous Indian film festivals have been organized in different parts of the world where Films under Indian Panorama are screened every year. Besides, under Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEP) signed with various countries, Indian film festivals are organized in different parts of the world.

Promoting digitalization of various delivery platforms of broadcasting services is one of the major thrust areas of this Ministry. To address the drawbacks in the existing analogue Cable TV services, the Ministry is implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch off of analogue services by December, 2014. Digitalisation of cable TV services brings with it a high quality viewing experience to the viewer enabling him to enjoy a wider and a-la-carte- choice of TV channels suited to his family environment and budget. It also makes possible delivery of a wide variety of value added and interactive services and niche content catering to the needs of different sections of society. The transparency of subscriber base helps in reducing the disputes amongst services providers and ensures better tax compliance. This would also act as a catalyst for the growth of the television media industry. The Ministry has also announced policy guidelines for expansion of FM radio broadcasting service through private agencies (Phase-III). A total of 839 new FM radio channels shall be launched in addition to the already existing 245 channels. This would provide entertainment and information to people even in remote areas in the country. This initiatives will give an impetus to the growth of media entertainment industry.

(b) and (c) With a view to promoting good films with local content, this Ministry has executed an 11th Plan scheme "Production of Feature Films in Various Regional Languages" through National Film Development Corporation, a PSU under Ministry of I&B, by allocating a sum of Rs. 86 crores for production of 15 feature films in various regional languages and 3 films in Hindi/English languages.

Prasar Bharati (DD), the public broadcaster, has inter-alia, been mandated to provide wholesome entertainment

in regional languages to public at large. The Prasar Bharati has been fulfilling this mandate through its various regional AIR and Doordarshan Kendras.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Soil Testing

6327. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts soil test of arable land periodically in the country;

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

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to the States for the said purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the departments and the level of employees engaged in soil testing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic sources of nutrients to sustain and improve soil health and its productivity.

State Government Soil Testing Laboratory/Mobile Soil testing Laboratory conduct soil tests and issue soil health cards to farmers. In a few States, they charge token amount for soil testing.

(c) and (d) Under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) funds are released on the basis of proposals received from the States/ implementing agencies. Funds released under the scheme since its inception is at enclosed Statement. Government also provides financial assistance for manpower to run soil testing laboratories (STLs).

Statement

State-wise funds released & unspent balance under the Scheme - National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released during 2008-09	Amount released during 2009-10	Amount released during 2010-11	Amount release during 2011-12	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.00	183.45	149.145	466.25	973.845
2.	Karnataka	125.00	270.57	0	0	395.57
3.	Kerala	150.00	177.30	0	0	327.30
4.	Rajasthan	415.00	267.60	408.62	0	1091.22
5.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	240.00	0	0	255.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	86.00	0	0	0	86.00
7.	Punjab	35.00	135.00	0	0	170.00
8.	West Bengal	163.75	0	0	0	163.75
9.	Uttarakhand	25.00	0	0	0	25.00
10.	Nagaland	15.00	0	0	0	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Odisha		217.50	0	217.50	0	435.00
12. Arunachal Pradesh		75.00	0	75.00	0	150.00
13. Maharashtra		65.00	280.00	60.00	0	405.00
14. Himachal Pradesh		35.00	143.72	0	0	178.72
15. Mizoram		60.00	12.50	0	0	72.50
16. Goa		05.00	0	0	0	05.00
17. Jharkhand		0	255.80	0	0	255.80
18. Bihar		0	904.687	342.913	0	1247.60
19. Meghalaya		0	60.00	0	0	60.00
20. Tamil Nadu		0	250.00	0	0	250.00
21. Tripura		0	136.50	0	0	136.50
22. Manipur		0	89.00	0	0	89.00
23. Haryana		0	0	144.10	0	144.10
24. Sikkim		0	0	65.00	65.00	130.00
25. Chhattisgarh		0	0	59.40	0	59.40
26. IISS, ICAR, Bhopal		0	389.873	168.17	412.23	970.273
27. Gujarat		0	0	0.0	186.25	186.25
Total		1662.25	3796.00	1689.848	1129.73	8277.828

Supply of Wheat

6328. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of wheat for supply to flour mills of Gujarat and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reduced the supply of wheat to flour mill owners;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Wheat is not supplied to flour mill owners out of central pool. As per existing norms, flour mills are required to purchase wheat from open market for their commercial operations. However,

under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS), to contain price rise in foodgrains, as and when required, wheat is allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers including Roller Flour Mills in the States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

[English]

Hostage Management Policy

6329. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to put in place a hostage management policy to deal with emergency situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have also asked the Centre to evolve such a policy;

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

(e) the number of hostage incidents that took place during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to handle such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt

with directly by the State Governments concerned. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts. The Government of India is planning to consult the state Governments concerned to evolve a Standard Operating Procedure to deal with hostage situations arising out of frequent abductions by the CPI (Maoist).

The details of abductions by the CPI(Maoist) during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise incidents of abduction by the CPI(Maoist)

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (up to April 30)		
	Inci- dents	No. of per- sons abdu- cted	No. of abdu- cted persons killed	Inci- dents	No. of per- sons abdu- cted	No. of abdu- cted persons killed	Inci- dents	No. of per- sons abdu- cted	No. of abdu- cted persons killed	Inci- dents	No. of per- sons abdu- cted	No. of abdu- cted persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	9	15	2	6	7	1	1	1	0
Bihar	12	25	8	33	75	5	34	87	3	7	9	2
Chhattisgarh	56	121	33	68	161	36	39	73	22	23	37	4
Jharkhand	43	90	13	39	100	6	47	85	11	21	36	4
Maharashtra	7	38	4	6	9	0	10	14	5	3	3	2
Odisha	15	38	0	12	52	5	23	41	8	8	15	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	38	65	34	53	74	59	15	21	13	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	174	380	93	223	490	113	175	329	64	63	101	14

[Translation]

Creation of New States

6330. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments/organisations regarding creation of new States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such proposals pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the details of the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organisations for creation of new States like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Coorg in Karnataka, Koshalanchal in Western Odisha, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Mithilanchal in north Bihar and Eastern Nagaland from Nagaland. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had on 23.11.2011 also forwarded us the resolution passed by State Assembly on 21.11.2011 for the division of Uttar Pradesh in four smaller States viz Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Avadh Pradesh and Paschim Pradesh.

(c) Creation of any new State has wide ramifications and direct bearing on the federal polity of our country. The Government of India moves in the matter only when there is a broad consensus in the parent State. Government takes a decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. No further details can be indicated at this stage.

[English]

Illegal Construction

6331. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of rampant illegal construction in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received by the government in regard to illegal construction in Delhi during each off the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken against these complaints during the aforesaid period, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to remove/check illegal/unauthorised construction in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and

(b) Madam, Delhi Development Authority Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) have informed that they are aware of the unauthorized constructions in Delhi. Whenever any unauthorized construction is noticed by the respective local bodies such as Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) they take action appropriately.

(c) Details of action taken by MCD against the unauthorised construction during the last three years including the current year are given in the enclosed Statement and by DDA is under:

Year	Number of programmes carried out	Structures removed
2009-10	278	3432
2010-11	249	3490
2011-12	258	2642

The action on illegal constructions is taken in those cases which are not protected by The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act 2011 which is valid upto 31.12.2014.

(d) Action to curb unauthorized construction lies primarily in the domain of the Local Bodies (LBs) such as the MCD and NDMC. For detection & control of unauthorized/illegal constructions, MCD has undertaken a number of measures, which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room, Zonal Control Room, Demolition Squad etc. In addition, a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to monitor actions against unauthorized/illegal constructions. In NDMC, a separate department is already in function to check the encroachment and illegal construction in its areas. Further, to prevent the unauthorized and illegal constructions, the GNCTD has set up a Special Task Force as well as District Task Force comprising officers from MCD, DDA, PWD, Delhi Police etc.

Statement*Municipal Corporation of Delhi***Action Taken Report during the year****2012 (01.01.2012 to 31.3.2012)**

Name of Zone	Unauthorised construction booked U/S 343, 341(1)	Demolition/ sealing action against booked unauthorised construction (under Sections 343, 344, 345-A)				Demolition action against unauthorised construction at ongoing stage without booking		
		Fully	Partly	Sealed	Total	Fully	Partly	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	126	0	31	25	56	0	154	154
City	42	0	17	1	18	0	41	41
Civil Line	50	0	25	35	60	0	98	98
Karol Bagh	95	0	53	32	85	0	13	13
Narela	81	0	27	1	28	29	55	84
Najafgarh	191	0	16	179	195	0	42	42
Rohini	51	2	52	2	56	0	159	159
South	184	13	106	16	135	0	315	315
Sadar Paharganj	83	0	38	0	38	0	120	120
Shahdara (North)	68	0	10	4	14	0	161	161
Shahdara (South)	128	0	17	8	25	0	122	122
West	255	0	55	14	69	0	179	179
Total	1354	15	447	317	779	29	1459	1488

*Municipal Corporation of Delhi***Action Taken Report during the year 2011 (01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011)**

Name of Zone	Unauthorised construction booked U/S 343, 341(1)	Demolition/ sealing action against booked unauthorised construction (under Sections 343, 344, 345-A)				Demolition action against unauthorised construction at ongoing stage without booking		
		Fully	Partly	Sealed	Total	Fully	Partly	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	365	0	175	103	278	48	589	637
City	46	1	25	6	32	34	128	162

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Line	214	29	165	12	206	52	457	509
Karol Bagh	345	0	194	190	384	2	43	45
Narela	298	2	147	6	155	144	214	358
Najafgarh	552	65	109	127	301	75	76	151
Rohini	336	0	180	15	195	2	861	863
South	425	7	273	130	410	0	983	983
Sadar Paharganj	245	0	121	30	151	0	279	279
Shahdara (North)	144	0	60	7	67	0	640	640
Shahdara (South)	231	3	86	25	114	0	548	548
West	1539	0	429	184	613	0	771	771
Total	4740	107	1964	835	2906	357	5589	5946

*Municipal Corporation of Delhi***Action Taken Report during the Year 2010 (01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010)**

Name of Zone	Unauthorised construction booked U/S 343, 341(1)	Demolition/sealing action against booked unauthorised construction (under Sections 343, 344, 345-A)				Demolition action against unauthorised construction at ongoing stage without booking		
		Fully	Partly	Sealed	Total	Fully	Partly	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	415	2	247	27	276	124	379	503
City	42	2	0	2	4	84	214	298
Civil Line	210	1	93	76	170	0	251	251
Karol Bagh	342	5	241	153	399	1	42	43
Narela	262	0	158	70	228	97	65	162
Najafgarh	470	63	58	93	214	116	104	220
Rohini	405	5	126	16	147	22	312	334
South	483	6	163	183	352	71	429	500
Sadar Paharganj	220	14	88	32	134	73	108	181
Shahdara (North)	416	2	45	11	58	0	402	402
Shahdara (South)	1197	1	100	181	282	0	304	304
West	600	0	240	90	330	0	615	615
Total	5062	101	1559	934	2594	588	3225	3813

*Municipal Corporation of Delhi***Action Taken Report during the Year 2009 (01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009)**

Name of Zone	Unauthorised construction booked U/S 343, 341(1)	Demolition/sealing action against booked unauthorised construction (under Sections 343, 344, 345-A)				Demolition action against unauthorised construction at ongoing stage without booking		
		Fully	Partly	Sealed	Total	Fully	Partly	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	278	7	154	59	220	19	399	418
City	47	2	7	2	11	36	158	194
Civil Line	215	0	70	13	83	0	209	209
Karol Bagh	351	0	143	65	208	0	155	155
Narela	168	12	67	6	85	77	3	80
Najafgarh	321	4	12	8	24	51	96	147
Rohini	210	31	124	13	168	15	309	324
South	602	50	218	131	399	6	479	485
Sadar Paharganj	229	13	71	26	110	22	169	191
Shahdara (North)	156	12	16	2	30	0	293	293
Shahdara (South)	77	5	16	0	21	0	240	240
West	1325	45	167	206	418	9	696	705
Total	3979	181	1065	531	1777	235	3206	3441

*Municipal Corporation of Delhi***Action Taken Report during the Year 2009, 2010, 2011 and upto March, 2012**

Year	Unauthorised construction booked U/S 343, 341(1)	Demolition/sealing action against booked unauthorised construction (under Sections 343, 344, 345-A)				Demolition action against unauthorised construction at ongoing stage without booking		
		Fully	Partly	Sealed	Total	Fully	Partly	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009	3979	181	1065	531	1777	235	3206	3441
2010	5062	101	1559	934	2594	588	3225	3813
2011	4740	107	1964	835	2906	357	5589	5946
2012	1354	15	447	317	779	29	1459	1488
Total	15135	404	5035	2617	8056	1209	13479	14688

Naxals in Abujhamad Forest Areas

6332. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Abujhamad forest area situated on the borders of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh has become a safe zone for naxalites;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes for infrastructure development of the said region in order to provide basic facilities to the inhabitants and also to root out naxals from the said area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Abujhamad is a thickly forested area Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh on the border of Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra and Kanker and Bijapur districts of Chhattisgarh. It is a CPI (Maoist) stronghold.

(b) and (c) To address development deficit in LWE affected areas, the Central Government is implementing the Integrated Action Plan in 78 selected tribal and backward districts in 9 LWE affected states for providing public infrastructure and services. The Government is also implementing a Scheme namely Road Requirement Plan-I for development of 5477 km of road network in 34 districts in 8 LWE affected states, which includes Narayanpur district. The Planning Commission closely monitors implementation of development and flagship schemes in LWE affected districts. In addition, emphasis is also laid on ensuring rights of Adivasis under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forces Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Security Forces recently carried out special operations in Abujhamad area after many years.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a two pronged strategy of security and development measures will yield the desired results against LWE in the long run.

[Translation]

Development of Dairy Processing Industry

6333. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up as well as development of dairy processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of each proposal;

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to dairy processing units to promote the sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and unit-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for development of dairy processing sector across the country particularly in milk producing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not receive any proposal directly from state governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up as well as development of dairy processing industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial help in the form of grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs/NGOs/SHGs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs.75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries to various sectors including Milk & dairy sector.

(d) Under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing around 220 such proposals are pending under Dairy Sector from all over the country amounting to Rs. 66.38 crores including 8 from Madhya Pradesh. The proposals are received from all over the country including Madhya Pradesh electronically through designated banks as per guidelines of the scheme. These proposals are processed as per date of seniority of application and amount involved for Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 2.65 crores.

State-wise and Unit-wise details of financial assistance released during the last three years is given at enclosed Statement.

(e) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) *w. e. f.* 01-04-2012. Government has approved a proposal for State Governments to start preparatory activities for this scheme and has approved release of Rs. 51 crores for this purpose.

The salient features of the NMFP are: (i) to realize

the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring. The NMFP would also provide flexibility to States/UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc., for the development of food processing sector. This initiative of the Ministry would give an impetus to food processing industries in the country.

Statement

State-wise and unit-wise disbursement of Grant-in-aid to Dairy Sector during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Disbursement of Grant-in-aid

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Units	Expenditure In, 2011-12	Units	Expenditure In, 2010-11	Units	Expenditure In, 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	150.655	8	125.485	5	92.790
2.	Assam	1	22.65	4	144.35	3	72.650
3.	Bihar	2	15.72	2	50.00	1	10.590
4.	Goa	1	25.00	1	25.00		
5.	Gujarat	3	57.14	4	76.295	2	60.810
6.	Haryana	1	25.00	4	86.585	1	10.990
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	75.00	1	33.25	1	37.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir					1	24.66
9.	Jharkhand					1	23.00
10.	Karnataka	3	42.58				
11.	Kerala					2	19.615
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	25.00	3	75.00	3	60.265
13.	Maharashtra	12	224.646	8	129.57875	9	140.48
14.	Meghalaya			1	13.26		
15.	Odisha			2	50.00		
16.	Panjab	6	112.062	5	83.805	1	23.315
17.	Rajasthan	3	71.00	5	84.06	3	53.090
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	58.13265	4	71.495	5	100.605
19.	Uttarakhand			1	1.90	1	1.90
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	136.493	13	349.485	3	75.00
21.	West Bengal	2	50.00			1	11.010
	All India	55	1091.07865	67	1424.21	42	793.605

Official Language Hindi

6334. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to simplify the official language, Hindi;

(b) if so, the measures undertaken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Hindi used in official work is akin to the language used by the general public;

(d) if not, whether the Government has adopted any measures to make the official language more useful, simple and comprehensible; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Instructions have been issued from time to time by the Department of Official Language that simple and easily intelligible Hindi should be used with a view to promoting Hindi. It has been advised that (i) simple Hindi should be used in writing notes and letters so that it is easily understood by all. It is important that the reader should understand what the writer actually wishes to convey; (ii) words which are commonly understood should be increasingly used in official work and there should be no hesitation in using popular words of other languages in Devanagari; (iii) wherever it is felt that the reader may find it difficult to understand a particular technical word or designation in Hindi, it would be helpful if its English equivalent is used in Devanagari.

[English]

Transport System under JNNURM

6335. SHRI C. RAJENORAN:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being formulated and implemented to boost the public transport in the country including under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission(JNNURM) alongwith the progress and achievements made thereunder, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount sanctioned/released and utilized under the said schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the works under the said schemes are likely to be undertaken/completed;

(d) whether the Government has launched green transport projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Urban Transport is one of the admissible components for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Under this programme, Government of India has sanctioned Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) to improve public transport system in the country - Details of BRTS projects sanctioned under UIG of JnNURM including the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, under the second economic stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States, as a one-time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system JnNURM. Under this package, total 15260 buses to 31 States/UTs were approved with the total estimated cost of Rs. 4723.97 crore. The Government of India share i.e. Additional Central Assistance is Rs.2083.80 crore(estimated). Out of this Rs.2088.80 crore, an amount of Rs.1346.91 crore has been released to the States/UTs. State-wise, including State of Madhya Pradesh, details of release are given in the enclosed Statement-II. More than 12770 modern buses have been delivered to cities. Implementation of reforms related to urban transport, as per the JnNURM guidelines is at various stages. The entire JnNURM project is targeted to be completed by the end of 2014.

(d) and (e) Government of India is implementing the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP). The project involves grant from Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and loan from the World Bank to cities through the concerned State Governments. The main objectives of the SUTP are:

(i) To strengthen capacity of Government of India, States and cities in planning, financing, operating

and managing sustainable urban transport systems and

- (ii) To assist participating States and cities in preparing and implementing demonstration

"Green Transport" or GEF supportable Transport" projects (GT projects). The project cities are Indore, Mysore, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune and Naya Raipur.

Statement-I

Details of amount released during the last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Approved projects	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
					ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	73,710	34,993.75	7,569.63	-	12,037.61
2.	Amnchal Pradesh	1	9,129	8,215.65	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	7	67,486	37,628.03	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh						
6.	Delhi	2	49,922	17,472.30	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	11	1,36,180	54,294.22	7,066.55	459.90	13,088.94
9.	Haryana	1	49,349	24,674.50	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7,236	5,788.80	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	12,100	10,000.00	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	4	76,149	48,268.46	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	6	98,084	32,211.85	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	3	27,118	18,405.20	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	48,552	24,275.82	-	738.42	4,755.20
16.	Maharashtra	21	3,30,930	1,40,074.76	20,715.03	4,036.91	9,248.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Manipur		1	2,565	2,308.34	-	-	-
18. Meghalaya		2	21,796	19,616.15	-	-	-
19. Mizoram		-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Odisha		2	23,523	18,818.40	-	-	-
22. Punjab		1	7,249	3,624.50	-	-	-
23. Puducherry		1	4,966	3,972.80	-	-	-
24. Rajasdian		3	40,005	23,364.47	-	-	563.93
25. Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Tamil Nadu		18	2,58,560	94,398.69	-	-	-
27. Tripura		1	7,826	7,043.40	-	-	-
28. Uttar Pradesh		13	2,80,597	1,42,547.53	-	-	-
29. Uttarakhand		6	15,079	12,866.12	-	-	-
30. West Bengal		13	1,56,641	54,824.29	-	2,212.96	-
Total		130	18,05,751	8,39,688.03	35,351.21	7,448.19	39,693.70

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise ACA sanctioned and released for purchase of Buses for Urban Transport System under JnNURM during the last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Admissible Central Share (ACA)	Year-wise releases of funds		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	0	0	0.9913
2.	Assam	47.29	0	13.49	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	0	2.43	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.76	5.94	0	13.04
5.	Manipur	6.08	0	0	
6.	Meghalaya	14.76	3.69	3.69	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Mizoram		2.93	0	0	
8. Nagaland		2.7	0.68	0	
9. Sikkim		2.70	0.68	1.12	
10. Tripura		14.65	0	0	2.71
11. Uttarakhand		21.74	0	2.65	
Total (A)		146.43	10.99	23.38	16.7413
Non Special Category States					
1. Andhra Pradesh		176.5	0	19.1	1.06
2. Bihar		25.35	0	0	
3. Chhattisgarh		11.88	0	0	
4. Goa		6.16	0	1.96	
5. Gujarat		88.2	0	0	
6. Haryana		27.3	0	0	
7. Jharkhand		23.9	0	0	
8. Karnataka		159.04	0	26.52	12.14
9. Kerala		78.22	12.04	0	
10. Madhya Pradesh		101.12	0	0	3.98
11. Maharashtra		299.6	0	16.29	17.38
12. Odisha		15.84	3.68	2.59	
13. Punjab		49.15	0	0	
14. Rajasthan		77.57	0	0	17.08
15. Tamil Nadu		192.35	0	13.09	13.08
16. Uttar Pradesh		142.92	0	0	
17. West Bengal		145.4	0	0	
Total (B)		1620.50	15.72	79.55	64.72
Union Territories					
1. NCT of Delhi		274.75	1.75	0	106.88
2. Pondicherry		12.92	3.23	0	
3. Chandigarh		34.20	0	8.28	
Total (C)		321.87	4.98	8.28	106.88
Total (A+B+C)		2088.8	31.69	111.21	188.3413

[*Translation*]**Smuggling of Foodgrains**6336. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether foodgrains under the public distribution system meant for the poor are being smuggled to neighbouring countries;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has sought information in this regard from some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto alongwith the quantum and value of such foodgrains smuggled, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that foodgrains allocated to the States for public distribution are not smuggled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India to neighbouring countries, the Customs (Department of Revenue) and Security Forces are deployed at the borders.

There have been some reports and incidents of smuggling of Indian foodgrains. As per report received from Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), details of foodgrains seized by SSB on India-Nepal border during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, Border Security Force (BSF) has also reported seizure of foodgrains while being smuggled out. Details of foodgrains seized by BSF along India-Bangladesh border during the last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	Quantity (in MTs)
2009	49.51
2010	116.06
2011	45.34
2012 (upto 31.03.2012)	5.85

Government has regularly reviewed and also has

issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools. To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India, Customs (Department of Revenue) and the Security Forces deployed at the borders maintain vigil at international borders and take required preventive action.

Statement

Details of foodgrains reported to be seized by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Ministry of Home Affairs on India-Nepal Border during the last three years and current year (upto 30.04.2012)

Year	State	Quantity (in metric tons) of foodgrains*	Value in Rs.
2009	Uttar Pradesh	116.34	2026882
	Bihar	123.03	1772890
	Uttarakhand	2.72	40040
	West Bengal	2.47	39660
2010	Uttar Pradesh	268.02	4863822
	Bihar	518.50	11953357
	Uttarakhand	1.26	13290
	West Bengal	1.17	47045
2011	Uttar Pradesh	156.64	2482898
	Bihar	341.83	5289168
	Uttarakhand	0.9	11940
	West Bengal	0	0
2012 (Upto 30.04.2012)	Uttar Pradesh	4.7	85738
	Bihar	14.10	427615
	Uttarakhand	1.03	13970
	West Bengal	0	0

*Report from SSB includes wheat, rice, pulses, sugar, and others.

Increase in Flour Prices

6337. ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints regarding indiscriminate hike in prices of flour by flour mills during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the price rise and rein in the Hour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

[English]

Fall in Turmeric Price

6338. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a sharp fall in the price of turmeric during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that turmeric farmers are not even getting the production cost of turmeric; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to help the turmeric farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per the whole price index data, the prices of turmeric in March for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was Rs.112.3, Rs. 309.8, Rs. 360.3 and Rs. 157.4 respectively. The prices of agriculture produces, including turmeric depends on various factors like production, demand, consumer preferences and purchasing power, international prices etc. In order to provide minimum guaranteed price to the farmers, a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is implemented when the prices tends to fall below the cost of production.

The MIS is implemented for those agricultural and horticultural commodities which are generally perishables in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme. The objective of MIS is to ensure that farmers are not forced to make distress sale of their produce. During the current crop season, on the request of Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, the Government has sanctioned Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of turmeric in their States.

Construction of Silos

6339. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether to augment the capacity for storing foodgrains for the Public Distribution System (PDS), the Food Corporation of India has recently notified 10 sites across the country for construction of modern silos;

(b) if so, the details of the locations identified for construction of modern silos and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which the task of construction of silos would be completed and start operating; and

(d) the manner in which the farmers in the country would be provided information about the silos to sell their produce there directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam, sites have not been notified. The Government has approved creation of storage capacity of two million tonne through construction of silos, within the overall storage requirements of FCI. The FCI is the nodal agency for construction of silos through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The FCI has decided only the State wise distribution of capacity to be constructed in silos as under:-

Sl. No.	State	Silo capacity in MTs
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	2,00,000
2.	Haryana	3,00,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000

1	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	1,00,000
5.	Punjab	4,00,000
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000
7.	West Bengal	2,00,000
8.	Assam	50,000
9.	Kerala	50,000
10.	Gujarat	50,000
Total		20,00,000

The sites for the location of the silos will be decided by the FCI in consultation with the State Governments, for which State Level Committees on Silos (SLCS) have been constituted. The estimated project cost for construction of grain silo of capacity 50,000 tonne in deficit areas is Rs. 26.13 crore and Rs. 32.13 crore in surplus producing areas. However the actual costs and the time required for completion and starting the operation of the silos will be finalised after a transparent bidding process.

(d) The State Governments of the procuring States will be required to notify the locations of silos as mandis and further disseminate information to the farmers.

Incentives to Sportspersons

6340. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding providing equal remuneration/incentives and other facilities to the State and National level sports persons of various sporting events like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho being played in rural areas and other parts of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the standard of players of different games to improve their performance in International and National sporting events; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Various schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Sports Authority of India, aiming at broad-basing of sports at grassroots level and promotion of excellence in sports, are equally applicable for sportspersons of the disciplines of Kabaddi and Kho-kho.

(b) and (c) Details of grants released to National Sports Federations (NSFs) of various sports discipline wise during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of SAI trainees sports-discipline wise for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) For upgrading the standards of players to improve their performances in national and international sports events, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and SAI are implementing the following schemes:

- (A) Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of YA&S
- (i) Schemes of Assistance to National Sports Federations
 - (ii) Schemes of National Sports Development Fund
 - (iii) Schemes of Talent Search & Training
- (B) Schemes being implemented by SAI
- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
 - (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
 - (iii) SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
 - (iv) Special Area Games Scheme
 - (v) Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme
 - (vi) Opex London, 2012

Statement-I

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto Dec 2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00*	1408.24
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00*	1008.41
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	505.18
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00*	2607.98
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29*	531.74
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00*	536.99
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00*	472.50
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00*	1091.87
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00*	282.43
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	383.19
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00*	1871.19
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00*	3007.58
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00*	784.66
14.	Badminton Association of India,	435.48	150.71	910.00*	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	5.05
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	827.40
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	81.65
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00*	1606.98
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00*	488.8
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	142.77
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	142.77
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00*	742.23
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	13.55	46.44	78.70	138.69
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	313.73
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	240.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	211.93
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	147.45
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	377.6
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	301.7
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96	48.31
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	39.99
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	5.92	12.00	10.50	28.42
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	29.10
35.	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.50
36.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	28.50
37.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	13.31	5.50	2.50	21.31
38.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
39.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	8.00	12.00	12.00	32.00
40.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	36.00
41.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	37.75
42.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00*	556.99
43.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	44.00
44.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	5.00	9.00	8.50	22.50
45.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	37.00
46.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	121.47
47.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20	139.18
48.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	3.43
49.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	132.12
50.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	11.66
51.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	37.25
52.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	48.74
53.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	1568.14
54.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	6022.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	700.34
56.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	55.10
57.	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	121.13
Total		7992.64	10337.20	13603.38	31766.85

*the figures include expenditure incurred for preparation for London Olympics 2012

Details of Number of SAI Trainees in various Sports Disciplines Trained during last three years

Sl. No.	Discipline	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	316	321	353
2.	Athletics	1993	1993	1617
3.	Badminton	257	262	191
4.	Basket Ball	946	976	888
5.	Boxing	1022	1027	924
6.	Canoeing	30	30	13
7.	Cycling	103	103	100
8.	Diving	27	27	21
9.	Equestrian	44	44	37
10.	Fencing	61	61	122
11.	Football	1448	1453	1564
12.	Gymnastics	402	402	342
13.	Handball	420	420	477
14.	Hockey	1895	1905	1984
15.	Judo	403	403	452
16.	Kabaddi	917	917	786
17.	Kho-Kho	103	103	105
18.	Karate	136	136	164
19.	Kayaking	103	103	111
20.	Kalariapattu	--	--	0
21.	Lawn Tennis	33	33	25

1	2	3	4	5
22. Mukna		9	9	09
23. Net Ball		--	--	0
24. Rowing		101	101	104
25. Sepaktakraw		71	71	127
26. Shooting		74	74	136
27. Soft Ball		28	28	51
28. Silambum		25	25	25
29. Swimming		308	308	348
30. Taekwondo		521	521	528
31. Table Tennis		310	310	222
32. Thang		16	16	16
33. Thoda		0	0	0
34. Volleyball		916	921	869
35. Water Sport		20	20	53
36. Weightlifting		349	354	288
37. Wrestling		1190	1220	900
38. Wushu		158	158	168
Total		14,755	14,855	14120

[English]

Functioning of Transmitters

6341. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) the total number of Low Power Transmitters (LPTs), High Power Transmitters (HPTs) and Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) set up in the country, State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding faulty/non-functioning of these Transmitters alongwith the steps taken to improve their functioning during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of these Transmitters installed

in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise including West Bengal;

(d) the total number of LPTs/VLPTs converted into HPTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including West Bengal;

(e) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments and peoples' representatives for setting up and conversion of VLPTs/LPTs/HPTs in the their States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon and the time by which these Transmitters are likely to be set up during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present, 1415 Transmitters [HPTs-214, LPTs-812,

VLPTs-389] are functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Performance of TV transmitters in Doordarshan network is generally satisfactory, though complaints of malfunctioning of some of the transmitters are received from time to time. No centralized data is maintained in this regard. All out efforts are made by Doordarshan to attend to the complaints promptly. However, in the case of VLPTs, which are unmanned installations, it takes some time to attend to the complaints, as maintenance staff has to be sent from the designated Maintenance Centres.

(c) 131 new TV transmitters were installed in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan. State-wise details of these transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) One LPT at Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh was upgraded to HPT during 2010-11. No other LPTA/LPT has been upgraded to HPT during the last three years and the current year.

(e) and (f) Request for setting up/upgradation of TV Transmitters are received from time to time from various quarters. Some of the requests received from State

Governments/Peoples' representatives received during the last three years are as under:

- i. Establishment of new TV Transmitters at Karahal and Veerpur (Madhya Pradesh); Sarkaghat (Himachal Pradesh); Mavellikara (Kerala); Gajapati (Odisha); Munyalikhet (Uttarakhand); Ghansu Banger (Uttarakhand); Karmala (Maharashtra); Tamlu Town (Nagaland); Begun (Rajasthan).
- ii. Upgradation of VLPT Egra (West Bengal) to HPT; LPT Rairangpur (Odisha) to HPT; LPT Karauli (Rajasthan) to HPT; LPT Wardha (Maharashtra) to HPT; VLPT Neem Ka Thana (Rajasthan) to HPT; LPT Farrukhabad (Uttar Pradesh) to HPT.

New transmitters (except a few in border areas) for expansion of terrestrial coverage are, now, not envisaged as all the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus".

There is no scheme to set up any new transmitter/upgradation of existing transmitter at any of the places, requested by State Governments/Peoples' representatives.

Statement

Doordarshan Transmitters

Sl. No. State / UT		No. of Transmitters												
		Primary Channel (DD 1)					News Channel (DD News)				DD 1 Transmitters relaying Regional programmes during entire duration of transmission			
		HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	Trp	Total	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	Total	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	75		1	85	4	6		10			10	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	39	1	44	1			1				0
3.	Assam	4	20	1	1	26	2	1		3				0
4.	Bihar	4	32	2		38	2	2		4				0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	15	8	-	27	1			1				0
6.	Goa					1	1			1				0
7.	Gujarat	7	51			58	4	3		7			3	3
8.	Haryana	2	13			15	1	7		8				0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	7	39	2	51	2	1		3				0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	7	69	1	87	5	3		8	4	8	18	30
11.	Jharkhand	3	17	2		22	2	2	1	5				0
12.	Karnataka	8	47			55	4	2		6			7	7
13.	Kerala	4	20			24	3	2		5			4	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	60	6		74				4				0
16.	Maharashtra	8	78			86	5	10		15			20	20
17.	Manipur	2	1	4		7	1			1				0
15.	Meghalaya	2	3	2	1	8	2			2				0
18.	Mizoram	2	1	2	1	6	1	1		2				0
19.	Nagaland	2	2	6	2	12	1	1		2				0
20.	Odisha	5	62		1	68	2	7	2	11			16	16
21.	Punjab	4	4		1	9	3	1		4				0
22.	Rajasthan	7	65	17	2	91	4	4		8				0
23.	Sikkim	1		6		7	1			1				0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	44		1	51	2	9		11	1		7	8
25.	Tripura	1	5	1	1	8	1	1		2				0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	52	3		66	7	10	1	18				0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	15	33	2	51	1	2		3				0
28.	West Bengal	8	19			27	4	2		6	1		1	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	18		20	1	1	6	8				0
30.	Chandigarh		1			1				0				0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1			1				0				0
32.	Daman and Diu		2			2				0				0
33.	Delhi	1				1	1			1				0
34.	Lakshadweep		1	1		2			7	7			7	7
35.	Puducherry	1	1	1		3		1		1			1	1
Total		131	725	260	18	1134	73	79	17	169	6	8	94	108

Note: In addition to above transmitters, four digital transmitters (HPTs) at four metros are in operation.

Total No. of Transmitters: 1415

Statement-II*TV Transmitters installed during the tenth
Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of new TV Transmitters installed during 10th Plan
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	2
7.	Gujarat	6
8.	Haryana	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	9
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	
15.	Maharashtra	13
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	1
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	4
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	9
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3
27.	Uttarakhand	6
28.	West Bengal	2

*[Translation]***Construction of Low Cost Housing**

6342. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agencies entrusted with the responsibility of constructing low cost housing in various cities under the centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the number of such houses built by the said agencies during each of the last three years, city/town and State-wise;

(c) the details of the facilities provided in such houses;

(d) whether the said agencies have succeeded in providing low cost housing in such cities; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Government of India does not select agencies for constructing low cost houses in various cities under Centrally sponsored/supported schemes. It is States/parastatais/cities that select agencies and entrust them with the responsibility of constructing houses in cities as per terms of agreement.

'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it is upto the State Governments to frame policies to provide Low Cost Housing to the people in their respective States. However, under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Central Assistance is provided to assist States/Union Territories (UTs) in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities in the country under BSUP and for other cities/towns in the country under IHSDP.

As on 30.04.2012, a total of 529 projects with the total project cost of Rs. 30,420.87 crores under BSUP and a total of 1086 projects with the total project cost of Rs. 12,080.18 crores under IHSDP, have been approved for construction/upgradation of 16,02,387 dwelling units.

Appointment of Sports Coaches

6343. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for appointment of coaches in various sports disciplines to promote sports in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sufficient amount of funds are provided to coaches for sports materials;

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Sports discipline-wise; and

(e) the plan for promotion of rural sports talent in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise. However, there is a provision for posting coaches in various sports training centers of SAI spread across the country. On earlier occasions, SAI also posted coaches at State/District coaching centers under schemes of concerned states on demand basis. SAI also provides equipment support. Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, community coaches called Kridashrees are appointed at village and block Panchayat levels. Grants for sports equipment are also given.

(e) The Government of India have launched a Scheme during 2008-09 titled Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan which aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and conduct of annual sports competitions for providing ample opportunity of participation in competitions to rural youth. 53,297 Village/block panchayats have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme, for the last four years (2008-09 to 2011-12) for development of play fields. Annual sports competitions are conducted at block, district, state and national level. The talented players of PYKKA National Competitions are also considered for induction in various SAI Schemes for further training.

[English]

National Integration Scheme

6344. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government for promotion of national integration among youth across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to evaluate the performance of national integration schemes across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by the Government for promotion of national integration among youth across the country during each of the last three years, State-wise under different programmes such as National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme, Multi-Cultural Activities, National Youth Festival, State Youth Festival and National Youth Award are given in the enclosed Statement. No financial assistance have so far been released to NGOs during the current financial year 2012-13.

(b) and (c) The monitoring mechanism is inherent in the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, as the grantee organization, on completion of the programme, is required to submit the details of the activities done under the programme along with performance report, list of participants indicating their age, gender, caste, funds utilization certificate and Accounts Statement duly signed by a Chartered Accountant, and an Inspection Report signed by either a State Govt. Officer or by a District Youth Coordinator of NYKS.

(d) Around 4,27,000 youth, both male and female, in the year 2009-10, 3,13,000 in 2010-11 and 4,44,000 during 2011-12, participated in the programmes mentioned at (a) above.

Statement

State-wise statement showing financial assistance provided under the National Integration Programme during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of State	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14.91	36.14	36.10
Arunachal Pradesh	4.30	11.38	11.30
Assam	24.91	32.60	52.46
Bihar	25.53	46.21	43.21
Chatisgarh	7.84	18.45	14.91
Goa	3.54	3.54	3.53
Gujrat	14.91	29.06	32.60
Haryana	14.15	29.06	29.00
Himachal Pradesh	11.38	25.53	21.88
Jammu and Kashmir	11.38	25.53	25.50
Jharkhand	11.38	25.53	25.52
Karnataka	24.91	36.14	236.10
Kerala	11.38	25.53	25.52
Madhya Pradesh	29.07	53.83	57.36
Maharashtra	21.99	57.36	53.82
Manipur	13.69	18.45	37.38
Meghalaya	4.30	111.38	11.37
Mizoram	4.30	7.84	7.83
Nagaland	105.04	11.38	11.37
Odisha	239.38	29.06	29.06
Punjab	14.91	32.60	21.98
Rajasthan	21.99	266.29	53.82
Sikkim	4.30	11.38	7.73
Tamil Nadu	17.84	43.21	43.21
Tripura	4.30	4.30	7.83

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	36.14	75.05	82.10
Uttarakhand	17.84	14.91	14.91
West Bengal	29.83	43.21	43.21
Delhi	226.81	302.53	101.95
Chandigarh	4.30	3.54	4.30
Dadra, Nagar and Haveli	3.54	3.54	3.53
Daman and Diu	--	3.54	3.53
Pondicherry	--	3.54	3.53

[*Translation*]

Allocation for Dairy Development

6345. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dairy development scheme is implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage and amount of GDP spent on agriculture during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the percentage and amount of GDP spent on dairy development therefrom during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the amount allocated to States for agriculture and dairy development during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the action plan for dairy development during Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing the following dairy development schemes in the country:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production
3. Assistance to Cooperatives
4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
5. National Dairy Plan Phase-I.

(b) National Accounts Division of the Central Statistics Organisation in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has stated that the percentage and amount of GDP spent on Agriculture sector including Livestock for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 is as under:

Percentage of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) to Gross Value Added (GVA)

(Rs. in crore)

1	At current prices			At constant (2004-05) prices		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GCF, Agriculture	148574	168378	196435	117406	120729	130907
GDP (total) at market price	5630063	6457352	7674148	4416350	4780179	5236823

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rate of GCF in Agriculture to GDP (total) at market price	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
GDP-Agriculture at factor cost	806646	924581	1093806	555442	559376	602939
Rate of GCF to GDP (Agriculture) (factor cost)	18.4	18.2	18.0	21.1	21.6	21.7

(c) National Accounts Division of the Central Statistical Organisation has stated that no separate data on dairy development is available.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission, Government of India has been requested to furnish information regarding the amount allocated to States for agriculture and dairy development, year-wise and State-wise, during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan and also the action plan for dairy development during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The requisite information has not yet been received from Planning Commission.

[English]

DMRC's Works Near Jantar Mantar

6346. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had issued a notice to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) regarding the ongoing project works near Jantar Mantar in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the ASI has taken note of the fact that DMRC has not halted its construction works despite the said show cause notice;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate any action against the DMRC in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to protect the said World Heritage Monument; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Archaeological Survey of India had issued 'Show Cause Notice' to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) against the construction works undertaken by DMRC near Jantar Mantar in Delhi at a distance of 210 metres, which falls within regulated area of the monument.

DMRC have responded that they have applied to the Competent Authority under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 which would in turn send its recommendation to the NMA for No Objection Certificate. National Monument Authority (NMA) has also informed the ASI that the proposal was placed before the meeting of NMA held on 12.12.2011 and DMRC authorities were advised to get structural impact assessment study from Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi or Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee. No further action has been initiated against DMRC as yet as the proposal is before the NMA.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 has a provision for permission to undertake construction in regulated area of a centrally protected monument.

(e) Archaeological Survey of India undertakes measures on regular basis for the preservation and conservation of Jantar Mantar, which is a monument of national importance in Delhi.

(f) Does not arise.

Urban Hubs

6347. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build urban hubs to decongest the population along industrial and rail corridors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to build big towns and connect them to major growing cities with fast transport options; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Urban Development to build new urban hubs along industrial and rail corridors in the country. However, the Ministry has a pilot scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite towns around seven megacities for developing urban infrastructure facilities of drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management at eight selected existing towns around Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chennai.

(c) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Urban Development to build any new big town and connect them to major growing cities with fast transport options.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[*Translation*]

Publication of Books

6348. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publications Division of the Ministry published books in Hindi and other languages;

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

(c) whether the Publications Division pays royalty to its authors regularly each year; and

(d) if so, the details of the books published and authors to whom royalty was paid during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam A list of books published by Publications Division during the period 2009 to 2012 (till date) is enclosed as Statement.

Publications Division pays royalty to its authors regularly on a yearly basis. However, in some cases calculation and compilation of royalty goes on into the next period also.

The details of books and year-wise amount of royalty paid to authors during the period 2009 to 2012 (till date) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Publications Produced during the year 2009-2010

Publications printed and released from April 2009 to March 2010

	Title	Author/Nominee	Royalty (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

English:

1.	Annual Report 2008-09	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
2.	Outcome Budget 2009-10	: -do-	-do-
3.	Stem Cells, Hype and Hope	: Sh. K.A. Sagar	Nil
4.	Tribal Freedom Fighters of India (Reprint)	: Sh. A.R.M. Srivastava	Nil
5.	Children in India - A Legal Perspective	: Smt. Nirmala Krishnamurthy	484/-
6.	Badruddin Tyabji (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Shri A.G. Noorani	Nil

1	2	3	4
7.	Great Lives, Great Words (Reprint)	: Publications Division	
8.	Sir Chhotu Ram	: Shri Balbir Singh	Nil
9.	Press In India	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
10.	India-2010	: -do-	-do-
11.	Gazetteer of India (Deluxe)	: -do-	-do-
12.	Annual Report (Information & Broadcasting) 2009-10	: -do-	-do-
13.	Outcome Budget 2010-11 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: -do-	-do-
14.	Indian Folk Tales (Reprint)	: Dr. Mulakraj Anand	Nil
15.	Lost Mythological Cities of India	: Smt. Urmila Verma	Nil
16.	India Reference Annual- 2010 (Reprint)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
17.	Children's Mahabhartar (Reprint)	: Sh. Mathuram Bhrothalingam	1020/-
18.	Dhondo Keshav Karve (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. G.L. Chadavarkar	Nil
19.	Abul Kalam Azad (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Arshmal Sahai	Nil
20.	Subhas Chandra Bose (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Girija K. Mukherjee	Nil
21.	Jagadis Chandra Bose (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Vishwapriya Mukherjee	414/-
Hindi			
1.	Catalogue-2009 (Bilingual)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
2.	Nataji Sampurna Vangmay (Volume-10)	: -do-	-do-
3.	Dalit Devo Bhawa (Part-II)-Deluxe	: Sh. Kishore Kunal	735/-
4.	Ashtchhap Ke Kavi - Chaturbhuj Das	:	
5.	Dash Kumar Charit	: Sh. Mahakavi Dandi	
6.	Thirukkural (Reprint)	: Sh. Ravinder Kumar Seth	
7.	Purvottar ke Swatantrata Senani	: Dr. Jagmal Singh	
8.	Lalu ka Mobile	: Dr. Kasma Sharma	
9.	Outcome Budget 2009-10	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
10.	Annual Report 2008-09	: -do-	-do-
11.	Hathi Dada Ki Choupal	: Sh. Lalit Keshvam	Nil
12.	Prerana Deep (Reprint)	: Sh. Brij Bhushan	Nil
13.	1857 Ki Jan Kranti: Vivid Ayam	: Sh. Yogendra Dutt Sharma	Nil

1	2	3	4
14.	Bhartiya Rail	: Sh. Arvind Kumar Singh	Nil
15.	Guru Nanak (Reprint)	: Dr. Mahip Singh	Nil
16.	Rozgar Ki Nai Dishayen	:	
17.	Guru Nanak Se Guru Granth Sahib Tak (Reprint)	: Dr. Mahip Singh	435/-
18.	Dr. K.B. Hedgewar (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Prof. Rakesh Sinha	Nil
19.	Vaigyaniko Ki Jivan Kathaien (Reprint)	: Dr. Harikishan Devsare	217/-
20.	Netaji Vangmaya (Volume I) (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
21.	Thaar Ki Dhandhi	: Sh. Prithvi Pashihar	Nil
22.	Choti Choti Chubhan (Reprint)	: Ms. Malti Shankar	5431/-
23.	Selected Speeches of PM (IV)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
24.	Bharat 2010-04-20	: -do-	-do-
25.	Ahilyabai Holkar (Reprint)	: Ms. Pushpa Pal	4933/-
26.	Kala Aur Sahitya	:	
27.	Tinnu Miyan Ka Kurta	: Sh. Kanahiyalal Mant	3.48/-
28.	Varshik Report (Information & Broadcasting) 2009-10	: Govt. Publications	Not applicable
29.	Anuvaad Aur Tatkai Bhashantaran	: Dr. Vimleshkrant Verma & Dr. Malti	
30.	Bharat Ke Gurudware (Reprint)	:	
31.	Nirbhay Nirgun	: Smt. Chandra Sadayat	
32.	Khel Hai Ganit	: Aaivar Yushial	
33.	Outcome Budget 2010-11 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
34.	Aur Ped Gunge Ho Gaye (Reprint)	: Sh. Diveek Ramesh	2737/-
35.	Tarazoo Ka Karishma (Reprint)	: Sh. Kanahiyalal Mant	
36.	Rani Laxmibai (Reprint)	: Dr. Shashi Sharma	
37.	Unnisvi Shtabadi Ke Anveksak	:	Not applicable
38.	Kashi Nagari Ek Roop Anek (Paper Back)	: Sh. OP Kejriwal	Nil
39.	Kashi Nagari Ek Roop Anek (Deluxe)	: -do-	
40.	Bharat (Reprint) 2010	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
41.	Vishav Kavi Vidhyapati (Reprint)	: Sh. Sita Ram Jha (Shyam)	

1	2	3	4
42.	Bharatendu Harishchandra Pumskar 2007-08	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
43.	Ankahi Shaurya Kathain (Reprint)	:	
44.	Do Sir Wala Daitya (Reprint)	:	
45.	Bhartiya Pushp	: Sh. S.L. Jindal	
46.	1857 Ka Itihas Aur Sanskriti	:	
47.	San Sattavan Ke Bhule Bisare Saheed P.1 (Reprint)	:	
48.	Masti Ki Pathshala	:	
49.	Mere Adhikaron Ki Pehli Kitab	: Sh. Jai Sri Gupta	
50.	Ayurved Ka Jwalant Prashn	: Sh. Dr. Ravinder Kumar Pathak	
51.	Sayukt Rashtra Bachoon Ke Liya (Reprint)	: Sh. Dr. Hari Krishan Devsare	
52.	Press in India	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
53.	Vadik Kaal ke Kahaniya (Reprint)	: Dr.Subra Sharma	
54.	Sant Gyaneshwar (Reprint)	:	

Regional Languages

1.	Jawaharlal Nehru (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint) (Tamil)	: Sh. M. Chalapathi Rao
2.	Betal Kathai (Oriya)	: Mr. Beereshwar Bhattacharya
3.	Sahasavanitha Durgabai Deshmukh (Telgu)	: Sh. Madirajn Govindana Rao
4.	An Introduction to Indian Music (Tamil)	: Sh. B. Chaitanya Deva
5.	Indian Costumes (Bengali)	: Sh. A. Biswas
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru-A Pictorial Biography (Malyalam)	: Sh. B.R. Nande
7.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint) (Bengali)	: Sh. I.J. Patil
8.	Jahan-e-Rumi (Urdu)	: Sh. Mirza Abdul Bagi Baig
9.	Bhagat Singh - Amar Vidrohi (Punjabi)	: Prof. Malvider jeet Singh Waraich
10.	Akbar (Urdu)	: Sh.Rai Anand Krishna
11.	Vaarta Naamnu Nagar (Gujarati)	: Sh. Girish Ganatra

Total No. of Titles Printed and Released during the year: 2009-10

English	- 21
Hindi	- 54

1	2	3	4
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Regional Languages - 11

Total - 86

Publications Produced during the year 2010-2011

	Title	Author/Nominee	Royalt (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

English:

1.	Babu Jagjivan Ram (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Dr. O.P. Nanrye	Nil
2.	Jamshetji Tata (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. B.S. Saklatwala & K. Khosle	Nil
3.	Rajender Prasad (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Kali Kinkar Datta	Nil
4.	Children's Ramayana (Reprint)	: Smt. Mathuram Bhoothalingam	Nil
5.	India-2010 (Reprint)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
6.	C.N. Annadurai (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. PC Ganeshan	Nil
7.	Prime Minister Selected Speeches (Volume V) (Delux.)	: Govt. Publication	 Not applicable
8.	Bhulabhai Desai (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. M.C. Setalvad	Nil
9.	K. Kamaraj (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint) (Reprint)	: Sh. R. Parthasarthy	Nil
10.	Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah- The founder of Hyderabad (Reprint)	: Sh. Narender Luther	198/-
11.	Lajpat Rai - Life & Works (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint) (Reprint)	: Sh. Feroz Chand	Nil
12.	President - APJ Abdul Kalam Selected Speeches (Voumel-II) Deluxe	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
13.	Mass Media in India-2009	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
14.	Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi	: Sh. Trinath Mishra	Nil
15.	India in the Space Age (Reprint)	: Sh.Mohan Sundra Rajan	Nil
16.	India-2011	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
17.	Dadabhai Naoroji (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Suraj Naraze Munshi	Nil
18.	Badminton	: S/Sh. Pranav Prakash & Neeraj Kr.	Nil
19.	Press in India: 2008-09	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
20.	India-2011 (Reprint)	: -do-	Nil
21.	Annual Report 2010-11 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: -do-	Not applicable
22.	Outcome Budget: 2011-12	: -do-	Nil

1	2	3	4
23.	C.N. Annadurai (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. PC Ganeshan	Nil
24.	K. Kamaraj (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. R Parthasarathi	Nil
25.	Temples of India (Reprint)	: Smt. Mathurom Bhsthealingam	Nil
26.	A brief History of Water Resources in India	: Sh. Krishan	Nil
27.	Chittaranjan Das (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Bhupender Shanyal	Nil
28.	Rajguru The Invincible Revolutionary	: Sh. Anil Verma	Nil
29.	Rabindra Nath Tagore (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Hirnamap Banarjee	154/-
30.	The Gitagovinda (Reprint) Delux	: Sh. AK Tripathi & Sh. AC Tripathi	Nil
Hindi:			
1.	Lok Jeevan Ke Sadabahar Patra	: Sh.Sitaram Khodewal	Nil
2.	Paheliya (Reprint)	: Sh. SuryaNarayan Saxena	Nil
3.	Hamara Bharat	: Sh. Valmiki Prasad Singh	Nil
4.	Sanyukta Rastra Bachho Ke Liye (Reprint)	: Dr. Hari Krishna Devsare	Nil
5.	Mere Adhikaron Ki Pahli Kitab (Reprint)	: Sh. Jai Sree Gupta	Nil
6.	Soochna Bharati	: Mantralya Ki Patrika	Not applicable
7.	Upbhokta Sanrakshan Adhinyam Aur Upbhokta Ke Adhikar (Reprint)	: Smt. Santasha Khanna	Nil
8.	Chads' Darvine	:	Nil
9.	Bhartiya Hockey Tatha Rastramandal Khel	: Sh. Satendra Pal Singh	Nil
10.	Selected Speeches of P M Man Mohan Singh (Volume-V) 2008-09 (Deluxe)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
11.	Bhartiya Bhojan Ki Parmpara Aur Vividhta	:	Nil
12.	Ek Mahatma Ka Abhuday	:	Nil
13.	Thakkar Baapa ((Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Viyogi Hari	Nil
14.	Prakash Bharati Volume XIII	: Govt. Publications	Not applicable
15.	Bharat-2011	: -do-	Not applicable
16.	Catalogue-2011 (Bilingual)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
17.	Hamara Rashtriya Chinha (Reprint)	:	Nil
18.	A Thought for the Day (Reprint)	:	Nil
19.	Gram Vikas Aur Swadeshi Sansadhan	: Smt. Anjani Kumar Jha	Nil

1	2	3	4
20.	Sardar Patel Ki Anmol Vani (Reprint)	: Smt.Prabha Chopra	Nil
21.	Subruhmany Bharti (Reprint)	: Smt. S. Vijay Bharti	Nil
22.	Khudiram Bose	: Sh. Hitendra Patel	Nil
23.	Bhartiyon Ki Samudri Yatravein	:	Nil
24.	Adhunik Hindi Sahitya Ke Kirti Stambh	:	Nil
25.	Murti Ka Rahsya (Reprint)	: Sh. Ramesh Gupt	Nil
26.	Jantu Vyavhar	:	Nil
27.	Jabta Shuda Geet (Reprint)	:	Nil
28.	Bihar Ki Lok Kathaien (Reprint)	: Ms. Mridula Sinha	Nil
29.	Loh Purush Sardar Patel (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
30.	Bheega Chandrama	:	Nil
31.	Karban Copiyon Ki Karamat (Reprint)	: Smt.Surekha Pandikar	Nil
32.	Desh Bhakti Ke Natak (Reprint)	:	Nil
33.	Boddh Dharm Ke 2500 Varsh (Reprint)	:	Nil
34.	Swarajya Ke Mantra Data Tilak (Reprint)	: Sh. Vishnudutt Sharma	Nil
35.	Bharat Ke Mahan Shiksha Shastri (Reprint)	:	Nil
36.	Vigyan Mein Mahanta Ki Or (Reprint)	:	Nil
37.	Rahmat Chacha Ka Ghoda	:	Nil
38.	Ravindra Nath Thakur (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	:	Nil
39.	Hum Bharat Ke Log	:	Nil
40.	Radio Samachar	:	Nil
41.	Pumpoo Aur Punpun	:	Nil
42.	Himalaya Smriti, Swapan Aur Sach	:	Nil
43.	Punjab Ke Prangan Mein	:	Nil
44.	Rashtriya Ekta Mein Kavion Ka Yogdan (Paper Back)	:	Nil
45.	Vani Akashvani	:	Nil
46.	Annual Report 2010-11 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
47.	Bharat-2011 (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
48.	Outcome Budget 2011-12	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable

1	2	3	4
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(M/o Information & Broadcasting)

49. Rashtriya Ekta Mein Kaviyon Ka Yogdan (Deluxe) : Nil

Regional Languages:

1. All Are Equal In The Eyes Of God (Urdu)	:	Publications Division	Not applicable
2. Jatak Kathayein (Tamil)	:	-do-	-do-
3. C. Rajagopalachari (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint) (Tamil)	:	Sh. R.K. Murthi	Nil
4. National Park of India (Reprint) (Tamil)	:	Sh. R.S. Bisht	Nil
5. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (Reprint) (Tamil)	:	Sh. P. Nagraja Rao	Nil
6. Our National Flag (Reprint) (Tamil)	:	Lt. Col. K.V. Singh	Nil
7. Bishnupurer Terracotta Mandir (Bengali)	:	Sh. Ritwick Malhick	Nil
8. Science: Nature's Copycat (Telugu)	:	Sh. RK Murthi	Nil
9. Guru Nanak Se Guru Granth Sahib Tak (Gujarati)	:	Sh. Mandip Singh	Nil
10. C.Rajagopalachari (BMI) (Tamil) (Reprint)	:	Sh. R.K. Murthi	Nil
11. Jatak Kathayen (Tamil) (Reprint)	:		Nil
12. Our National Flag (Reprint) (Tamil)	:		Nil
13. National Parks of India (Reprint) (Tamil)	:		Nil
14. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (Reprint) (Tamil)	:		Nil

Total No. of Titles Printed and Released during the year 2010-11

English	30
Hindi	49
Regional Languages	14
Total	93

Following publications were produced during the year 2011- 2012

	Title	Author/Nominee	Royalt (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

English:

1. India-2011 (Reprint)	:	Publications Division	Not applicable
2. Wonderful Marine World	:	Dr. Sukanya Dutta	Nil
3. Bihari Satsai (Deluxe) (Reprint)	:	Dr. Shyamsunder Dubey	Nil

1	2	3	4
4.	Our Scout & Guide (Reprint)	: Sh. R.S. Mishra	Nil
5.	District Administration (Deluxe) Reprint	: Sh. NP Nawam	Nil
6.	Nana Saheb Peshwa	: Dr. Harikrishan Devsare	Nil
7.	Tatya Tope	: -do-	2255/-
8.	Tree: The Inside Story	: Sh. B B Sharma	Nil
9.	India-2012 a reference annual	: Publications Division	Not applicable
10.	Pata Paintings of Odisha	: Sh. B.C. Mohanty	Nil
11.	Valmiki and Vyasa (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Nil
12.	Social Video: Tips and Tricks for Citizen Journalists	: Sh. KP Madhu	Nil
13.	Our Birds (Reprint)	: Sh. Rajendra Prasad Margav Singh	Nil
14.	India-2012 (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
15.	Mass Media in India-2010	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
16.	Annual Report 2011-12 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: -do-	-do-
17.	Outcome Budget 2012-13 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	: Govt. Publication	Not applicable
18.	Catalogue 2012 of Publications Division (Bilingual)	: -do-	-do-
19.	Some Eminent Scientist (Reprint)	: Sh. Jagjit Singh	Nil
20.	A New Approach to Iqbal (Reprint)	: Dr. Mohd. Hassan	Nil
Hindi:			
1.	Bharat- 2011 (Reprint)	: Publications Division	Not applicable
2.	Baal Natak	: Sh. Chiranjit	Nil
3.	Netaji Sampurna Vangamaya (Part-12)	:	Nil
4.	Lok kalaien Aur Samajik Samva	:	Nil
5.	Chhtrapati Shivaji (Reprint)	:	Nil
6.	Bharat Ke Boddh Tirth Sthal (Reprint)	: Sh.Sanghsen Singh & Priya Prem Singh	Nil
7.	Bhartendu Harishchandra Purskar-2009	:	Nil
8.	Khel Hai Vigyan (Reprint)	: Sh. Bhai Var	Nil
9.	Man Ke: Bhaw, Sur, Lay	:	Nil
10.	Dakshin Bharat Ke Mandir (Reprint)	:	Nil

1	2	3	4
11.	Krantijyoti Savitri Bai Phule (Reprint)	:	Nil
12.	Aao Sune Kahani	:	Nil
13.	Purvottat Bharat Ke Nari Ratna (Reprint)	:	Nil
14.	Sunder Lok Kathaien (Reprint)	:	Nil
15.	Nelson Mandela	:	Nil
16.	Bhartiya Muslim Tyohar Aur Riti Riway (Reprint)	:	Nil
17.	Bhartendu Harishchandra Award-2010 (Bilingual)	:	Nil
18.	Gandhiji: Jeevan Aur Darshan (Paper Back)	:	Nil
19.	Gandhiji: Jeevan Aur Darshan (Delux Edition)	:	Nil
20.	Bhartiya Lok Sahitya: Parmpara Aur Paridrashya	:	
21.	Bharat-2012	: Publications Division	Not applicable
22.	Dhatu Lok Ki Saer (Reprint)	:	Nil
23.	Sindi Lok Kathayen (Reprint)	:	Nil
24.	Kashmir Ki Lok Kathayen (Reprint)	:	Nil
25.	Aagye (Paper Back) (Reprint)	:	Nil
26.	Aagye (Hard bound) (Reprint)	:	Nil
27.	Hamare Rashtriya Chinha (Reprint)	:	Nil
28.	Bharat Ke Mahan Shiksha Shashtri (Reprint)	: Dr. Rajendra Prasad Srivastav	Nil
29.	Jabth Shudha Geeth (Reprint)	: Dr. Ram Janam Sharma	Nil
30.	Desh Bhakthi Ki Natak (Reprint)	: Sh. Chiranjeet	Nil
31.	Vikasved Ke Janak Charles Darvin (Reprint)	:	Nil
32.	Masti Ki Patshala (Reprint)	:	Nil
33.	Khudiram Bose (Reprint)	:	Nil
34.	Himalaya Smrityan Swapna-Aur Sach (Reprint)	: :Sh. Pushpesh Pant	Nil
35.	Aur Pairh Goonge Ho gai (Reprint)	: Sh. Divik Ramesh	Nil
36.	Chhoti- Chhoti Chubhan (Reprint)	: Ms. Malti Shankar	468/-
37.	Lalu Ka Mobile (Reprint)	: Dr. Kshma Sharma	Nil
38.	Prerna Deep (Reprint)	:	Nil
39.	Baal Natak (Reprint)	: Sh. Chiranjeet	Nil
40.	Vigyan Mein Tank Jhank	: Bhartendu Puruskar Ke Liye	Nil

1	2	3	4
41.	Bharatiyon Ki Samudri Yaathayen (Reprint)	:	Nil
42.	Chatrapati Shivaji (Reprint)	:	Sh. Kashinath Govind Juglekar Nil
43.	Rani Laxmibai (Reprint)	:	Dr. Shashi Sharma 383/-
44.	Bheega Chandrama (Reprint)	:	Nil
45.	Murti Ka Rahasya (Reprint)	:	Sh. Ramesh Gupta Nil
46.	Loh Purush Sardar Patel (Reprint)	:	Sh. Mukutvihari Verma Nil
47.	Khel Hai Vigyan (Reprint)	:	Nil
48.	Vedik khal ki Kahaniyan (Reprint)	:	Dr. Subhra Sharma Nil
49.	Dashkumar Charitra (Reprint)	:	Nil
50.	Bharat Ke Samachar Patra 2008-09	:	Nil
51.	Devendra Satyarthi	:	Sh. Prakash Manu Nil
52.	Bharat 2012 (Reprint)	:	Publications Divison Not applicable
53.	Punjab Aur Kullu Ki Kahaniyan (Reprint)	:	Nil
54.	Paheliyan (Reprint)	:	Sh. Suryanaryan Saxena & Dr. Mohd.Sazid Khan Nil
55.	Rahamat Chacha Ka Ghora (Reprint)	:	Nil
56.	Sant Namdev (Reprint)	:	Nil
57.	Mere Adhikaron Ki Pahili Kitab (Reprint)	:	Sh. Jai Sri Gupta Nil
58.	Parinam Budget 2012-13 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	:	Govt. Publications Not applicable
59.	Varshik Report 2011-12 (M/o Information & Broadcasting)	:	-do- -do-
60.	Ankahi Shorya Kathayen (Reprint)	:	Sh. Govind Swarup Singhal 3564/-
61.	Lok Jeevan Ke Sadabahar Patra (Reprint)	:	Nil
62.	Tinu Mian Ka Kurta (Reprint)	:	Sh. Sanjiv Jaiswal Sanjay 348/-
63.	Sanyukta Rashtra Bachhon Ke liye (Reprint)	:	Sh. Harikrishan Devsare 10057/-
64.	Carbon Kapiyon Ki Karamat (Reprint)	:	Ms. Surekha Pannidikar Nil
65.	Pumpu aur Punpun (Reprint)	:	Sh. Prakash Manu Nil
66.	San Sattavan Ke Bhule Bisre Shaheed (Reprint)	:	Ms. Usha Chandra Nil
67.	Kissa Chaar Darvesh (Reprint)	:	Nil
68.	Dianosaur Ki Peeth Par	:	Dr. Samma Sharma Nil
69.	Hamare Rashtriya Prateek	:	Nil

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70. Heeron Ke Vyapari (Reprint)	:	Sh.Inderdev/Devender Kr.	Nil
71. Suksham Poshak Tatva Evam Hamara Swasthya (Reprint)	:	Sh.Dara Singh	Nil

Regional Languages

1. Addhi Chunj Wali Chiri (Punjabi)	:	Sh.Jagtar Jeet	Nil
2. Yug Pursh Sardar Swarna Singh (Punjabi)	:	Sh.Mohd.Idris	Nil
3. Veer Kunwar Singh (Bengali)	:	Smt.Rashmi Choudhary	Nil
4. Diabetes De Naal Jeen Di Kala (Punjabi)	:	Sh.Yatish Agarwal	Nil
5. Ajey Krantikarak Rajguru (Marathi)	:	Sh.Anil Verma	Nil
6. 1857 Ke Amar Senani: Nana Saheb Peshwa (Gujarati)	:	Shri Hari Krishan Devsare	Nil
7. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (Gujarati)	:		Nil
8. Indian Unity (Telugu)	:		Nil

Total number of titles released during the year 2011-12

English	:	20
Hindi	:	71
Regional Languages	:	08
Total	:	99

Following Publications were produced in the Month of April, 2012

Title	Author/Nominee	Royalt (in Rs.)
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English:

1. Surya: Solar Explorations		Nil
2. Lamps of India (Paperback Edition)	: Sh. D.G.Kelkar	Nil
3. Lamps of India (Hardbound Edition)	: -do-	Nil
4. Framing History	:	Nil

Hindi:

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Builders of Modern India) (Reprint)	: Sh. Kali Kinkar Datta	Nil
2. Sant Ravi Dass	: Indra Raj Singh	Nil
3. Hawaaur Doop	: Smt.Vibha Devasare	Nil

Regional Languages:

- Nil -

Total number of titles released in the month of April - 2012

English	:	04
Hindi	:	03
Regional Languages	:	-
Total	:	07

[English]

TV Channels

6349. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television channels operated in the country as of 1.4.2012 including national, regional, public, private and others;

(b) the companies who have been granted licenses to start television channels but have not operated till last month, alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of spectrum being used by each of these television channels to uplink or downlink their respective signals, channel-wise;

(d) the details of the charges paid/being paid to the Government for utilizing the spectrum on an annual basis to uplink and downlink their signal;

(e) whether the Government has taken up or intends taking up with the Wireless Protocol and Coordination (WPC) Division of the Ministry of Communications to revise the spectrum charges paid up by the television channels;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the action taken by the Government against those channels who have obtained licenses and have not operated the channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The private satellite TV channels are permitted on pan-India basis to those companies which are registered under the Companies Act 1956. As per the information provided by the National Operations Control Centre (NOCC) and as per the records available with the Ministry, 681 private satellite TV channels are operational as on April 2012. 116 channels are within the prescribed period of one year for operationalisation as per the Uplinking /downlinking guidelines. 37 channels are found to be non-operational even after one year of permission.

(c) and (d) Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) Wing of Ministry of Communication & IT allocates spectrum to the Teleport operators for Uplinking TV channels. The teleport operators pay spectrum charges to WPC wing

proportional to the satellite bandwidth consumed. WPC has informed that the existing spectrum charge is Rs. 87,500/-per MHz per annum. The channels pay the above rates to the teleport operators for the satellite bandwidth used by them.

(e) and (f) WPC wing of Ministry of Communication & IT has informed that they have revised the royalty charges and license fees w.e.f. 01.04.2012 vide order no. P-11014/34/2009 - PP (III) & (IV) dated 22.03.2012.

(g) As mentioned in reply (a) & (b) above, out of 37 non-operational channels, the Government has cancelled the permission of 5 private satellite TV channels which could not operationalize within the prescribed period. 3 channels have requested to extend their operationalization time against notice for cancellation. 27 TV channels have sought extension of time for operationalisation of their channels. They have been asked to submit Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) as per the extant Uplinking Guidelines. Permission of 2 channels has been withdrawn on request of the company.

Raising Tribal Battalion

6350. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise tribal battalions and territorial army for anti-naxal operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to raise 'tribal battalion' for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected states. However, recruitment of constables (General Duty) in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is being done through Staff Selection Commission, wherein 20% vacancies in Border Guarding Forces and 40% vacancies in forces other than Border Guarding Forces are allotted to militancy affected areas, including LWE affected areas. A proposal to raise Territorial Army from Maoist affected areas is at the conceptual stage in the Ministry of Defence.

**Boundary Commission for Assam and
Arunachal Pradesh**

6351. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a one member boundary commission for Assam and Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are some border disputes between the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The Government of Assam has filed Original Suit No. 1 of 89 in the Supreme Court of India for demarcation of boundaries between the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The Supreme Court vide its judgment and order dated 25.9.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The Local Commission is continuing its hearing.

**Complaints Received by State Human Rights
Commissions**

6352. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by each of the State Human rights Commission during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the manpower and infrastructure currently in place under the existing commission, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen these commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, it is for the State Governments to constitute State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs). As such, details of complaints received by each of the SHRCs are not maintained by Union Government. The responsibility to ensure adequate manpower, infrastructure and strengthening of these Commissions also lies primarily with the respective State Government.

[Translation]

Setting up of National Agricultural University

6353. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government to set up an agricultural university in the country;

(b) the number of national agricultural universities in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to set up more agricultural universities in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to give national agricultural university status to some State agricultural universities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Agriculture including higher agricultural education is a state subject. Setting up of an agricultural university in state is therefore, done by the respective State Governments.

(b) There is no National Agricultural University in the country. However, there is the Central Agricultural University at Imphal with its jurisdiction covering the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Establishment of one Central Agricultural University (CAU) each in the Bundelkhand at Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) and North Eastern region at Barapani (Meghalaya) is agreed in-principle.

(e) and (f) Conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar into a CAU is also agreed in-principle.

*[English]***Survey on Freedom Fighters**

6354. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted pension to the freedom fighters who were imprisoned during Quit India Movement in Bhalia, Satara and Midnapur etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of freedom fighters in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who are receiving pension as on date, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to non payment of pension to freedom fighters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The freedom fighters who had applied for central samman pension on the ground of sufferings undergone by them for participation in various Movements during the freedom struggle including the Quit India Movement, recognised under the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 have been sanctioned samman pension provided they fulfill the eligibility criteria prescribed in the Scheme. Movement-wise data of the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned central samman pension is not maintained.

(c) No such survey of the freedom fighters has been conducted.

(d) As per the available information about 49,000 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are drawing central samman pension through Public Sector Banks and Treasuries.

(e) and (f) Complaints are received from time to time regarding non payment of dependent family pension by the pension disbursing authorities. Such complaints are immediately taken up with the concerned pension disbursing authorities for redressal. The data of such complaints is not maintained.

*[Translation]***Export Quota of Sugar**

6355. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to export sugar;

(b) if so, the quantum of sugar allowed to be exported;

(c) whether the Government has fixed the quota of sugar for export for every sugar mill on the basis of its production;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether many sugar mills have sold their quota within the country itself on premium; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government do not export sugar on its own account. However, during current sugar season 2011-12, the Government had allowed export of 20 lakh tons of raw and white/refined sugar in two tranches of 10 lakh tons each by obtaining release order from the Directorate of Sugar and thereafter, vide Notification No. S.O. 1059(E) dated 11.05.2012 has placed export of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) without any restriction.

(c) and (d) The quota for export of 20 lakh tons allowed under first two tranches of 10 lakh tons each during 2011-12, were allocated to sugar mills on pro-rata basis by taking into account their average sugar production of last three preceding sugar seasons. However, since export of sugar has been placed under OGL without restrictions, no such quota have been allocated to sugar mills.

(e) Under two tranches of 10 lac tons each, the sugar mills to whom the export quota was allocated, were given the options to export sugar from its own production or to source from some other factory in order to minimize the transportation cost etc. The Central Government does not maintain record of sugar mills, if any, which sold its quota on premium.

(f) Does not arise.

Encroachment of Land

6356. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Government Land occupied/encroached upon in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area for the construction/erection of religious worship places:

(b) whether the Government is aware of such encroachment in North Avenue and South Avenue area of New Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the Government has permitted such encroachment and erections; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to vacate the encroachments and take action against the officials/persons responsible for such deeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The total area encroached for construction of religious worship places on the land belonging to L&DO in NDMC area is 20705.29 Sq Yds as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. No encroachment for this purpose has been noticed in North & South Avenue area of New Delhi.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Action under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act 1971 is initiated as and when encroachment is noticed. No connivance by officials has come to notice.

Statement

List of Religious Encroachments on Govt. Land under Control & Possession of L&DO

Sl. No.	Name of Encroacher	Area (Sq. Yds.)
1	2	3
1.	Dargah at Albert Square, DIZ Area.	16.91
2.	Rati Ram at Prem Nagar	2815.55

1	2	3
3.	Krishna Adhyatmik Kuteer Temple at Prem Nagar	551
4.	Sh. Ram Nath Sharma (Temple) at Kidwai Nagar	528
5.	Roman Catholic Church at Khan Market	1953
6.	Purana Shiv Shakti Mandir at Lodhi Road	294
7.	Bala Ram Mangal Khalifa at Kidwai Nagar	292
8.	Radha Krishan Shiv Mandir at Prem Nagar	1465.76
9.	Hanuman Mandir near CPWD Godwon at Aliganj	229.23
10.	Maharishi Balmiki Temple at Prem Nagar	2171
11.	Hindu Dharam Pracharni Sabha Temple at Kidwai Nagar	528
12.	Arya Samaj Mandir at East Kidwai Nagar	3556
13.	Balmiki Mandir Samiti at East Kidwai Nagar	3040
14.	St. Marry Church at East Kidwai Nagar	1292.50
15.	Bal Kirshan Than Mazar at East Kidwai Nagar	1724.25
16.	Santoshi Mata Mandir	265
Total		20705.29

CBI Raid on Police Officers

6357. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Karnataka Cadre Police officials involved in raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during each of the last five years;

(b) the total number of police officials found in possession of illegal property during the said period;

(c) the steps taken by the Government against such police officials; and

(d) the number of police officials, cadre-wise against whom the inquiry is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) During the last five years (2007 to 2011), CBI registered 4 cases

against 10 Police officials of Karnataka, as per the details given below:-

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of Police officials involved
2007	1	1
2008	1	7
2009	1	1
2010	1	1
2011	Nil	Nil

The allegations in these cases related to false claims of road accidents, police excess and encounter. All the cases are pending trial. The cadre wise details of 10 Police officials are:- Circle Inspector -1, Inspector - 1, Sub-inspector - 2, Head Constable - 4 and Constable - 2.

[*Translation*]

Study on Crop Cycle

6358. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding feasibility of crop cycle in view of different aspects of agriculture and meteorological base;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan to encourage the farmers to change crop cycle in order to arrest the decline in fertility of land due to continuous single crop cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities have recommended different intercropping systems for various agro climatic zones of the country under rainfed agro-ecosystem. The major recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The action plan to encourage the farmers to change crop cycle includes:-

- (i) Developing short duration crops so that in place of one or two crops in a year more crops are taken.
- (ii) Developing crop management practices for enhancing resource use efficiency and productivity of cropping systems in different agro-ecological zones.
- (iii) Identifying alternate cropping systems for efficient land use.
- (iv) Demonstrating the benefits of intercropping systems in controlling land degradation and building soil fertility.
- (v) Advocating of land use through integration of trees-crops-livestock for risk reduction and optimal use of resources and
- (vi) Creating awareness through farmers' fare and front line demonstrations on the advantages of intercropping systems in risk management.

Statement

The major recommendations of mter-cropping

Target domain	Monocrop	Suggested intercropping system (row ratio)
1	2	3
Scarce rainfall zone of Andhra Pradesh (Rayalaseema)	Groundnut	Groundnut + Pigeonpea (7:1)
Southern Zone of Rajasthan	Maize	Maize + blackgram (2:2) Groundnut + sesame (6:2)
Central, eastern and southern dry zone of Karnataka	Fingermillet	Groundnut + pigeonpea (8:2) Fingermillet + pigeonpea (10:2)
Bundelkhand region of M.P.	Soybean/Rice	Soyabean + pigeonpea (3:1)

1	2	3
Western Vidarbha region of Maharashtra	Cotton	Cotton + sorghum + pigeonpea + sorghum (6:1:2:1)
Scarcity zone of Maharashtra	Pearlmillet	Pearlmillet + pigeonpea (2:1) (paired row) Sunflower + pigeonpea (2:1)
North Saurashtra zone of Gujarat	Groundnut	Groundnut + castor (3:1)
North Gujarat zone	Pearlmillet	Pearlmillet + Karingda (2:1) Pearlmillet + clusterbean (2:2)
Jharkhand	Upland rice	Pigeonpea + rice (2:3)
Eastern plain zone of UP	Upland rice	Pigeonpea + rice (1:1) in ridge & furrow system Pigeonpea + sesame (2:1)
Eastern ghat zone of Odisha	Upland rice	Rice + horsegram relay cropping Rice + radish/okra/blackgram/green gram (2:1)

[English]

Development Board for North Maharashtra

6359. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for constitutional amendment in Article 371 (2) (a) for setting up of a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra;

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

(c) the reasons for not introducing the requested constitutional amendment Bill so far; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, requested Government of India in February 2007 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, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning Commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory

Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra on the ground that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery. There is no proposal, at present, to amend Article 371 (2) (a) of the Constitution of India to provide for establishment of a separate Development Board for North Maharashtra.

Promotion of Floriculture and Herbal Farming

6360. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes and popularises floriculture and herbal farming in the country including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the funds allocated during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote floriculture and herbal farming in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Floriculture and Aromatic plants are being promoted by the Government under the schemes of (i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM), covering 18 States and 3 UTs, (ii) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) covering all the States in the North Eastern region and Himalayan region of the country and (iii) National Horticulture Board (NHB) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants are being

promoted by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under the Scheme on National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP).

Statewise details of funds released during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 in respect of floriculture, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants are given in the enclosed Statement - I, II, III and IV in respect of NHM, HMNEH, NHB and NMMP schemes respectively.

Statement-I

*State-wise Release under National Horticulture Mission (2009-12)
[For Flowers and Aromatic Plants]*

(Rs. In lakh)

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Flowers	Aromatic Plants	Flowers	Aromatic Plants	Flowers	Aromatic Plants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	91.04	41.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	14.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.35	0.00
Chhattisgarh	673.63	200.81	1054.26	240.13	1106.91	90.31
Goa	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	74.14	4.78	95.82	10.65	131.24	5.31
Haryana	451.79	10.52	208.61	29.22	266.01	6.38
Jharkhand	45.90	0.00	28.86	0.00	58.01	0.00
Karnataka	803.06	86.06	504.45	95.63	338.09	39.85
Kerala	0.00	0.00	29.75	0.00	89.77	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	308.94	0.00	293.98	0.00	225.25	0.00
Maharashtra	491.36	0.00	417.08	0.00	418.46	2.76
Odisha	739.33	0.00	182.32	0.00	460.70	0.00
Puducherry	2.55	0.00	5.10	0.00	8.15	0.00
Punjab	118.80	67.90	138.30	26.57	62.48	0.00
Rajasthan	51.00	2.39	28.87	0.00	18.67	0.00
Tamil Nadu	598.91	14.34	667.26	0.00	420.75	21.25
Uttar Pradesh	633.85	0.00	581.79	129.62	201.80	39.84
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	253.51	0.00	203.16	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar	4.43	0.00	6.63	0.00	9.25	0.00

Statement-II*State-wise Release under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (2009-12).*

[For Flowers and Aromatic Plants]

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
	Flowers	Aromatic Plants	Model Floriculture Centre	Flowers	Aromatic Plants	Model Floriculture Centre	Flowers	Aromatic Plants
Arunachal Pradesh	13.00	5.00	0.00	119.00	30.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	75.01	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	451.10	0.00	0.00	231.00	0.00	0.00	320.22	0.00
Meghalaya	170.95	0.00	280.00	148.00	0.00	0.00	177.99	0.00
Mizoram	396.50	23.00	0.00	144.00	11.25	0.00	106.05	0.00
Nagaland	474.50	30.00	70.00	457.00	56.25	0.00	412.13	0.00
Sikkim	522.93	0.00	0.00	242.00	0.00	0.00	339.68	0.00
Tripura	80.60	0.00	0.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	28.35	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	74.10	1.25	0.00	75.00	16.88	55.50	22.63	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	70.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	36.78	3.94
Uttarakhand	105.61	0.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	0.00	107.85	0.00

Statement-III*State-wise release under National Horticulture Board (2009-12)*

[For Flowers and Aromatic Plants]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Floriculture	Aromatic Plants	Floriculture	Aromatic Plants	Floriculture	Aromatic Plants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	2.99	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	18.80	0.00	18.18	0.00	1.33
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	11.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	373.47	5.13	322.81	0.00	424.26	0.00
3.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	7.81	15.78	0.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43.50	7.24	69.69	0.45	76.18	0.00
5.	Karnataka	251.02	6.92	423.29	0.29	160.34	0.36
6.	Kerala	87.47	0.00	26.73	2.18	24.34	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.78	0.00	26.61	2.56	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	598.57	0.00	660.34	1.63	415.90	0.00
9.	Mizoram	38.85	0.00	39.15	0.96	59.23	0.00
10.	Nagaland	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00
11.	Odisha	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09	1.06
12.	Punjab	0.71	7.84	34.33	0.00	0.00	3.75
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	5.24	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.84
14.	Sikkim	47.53	0.44	5.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Tamilnadu	268.38	24.66	331.38	0.00	199.36	1.16
16.	Uttar Pradesh	76.39	75.53	38.13	51.65	35.86	5.69
17.	Utrakhand	236.02	0.00	378.28	3.76	206.34	0.00
18.	West Bengal	26.56	0.00	13.93	0.00	5.18	0.00

Statement-IV*State-wise release under National Mission on Medicinal Plants (2009-12)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	700.00	512.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	281.56	58.85	285.14
3.	Assam	0.00	332.80	114.52
4.	Bihar	150.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0.00	186.96
6.	Gujarat	161.35	0.00	47.35
7.	Haryana	175.70	0.00	85.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.11	84.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	563.33	165.18	257.61

1	2	3	4	5
11. Karnataka		100.00	372.22	0.00
12. Kerala		131.25	96.14	223.17
13. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	737.58	302.93
14. Maharashtra		0.00	243.49	327.08
15. Manipur		126.24	0.00	138.54
16. Meghalaya		306.60	68.50	91.62
17. Mizoram		188.16	124.05	160.12
18. Nagaland		265.70	181.63	181.12
19. Odisha		236.10	166.69	475.58
20. Punjab		0.00	96.00	0.00
21. Rajasthan		169.80	100.00	0.00
22. Sikkim		366.10	4.17	91.10
23. Tamil Nadu		300.00	834.70	961.39
24. Tripura		0.00	0.00	84.00
25. Uttar Pradesh		760.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttarakhand		414.11	280.98	262.73
27. West Bengal		684.60	107.54	0.00

[Translation]

Cut in Farmer's Subsidy

6361. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to curtail the subsidies being given to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In budget 2012-13 it has been indicated that the subsidies related to food and for administering the Food Security Act will be fully provided for by the Government and all other subsidies would be funded to the extent that they can be / borne by

the economy without any adverse implications.

Further, the budget 2012-13 has announced the endeavour to restrict the expenditure on central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 and in the next three years it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP. The effort would henceforth be directed towards better targeting and leakage proof delivery of the subsidies.

[English]

Funds under MRTS

6362. SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in various States;

(b) if so, the cities/projects covered under the system, State -wise; and

(c) the total allocation of amount for each city/project

under the MRTS during each of the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The cities/projects covered under the MRTS, State-wise and the total allocation of amount for each Metro Rail Corporation during each of the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State		Name of the Project	Name of the Corporation	Year	Funds Allocated
1.	Delhi	(i)	Delhi MRTS Phase-II	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (DMRC)	2009-10	3,631.48
					2010-11	3,387.33
					2011-12	1,612.95
	Haryana	(ii)	Extension of Metro line from Qutub Minar to Sushant Lok (Gurgaon) in Haryana	DMRC		
	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	Extension of Metro line from New Ashok Nagar to NOIDA City Centre in Uttar Pradesh	DMRC		
	Delhi	(iv)	Central Secretariat to Badarpur	DMRC		
	Delhi	(v)	Airport Express Line from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector 21	DMRC		
Delhi	(vi)	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	DMRC			
Haryana	(vii)	Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to Faridabad	DMRC			
2.	Karnataka		Bangalore Metro Rail Project Hesarahatta Cross to Puttenahalli and Bayappanahalli to Mysore Road Terminal	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL)	2009-10	386.00
					2010-11	578.22
					2011-12	1,480.00
3.	Maharashtra		Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line-1 Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (MMRDA)	2009-10	235.50*
4.	West Bengal		East West Metro Corridor Project in Kolkata Salt Lake Sector V to Howrah Maidan	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (KMRCL)	2009-10	124.00
					2010-11	407.00
					2011-12	250.00
5.	Tamil Nadu		Chennai Metro Rail Project Washermanpet to Chennai Airport Chennai Fort to St. Thomas Mount	Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. (CMRL)	2009-10	152.79
					2010-11	652.00
					2011-12	1,913.00

* Under Viability Gap Funding of Ministry of Finance

[Translation]

Ex-Gratia Assistance to Farmers

6363. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1232 dated 29.11.11 and to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in sanctioning ex-gratia assistance to the next kin of farmers who have committed suicide amongst States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab;

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

(c) whether several farmers in the country have committed suicide due to failure of seeds which were supplied by certain seed companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them;

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute farmer advisory committee at panchayat level in affected areas to implement the ongoing schemes by taking their opinion; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Sanction of ex-gratia assistance to the next of kin of farmers who have committed suicide is prerogative of respective State Governments and it varies from state to state. As per information available, State Government of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have provided ex-gratia of Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kin of farmers who have committed suicide. No such assistance is provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Information is not available in respect of Punjab.

(c) and (d) Causes of suicides by farmers, as reported by the State Government, are manifold which *inter-alia*,

include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal. However, for regulating quality of seeds and curbing the sale of substandard/spurious seeds, provisions are available under the Seed Act., 1966 and Seed Rule 1968 and Seed (Control) Order 1983. State Governments are fully empowered to take action in all such cases at their level. Seed Inspectors notified under relevant provisions of these legal instruments have power to draw samples, seize the stock and issue 'Stop Sale Order' and file prosecution in the court if, the seed under reference contravenes the provisions of law.

(e) and (f) Under the Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" there is a provision for constitution of block level, district level and state level Farmers Advisory Committees in all the states which act as agencies for providing farmers' feedback and input for preparation/compilation of action plans and for prioritization of activities under Extension Reforms Programme.

Vacation of Godowns

6364. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Ministry for getting all its godowns vacated has been rejected by the Empowered Group of Ministers;

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

(c) the total capacity enhancement made and the capacity vacated during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No proposal was placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers by the Ministry for getting all its godowns vacated.

(c) The capacity dehiired and the net enhancement made during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise Net Increase/Decrease in Capacity from 2008 to 2012*

Fig In Lac tonnes

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Net Increase/Decrease during 08-09	Net Increase/Decrease during 09-10	Net Increase/Decrease during 10-11	Net Increase/Decrease during 11-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East	1.	Bihar	0.42	1.10	0.26	0.17
	2.	Jharkhand	-0.05	0.01	0.15	0.04
	3.	Odisha	0.16	-0.49	-0.27	-0.20
	4.	West Bengal	0.27	0.78	0.04	0.01
	5.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total (E.Zone)	0.80	1.40	0.18	0.02
N.E.	6.	Assam	0.18	0.00	0.05	0.06
	7.	Arunachal PD	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01
	8.	Meghalaya	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9.	Mizoram	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03
	10.	Tripura	0.12	0.02	-0.03	0.00
	11.	Manipur	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.01
	12.	Nagaland	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00
		Total (N.E.Z)	0.34	0.06	0.03	0.07
North	13.	Delhi 1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00
	14.	Haryana	1.86	1.29	1.79	0.86
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00
	17.	Punjab	-4.04	11.20	6.45	0.56
	18.	Chandigarh	-0.11	1.91	0.48	0.4 9
	19.	Rajasthan	1.00	6.05	1.24	4.52
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.92	0.74	10.57	10.09
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.50	0.27	-0.01	-0.35
		Total (N.Z.)	0.18	21.45	20.52	15.88
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	-0.64	3.96	6.37	4.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	23.	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24.	Kerala	-0.16	0.20	0.00	0.00
	25.	Karnataka	1.17	1.30	0.01	0.13
	26.	Tamil Nadu	1.46	0.75	0.13	0.16
	27.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.10
		Total (S.Z.)	1.92	6.26	6.56	5.37
West	28.	Gujarat	0.39	0.50	0.23	0.15
	29.	Maharashtra 3	1.49	2.29	1.15	-0.05
	30.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	2.32	1.61	-1.49	-2.41
	32.	Chattisgarh	-6.72	2.00	0.56	0.91
		Total (W.Z.)	-2.52	6.40	0.45	-1.40
		Grand Total	0.72	35.57	27.74	19.94

*Negative figures indicate decrease in capacity

**Loan to Economically Weaker Sections
by HUDCO**

6365. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of housing loan provided by the Housing and Urban Development corporation (HUDCO) to people belonging to economically weaker sections in the country including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the number of persons benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for providing housing loan particularly to the people belonging to the economically weaker sections in the country, during the XIth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government has received any financial assistance for the housing sector from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the amount received as housing

loan from the said banks and distributed to people belonging to the economically weaker sections, State-wise and Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The amount of loan sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for economically weaker sections in the country including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years is as follows:

Year	HUDCO Loan (Rs. In crore)	Dwelling units	Persons Benefitted
2009-10	777.66	209792	1048960
2010-11	1080.40	221629	1108145
2011-12	2267.03	402341	2011705
Total	4125.09	833762	4168810

The State-wise details of loan and dwelling units sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, aims to leverage flow of institutional finance for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) segment household and resulted in creation of additional housing

stock of 3.10 lakh houses for EWS/LIG segments during the XIth Five Year Plan. Out of which, 2.13 lakh dwelling units are targeted for EWS housing and 0.97 lakh for LIG housing. However, this is a demand driven scheme.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Loan to Economically Weaker Section Point No. (a)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		Loan Amt.	Dwell. Units	Loan Ams.	Dwell. Units	Loan Ams.	Dwell. Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	2.50	126	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.92	1136	5.42	2232	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	135.17	280	129.00	0	35.00	0
8.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	144.00	5733
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	153.34	28268
12.	Karnataka	151.97	114900	0.00	0	27.82	59766
13.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.91	0	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62.35	12688	20.07	2642	187.34	30741
15.	Maharashtra	200.00	31282	500.00	215779	0.00	0
16.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Pondicherry		145.75	4000	0.00	0	0.00	0
22. Punjab		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23. Rajasthan		75.00	45380	400.00	0	1168.79	237037
24. Sikkim		0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
25. Tamil Nadu		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26. Tripura		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0	25.00	976	550.74	40796
28. Uttarakhand		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
29. West Bengal		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31. Chandigarh		0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32. Dadar Nagar Haveli		0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		777.66	209792	1080.40	221629	2267.03	402341

[English]

Functioning of DD Kendra in Sikkim

6366. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has set up Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) in Sikkim;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the DDK Gangtok in Sikkim is functional;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the time by which the said Kendra is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that one studio with production and post production facilities including Non-linear & linear edit suits and Electronic News Gathering (ENG) Units for field coverage has been provided at Doordarshan Kendra, Gangtok. The Kendra is also equipped with Earth Station

for uplinking of programmes. Prasar Bharati has also informed that Doordarshan Kendra Gangtok is functional.

Cold Storage in Kerala

6367. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether a large quantity of marine products perishes in Kerala due to non-availability of cold storage facility;
- if so, whether the Government proposes to provide cold storage facility to fishermen;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has also come to know of the usage of pesticides for preserving the fishes including dry fish; and
- if so, the action taken by the Government to stop the usage of pesticides for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No Madam. The Ministry

of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has no such reports.

(b) and (c) The Ministry under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides financial assistance for the creation of (i) fish preservation and storage infrastructure such as ice plants, cold storage & (ii) marketing & fish transport facilities. The Government of Kerala and the State fishermen have not accessed the funds under the CSS especially for creation of cold storage facilities in the State.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Ministry has no such authentic reports.

[*Translation*]

Training and Extension Programme for Fishermen

6368. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to conduct High Tech Study Tour for fisherman outside the State under Training and Extension Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) A proposal under Training & Extension component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "National Scheme for Welfare of fishermen" was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2010 and again in 2011 for conducting a high tech study tour for 114 fishermen at a total cost of Rs. 2,75,000/-. The proposal could not be considered as it was not in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

[*English*]

Rural Sports Programme

6369. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of schemes being run under the Rural Sports Programme alongwith the funds allocated/released by the Government under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the various States from the funds allocated by the Government alongwith the number of Panchayats and blocks covered under the programme during the said period, State-wise and Sports discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the norms of this programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Rural Sports Programme has been successful in tapping the hidden sports talents in the country including rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) which was introduced in 2008-09, playfields are developed in village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and competitions are conducted annually at block, district, state and national level. Year-wise allocation and release off funds to States/UTs including NYKS & SAI for development of playfields in village /block panchayats and for holding annual sports competitions are given below:-

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Budget Allocation	Amount released to State Government/ UTs/SAI/NYKS
2009-10	135.00	135.00
2010-11	350.00	348.89
2011-12	165.20	165.30
2012-13	235.00	Nil

The State-wise details, for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I (a) to (c).

(b) Funds amounted to Rs. 313.62 cores have been utilized by the States/UTs (Reported as 29/02/ 2012.) State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. During the above said period 29,374 village panchayats and 937 block panchayats have been covered for development of

play fields. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) A Committee of experts/coaches are deputed to the venues of the PYKKA National Level Competitions for spotting talent. The list of talented players is forwarded to SAI to consider them for training in its training centers.

Statement-I (a)

State-wise sanction & release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions	Total amount
		Amount approved	Amount released	Amount released	released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.95	13.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	4.44	-	4.44
3.	Assam	-	3.85	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	5.02	3.42	8.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	5.06	1.17	6.23
6.	Goa	-	0.18	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	7.10	-	7.1
8.	Haryana	-	3.25	1.10	4.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2.01	0.70	2.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2.10	-	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	4.79	2.39	-	2.39
12.	Kerala	-	0.80	-	0.8
13.	Karnataka	6.22	3.12	1.42	4.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2.64	2.64
15.	Meghalaya	1.32	1.06	-	1.06
16.	Maharashtra	-	4.86	-	4.86
17.	Manipur	-	-	0.47	0.47
18.	Mizoram	2.08	0.21	0.37	0.58
19.	Nagaland	-	0.30	0.56	0.86
20.	Odisha	7.34	8.05	2.11	10.16
21.	Punjab	-	6.27	1.18	7.45
22.	Rajasthan	-	4.72	1.93	6.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
23. Sikkim		1.35	0.13	0.32	0.45
24. Tamil Nadu		-	1.91	2.63	4.54
25. Tripura		-	-	0.36	0.36
26. Uttar Pradesh		-	16.96	2.55	19.51
27. Uttrakhand		-	5.90	1.03	6.93
28. West Bengal		-	2.32	-	2.32
Funds released to SAI for conducting National level competitions				4.49	4.49
Total		54.64	105.00	30.00	135.00

Statement-I (b)

State-wise sanction & release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2010-2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Development of playfields		Competitions		Total amount released	
		Amount approved	Amount released	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	25.98	11.26	-	11.26	37.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.11	10.51	2.05	-	2.05	12.56
3.	Assam	-	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	3.34
4.	Bihar	-	-	6.19	-	6.19	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.01	-	2.01	2.01
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.26
7.	Gujarat	11.35	02.55	2.69	-	2.69	5.24
8.	Haryana	14.43	14.43	1.50	0.31	1.81	16.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	8.80	1.18	0.15	1.33	10.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-	2.10	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	3.16
12.	Karnataka	12.47	14.86	2.52	0.42	2.94	17.8
13.	Kerala	11.17	11.17	1.32	-	1.32	12.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	28.16	41.94	3.88	0.48	4.36	46.3
16.	Meghalaya	1.32	01.19	0.67	0.12	0.79	1.98
17.	Mizoram	2.25	02.27	0.58	0.13	0.71	2.98
18.	Nagaland	5.92	02.96	-	0.13	0.13	3.09
19.	Odisha	10.35	05.98	3.85	0.42	4.27	10.25
20.	Punjab	27.87	26.66	1.55	0.30	1.85	28.51
21.	Sikkim	0.67	2.02	-	-	-	2.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	4.66	0.44	5.10	5.1
23.	Tripura	7.06	03.24	0.67	0.11	0.78	4.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.83	62.27	9.47	-	9.47	71.74
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43	1.38	0.09	1.47	20.9
26.	West Bengal		02.32	3.31	-	3.31	5.63
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	01.06	01.06	-	-	-	1.06
28.	Lakshadweep	00.51	00.51	-	-	-	0.51
29.	Pondicherry	00.69	00.69	-	-	-	0.69
30.	UT. of Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
31.	Through NYKS				3.22	3.22	3.22
32.	Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts & 35 states.					7.31#	-
	Grand Total	285.40	260.84	76.14	4.60	88.05	348.89

Statement-I (c)

State-wise sanction & release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2011-2012

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields		Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	25.98	-	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Chhattisgarh		-	-	2.23	2.23
4. Gujarat		2.08	13.43	-	13.43
5. Haryana		5.09	5.09	1.60	6.99
6. Himachal Pradesh		4.02	3.66	1.24	4.9
7. Jammu and Kashmir		-	0.56	-	0.56
8. Jharkhand		-	2.40	-	2.4
9. Karnataka		-	-	2.17	2.17
10. Kerala		-	-	0.23	0.23
11. Madhya Pradesh		23.65	39.99	4.91	44.90
12. Maharashtra		-	-	-	-
13. Meghalaya		1.32	1.72	0.09	1.81
14. Manipur		-	0.22	-	0.22
15. Mizoram		-	2.07	0.10	2.17
16. Nagaland		1.48	4.70	-	4.7
17. Odisha		-	7.34	-	7.34
18. Punjab		-	-	-	-
19. Rajasthan		7.82	2.75	1.72	4.47
20. Sikkim		1.66	1.66	1.20	2.86
21. Tripura		4.09	4.09	0.79	4.88
22. Uttar Pradesh		-	18.39	8.20	26.59
23. Uttrakhand		-	-	1.40	1.40
24. West Bengal		-	-	-	-
UTs					
25. Andaman and Nicobar		-	-	-	-
26. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-
27. Pondicherry		-	-	-	-
28. Fund released to SAI for holding national level competitions.				5.10	5.10
Total		51.21	134.05	30.98	165.03

Statement-II

State-wise utilization of funds under PYKKA scheme by the State Governments for the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11 (Reported as on 29th Feb.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Utilization of funds by States/UTs for the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11 (Rs. in Crore)		
		Development of playfields	Annual competitions	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	1.73	53.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	0.93	6.49
3.	Assam	Nil	1.88	1.88
4.	Bihar	Nil	3.42	3.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	3.18	3.18
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	9.65	Nil	9.65
8.	Haryana	10.75	2.91	13.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.54	2.03	11.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.76	Nil	4.76
11.	Jharkhand	2.39	Nil	2.39
12.	Karnataka	12.45	4.36	16.81
13.	Kerala	0.8	Nil	0.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	7.43	19.25
15.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.36	13.27
16.	Manipur	0.87	0.47	1.34
17.	Meghalaya	2.25	0.79	3.04
18.	Mizoram	3.15	0.95	4.1
19.	Nagaland	4.44	0.69	5.13
20.	Odisha	17.7	6.38	24.08
21.	Punjab	6.27	5.00	11.27
22.	Rajasthan	5.50	1.93	7.43
23.	Sikkim	2.69	0.32	3.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	7.73	7.73
25.	Tripura	4.52	1.51	6.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53.9	12.02	65.92

12	3	4	5
27. Uttrakhand		8.90	2.5
28. West Bengal		2.32	Nil
Total		241.10	72.52

Statement-III

State wise details of Village/Block Panchayats covered for development of play fields during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Village Panchayats	Number of Block Panchayats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4380	226
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96
3.	Gujarat	1075	22
4.	Haryana	1857	36
5.	Himachal Pradesh	972	24
6.	Jharkhand	403	21
7.	Karnataka	1694	54
8.	Kerala	100	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31
10.	Maharashtra	2752	35
11.	Meghalaya	249	24
12.	Mizoram	327	10
13.	Nagaland	550	25
14.	Odisha	1246	62
15.	Punjab	2466	28
16.	Rajasthan	917	25
17.	Sikkim	80	50
18.	Tripura	832	32
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4493	82

1	2	3	4
20. Uttrakhand		1500	19
21. Andaman and Nicobar		60	06
22. Lakshadweep		02	09
23. Pondicherry		50	05
Total		29374	937

Sorabjee Committee on Police Reforms

6370. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Soli Sorabjee Committee on police reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the Committee and the steps taken to implement all the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a Review Committee to short list those of the recommendations of all the Commissions/ Committees on Police Reform which had not been implemented or implemented only partially and to recommend the course of action needed on 21st December, 2004. The Committee short-listed 49 recommendations as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization and gave report in March, 2005. One of the recommendations of this committee was relating to replace the old Police Act of 1861 with a new Police Act. The Government, accordingly, on 20 September, 2005, appointed a Committee of Experts, which included Shri Soli Sorabjee also, to draft a new Police Act. The said Committee submitted a Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006 which inter-alia included key recommendations like

creation of a State Police Board, Security of tenure for the Director General of Police and other key functionaries, earmarking dedicated staff for crime investigation, improved service conditions, etc.

The Model Act emphasized the need to have a professional police 'service' in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The salient features of Model Police Act include encouraging professionalism, accountability, improved service conditions, functional autonomy, etc.

'Police' being a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the copy of the draft Police Act was sent to all the State Governments on 31st October, 2006 for consideration and appropriate action. As per information available, so far 14 States, namely, States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand have enacted a new Police Act or amended their existing Police Acts.

Supply of Weapons

6371. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign manufacturers have provided weapons to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports that the weapons supplied by the foreign manufacturers have been found to be defective;

(d) if so, the value of these defective weapons as a percentage of the total value of weapons supplied by the concerned manufacturers in the order;

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the process of quality verification have been conducted; and

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

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

(b) The details of weapons supplied to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) recently by the foreign manufacturers are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) **AK-47:** 49 Nos AK-47 Rifles out of total quantity 67,500 Nos supplied by M/s Arsenal JSCo, Bulgaria are found defective during Joint Receipt Inspection. The total cost of 49 Nos defective AK-47 Rifles comes to Rs. 11.66 Lakhs and percentage of the defective weapons' value was 0.07.

Carbine Machine 9mm (MX4 Storm): Carbine Machine 9mm (MX4 Storm) Qty - 34,377 Nos alongwith tools, Gauges & Spares was ordered by BSF from M/s Fabbrica D'Armi Pietro Beretta S.p.A, Italy through Global Tender. Firm had supplied weapons in two consignments. Certain defects were noticed in the Barrel of 582 weapons of 1st consignment of 17,000 Weapons.

The value of defective weapons found in 1st consignment is as under:-

i) Cost of 1st consignment of 17,000 No. Weapons alongwith tools, Gauges & Accessories - Euro-1,18,65,733.00

ii) Cost of 582 No. Weapons found defective (Defects in Barrel only) @ Euro 498.32 per weapon - Euro - 2,90,022.24

iii) Percentage of the value of defective weapons is 2.44.

(e) **AK-47:** The amount proportionately was deducted from total cost of supply order.

Carbine Machine 9mm (MX4 Storm): The firm has been directed to replace the weapons at the earliest.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Pre-Delivery Inspections and Joint Receipt Inspections have been conducted by the Board of Officers as per terms and conditions of contract.

Statement-III

Detail of weapons to CAPFs in 2012-13

Name of the weapon	Name of the firm	Assam Rifles		BSF		CISF		CRPF		ITBP		NSG		SSB	
		Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)	Qty (Nos)	Value in Lakhs (Rs.)
UBGL/ Grenades for UBGL	M/s Arsenal JSCO, Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3161/61800	2646.24	-	-	-	-	-	-

[Translation]

Procurement Centres

6372. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foodgrain procurement centres of the Food Corporation of India have been closed in various States including Bihar due to which farmers are not getting the proper price for their foodgrains;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reopen the closed foodgrain procurement centres for the benefit of farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has not closed any procurement centre in any state including Bihar during the current procurement season.

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

MSP for Agricultural Produce

6373. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has made recommendations for determining a two tier Minimum Support Price of agricultural commodities at two levels;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in regard to the said dual pricing;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment before determining the dual price of agricultural commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any complaints has been received in regard to injustice committed against the farmers due to dual Minimum Support Price; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to set up a coordinated system in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Modernisation of Libraries

6374. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the libraries of the country are in dilapidated conditions;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps towards renovation and modernisation of libraries across the country including upgrading the standards of documents preservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of funds allocated for the said purpose during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up the high number of vacant posts and appoint qualified staff in libraries across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The libraries declared as 'Institutions of National Importance' and certain other national level libraries that are controlled by the Ministry of Culture, (including National Library, Kolkata, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Central Reference Library, Kolkata and Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi) are in a good condition, and are providing requisite services to the readers.

(c) and (d) As 'library' is a subject in the State list of VII Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the renovation and modernization of public libraries in the country is the responsibility of State governments. In the libraries under the Ministry of Culture, a number of measures such as modernization, renovation and preservation projects etc have been undertaken. The projects include:

(i) Access to online full texts, scholarly journals.

- ii) Online public access catalogue for library users.
- iii) Digitization of old and rare books including manuscripts.
- iv) Conservation and preservation of rare books and manuscripts using modern techniques, etc.

In addition, the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, provides financial assistance to libraries maintained by the State Governments, and NGOs under matching and non-matching schemes for modernisation and renovation of public libraries.

Details of the assistance provided by RRRLF is as follows:

Scheme	Year	Grant released
(i) Assistance to Public Libraries below District Level for Construction of Buildings	2008-09	Rs. 4,10,95,187/-
	2009-10	Rs. 6,47,12,994/-
	2010-11	Rs. 10,19,94,316/-
(ii) Assistance to Public Libraries for Modernization.	2008-09	Rs. 1,45,21,755/-
	2009-10	Rs. 2,59,13,256/-
	2010-11	Rs. 4,53,29,800/-

(e) Efforts have been made by the concerned libraries to fill up the vacant positions through Staff Selection Commission and Union Public Service Commission. In case of autonomous bodies, filling up of the vacant posts is done through open advertisement and other permissible channels.

Procurement of Milk

6375. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that milk is procured from the suppliers at very low rates;
- (b) if so, the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to remove the ban on export of milk; and
- (d) if so, the likely effect of the removal of the ban on the availability of milk in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) This Department has not received any representation on milk procurement from the suppliers at very low rates. However, Press and media have reported about protests by some farmers claiming huge gap between purchase and sale of milk.

(b) Government of India does not regulate the milk prices in the country.

(c) There is no ban on export of liquid milk.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Storage Capacity

6376. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortage of storage space in the country;

(b) the total storage capacity hired and de-hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years; and

(c) the total storage capacity addition made through the Public Private Partnership during the said period, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 01.04.2012 was 336.04 lakh MTs, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 527 lakh tonnes as on 1.04.2012. Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/ consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest

stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, a capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes was identified to be created in 19 States.

(b) The details of the storage capacity hired and de-hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the

last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The State-wise details of the total storage capacity addition made under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme of FCI through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Net Hiring/Dehiring for last three years

(Fig In Lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Hired Capacity as on 31.03.09	Hired Capacity as on 31.03.10	Hired Capacity as on 31.03.11	Hired Capacity as on 31.3.12	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 09-10	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 10-11	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 11-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East	1.	Bihar	1.96	2.09	2.32	2.49	0.13	0.23	0.17
	2.	Jharkhand	0.52	0.51	0.63	0.66	-0.01	0.12	0.03
	3.	Odisha	3.99	3.50	3.14	2.94	-0.49	-0.36	-0.20
	4.	West Bengal	1.69	1.96	2.00	2.01	0.27	0.04	0.01
	5.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total (E.Zone)	8.17	8.07	8.10	8.11	-0.10	0.03	0.01
N.E.	6.	Assam	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.72	0.00	0.05	0.01
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	-0.01
	8.	Meghalaya	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9.	Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.	Tripura	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.00	-0.03	0.00
	11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
	12.	Nagaland	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.02	-0.01	0.00
	Total (N.E.Z)	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.21	0.04	0.03	-0.01	
North	13.	Delhi 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14.	Haryana	12.30	13.43	15.12	16.09	1.13	1.69	0.97
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.02	-0.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	17. Punjab		33.98	45.81	51.47	52.03	11.83	5.66	0.56
	18. Chandigarh		0.57	1.71	2.20	2.39	1.14	0.49	0.19
	19. Rajasthan		1.39	7.20	8.41	12.93	5.81	1.21	4.52
	20. Uttar Pradesh		7.03	6.72	17.30	27.39	-0.31	10.58	10.09
	21. Uttarakhand		1.35	1.55	1.49	1.14	0.20	-0.06	-0.35
	Total (N.Z.)		56.99	76.82	96.39	112.27	19.83	19.57	15.88
South	22. Andhra Pradesh		18.64	22.83	29.20	34.18	4.19	6.37	4.98
	23. Andaman Nikobar		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24. Kerala		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25. Karnataka		2.37	3.43	3.44	3.34	1.06	0.01	-0.10
	26. Tamil Nadu		2.57	3.34	3.42	3.58	0.77	0.08	0.16
	27. Pondicherry		0.02	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.10
	Total (S.Z.)		23.60	29.70	36.20	41.34	6.10	6.50	5.14
West	28. Gujarat		1.00	1.53	1.76	1.91	0.53	0.23	0.15
	29. Maharashtra 3		5.00	7.19	8.21	8.16	2.19	1.02	-0.05
	30. Goa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	31. Madhya Pradesh		4.17	5.78	4.28	1.87	1.61	-1.50	-2.41
	32. Chhattisgarh		1.31	3.31	3.87	4.77	2.00	0.56	0.90
	Total (W.Z.)		11.48	17.81	18.12	16.71	6.33	0.31	-1.41
	Grand Total		101.39	133.59	160.03	179.64	32.20	26.44	19.61

*Negative figures indicate de-hiring of capacity

Statement-II

State-wise Capacity completed by CWC, SWCs & Private Investors under PEG Scheme as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity Approved under PEG Scheme	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned to pvt. Investors + allotted to CWC & SWC	Capacity completed by 31.03.2012 #	Capacity in advanced stage of completion*	Sum of Column 4 and 5
1		2	3	4	5	6=(4+5)
1.	Punjab	5125000	44,95,148	10,98,900	4,09,740	15,08,640

1	2	3	4	5	6=(4+5)
2. Uttar Pradesh	1860000	14,70,700	7,000	7,000	
3. Haryana\$	3880000	20,21,436	3,94,430	1,64,700	5,59,130
4. Rajasthan	250000	2,35,000	20,000	-	20,000
5. Himachal Pradesh	142550	20,840	-	-	-
6. West Bengal	156600	29,600	-	-	-
7. Bihar	300000	1,20,000	10,000	-	10,000
8. Odisha	300000	3,00,000	1,05,400	26,600	1,32,000
9. Chhattisgarh	222000	2,22,000	69,750	5,000	74,750
10. Madhya Pradesh	435000	3,60,000	6,400	26,600	33,000
11. Maharashtra	655500	6,29,900	89,250	1,12,650	2,01,900
12. Andhra Pradesh	451000	4,01,000	1,01,800	45,300	1,47,100
13. Karnataka	416500	3,35,500	20,000	33,350	53,350
14. Tamil nadu	345000	1,45,000	35,000	25,000	60,000
15. Jharkhand	175000	1,15,000	-	-	-
16. Jammu and Kashmir	361690	1,34,000	-	10,000	10,000
17. Kerala	15000	5,000	-	-	-
18. Gujarat	80000	50,000	-	-	-
19. Uttarakhand	25000	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,51,95,840	1,10,90,124	19,57,930	8,58,940	28,16,870

#Capacity in column no. 4 has been completed in all respect and is under offer for take over.

*Capacity in column no. 5 has been physically completed except some minor ancillary works.

Poultry Projects

6377. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Odisha for poultry projects during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has received proposals from State Government of Odisha for the poultry project under the 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Establishment of Poultry Estates' components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development". Under the scheme there is no State-wise allocation as it is a demand driven scheme. However, releases made during the last two years and current year for Odisha are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 10th May 2012)
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development"			
(i)	Establishment of Poultry Estates	99.00	-	-
(ii)	Rural Backyard Poultry Development component	150.00	-	-

*[Translation]***New Agricultural Produce**

6378. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring new agricultural policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) National Policy for Farmers (NPF) was formulated in 2007 on the basis of the Draft Policy submitted by National Commission on Farmers and consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments. NPF, 2007 has since been operationalised.

Further, Government has taken many initiatives in recent years for revitalization of agriculture sector, which are in tune with the goals envisaged in NPF, 2007. These initiatives have resulted in desired outcomes as evidenced by the record production of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds and cotton during the recent years.

Dairy Development

6379. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Union Government for dairy development in the country including Bihar;

(b) the amount of funds released for the said schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any scheme is being implemented to promote reproduction of best breed of milch cattle;

(d) whether these schemes have been implemented in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand for which grant or another kind of assistance is being provided by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) is implementing the following schemes for Dairy Development in the country including Bihar.

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
3. Assistance to Cooperatives
4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
5. National Dairy Plan (Phase-I)

(b) Details of funds released State-wise under the schemes are enclosed:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme - Statement-I.
2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production - Statement-II.
3. Assistance to Cooperatives - Statement-III

4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme: The funds under the scheme are released by DADF to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing capital subsidy to eligible beneficiaries as per the guidelines of the scheme. Funds released during last three years are tabulated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)*	2000.00	1200.00	-
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)	-	2040.00	11000.00
Total	2000.00	3240.00	11000.00

*DVCF came to close on 31.08.2010 and modified scheme DEDS started from 01.09.2010

State-wise funds are not provided under the scheme. Funds disbursed by NABARD to beneficiaries in the States during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

5. National Dairy Plan (Phase-I): The scheme is being implemented from 16th March, 2012 by National Dairy Development Board through End implementing Agencies (EIAs). No project proposal seeking financial assistance under the scheme has been received from any EIA in any of the participating States, including Bihar.

(c) to (e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding for genetic upgradation of bovine population including reproduction of best breed of milch cattle. Assistance is being provided to Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand under the scheme. The details of funds released to these States during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Jharkhand	-	-	800.00	800.00
Uttar Pradesh	738.00	487.00	-	1225.00

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund released during the last three years under the scheme Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	171.64	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.30	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	160.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	19.76	25.00	0.00
7.	Goa	90.51	80.27	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	516.66	0.00	375.08
10.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	149.89	318.83
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	470.00
12.	Kerala	238.24	150.38	477.53
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	124.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	410.68	356.34
15.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	267.25
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	350.00
17.	Manipur	175.00	200.00	373.06
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	50.00	0.00	54.34
20.	Nagaland	70.80	120.00	149.80
21.	Odisha	180.57	399.16	602.75
22.	Rajasthan	762.40	200.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	129.76	0.00	34.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	275.00	404.36	558.43
25.	Tripura	26.14	0.00	18.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.59	77.80	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	50.00	50.26	223.82
28.	West Bengal	55.86	0.00	145.66
Total		3163.59	2439.44	5059.99

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund released during the last three years under the scheme Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.83

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Haryana	20.49	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	26.00	68.60	241.87
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	135.36	0.00
7.	Karnataka	216.00	30.00	130.96
8.	Kerala	340.06	99.15	561.31
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	56.26
10.	Maharashtra	171.80	249.75	90.00
11.	Mizoram	0.00	109.40	0.00
12.	Nagaland	15.00	10.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	67.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	286.90	353.84	268.45
15.	Rajasthan	38.41	0.00	0.00
16.	Sikkim	8.74	6.67	91.25
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7.03	26.66	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	281.66	224.40	130.88
19.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	0.00	51.22	0.00
21.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Gujarat	697.32	561.02	554.18
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	8.75
Total		2176.41	1926.07	2151.74

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund released during the last three years under the scheme Assistance to Cooperatives		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	89.09	102.86	0.00
5.	Haryana	65.49	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	5.00	0.00	48.10
8.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Assam	320.00	88.00	0.00
10.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Punjab	604.93	619.14	772.24
12.	Tamil Nadu	35.49	0.00	79.66
Total		1120.00	810.00	900.00

Note:- No proposal has been received from Bihar under the scheme Assistance to Cooperatives.

Statement-IV

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)		Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	14.83	120.89	1494.26
3.	Bihar	25.10	2.90	0.00	56.49
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.83
5.	Goa	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	78.12	429.75
7.	Haryana	1.25	5.98	0.00	87.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1148.11	661.78	205.62	1093.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.35	115.76	196.81	824.39
10.	Jharkhand	0.95	0.00	0.00	11.75
11.	Karnataka	4.90	0.00	2.45	362.29
12.	Kerala	152.15	35.90	0.00	200.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Madhya Pradesh		31.50	1.50	34.52	435.08
14. Maharashtra		1874.80	1482.26	23.78	1631.31
15. Odisha		15.82	0.00	0.00	31.10
16. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	332.80
17. Rajasthan		71.63	13.50	50.21	1244.88
18. Tamil Nadu		72.10	37.52	46.07	443.37
19. Uttar Pradesh		101.50	31.45	12.93	646.72
20. Uttaranchal		664.02	78.90	71.67	861.84
West Bengal		25.92	0.00	0.00	112.93
Total		4269.02	2482.27	843.06	10330.49
N E States					
1. Arunachal Pradesh		6.00	0.00	0.00	6.83
2. Assam		334.76	203.23	104.70	1021.15
3. Manipur		55.50	7.50	0.00	20.00
4. Meghalaya		3.00	6.52	0.83	7.58
5. Mizoram		99.00	32.00	1.00	12.19
6. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	19.58	3.82
8. Tripura		48.50	16.17	0.00	34,76
Total		546.75	265.41	126.12	1106.33
G.Total (Total A+B)		4815.77	2747.68	969.18	11436.82

Note:- The scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) has been modified and renamed as Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) which is being implemented from 1st September, 2010. * DVCF came to close on 31.08.2010.

[English]

Implementation of Agricultural Schemes

6380. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have sought more flexibility in implementation of various National Agriculture Development schemes under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas

Yojana and the National Food Security Mission for development of the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), States enjoy full flexibility to select, plan, approve and execute interventions in the agriculture and allied sectors as per their priorities and agro-climatic requirements. Projects under RKVY are approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committees headed by the Chief Secretaries of respective States.

Under NFSM States enjoy flexibility to choose components within the State's allocations; further the States have flexibility to choose site-specific interventions as per local requirements upto 10% of allocation.

Urban Transport Tax

6381. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a committee to look into the financing of urban transport projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including observations and recommendations of the committee;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up an urban transport fund for which resources will be generated through tax on vehicles and petrol consumption and imposing a green surcharge on petrol sold;

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) A Working Group was set up to submit a report on Urban Transport for the 12th Five Year Plan. The detailed report as submitted by the Working Group is hosted on Ministry's website www.urbanindia.nic.in. which contains suggestions on financing of Urban Transport Projects.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Since the proposal is still at concept stage, no details or time lines for implementation in the country can be provided.

[*Translation*]

Pesticides Residues in Vegetables and Fruits

6382. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that certain banned pesticides are used in the production of vegetables and fruits and other agricultural crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scientific study has been conducted to ascertain the level of pesticides content in fruits, vegetables and other crops;

(d) if so, whether any scientific system is in existence as a regular measure to test the vegetables, fruits and other crops for harmful pesticides and chemicals residues used in farms or storages and to ascertain the time when these items are brought to the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Those pesticides which are banned in the country are not to be used in the production of vegetables and fruits and other agricultural crops. Central and State Government functionaries impart extensive training to the farming community in the use of pesticides to ensure that only the approved pesticides are used against target pests on respective crops.

(c) to (e) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities including vegetables and fruits are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. Food safety and Standard Authority of India analyzes samples of food items including fruits and vegetables for the quality and safety.

*[English]***Funds for Agricultural Research**

6383. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spending on Research and Development in agriculture;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to increase its allocations for Research and Development on agriculture during the XII Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated and spent on agricultural research in the country during the XI Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether percentage of funds allocated and spent in India on agricultural in comparison research is very less to allocations in China and Brazil;

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

(f) the details of funds allocated for agricultural research during the current year 2012-13;

(g) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation on agricultural research during the XII Five Year Plan period; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Madam, public spending on agriculture R&D and education as percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Agriculture in the country is around 0.6 per cent.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The total plan funds allocated and spent during the Eleventh Plan period i.e., 2007-12 (upto February, 2012) for Research and Development (R&D) in agriculture and allied fields under the Centrally Funded schemes of DARE/ICAR was Rs. 10,325.76 crores and Rs. 8865.97 crores, respectively and the corresponding non-plan funds allocated and spent was Rs. 9475.24 crores and Rs. 8864.20 crores, respectively.

(d) and (e) Comparable information on R&D for various countries is prepared by ASTI (Agriculture Science and Technology Indicator) of CGIAR. Estimates for latest available period are as under:

Country	Public Spending on Agriculture R&D per person US \$ PPP 2005	Percent of GDP Agriculture
Brazil	6.7	1.31
China	2.2	0.51
India	1.3	0.36

Note: This expenditure excludes expenditure on education and refers only to research.

In India it has been emphasized to raise public spending on agriculture R&D to 1% of GDP agriculture. Actual data shows that public spending on agriculture R&D and education as percent of GDP agriculture increased from 0.44 in 1997-98 to around 0.6% in the recent years.

(f) During the current year 2012-13, Rs.3220.00 crores have been allocated for agricultural research under Plan.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) The Twelfth Plan working Group on Agricultural Research and Education constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended to enhance the Public investment in Agricultural Research and Education to 1 percent of Ag GDP during Twelfth Five Year Plan period, and an amount of Rs.55,000 crores for ICAR has been recommended.

*[Translation]***Hunger and Starvation Deaths**

6384. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :
SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received reports indicating hunger and deaths due to starvation from some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken in this regard along with the number of starvation deaths reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether hoarding and less procurement have led to rise in prices that have further aggravated the food security situation in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant rules including the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to check hoarding and black-marketing and improve the supply of essential commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration has reported any incident of death due to hunger/starvation during each of the last three years and the current year.

For addressing the problem of starvation in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme under ICDS, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - (Sabla), Annapurna, and Emergency Feeding Programme.

During 2012-13, a total of 543.01 lakh tons of rice & wheat have been allocated to States/UTs under different schemes which include a quantity of 514.92 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and 28.09 lakh tons for Other Welfare Schemes.

(c) to (e) Procurement of food grains - rice and wheat/during the last three to four years have been substantially high at between 51.4 to 62.5 million tons. In view of the surplus stocks of food grain in the Central Pool as a result of the above, the food security situation in the country is comfortable.

For checking price rise due to hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities, various steps have been taken by the Government which include enabling State Governments to impose stockholding limits in respect

of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice and paddy, empowering State Governments/UT Administrations to detain such persons whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community, under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBM Act). Conferences including video conferences have been held from time to time with States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of the PBM Act and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act) to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices, and State interventions to facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities. There is no proposal to amend the EC Act now.

[English]

Natural Calamities

6385. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently made any assessment of the annual losses caused to the country in monetary terms due to various natural calamities like cyclonic storms/flash floods/floods/ land slides/cloud bursts/hailstorms and earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive policy to deal with various natural calamities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the losses due to natural calamities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India for effective disaster management:-

- In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, has enacted and notified Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to improve and provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and for mitigating the effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.
- As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. NDMA has already released 16 guidelines and 10 reports on natural as well as manmade disasters and also for preparation of State disaster Management Plans. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management.
- Similarly State Disaster Management Authority and District disaster Management Authority have been set up in the country.
- The institutional mechanism of the State Government has been networked with the early warning systems and also with the National Emergency Operation Centre for receiving and dissemination of alerts/ advisories/information relating to different natural calamities.
- Suitable financial arrangements to meet emergent requirements in disaster situations have been made and the State Disaster Response fund has been constituted for each of the State in the country.
- Grant-in-aid for capacity building for disaster response has been allocated to the States for the period 2010-15.
- National disaster Response Force (NDRF) which is a specialized Force to deal with the relief and rescue activities during disasters has been constituted and located at different parts of the country for prompt relief and rescue purposes.
- Regular mock drills are being organized by the National Disaster Management Authority and the National Disaster Response Force to sensitize and bring awareness to the stakeholders about the natural disasters.
- Government of India is implementing National cyclone risk Mitigation Scheme and National School Safety programme - a pilot project. Both these schemes contain structural and non-structural measures to minimize the losses.
- All these steps/measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices and reduce the losses & adverse impact of natural calamities in the country.

Cyber Crimes by Minors

6386. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued an advisory for police across the country containing measures to reduce the growing instances of cyber crimes by minors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether cyber cafe owners are not adhering to the safety measures and are not preventing minors to indulge in such crimes; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of Advisory issued on 4th January, 2012 is available on the web site of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>).

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The

Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including the cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Central Government has notified the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 on 11-04-2011. The rules provide for Steps to be taken by cyber cafes for identification of user, maintenance of log, management of computer resource etc.

Mega Cultural Multiplexes

6387. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a mega cultural multiplex in Delhi along the lines of the National Centre of Performing Arts in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details including the site identified, mode of funding and funds earmarked for the project alongwith the proposed functions thereof;

(c) the time by which the said centre is likely to become functional;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to set up similar mega cultural complexes in other places including Kolkata and Chennai during the XII Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Working Group on Culture set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 12th Plan has recommended setting up of National Centre for Performing Arts at Delhi and similar cultural complexes at Kolkata and Chennai at a total cost of Rs. 900 crore. However, the Planning Commission is yet to convey the final outlay for the 12th Plan for the Ministry of Culture. Accordingly, only a token provision of Rs. 1 crore has been kept for NCPA Delhi and Rs. 0.50 crore for Centres at Kolkata and Chennai for the year 2012-13.

Honour Killing

6388. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code to make honour killing a separate crime and provide deterrent punishment for the culprits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendations from any quarters for such an amendment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Suggestions have been received from various quarters to amend the existing laws or to enact a separate law in order to tackle honour killings. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to deliberate on the issue of honour killings. The GoM has not yet completed its deliberations.

Development Work under JNNURM

6389. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns wherein development

work under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been taken up so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revamp/ review/amend the said mission in order to develop more urbanised areas in the country;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has established monitoring agencies in the States for monitoring of the JnNURM projects

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said agencies have prepared any report; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Projects have been sanctioned for all the 65 Mission cities under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). List of cities is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The JnNURM has completed its period on 31-03-2012. Extension has been granted by the Government till 31-03-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. Presently, the final decision on contours of next version of JnNURM has not been taken.

(d) and (e) The Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) which are appointed by the states and approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Ministry of Urban Development undertake monitoring and the implementation of projects sanctioned under the JnNURM, undertake desk review of project documents and make periodical site visits to each project so that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner.

(f) and (g) IRMAs observations on implementation of the projects are sent to the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) which scrutinizes them and initiates corrective action wherever necessary. Action taken on IRMA report by the SLNA is taken into account while sanctioning further installments for the projects by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission cities	Name of the State
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Tirupati	
3.	Vijayawada	
4.	Vishakhapatnam	
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Guwahati	Assam
7.	Patna	Bihar
8.	Bodhgaya	
9.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
10.	Delhi	Delhi
11.	Panaji	Goa
12.	Porbandar	Gujarat
13.	Rajkot	
14.	Surat	
15.	Vadodara	
16.	Ahmedabad	
17.	Faridabad	Haryana
18.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
19.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20.	Jamshedpur	
21.	Dhanbad	
22.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
23.	Srinagar	
24.	Bangalore	Karnataka
25.	Mysore	
26.	Kochi	Kerala
27.	Thiruvananthapuram	
28.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
29.	Nasik	
30.	Pune	

1	2	3
31. Nagpur		
32. Nanded		
33. Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	
34. Indore		
35. Bhopal		
36. Jabalpur		
37. Imphal	Manipur	
38. Shillong	Meghalaya	
39. Aizwal	Mizoram	
40. Kohima	Nagaland	
41. Bhubaneswar	Odisha	
42. Puri		
43. Ludhiana	Punjab	
44. Amritsar		
45. Chandigarh		
46. Puducherry	Puducherry	
47. Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	
48. Jaipur		
49. Oangtok	Sikkim	
50. Chennai	Tamilnadu	
51. Madurai		
52. Coimbatore		
53. Agartala	Tripura	
54. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	
55. Varanasi		
56. Agra		
57. Meerut		
58. Kanpur		
59. Allahabad		
60. Mathura		

1	2	3
61. Nainital	Uttaranchal	
62. Dehradun		
63. Haridwar		
64. Calcutta	West Bengal	
65. Asansol		

[*Translation*]

Foodgrain Allocation under PDS

6390. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a major portion of the nutritional requirement of the rural population is met through foodgrains/cereals distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the stock of foodgrains, total allocation and offtake under PDS during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has reduced the allocation for the Below Poverty Line/Above Poverty Line in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains to the States;

(e) whether the calorific intake in rural areas has declined despite allocation under PDS due to poor quality and lower allocation of foodgrains;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(g) whether suggestions have been received to discontinue supply of foodgrains cereals under PDS and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Based on the report No

510(61/1.0/3), Public Distribution System and other Sources Household Consumption, 2004-05, NSS 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005), brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, June, 2007, the monthly consumption of rice and wheat/atta by the households below poverty line during 2004-05 are given below.

Monthly average quantity (Kg) consumed per household having BPL or Antyodaya ration cards in Rural (All India) from:

Rice	Wheat/Atta				
	Other Sources	Total	PDS	Other Sources	Total
9.527	25.238	34.765	3.969	10.123	14.092

Foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are only supplementary in nature, made to meet upto 50% of the cereal requirement of the beneficiaries. However, for the rest of the requirement, the targeted population has access to the open market.

Details of stock position of foodgrains (rice & wheat) in the Central Pool during the last three years are as under:

(in Lakh tons)

Year (As on 1st April)	Rice	Wheat	Total
2009	216.04	134.29	350.33
2010	267.13	161.25	428.38
2011	288.20	153.64	441.84

State-wise details of the allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice & wheat) made under TPDS during the last three years are as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No reduction has been made under TPDS allocations for Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya

Anna Yojana (AAY) & Above Poverty Line (APL) families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains over and above the normal allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) from time to time. During the year, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, the Government has allocated 36.08 lakh tons, 136.72 lakh tons and 123.69 lakh tons of additional foodgrains (rice and wheat) respectively covering Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families.

(e) and (f) As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) latest Report No. 540 on Nutritional Intake in India based on 66th round of NSS Survey (July 2009 - June 2010), at all India level, about 19.4% of the rural households had a calorie intake of less than 2160 kilo calories per day in 2009-10. Further analysis of data reveals that in the bottom 10% of the population ranked by monthly per capita consumer expenditure, similar figure for rural households was 62.3%.

To make available foodgrains to the targeted population to enable them to increase their consumption levels, besides allocation of foodgrains made to States/UTs under TPDS, as mentioned above, Government also allocates foodgrains under different Welfare Schemes, which include Annapurna Yojana, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla). During 2011-12, 49.56 lakh tons of foodgrains was allocated to these Welfare Schemes.

(g) Proposals have been received from some State Government namely Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL/AAY families on pilot basis in select districts instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. A draft scheme is under preparation to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS.

Statement

*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for the last three years
(2009-2010 to 2011-12) under TPDS*

(In 000 Tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.25	3526.692	3,676.480	3,433.137	3,738.252	3,065.474
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1,673.126	1,591.641	1,806.756	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3,543.192	2,969.154	3,650.312	2,757.350
5.	Chhattisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1,168.032	1,135.107	1,218.752	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421
8.	Gujrat	1618.488	1025.464	1,885.998	1,532.880	2,018.738	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.28	1,319.412	1,032.747	1,339.032	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2,260.476	2,132.040	2,386.646	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1,399.646	1,373.157	1,431.674	1,428.807
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3030.87	2953.426	2,610.454	2,707.860	2,680.736	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4,490.412	3,687.169	4,647.114	3,539.245
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094
21.	Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2,221.788	2,052.089	2,118.908	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	1213.92	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2,037.128	1,937.843	2,115.140	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3,722.832	3,698.126	3,722.832	3,700.634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Tripura		302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381
27. Uttar Pradesh		7039.894	6455.013	6,948.948	6,555.953	7,114.590	6,645.333
28. Uttrakhand		436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876
29. West Bengal		3316.544	3145.293	3,601.864	3,325.618	3,763.754	3,281.205
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026
31. Chandigarh		25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		8.88	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247
33. Daman and Diu		4.32	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669
34. Lakshadweep		4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053
35. Pondicherry		53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816
Total		47,602.697	42,402.685	47,547.329	43,720.667	48,876.848	43,101.917

Recommendation of TRAI for Broadcasting Activities

6391. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that certain private channels are violating Government policy of reasonable access of air-time to religious organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for banning the entry of religious organisations for broadcasting activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Ministry grants permission to private satellite TV channels under uplinking and downlinking guidelines. Slotting of programmes and allocation of air-time is not governed by these guidelines and are decided by the channels themselves. There is no restriction for telecast of religious programmes by private satellite TV channels; however

they are required to comply with the Programme and Advertisement Code, as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(c) and (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had made its recommendations titled "Issues relating to entry of certain entities into Broadcasting and distribution activities" on 12-11-2008. TRAI is of the view that religious bodies may not be permitted to own their own broadcasting stations and teleports, but the channels may be permitted to carry programmes aimed at the propagation of different religious faiths subject to strict compliance with the applicable content code or programme code. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

Implementation of SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

6392. SHRI KUNWAR REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a high level meeting of State Home Ministers for reviewing

the implementation status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the major issues discussed and the decisions taken in the meeting;

(c) whether the Government has under-taken any study regarding strict implementation of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered against non SC/ST public servants under section (4) of Rules, 1995 for wilful neglect of their duties in implementing the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the number of cases disposed of/persons convicted during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2011 at New Delhi. Ministry of Home Affairs has not undertaken any study regarding implementation of the said act.

The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States/UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States/UTs and other representatives.

In the meeting the attention of representatives from the States/UTs was drawn to the fact that as per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SCs/STs.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs. The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well - structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc. States/UTs were requested to implement this advisory meticulously.

The issues and difficulties regarding effective implementation of the SCs/STs PoA Act 1989 based upon the advisory were discussed in details.

The following steps were proposed to be undertaken:

- States/UTs needs to be more proactive in effective implementation through various measures enumerated in the Advisory issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on Crime against SCs/STs.
- Governmental machinery to be made more responsive and sensitive towards the crime against SCs/STs through various training programmes and sensitization.
- Involvement of all NGOs, Social Organisations and other organizations working in the field to alleviate the suffering of SCs/STs.

(d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding number of cases registered against non SC/ST public servants under section (4) of Rules, 1995 is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

(e) However National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has provided data on cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted & persons convicted under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs and STs during 2008-2010 which are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	702	502	22	678	719	46	652	398	14	748	730	33	1224	927	69	1304	1352	76		
21. Punjab	79	50	2	121	117	5	71	50	5	161	180	10	30	30	6	86	78	13		
22. Rajasthan	82	21	60	33	160	110	23	43	33	33	124	103	25	38	30	30	120			
23. Sikkim	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
24. Tamil Nadu	1194	616	44	1538	1330	171	1047	599	43	1774	1656	128	1255	774	117	2436	2156	209		
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	6	0			
26. Uttar Pradesh	3072	2341	1427	8689	6704	4546	2554	1933	1225	7322	5494	3870	1328	901	2552	3333	2498	6686		
27. Uttarakhhand	25	19	24	25	25	57	33	24	9	43	42	25	25	14	17	50	26	32		
28. West Bengal	8	3	0	8	3	0	10	3	0	10	6	0	27	3	0	13	10	0		
Total State	11565	7334	2121	21458	18391	6025	11109	6729	1711	19306	16638	4910	10495	6704	3217	16785	15143	7974		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30. Chandigarh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1		
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33. Delhi UT	34	18	3	14	18	2	31	16	0	17	16	0	16	3	7	12	4	7		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Puducherry	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	7	2	0	2	4	0	4	10	0		
Total UT	37	19	3	18	19	2	34	17	0	26	18	0	18	7	8	16	14	8		
Total All India	11602	7353	2124	21476	18410	6027	11143	6746	1711	19332	16656	4910	10513	6711	3225	16801	15157	7982		

(Source: Crime in India)

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	141	92	4	130	132	5	80	89	3	154	152	4	355	253	43	358	357	43		
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	17	3	13	4	4	62	21	4	10	4	4	19	26	6	15	9	9	62		
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	2	2	0	17	14	0	51	51	0	25	23	0	33	33	0		
25. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	9	7	7	18	18	24	2	0	7	4	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	0	27	
27. Uttarakhnad	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	5	3	0	5	3	0	8	3	0	4	2	0	21	9	0	15	9	0		
Total State	1018	707	191	1840	1674	304	939	687	158	1566	1455	249	1169	788	205	1879	1721	517		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	4	2	0	2	2	0	5	3	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		
Total All India	1022	709	191	1842	1676	304	944	690	158	1570	1459	249	1169	789	205	1880	1722	517		

(Source: Crime in India)

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

*[English]***World Food Programme**

6393. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with World Food Programme (WFP) for modernisation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken for its implementation;

(c) the names of the States selected for implementation of the said modernisation programme; and

(d) the funds allocated/being allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) on 20.04.2012 at New Delhi for development and implementation of additional Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) pilot projects based on the WFP model in Rayagada district of Odisha. A project covering Bhubaneswar, Odisha is under preparation by WFP and additional pilot projects would be implemented in consultation with the States, Central Government and WFP. The selection of States would include those which may not have yet fully implemented computerization of TPDS. Thereafter, Food Secretaries of States/UTs have been requested to indicate some select districts where the project could be taken up.

(d) As per the MoU, WFP will allocate all available financial resources for any payment obligation for the provision of the Services and the technical assistance under this MoU. Any additional funding requirements and resourcing will be upon mutual agreement of the Government and WFP.

*[Translation]***Houses to Poor and Middle Class**

6394. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agencies entrusted with the task of solving the housing problem of poor and middle-class people in cities have failed to perform;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the name of such agencies identified by the Government; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such agencies during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Housing and colonisation being State subjects, the State Governments frame and implement their programmes to meet the housing problem of poor and middle-class people in their respective States and identify/engage/entrust the work of housing to agencies/ parastatals depending on their priorities and availability of resources. It is upto the State Governments to take action as per terms of contract/ agreement agreed upon.

Population of Live Stock

6395. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is having the largest population of livestock;

(b) if so, the current total population of livestock/ milch animals in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a decline in the livestock population;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the population of livestock in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As per FAO STAT 2010, population of various species of livestock in major countries having livestock is as under:

(Values in Million Numbers)

Country	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Camels	Total	Total excl. Pigs
China	83.8	23.6	150.7	134	476.2	6.8	0.2	875.3	399.1
India	210.2	111.3	154	74	9.6	0.5	0.4	560.0	550.4
Brazil	209.5	1.2	9.3	17.4	39	5.5	0	281.9	242.9
USA	93.9	0	3	5.6	64.9	9.5	0	176.9	112
Pakistan	34.3	30.8	59.9	27.8	0	0.4	1	154.2	154.2

Note: Values may include official, semi-official or estimated data Source: faostat.fao.org

India is having largest population of cattle, buffalo and goat.

(b) to (d) Population of Livestock/milch animals is enumerated during quinquennial censuses. 18th Livestock Census (2007) is the latest such census and State/UT-wise livestock/milch animals in the country including Maharashtra, in 2007 is at enclosed Statement. There is no decline in livestock population and the number of livestock population in the country has increased to 529.7

million during 18th Livestock census (2007) as compared to 485.0 million during 17th Livestock Census (2003).

(e) In order to supplement efforts made by the States/UTs, Government is implementing the following schemes for development of livestock population in the country:

- (i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- (ii) Livestock Health and Disease Control
- (iii) Feed and Fodder Development

Statement

Number of livestock/milch animals as per 18th livestock Census, 2007

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Livestock	Milch Animal	
			Cows	Buffaloes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,175	3,061	6,224
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,413	96	1
3.	Assam	17,227	2,686	148
4.	Bihar	30,342	3,826	2,846
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,418	2,419	316
6.	Goa	177	24	16
7.	Gujarat	23,515	2,529	4,390

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	8,859	608	2,704
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5,217	869	448
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,987	1,270	551
11.	Jharkhand	18,100	2,214	412
12.	Karnataka	30,859	3,915	2,374
13.	Kerala	3,587	793	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40,696	6,200	3,979
15.	Maharashtra	35,954	4,907	3,325
16.	Manipur	789	98	16
17.	Meghalaya	1,823	293	4
18.	Mizoram	328	12	2
19.	Nagaland	1,419	139	8
20.	Odisha	23,057	2,709	281
21.	Punjab	7,408	849	2,779
22.	Rajasthan	56,663	5,027	5,400
23.	Sikkim	270	42	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	30,759	4,311	806
25.	Tripura	1,869	276	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	60,272	6,328	10,565
27.	Uttarakhand	5,141	762	665
28.	West Bengal	37,419	6,059	174
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	174	15	3
30.	Chandigarh	28	4	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	12	1
32.	Daman and Diu	7	1	-
33.	Delhi	418	53	171
34.	Lakshdweep	82	2	
35.	Pudducherry	162	41	2
India		5,29,698	62,449	48,641

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures.

*[English]***Boat Tragedies**

6396. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of boat tragedies reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to check and to prevent such incidents and also to streamline boat travelling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Shipping is concerned with the subject matter. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Response to MP Communications

6397. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration has not responded to the letters written by the local MP regarding denial of MSP prices of copra to the farmers affected by Tsunami Campbell Bay, Kamorta and Katchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated against the officers;

(c) the final decision taken by the island administration on these requests; and

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided to the Tsunami affected farmers of the said areas of Andaman and Nicobar islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that on the receipt of letters from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on denial of MSP Prices to Tribals in copra Procurement/Exploitation of Farmers in copra Procurement dated 7.9.2009, an action

taken report was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on 29.4.2011. However, the delay was due to the fact that the detailed inquiry is a time consuming process. Further, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has also stated that disciplinary action is also proposed against the erring officer, if found guilty.

Construction of Foot Overbridge/Underpasses

6398. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Government has made efforts to ease the difficulties of pedestrians who endanger their life daily in crossing roads at various locations in Delhi including Red Cross near Parliament House Complex, Central Secretariat Metro Station, Metro Station of Sector 21, Dwarka and Barar Square, Delhi Cantt on Ring Road where no foot overbridges or under passes have been provided so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the foot over-bridges or under passes are likely to be provided for pedestrians at the above places to avoid risk of lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Central Government has laid down National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)-2006 which envisages Central Government support for the construction of safe pedestrian crossing at busy intersections and high traffic corridors. The actual implementation of these facilities as per NUTP is the responsibility of concerned road owing agencies. However, DMRC has informed that at Central Secretariat metro station, unpaid area can be used to cross Rafi Marg. The unpaid area also links Raisina Road to Krishi Bhawan and Raisina Road to Red Cross. DMRC has further informed that at Dwarka Sector-21 Metro Station, Road Over Bridge (ROB) is not planned as traffic is low.

(d) No time line can be defined for implementation as it is the responsibility of concerned road owing agencies.

Cotton Export Policy

6399. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton farmers are suffering from frequent changes in the export policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a recent decision of the Government to cut the exports of cotton has adversely affected the cotton farmers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Price made in this regard; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ease the cotton farmers to resist the setback?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Policy on export of cotton is decided/reviewed from time to time, keeping in view production, demand and price of cotton and interest of all stakeholders. For the cotton season 2011-12, policy on export of cotton had been announced in advance and the export of cotton had been placed under OGL vide DGFT's Notification dated 12th September, 2011. However, taking into account the quantity already exported and available for exports, it had been decided vide DGFT Notification dated 12th March 2012 to suspend the issue of new registration certificates for export of cotton and to allow export against valid registration certificates as on 5th March, 2012. Now, suspension of registration for export of cotton has been withdrawn vide DGFT Notification dated 4th may 2012. India's Cotton exports have touched an all time high of 115 lakh bales indicating no impact of export ban.

(e) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has made no formal recommendation in the matter.

(f) To ensure that farmers get remunerative Prices, government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year keeping in view the cost of production. In case prices fall below MSP, designated Government agencies carryout procurements at MSP. There have been very few cases of MSP operations by Government agencies as prices of cotton have been generally above MSP in the current cotton season.

[Translation]

Delhi Integrated Multi-model Transit System

6400. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Integrated Multi-Model Transit

System (DIMTS) has been constituted to implement projects associated with transport expeditiously in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the achievements of DIMTS and the amount of funds utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In pursuance to the Cabinet Decision dated 10.02.2006 of the Government of NCT of Delhi, on 19.04.2006 the Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit system (DIMTS) was incorporated as a company wholly owned by Government of NCT of Delhi in order to create capacity for planning, implementation and operation of multimodal transport system and requisite infrastructure. The DIMTS has been entrusted with the task of providing the necessary expert inputs and services to the Government of Delhi on project conceptualization, technical, planning, operational, financial and managerial aspects.

(c) The transport projects/assignments given to DIMTS have been satisfactorily completed. The details of the major projects/schemes/works assigned to DIMTS and total cost thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of the Major Projects/Schemes/Works assigned to DIMTS and Cost of the Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects/ Schemes/Works	Total cost of the projects (in Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Ambedhar Nagar-Delhi Gate BRT Corridor	361.00
2.	DPR of Moolchand to Jahangir Pur	346.12
3.	DPR of Shastri Park to Karawal Nagar extended upto Mori Gate	128.22
4.	Development of Data Center	15.00
5.	Transport Demand Forecast Study	5.65
6.	Light Rail Transit	4.39
7.	Mono Rail	4.45

1	2	3
8.	BRT Operations Ambedkar Nagar to Delhi Gate (Capital)	1.00
9.	ETM Project fund	8.28
10.	Redevelopment of ISBT's (Kashmere Gate, Anand Vihar and Sarai Kalay Khan)	505.00
11.	Construction of Gadaipur Depot	5.65
12.	Development of Driver's Facilities at Millennium Park Bus Depot for Cluster-I.	1.82
13.	Development of Management Facilities at Kanjhawala Depot of DTC	0.55
14.	Approach Road AT Kanjhawala Depot of DTC	0.98
15.	Development of the BVus Parking Facilities at Millennium Park Extn.	1.00
16.	Construction of Bus Depot at Sunehari Nallah	0.18
17.	Construction of Bus Depot at Kushak Nallah	0.21
18.	Hiring of Consultants for operation of Private Stage Carriage Bus Operations	1.50

[English]

Recruitment of Army Officers in MCD

6401. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several retired army officers have been appointed in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the posts on which these retired officers have been appointed were meant for Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Island Civil Services (DANICS) officers;

(d) if so, whether the DANICS Officers Association have raised objections in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that Brig. Rajinder Singh, a retired Army Officer was posted as Deputy Commissioner in MCD from 13.12.2007 to 31.10.2010.

(c) The posts under the MCD have not been identified under the NCT of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DANICS) Rules, 2003 and as such, these are not cadre posts of DANICS.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above. However, a representation dated 24th April, 2012 was received from the DANICS Association. Since the recruitment process in the organisations mentioned in the representation is outside the purview of this Ministry, the representation has been referred to the concerned organisations.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Project

6402. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to rehabilitate/renovate the areas around Jama Masjid and Chandni Chowk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said rehabilitation/renovation projects are facing shortage of funds;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to allocate adequate funds and complete the project in stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has a "Redevelopment Plan of Jama Masjid in City Zone" to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 145.43 crore. At present, there is no such proposal for Chandni Chowk as informed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Data on Food Processing Industries

6403. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data relating to the number of food processing industries set up are not Centrally maintained by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the strategy for encouraging the food industries in the country is being framed in the absence of the above data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) is maintaining the data of those food processing industries which have been financially assisted by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is maintaining the data on both organized and un-organized food processing industries functioning in the country.

(c) The strategy, programme and policies for encouraging food processing industries in the country are framed in consultations with all the stakeholders in the sector. The Ministry organizes workshops, seminars, consultation, investors meet, promotional events etc. to create awareness and solicit views of all the stakeholders to frame policies and programmes. The Ministry also undertake evaluation of its ongoing programmes and based on these inputs further improves/ modifies the ongoing schemes and formulates new programmes. Planning Commission also sets up Working Group to prepare strategy for the Five Years Plan for food processing industries. These inputs are taken into account by the Ministry in formulating its strategies for encouraging food processing industries in the country.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), with an intention to make concerted efforts for growth and development of food processing sector, is also encouraging the State Governments to frame Food Processing Policies aiming at creating rural infrastructure, raising level of food processing, generating farm level employment and over all enabling environment keeping in view the requirements

of the states. States like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated separate State Food Processing Policies. Punjab, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha are having their Food Processing Policy as a part of their Industrial Policy.

[Translation]

Import of Wheat

6404. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat imported by the Government during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the details of the Government agencies which imported the wheat alongwith the cost at which it was disbursed to various Government and Non-Government undertakings for distribution/sale;

(c) whether any irregularities have been noticed in this process; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In view of record production, procurement and comfortable stock position of wheat in the Central Pool as well as in the country, Government has not imported wheat during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Allocation for Agriculture

6405. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates funds to agriculture sector in proportionate to farmers' population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated on agricultural schemes in proportionate to the farmers during XIth Five Year Plan period, State-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Central Plan Outlay for various sectors of development including agriculture are allocated by the Planning Commission keeping in view the requirements of the different sectors, the availability of plan funds and the overall development strategy as approved by National Development Council. An amount of Rs.61527.90 crore was allocated during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) for various schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for development of agriculture in the country.

Policy on Deep Sea Fishing

6406. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are vast marine resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

(b) if so, whether the Government will allow FDI in deep sea fisheries in the EEZ;

(c) whether the hardships being faced by the small entrepreneurs to operate vessels in the EEZ;

(d) whether the Government proposes to call a meeting of the Empowered Committee on deep sea fisheries to change the present deep sea fishery policy and remove hurdles in its implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As per the latest Expert Committee report on revalidation of marine fishery resource potential, the marine fishery resources of Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are estimated at 4.41 million metric tonnes.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration by Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) to (e) The Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries regularly meets to review the deep sea guidelines and policies to provide 'an enabling environment for the growth of deep sea fisheries, including small entrepreneurs.

Protected Monuments

6407. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds spent for preservation and maintenance of the said monuments/sites during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the amount of revenue earned from these monuments/sites during the same period, monument-wise; and

(d) the details of the steps taken for the conservation and upkeep of the said monuments/sites and to protect them from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 413 and 137 centrally protected monuments/sites, declared as of national importance in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh respectively.

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Tamil Nadu	531.14	510.43	591.35
Andhra Pradesh	610.00	664.86	640.00

(c) The details of revenue earned through entrance tickets at the monuments/sites during the last three years, monument-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The conservation, preservation and environmental development of these protected monuments is an ongoing process which is undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India as per archaeological norms. ASI is also providing tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites as per the needs and availability of resources.

As and when an encroachment is noticed, action is initiated as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. Further, for prevention of encroachment watch and ward is provided to the monuments. Action is also initiated to remove the encroachment at the centrally protected monument/sites with the help of District authorities of the respective States.

Statement

Revenue from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monument in Tamil Nadu during the last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2009-10 (Rs.)	2010-11 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)
1.	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	26305510	25880120	28528970
2.	Fort, Thirumayam	403420	416915	299760
3.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1163355	1247225	1284645
4.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	204930	172420	187460
5.	Moovarkoil Kodambalur, Pudukkottai	4400	8480	16280
6.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal	94425	108950	196990
7.	Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal	80450	70470	166400
Total		28256490	27904580	30680505

Revenue from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monument in Andhra Pradesh during the last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2009-10 (Rs.)	2010-11 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Charminar, Hyderabad	7598005	7855085	8614040

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	7673535	9186730	9302970
3.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi	118475	111010	110755
4.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda	494580	786780	722330
5.	Rock-cut Hindu temple, Undavalli	238125	288110	396335
6.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntuppli	105135	112125	98940
7.	Fort, Warangal	409145	557595	587800
8.	Fort, Chandragiri	451230	574000	525350
Total		17088230	19471435	20358520

Seizure of Cartridges

6408. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force officials on patrolling duty found fifty cartridges, out of which some are live cartridges from a dustbin near the high security zone of Shastri Bhawan recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the source of these cartridges; and

(c) the details of the investigation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) 40 live rounds of MMG & 10 live rounds of 12 bore gun were found by the personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on 06.02.2012 during patrolling near Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. A case FIR No. 15 u/s 25/54/59 of Arms Act has been registered at PS Parliament Street on 06.02.2012.

Movie Classification

6409. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Central Board of Film Certification (Central Board of Film Certification) in classifying the movies;

(b) whether the Central Board of Film Certification proposes to review its criteria;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by CBFC to have an unbiased classification of movies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) In accordance with Section 5A of Cinematograph Act 1952, the certification is accorded in four categories namely "U", "UA", "A" and "S" depending upon the suitability of the film for unrestricted or restricted viewing as the case may be.

(b) to (d) In the proposed amendment to Cinematograph Act, introduction of new categories namely "12+" and "15+" has been envisaged in place of existing "UA" category.

Guidelines for Foreign Companies

6410. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all foreign companies in the country to provide details of their employees on a regular basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Non-Governmental Organisations receiving funds from abroad have also been directed to comply with the above guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India vide FED. CO.FID. No. 25395/10.05.030/2011-12 dated 26th April, 2012 in this regard.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Tax Holiday to Cable Industry

6411. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes tax holiday and customs concessions to the cable industry for purchasing equipments and set top boxes from abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) has rejected the financial incentives proposed for this sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the CoS has agreed for a ceiling hike in foreign direct investment in the sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the rejection of tax holiday is likely to affect transition from analog to digital system; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the cable industry is not pushed back thereby affecting the digitalization of cable TV in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (f) Based on the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on "Implementation of Digital Addressable Cable TV systems in India" dated 05.08.2010, the Ministry had formulated a proposal for grant of certain fiscal incentives /tax concessions to broadcasting industry for the implementation of Digital Addressable Systems (DAS) in the country. The proposal, inter-alia, included that all digital addressable broadcast distribution service providers who set up a digital addressable distribution network before the sunset date(s), be treated as infrastructure service providers similar to Telecom services and be eligible for benefits under section 80-IA and section 72A of the Income Tax Act as also income tax holiday from 1.04.2012 to 31.03.2019 and that basic custom duty on all digital headend and networking equipments as also on the STBs to be reduced to zero till complete sunset is achieved for digitalization *i.e.* Decemember, 2014.

The Committee of Secretaries (CoS), in its meeting held on 10.2.2012, considered the proposal of the Ministry, but did not support the proposal primarily on account of the need to promote and encourage domestic manufacturing industry. No proposal regarding foreign direct investment in the broadcasting sector was taken up by the CoS.

In spite of the fact that CoS did not support the fiscal incentives, the industry stakeholders have shown their readiness for digital transition in various interactions they have had with the Ministry. The Ministry has been holding regular consultations with all stakeholders to ensure that the task of digitalization is completed on time.

Strengthening Broadcasting Industry

6412. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy for streamlining and restricting of public broadcasting services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to promote, facilitate, strengthen and develop the broadcasting industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which such policy would benefit the people of remote and disturbed areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken a number of initiatives for strengthening the public broadcasting services of Radio and Television. At present, the broadcast service of AIR is being provided through 432 AM/FM transmitters installed in the country and the terrestrial coverage is 91.87% (by area) and 99.19% (by population). In the areas not covered by terrestrial transmissions, 21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR are available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku band). These programmes can be received through a set top box on DTH Platform. In order to strengthen and develop the broadcasting industry, following steps have been taken by AIR:

(i) Large scale FM expansion in the country has been proposed in 12th plan. Scheme for installation of 130 new FM transmitters of various capacities has already been approved under 11th Plan.

(ii) AIR has also proposed the Digitalization of the remaining Network under 12th Plan. Under the 11th Five year Plan Digitalization of 165 AIR Stations was undertaken which is under implementation.

(iii) AIR has also proposed to strengthen its coverage in the Border Areas of the country under 12th Plan. NE Special Package (Phase-II) and J&K Special Package (Phase-III) have already been sanctioned for expansion of All India Radio services in the remote and disturbed areas of North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir.

As far as DD is concerned, presently, DD is operating 35 Satellite channels including one High definition TV channel, and has a network of 67 Studio Centres and 1415 Transmitters of varying power providing coverage to about 92% population of the country. Area-wise coverage in the country is about 81.6%. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH services "DD Direct Plus". DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receiver units. The emphasis in the Eleventh Plan schemes is primarily on modernization. The schemes include work on digitalization of existing studios, establishment of digital transmitters, replacement & augmentation of old Studio, Transmitter & Satellite broadcast equipment & setting up of HDTV facilities.

The Ministry is also implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch off of analogue services by December, 2014. The Ministry has also announced policy guidelines for expansion of FM radio broadcasting service through private agencies (Phase-III). A total of 839 new FM radio channels shall be launched in addition to the already existing 245 channels. These initiatives are aimed at development and growth of the private broadcasting sector.

The enormous reach of DD and AIR ensure dissemination of information and also wholesome entertainment to the remotest corners of the country. Digitalization of cable TV sector and FM Radio expansion through private agencies are important initiatives which further augment expansion of broadcasting services in the country.

[Translation]

**Development of Small and Medium Towns
under JNNURM**

6413. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the development of small and medium cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner by which the Government assess the development of small and medium cities under the JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) financial assistance for infrastructure development is provided on felt need basis to the cities/towns/Urban Local Bodies

(ULBs) routed through its State Government, subject to technical clearance, availability of allocation and commitment on completion of reforms.

[English]

Assistance to Milk Cooperatives

6414. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to milk cooperatives in Kerala including MILMA;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide more/ additional financial assistance to milk cooperatives in Kerala including MILMA during 2012-13; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has provided financial assistance of Rs. 749.45 lakh, Rs. 461.43 lakh & Rs.1663.70 lakh during 2009-2010, 2010-11, and 2011-12 respectively to milk cooperatives including MILMA under dairy development schemes. As on 10.05.2012, no financial assistance has been released during 2012-13. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	Schemes	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	238.24	150.38	477.53	0.00
2.	Strengthen Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP)	340.06	99.15	561.31	0.00
3.	Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF)/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)	152.15	35.90	200.86	0.00
4.	Prime Ministers' Special Package for Suicide prone districts of Kerala	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Rehabilitation Package-Mitigation of Agrarian distress in Idukki district of Kerala	0.00	176.00	424.00	0.00
Total		749.45	461.43	1663.70	0.00

(c) and (d) Three project proposals have been received from the State to provide assistance to MILMA one under the scheme Intensive Dairy Development

Programme (IDDP) and two under the scheme Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP) as tabulated below:

Name of the Scheme	Districts to be covered	Proposed Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Present status
IDDP	Pathanamthitta	299.94	The proposal has been received in the Department on 24.02.2012. The proposal was not submitted to the Project Sanctioning Committee for want of fund during 2011-12.
SIQ&CMP	Malappuram	492.77	Observation of this department has been sent to MILMA and the State Government of Kerala vide letter dated 06.02.2012.
	Ernakulam	499.78	Observation of this department has been sent to MILMA and State Government of Kerala vide letter dated 08.05.2012.

Watershed Development Programme

6415. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes have been launched under the National Watershed Development Programme in the country including Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the World Bank has approved new projects under the Watershed Development Programme for inclusion in the XIIth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of the Watershed Development Programme approved by the World Bank for assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Agriculture is implementing National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) across the country including Rajasthan. State-wise number of micro watershed projects selected for implementation during XI Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) New Watershed Development Projects with assistance of World Bank under technical supervision of Ministry of Agriculture has not been approved for implementation during XII Five Year Plan. However, Executive Board of World Bank has approved an IDA credit of SDR 70.3 million (US \$ 109 million equivalent) for Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project on 27.3.2012. This Project includes component on water management.

Statement

State-wise Number of Micro Watersheds selected under National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) during XI Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	Number of Micro Watersheds
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	86
3.	Assam	20
4.	Bihar	50
5.	Jharkhand	94
6.	Goa	29
7.	Gujarat	209
8.	Haryana	43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	
11.	Karnataka	34
12.	Kerala	134
13.	Madhya Pradesh	397
14.	Chhattisgarh	134
15.	Maharashtra	324
16.	Manipur	110

1	2	3
17.	Mizoram	140
18.	Meghalaya	78
19.	Nagaland	120
20.	Odisha	221
21.	Punjab	26
22.	Rajasthan	285
23.	Sikkim	32
24.	Tamil Nadu	200
25.	Tripura	79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	450
27.	Uttarakhand	173
28.	West Bengal	48
Total		3744

*84 Micro Watersheds taken up during X Plan are continuing in XI Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Raids against FCI Officials

6416. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether raids were conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) at the residence of some officers of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years;

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

(c) the current status of the investigations made in this regard; and

(d) whether the said officers are still serving and if so, the reasons for their continuation in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Raids at the residences of two officers of FCI, (1)

Sh. R. Dorai Raj, the then DGM (Region), Tamilnadu, and (2) Sh. S.M. Rahman, Manager (QC), Andhra Pradesh, were conducted by the CBI during last three years. The CBI has registered case of disproportionate assets against both the officers in CBI Court.

(d) Both the officers were placed under suspension. However their suspension have been revoked after consultation with CBI which has advised regular departmental action against both the officers.

[*English*]

Housing Scheme for Under Privileged Sections by DDA

6417. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has announced/is set to announce new housing scheme for under privileged sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new scheme is likely to be launched;

(c) whether successful allottees have got their accommodation on the schemes which were announced by the DDA earlier;

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

(e) the time by which they are expected to get allotment and the amount spent by the DDA on Watch and Ward due to delay and till the issue of allotments to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that at present it has no such proposal.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. DDA has informed that possession of flats have already been handed over to those successful allottees, who have deposited demanded amount and completed all codal formalities. However in cases where the requisite documents/formalities, as per the scheme have not been competed, possession letters of the flats could not be given. As and when formalities are completed by such applicants, possession of flats are being handed over to them.

Pulse Output

6418. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning field visits to improve the interventions under its programmes for boosting pulses' output;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Primarily states are responsible for promotion of interventions under any crop development programme including that of Pulses at field level. Regular Field visits by Block, District & State level Agriculture Officers is an integral part of their duty to extend technologies and related knowledge to the farmers under various pulses development programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Accelerated Pulses Programme etc. States also conduct special campaigns at state/district/block levels before the Kharif and Rabi crop seasons for making available the recommended improved technologies/inputs to the farmers in time for their farming operations.

The monitoring efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented by dedicated Project Management Teams at State/District/Government of India level and National Level Monitoring Team (NLMTs) created under NFSM. Mobility charges for covering the travel related expenses are provided to the states under the crop development programmes.

The extensive efforts of the states and Gol in implementation and monitoring of the pulses development programmes through field visits, campaigns, Melas, meetings etc. resulted in increase of pulses production from 14.20 million tons during 2006-07 to 18.24 million tons during 2010-11 in the country.

[Translation]

Police Hospitals

6419. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up police hospitals on the lines of Army hospitals;

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

(c) the total funds allocated in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for setting up new Police Hospitals on the lines of Army Hospitals. However, Government has given 'in principle' approval for establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with 500-bedded General Hospital, a 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital and other medical institutions/facilities in Delhi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,572.86 crore.

Moreover, Government has already sanctioned one 200-bedded, six 100-bedded and thirty two 50-bedded Composite Hospitals to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), apart from Unit/Hospital/Medical Inspection Room authorised in each Battalion. State wise details of the Composite/Hospitals are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of 200/100/50 Bedded Composite Hospitals in CAPFs*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital with location	No. of Beds	Name of Force under which functioning
1	2	3	4
1.	CH, Dimapur (Nagaland)	50	Assam Rifles
2.	CH, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	50	BSF
3.	CH, Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	100	CRPF
4.	CH, Jalandhar (Punjab)	50	BSF
5.	CH, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	50	
6.	CH, Aizwal (Mizoram)	50	
7.	CH, Agartala (Tripura)	50	
8.	CH, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)	50	
9.	CH, Kolkata (West Bengal)	50	

1	2	3	4
10.	CH, Siliguri (West Bengal)	100	
11.	CH, Shillong (Meghalaya)	50	
12.	CH, Tekanpur (Madhya Pradesh)	100	
13.	CH, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	50	CRPF
14.	CH, Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)	50	
15.	CH, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	50	
16.	CH, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	50	
17.	CH, Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh))	200	ITBP
18.	CH, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	50	SSB
19.	CH, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	50	CRPF
20.	CH, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	50	
21.	CH, Sindhri, Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	50	
22.	CH, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	50	
23.	CH, Barauni (Bihar)	50	SSB
24.	CH, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	50	CRPF
25.	CH, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	50	
26.	CH, Pune (Maharashtra)	50	
27.	CH, Bangalore (Karnataka)	50	
28.	CH, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	50	
29.	CH, Pallipuram (Kerala)	50	
30.	CH, Imphal (Manipur)	50	
31.	CH, Silchar (Assam)	50	
32.	CH, Guwahati (Assam)	100	
33.	CH, Tezpur (Assam)	50	SSB
34.	CH, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	50	CRPF
35.	CH, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	100	
36.	CH, Jharodakalan, New Delhi	100	
37.	CH, Chandigarh	50	ITBP
38.	CH, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	50	
39.	CH, Manesar (Haryana)	50	NSG

Note: CAPF personnel can avail treatment from any of the above hospitals irrespective of their force affiliation.

[English]

Fake Placement Agencies

6420. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fake placement agencies are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received reports of involvement of such agencies in human trafficking, robberies and ransom;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to close such agencies;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to amend relevant sections of the Juvenile Act in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Number of registered placement agencies have been functioning in the country. However, incidents of some fake placement agencies involved in human trafficking have also been reported. These cases are registered and investigated as per law.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Farmers

6421. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch a new scheme for welfare/rehabilitation of the farmers for implementation during the XIIth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary provision made therefor during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam,

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Renting of Godowns

6422. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private godowns taken on rent by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) alongwith the amount paid as its rent during the last three years, state-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of godowns, out of these, being used for storage of foodgrains and the capacity thereof;

(c) whether the Government had taken any steps to ensure reduction in rent at the time of taking these private godowns on rent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The number of private godowns taken on rent by FCI during the last three years State-wise is at enclosed Statement.

The details of rent paid for private godowns during the last three years State-wise are at enclosed Statement-II.

All the godowns hired are used for storage of foodgrains. The capacity of above godowns is as follows:

Year (Position as on 31st March)	No. of Pvt. Godowns	Capacity in lakh MT
2009	125	11.53
2010	178	17.08
2011	145	18.13

(c) and (d) GMs (Region)/EDs(Zone) have been delegated powers to hire godowns as per the storage requirements. Godowns are only hired to meet operational requirements on need basis, as per instructions.

Private godowns are hired only if storage space is

not available with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) or the State Warehousing Corporation (SWC) at a particular location.

The private godowns are hired by FCI under the Private Warehousing Scheme through a transparent tendering process, ensuring competitiveness.

Statement-I

Details of Private Godowns taken on Rent by the Food Corporation of India during last three years

Name of State/Region	No. of Private godowns hired		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Bihar	10	10	10
Jharkhand	2	2	2
Odisha	1	1	1
West Bengal	8	11	7
Sikkim	0	0	0
Assam	11	10	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Haryana	7	8	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	7	6	1
Punjab	16	18	18
Chandigarh	0	4	0
Rajasthan	10	22	19
Uttar Pradesh.	5	6	5
Uttrakhand	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	8	6	Gujarat	1	0	0
Andaman Nicobar	0	0	0	Maharashtra	7	13	12
Kerala	0	0	0	Goa	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	1	1	Madhya Pradesh	35	52	38
Tamilnadu	0	3	3	Chhattisgarh	2	2	3
Pondicherry	0	0	0	Grand Total	125	178	145

Statement-II*State-wise Rent Paid for Hiring of Private Godowns during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Rent Paid (2008-09)	Total Rent Paid (2009-10)	Total Rent Paid (2010-11)
1.	Bihar	8,061,956.66	22,863,348.00	15,649,783.00
2.	Jharkhand	6,312,029.00	9,286,341.00	4,991,950.19
3.	West Bengal	9,217,889.00	18,784,147.00	22,111,213.00
4.	Odisha	2,742,648.00	2,993,545.00	2,916,000.00
5.	Assam	6,049,454.15	5,112,107.00	8,094,311.50
6.	NEF	282,063.00	282,063.00	282,063.00
7.	Haryana	372,446,164.00	325,775,226.00	397,615,240.00
8.	Punjab	383,794,394.00	431,975,225.00	430,984,615.00
9.	Karnataka		7,728,993.00	26,708,955.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14,520.00	-	15,550.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	340,622.00	312,400.00	340,800.00
12.	Rajasthan	4,122,146.00	31,185,995.00	44,953,088.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	705,993.00	1,021,551.00	2,695,254.00
13.	Uttaranchal	965,073.00	995,670.00	1,041,353.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	2,009,777.00	13,060,716.00	45,191,657.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	10,975,094.00	55,996,970.00	56,340,349.00
16.	Maharashtra	9,129,043.00	78,585,211.00	114,649,550.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	38,709,896.00	78,892,389.00	87,790,860.00
18.	Chhattisgarh		1,644,628.00	5,318,991.00
19.	Gujrat		1,311,636.00	407,379.00
	Total	855,878,761.81	1,087,808,161.00	1,26,80,98,961.69

[English]

Prices of Oil Palm

6423. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of oil palm has increased manifold in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to stock enough quantity of oil palm as a measure to check increase in its prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the measures taken by the Government to check the increasing prices of oil palm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The cultivation of oil palm crop produces Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) which are used for the production of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and refined palmolein. FFBs of oil palm are perishable in nature and crushed within 24 hours of harvest by the processors. As per the guidelines of centrally sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)", the prices of FFBs are fixed by a Price Fixation Committee constituted by the State Governments. In Andhra Pradesh which is the major producer of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) of oil palm, prices of FFBs have increased from Rs.4778 per metric tonne in the month of February-April, 2007 to Rs.7758 per metric tonne in April, 2012. As regards the prices of refined palmolein are concerned, the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India has informed that the average wholesale prices of refined palmolein in the domestic market increased during 2008 as compared to previous year. Thereafter, the prices declined during 2009 and again increased in 2010 and 2011. The details of average wholesale domestic prices of refined palmolein during the last five years is noted below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Prices (in Rupees per quintal)	4621	4882	3752	4397	5645

(c) and (d) The import of edible oils is under Open General License (OGL). In order to control the prices and availability of edible oils in the country, since 2008 Government has implemented scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils (RBD palmolein and soybean oil) with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg through States/UTs for distribution to ration card holders. The scheme was extended from time to time and at present the scheme has been extended for a period of one year from October, 2011 to September, 2012 for import of upto 10 lakhs tons of edible oils. So far, from October, 2011, about 6.64 lakh tons of RBD palmolein and 0.18 lakh tons of soybean oil have been allocated to different States.

(e) Various measures taken to contain the prices of edible oils are as follows:

(i) Import duties on crude and refined edible oils have been reduced to nil and 7.5% respectively.

(ii) Export of edible oils has been banned except coconut oil, edible oils from minor forest produce and branded oils in small consumer packs within a quantitative limit.

(iii) State Governments have been authorized to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds.

In order to provide relief to consumers from rising prices and to augment availability of edible oils since 2008, Government has introduced a "scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/Union Territories" for distribution to ration card holders with a central subsidy of Rs.15/per kg.

Vision Document for FPI

6424. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any vision document to promote Food Processing Industry (FPI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the achievements made vis-a-vis the targets set for the XIth Five Year Plan in the said document;

(d) whether the existing food processing capacity of the country is sufficient; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to improve and increase the capacity of the Food Processing Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Vision Document was prepared in the year 2005. Vision Document suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the sector. The adopted Vision 2015 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishable from 6% to 20%, enhancing value addition from 20% to 35% and increasing India's share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015. To achieve these targets, investment of Rs. 100 thousand crores was estimated by year 2015, out of which Rs. 10,000 crores was to come from Government. Accordingly, Ministry formulated its 11th plan schemes to attract the required investment in the sector. No specific target for 11th Five Year Plan was set in the vision document. The details of the achievements, scheme wise during 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In order to improve and increase the capacity of food processing sector the Government is implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with three major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development and (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution. The Ministry has engaged the Programme Management Agencies as domain experts for assisting the Ministry in infrastructure development projects.

The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "National Mission on Food Processing" (NMFP) *w.e.f.* 2012-13. Government has approved a proposal for State Government to start preparatory activities for this scheme and has approved release of Rs. 51 crores for this purpose.

In addition, other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) also provide assistance for cold storages and processing

infrastructure under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has been identified as a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Being a thrust area, the Government has also provided various fiscal incentives for setting up of cold chain infrastructure.

Statement

The Scheme-wise Financial Achievements during 11th Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Scheme for Infrastructure Development	14.79	48.28	72.94	118.09	170.17
Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs)	119.3	96.87	82.49	105.67	179.26
Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development	15.12	17.37	29.07	31.32	38.18
Scheme for Human Resource Development	4.21	5.96	9.46	11.11	13.69
Strengthening of Institution	26.51	52.71	83.59	128.66	111.49

[*Translation*]

Padma Awards

6425. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind the institution of Padma awards in the country;

(b) whether there is any guideline for receiving applications for Padma award for scrutinising and selection of the applications received;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the scope of the Padma awards is proposed to be extended; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government of India has instituted Padma Awards to honour individual acts of merit and / or achievements in various fields of activities which could act as a powerful incentive for greater efforts by the person and would also serve as an example for others to follow.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In terms of extant procedure/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, nominations for the awards are open to all. Besides inviting nominations from institutional sources like State Governments/UT Administrations, Central Ministries/departments, Institutes of Excellence and Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees, a large number of recommendations are also received from various other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, Private institutions/bodies and individuals etc. All nominations/recommendations received in the Ministry are placed before the Padma Awards Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations and submits its recommendations to the Home Minister, Prime Minister and the President for approval.

(d) and (e) No Madam, Padma Awards are given for exceptional and / or distinguished service in any field, hence extension of the scope of the awards does not arise.

Foreign Funding to Naxalites

6426. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of naxalites getting funds from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sources providing funds to the naxalites; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent funding of the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no directed evidence to suggested that naxalites in the country are directly getting financial assistance from foreign countries. However, the possibility of some front organizations of CPI (Maoist) clandestinely getting foreign funds cannot be ruled out. The Government of India is closely monitoring the situation.

(c) The main source of funds for the Maoists include extortion from contractors engaged in carrying out infrastructure/development works, businessmen, industries, Tendu patta constructors, government servants etc. In addition, they rob banks and public/private property to augment their finances.

(d) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Governments concerned. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Govts. Crimes related to fund collection by naxalites, etc. are registered, investigated and prosecuted by the State Governments.

[English]

Level of Food Processing

6427. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the reasons for the low level of food processing in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the level of food processing in each State/UT including Maharashtra; and

(d) the new initiatives taken/proposed to be taken to give impetus to food processing sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Fragmented

supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain are the main constraints for increasing the level of food processing in the country.

(c) The comparable data on level of food processing in each state including Maharashtra are not available.

(d) The Government have taken up a number of schemes including setting up of Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, setting up/ Modernization of Abattoirs, Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries, Skill Development etc. to catalyze growth in the food processing sector. A National Mission on Food Processing has been launched as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2012-13 to give further impetus to this sector through decentralization and better reach.

[*Translation*]

Function of PCI

6428. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKKBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any demand/suggestions that the Press Council of India (PCI) should be closed as it has failed to fulfil its objectives;

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

(c) the funds allocated and the facilities provided to the PCI during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funds allocated to the PCI during each of the last three years and the current year, are as follows:

Financial Year	Fund allocated (Rupees in Lakhs)
2009-10	456.00
2010-11	489.00
2011-12	532.00
2012-13	532.00

However, no other administrative facilities have been provided by the Ministry.

Agricultural Land in Bihar

6429. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of agricultural lands in Bihar and the percentage of these lands in comparison to that of non-agricultural lands in the State;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by the Government for multipurpose use of this land till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per available estimates (2009-10), agricultural land in State of Bihar is about 6.60 million hectare, which constitutes about 70% of its geographical area of 9.42 million hectare while remaining area is mostly under forests and non-agricultural uses.

As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land and its use falls under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for State Governments to utilize lands according to their policies/priorities.

[*English*]

Foodgrains for Poorest Districts

6430. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the poorest districts in the country for providing additional quantum of foodgrains for distribution to the poor as directed by the Supreme Court;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to include some poor districts including Gajapati of Odisha for the said purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 14.5.2011 and 14.9.2011 directed the Union of India, *inter alia*, to provide food grains for 150 poorest districts of India or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society on priority basis and to reserve 5 million tons of food grains for distribution for the purpose. The Court also requested the High Powered Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa to identify the poorest districts or poorer segments of the society and ensure that additionally allocated food grains reach this segment from time to time.

Wadhwa Committee, in consultation with Planning Commission and on the requests made by the State Governments, initially identified 174 poorest districts and made recommendations for allocation of foodgrains for the additional Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the identified districts.

Based on the above recommendations of Wadhwa Committee, Government allocated 23.69 lakh tons of foodgrains for these additional BPL and AAY families at BPL and AAY prices respectively during 2011-12 for distribution in the poorest districts of 27 States as identified by the Committee. The state-wise number of districts and details of these allocations are given in the enclosed Statement.

On the requests received from the States for inclusion of some additional districts as poorest or backward, the Committee also made recommendations for allocation of foodgrains for some additional districts other than the initially identified 174 districts. On the recommendations of the Committee, additional allocation of 15.40 lakh tons of foodgrains have been made in May, 2012 for the poorest districts in 12 States for six months. This includes an allocation of 119901 tons for Odisha including Gajapati district.

Statement

Allocation made to the poorest districts in 27 States during 2011-12

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Poorest Districts covered	BPL Allocation	AAY Allocation	Total Allocation (BPL+AAY)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	71.869	44.928	116.797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.454	0.283	0.737
3.	Assam	5	9.458	5.882	15.340
4.	Bihar	15	437.307	159.204	596.511
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	98.523	33.429	131.952
6.	Gujarat	6	31.754	19.748	51.502
7.	Haryana	2	7.459	2.28	9.739
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	10.457	1.08	11.537
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	9.705	2.052	11.757
10.	Jharkhand	14	92.355	39.874	132.229
11.	Karnataka	4	19.357	12.038	31.395
12.	Kerala	2	3.648	1.42	5.068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18	203.514	74.53	278.044
14.	Maharashtra	11	65.240	40.572	105.812

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Manipur		1	0.864	0.351	1.215
16. Meghalaya		1	1.060	0.659	1.719
17. Mizoram		1	0.098	0.061	0.159
18. Nagaland		1	0.194	0.121	0.315
19. Odisha		18	88.744	55.189	143.933
20. Punjab		1	1.134	0.705	1.839
21. Rajasthan		7	70.762	28.292	99.054
22. Sikkim		1	0.241	0.023	0.264
23. Tamilnadu		6	25.247	15.701	40.948
24. Tripura		1	1.811	0.923	2.734
25. Uttar Pradesh		21	195.281	121.443	316.724
26. Uttrakhand		2	2.109	0.493	2.602
27. West Bengal		10	159.884	99.431	259.315
Total		174	1608.529	760.712	2369.241

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Assistance under NAIP

6431. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any plan to utilise International Development Association credits for the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) for helping the deep sea fisheries sector;

(b) if so, the projects which will come under the focus of the Government in the deep sea fisheries sector under the NAIP;

(c) the funds and targets earmarked under the NAIP for deep sea fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

(d) whether the focus will be on the West-Coast EEZ under the NAIP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, NAIP includes subprojects for deep sea fisheries sector with International Development Association credit.

(b) NAIP is supporting following two subprojects on deep sea fisheries sector:

- A Value Chain on Oceanic Tuna Fisheries in Lakshadweep Sea.
- Utilization Strategy for Oceanic Squids in Arabian Sea: A value Chain Approach.

(c) The funds and targets under deep sea fisheries are as follows:-

1. **A Value Chain on Oceanic Tuna Fisheries in Lakshadweep Sea (Lead Centre - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi).**

Budget: Rs.663.22 lakhs (01-04-2008 to 30-06-2012)

The subproject has been envisaged with the following objectives:

1. To evolve effective fishing methods for Lakshadweep

Sea to increase and sustain production of oceanic tunas, and related resources by assessing the status and health of the stocks and ecosystems.

2. To develop technologies on hygienic and improved handling, processing and packaging and high value products.
3. To transfer the new fishing and processing technologies and marketing strategies to the stakeholders and empower their efficiency and socio-economic status.
4. To ensure sea food safety and health assurance to the consumers.

2. Utilization Strategy for Oceanic Squids in Arabian Sea: A value Chain Approach (Lead Centre - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi)

Budget: Rs.541.3 lakhs (24-02-2009 to 30-06-2012)

The subproject has been envisaged with the following objectives:

1. To establish a new commercial jigging fishery for oceanic squids in the Central Arabian Sea and to determine the resilience of the species to exploitation.
2. Develop protocols for onboard prevention and processing of oceanic squids and to enhance organoleptic characteristics of oceanic squids.
3. Develop value-added products from oceanic squids.
4. Determine the techno-economic feasibility of commercial distant water squid jigging operations.
5. Develop market intelligence on global oceanic squid markets and products and develop export and domestic marketing channels through private partnership.

(d) and (e) The two subprojects listed above address to West Coast EEZ. The budget and objectives of the two sub projects are included in (c) above.

Restructuring proposals of NAFED

6432. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has submitted two financial restructuring proposals to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) NAFED submitted a proposal to the Government envisaging Government guarantee of Rs. 1200 crores so as to enable NAFED to borrow a long-term loan for repayment of overdue and interest free advance/equity of Rs. 920.21 crores over a period of 9 years which is to be repaid in 6 years. Subsequently, NAFED has submitted a revised proposal. The approval of the proposal depends on the availability of resources and concurrence of the stakeholders.

Amendment in Lotteries Act

6433. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have approached the Union Government to amend the Central Lotteries Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Governments do not have adequate powers to take action against those who violate the provisions of the Lotteries Act;

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

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala has requested for suitable provisions to be made in the Act.

(c) and (d) No. The State Government have powers to take action against who violate the provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998. If the violation of the Act is by an organizing State, the State Government may take recourse to Rule 5 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010. The State Government can also act under Section 5 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998.

(e) If there is a dispute between the two States regarding conduct of a lottery and the States concerned

are unable to resolve the dispute, there is a provision in the Act to bring the facts to the notice of the Central Government. The Act contains provisions for the Central Government to take appropriate action in the matter. The existing provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the Rules made thereunder have been found to be adequate.

[*Translation*]

Weed Control

6434. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has achieved success in weed control in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur has carried out any research in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that marginal farmers have no access to it and they adopt conventional means for weed control; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide its technique and information to farmers from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Weed control technologies such as herbicidal techniques, growing competitive crop cultivars, cultural techniques, and biocontrol have been developed by the Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur and are being regularly demonstrated for farmers' benefits. Based on these, it has been demonstrated that about 10 q/ha increase in wheat yield is achieved by adopting weed control technologies as compared to traditional practices. At the same time, a combination of herbicide with biocontrol completely eradicates *Parthenium* in terrestrial environment and water hyacinth in aquatic systems.

(c) and (d) DWSR and its 22 Coordinating centres have carried out extensive research and developed technologies for weed management in field crops, aquatic

bodies and also for non-cropped situations using chemical, non-chemical and biological approaches. These activities have been summarized in the form of publications viz., Herbicide use in field crops, *Shaknasiyo Dwara Kharpatwar Prabandhan*, pamphlets for weed management technologies in different crops, Weed Atlas, and District-wise distribution of major weeds in India.

(e) and (f) Having known the intensity of the issue and need, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established DWSR as the nodal Institute for R&D in weed research *per se*. As part of the outreach activity, transfer of research information in the form of frontline demonstration, on-farm training, radio/TV talk, *kisan mela/ kisan gosthi* and subject matter specialists and other stakeholders are being regularly conducted by Institute. Further, all such information are being regularly uploaded and updated on the Institute website (www.nrcws.org).

[*English*]

Reviving Hockey

6435. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is undertaking sports ventures with private firms to give coaching in all aspects particularly to revive the game of hockey in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/spent during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Haryana; and
- (c) the progress made so far in view of the fact that many talented persons are unable to meet the financial requirements in getting the training in various parts of the country, including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for undertaking sports ventures with private firms for reviving the game of hockey in rural areas. However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following Schemes for Identification and nurturing of Identified talented sportspersons:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme,
- (ii) Army Boys Army Boys' Sports companies (ABSC) Scheme,
- (iii) SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme,
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme,

(v) Centres of Excellence (CoE) Scheme.

The Government, through its various Schemes provides financial assistance to the sports persons either directly or through the respective National Sports Federation (NSFs) towards their training, coaching, participation in national and international tournaments,

sports equipments, incentives In the form of cash awards, pension and sports awards, etc. State-wise allocation of funds Is not made by the Government.

Details of the expenditure incurred during the last three years under various Schemes are given in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Sports Authority of India	206.15	347.00	250.90
2.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	50.53	81.44	100.00
3.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	3.11	2.58	5.39
4.	Scheme of Talent Search & Training	1.00	7.00	2.00
5.	Scheme of Special Cash Awards for Winners of medals In International sports events and their coaches	5.50	34.00	11.74
6.	Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	6.50	30.50	3.50
7.	Scheme of National Sports Awards, viz., Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Awards, Dhyanchand Awards, Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy	1.24	1.37	1.54

Supreme Court Observation on Starvation

6436. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has observed that the Government has failed to check starvation and malnutrition in the country despite overflowing stocks due to the faulty foodgrains distribution system;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new policy for foodgrains distribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rectify faults in the foodgrains distribution system and make it more responsive to the needs of the poor and to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reaches the intended beneficiaries?

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

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14.05.2011 and 14.09.2011 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 directed the Union of India, to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains as a one-time measure, for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of society. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that this Order was made to ensure that no starvation deaths may take place and people can be saved from malnutrition as far as possible. Further, the Court directed that the above 5 million tons may be allocated on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa. In pursuance of the above directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has allocated a quantity of 23.69 lakh tons and 15.40 lakh tons of rice and wheat for the additional BPL and AAY families in the identified poorest districts in 27 States during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above includes 1473 tons of foodgrains allocated In February, 2012 for one year to six districts in four States for running community kitchen to provide cooked food in places like Collectorate, City Hospitals, Bus Stops and in

pockets inhabited by poor and vulnerable people In collaboration with Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme.

The Government has introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, the National Food Security Bill which aims at providing legal entitlements of food grains and meals to targeted population. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination.

Strengthening and Streamlining of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. Government has been regularly reviewing the functioning of TPDS and issues advisories to State Government/UT Administrations. They have been requested to undertake periodical review of lists of Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana families, eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards, ensure timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and greater transparency in the functioning of TPDS through use of information technology, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels. Several initiatives have been taken by the Central and State Governments for introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations, use of bar-coded ration cards/coupons and biometric identification of beneficiaries etc. Conferences with State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are also held from time to time for reviewing the functioning of TPDS in the States/ UTs and encourage sharing of best practices in the implementation of TPDS.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis

6437. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that anti-national activists have been engaging in bringing illegal Bangladeshi migrants into the country and settling them in the reserved forest area of the North East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware about detection of a large number of Bangladeshi nationals with lethal weapons and Bangladeshi SIM card etc. with the initiative of the NGO "Rail Jatri Mancha" of Koliabor on 12 March 2012 at Jakhlabandha railway station in Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such report. However, the powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3 (2) (c) of the foreigners Act. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is continuous process. Thirty six (36) additional foreigners Tribunals have been set up in the State of Assam for detection of illegal Bangladeshi migrants.

Besides, Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various for a and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

(c) to (e) As per report, on March 17, 2012, Police detained some suspected persons from Jakhlabandha Railway Station, Police Station Jakhlabandha, District Nagaon, Assam. They were brought to Dhubri Police Station on March 18, 2012 and later, all were released after verification, as they were reportedly Indian nationals.

Construction of Food Path-cum-Drainage Cover by DDA

6438. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a long stretch of drainage cover/pavement-cum-footpath recently constructed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in Dwarka especially in front of the Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology has caved in at two places;

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned officials who had colluded with the contractors in

constructing inferior quality concrete slabs endangering the lives of pedestrians;

(c) the quantum of loss estimated to the exchequer; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such negligence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has informed that a stretch of pavement-cum-footpath constructed in the year 2001 in Dwarka in front of Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology has caved in at two places due to rusting of reinforcement.

(b) DDA has also informed that it has been decided to engage a consultant to assess the cause of failure.

(c) and (d) DDA has further informed that shuttering work has been completed. Placing of reinforcement is in progress and the slab shall be casted shortly. Expenditure for this work would be approximately Rs.4.2 lacs only. To ensure that rusting of reinforcement does not take place, it has been decided to apply anticorrosive treatment to the reinforcement, as per the Technical Circular Nos. 603-608 issued by DDA.

Contract Workers in FCI

6439. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

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

(a) the total number of labourers deployed in various depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) alongwith their mode of deployment and payment, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government had decided to discontinue the system of contract labour in FCI and implement Direct Payment System (DPS);

(c) if so, whether the Contract labourers continue to be deployed and the DPS is yet to be implemented in various depots of FCI in violation of the said directives;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the contract/DPS labourers have been raising several demands including regularisation in FCI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken to meet the legitimate demands of the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of labourers deployed (Region-wise) under various labour system may be seen at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Recently, Ministry of Labour has notified 89 depots (including railheads) of Food Corporation of India (FCI) vide their notifications dated 23-4-2010 and 7-2-2011 prohibiting employment of Contract Labour there. Accordingly, FCI has discontinued the contract labour system in consonance with these notifications in its owned depots. However, the contract labour system is still operational in FCI depots in terms of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. There is no proposal for implementation of Direct Payment System in the notified depots.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The main demand of the Unions pertains to abolition of Contract Labour system in all the depots of FCI and regularisation of the ex-contractor workers as Departmental workers. Contract Labour system is legally viable, operationally and financially beneficial to the FCI and suo-moto action for abolition of contract labour system in all depots of FCI is not practically possible. However, this Department has given approval for introduction of No Work No Pay System in the notified depots owned by FCI.

Statement

Labour Strength for the Quarter Ending on 31 December, 2011

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Departmental Labour System (As Per New Assessment)			Direct Payment System (As Per New Assessment)			No Work No Pay System		
		Capacity (Lmt)	Depots	Labours	Capacity (Lmt)	Depots	Labours	Capacity (Lmt)	Depots	Labours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi Region	264610	4	1434	152920	3	267	X	X	X
2.	Uttar Pradesh Region	7512013	16	2038	444270	16	2360	275170	11	829
3.	Rajasthan Region	312966	11	541	X	X	X	56500	18	153
4.	Himachal Pradesh Region	3700	1	13	X	X	X	5840	3	57
5.	Punjab Region	282165	7	597	3648364	79	13259	427740	24	1585
6.	Haryana Region	767338	21	2060	X	X	X	0	8	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir Region	X	X	X	95720	13	626	X	X	X
8.	Uttarakhand Region	2164	1	59	57280	2	394	68550	4	699
	Total	2384956	61	6742	4398554	113	16906	833800	68	3323
B. East Zone (Kolkata)										
1.	West Bengal Region	441210	10	2829	405866	11	1682	80000	1	221
2.	Bihar Region	420060	18	2148	41650	1	155	2500	5	315
3.	Odisha Region	213217	18	1382	95000	6	507	X	X	X
4.	Jharkhand Region	69325	7	770	15000	1	168	5250	1	45
	Total	1143812	53	7129	557516	19	2512	87750	7	581
C. West Zone (Mumbai)										
1.	Chhattisgarh Region	203175	9	724	290453	9	1184	X	X	X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Maharashtra Region	760457	8	1929	112000	5	512	0	1	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh Region	53700	6	618	135060	5	767	X	X	X
4.	Gujarat Region	193612	4	551	25485	1	100	X	X	X
	Total	1210944	27	3822	562998	20	2563	0	1	0
	D. North-East Zone (Guwahati)									
1.	Assam Region	149705	12	1126	72100	14	848	X	X	X
2.	N.E.F. Region	31180	6	219	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.	Nagaland & Manipur Region	12500	1	153	13090	1	51	X	X	X
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Region	X	X	X	5000	1	26	X	X	X
	Total	193385	19	1498	90190	16	925	X	X	X
	E. South Zone (Chennai)									
1.	Tamil Nadu Region	X	1	76	497900	6	1531	129840	7	725
2.	Andhra Pradesh Region	X	1	174	1129935	27	3397	36290	4	267
3.	Kerala Region	X	X	X	403836	16	1668	65160	3	364
4.	Karnataka Region	X	X	X	164800	5	610	29080	3	192
	Total	X	2	250	2196471	54	7206	260370	17	1548
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	4922547	162	19441	7805729	222	30112	1181920	93	5452

[*Translation*]

Import of Milk

6440. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk estimated to be imported for overcoming the shortage of milk in the country in the current year;

(b) the resources being mobilised for becoming self-reliant in milk production in the near future;

(c) whether there is a possibility to minimise the import of milk from foreign countries in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) There is no proposal for import of milk during the current year, at present.

(b) In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by way of the following schemes to increase milk production in the country:

- i. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
- ii. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- iii. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme
- iv. Livestock Health and Disease Control
- v. Fodder and Feed Development scheme
- vi. National Dairy Plan Phase I (New Scheme started from March 2012)

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of above.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6839/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6840/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6841/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

*Annual Report along with Audited Accounts were laid on 08.05.2012.

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the i-land Informatics Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the i-land Informatics Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, 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. L.T. 6842/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6843/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreigners Tribunal Amendment Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 317(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2012 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6844/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—
 - (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 3 of 2012-13)-Railways Finances, for the year ended March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6845/15/12]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General

of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 32 of 2011-12) for the year ended March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6846/15/12]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 4 of 2012-13) on hybrid satellite digital multimedia broadcasting service agreement with Devas, Department of Space, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6847/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways (Part I-Review) for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways (Part II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts) for the year 2010-2011.
- (iii) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways [Part II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G)] for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6848/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6849/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6850/15/12]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Farms Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6851/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Seeds Corporation Limited and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6852/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training for the year 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6853/15/12]

- (5) A copy of the Notification S.O. 654(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2011, notifying that the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 made under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1985 as special order for the purposes of the said Act issued under Section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6854/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the

Notification No. S.O. 940(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th April, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6855/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

1. Shri A. Raja 23.12.2011 to 29.12.2011 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012 and 24.04.2012 to 22.05.2012
2. Shri Madhu Kora 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012 and 24.04.2012 to 22.05.2012
3. Shri Dilip Singh Judev 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012 and 24.04.2012 to 30.04.2012
4. Shri Pratap Narayanrao Sonawane 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012
5. Shri Dinish Trivedi 08.05.2012 to 22.05.2012
6. Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy 22.12.2011 to 29.12.2011 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012 and 24.04.2012 to 09.05.2012
7. Shri Shibu Soren 22.12.2011 to 29.12.2011 12.03.2012 to 30.03.2012 and 24.04.2012 to 08.05.2012

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT

Statement

[English]

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): I beg to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter-V of the Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-2011) (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants, 2011-11 of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement in pursuance of the direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry"

I would like to inform the hon. Members of the House that the 15th Report of the Standing Committee of the 15th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 5th August, 2011. The Report contains 10

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No L.T. 6856/15/12

recommendations. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in October 2011 were sent to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 21.10.2011.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken, in respect of these recommendations.

The Annexure to this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 14th May, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 14th May, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 ½ hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notice of Question of Privilege

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the notice of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh on the question of privilege dated 11th May, 2012 against the Minister of Health and Family Welfare for allegedly giving incorrect reply to your unstarred question No. 5975 dated 11 May, 2012 regarding payment of monthly allowance to ASHA workers under the National Rural Health Mission. The matter is under my examination.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Madam I want to speak about the employees of ASHA.
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This matter of yours has come to me. We are looking into it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour' matters. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice for Adjournment Motion on a very serious matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have rejected that and I am allowing you in Zero Hour.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): She has converted it into Zero Hour matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Okay.

Madam, the strike by the pilots of Air India is continuing for more than fifteen days. Former Civil Aviation Ministers are here. There was a discussion. The matter was raised by Comrade Gurudas Dasgupta during Zero Hour about ten or twelve days before, and then again under Rule 193. During this period, instead of having measures initiated to resolve the issues, to resolve the strike, to discuss with the Association and to address the problems, the Civil Aviation Minister is making statements outside this House, statements on policy matters. When the House is in session, Madam, how can a Minister make a statement outside on a policy matter?

I would like to know from the Government what efforts the Minister has taken to resolve the issue. Moreover, Madam, services of more than 80 pilots have been terminated so far and the number may increase further.
...(*Interruptions*) A large number of flights have been cancelled causing inconvenience to passengers. We discussed here in this House the problems that arose after the merger and how the national carrier, a Central public sector undertaking, was deliberately made sick by this Government, UPA-II Government, to serve the interest of the Minister.

We now have seen, Madam, that the Minister has

made a statement that the national carrier Air India would be privatized. We have seen in the past a move to privatize Indian Airlines and Air India before their merger. Now without addressing the problems of the national carrier, a public sector undertaking, the Minister's only motive is to discredit the national carrier and to sell it. He has made it very clear that the Government will not take the responsibility of running Air India.

I would like to know from the Government how the Minister, a policy-maker, can make such a statement outside this House on privatization of a particular public sector undertaking which is a policy matter. I would like to know from the Government the steps that have been taken to resolve the issue. Instead of victimizing the workers, the pilots, why does the Government not sincerely try to resolve the issue by having discussions with the representatives of the unions or associations?

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Please conclude now. There is a discussion under Rule 193 on this subject listed for today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The order of dismissal of pilots should be terminated - the order of dismissal should be withdrawn forthwith; favourable conditions should be created and then, measures should be taken to revive the public sector undertaking, the national carrier.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. There is a discussion under Rule 193 slated for discussion later in the day today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should not resort to privatize Air India. The Government should take immediate action to save Air India. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Just wait. There is a discussion under Rule 193 slated for discussion later in the day today. So, please do not prolong this.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I am not on that. You may kindly remember that this House, on the 60th Anniversary of Parliament, had adopted a unanimous Resolution. The third point of the Resolution is "Accountability of the Government to the Parliament." It means the collective accountability and accountability of the Ministers. The point is that it is the privilege of the House and the right of the House that when the House is

in Session, any important policy statement has to be made on the floor of the House. That is the general tradition, that is the Parliamentary practice, and that is the accountability.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No. Please listen to me.

This is the statement. He made a statement on the 14th saying that merger had not worked. He made another statement saying that merger did not go as planned. Yesterday, I was looking at the TV. On NDTV, he was speaking eloquently. Everybody loves to speak on TV and there is nothing wrong. He said that there should not be a national carrier. Please understand the implications. Secondly he asked what does the Government do in the service sector.

Madam, please take the three statements - he is against merger, he is against national carrier, and he is against the Government entering the service sector. It is a policy decision. He is not competent to take a decision. The Cabinet has to take a decision.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right; you made your point. Thank you. Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Going beyond the Cabinet, he is making statements everywhere. Not only that. Please allow me two minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: How can I do that? It is already listed for discussion this afternoon.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am saying that he must be called to this House and made to explain. Otherwise, we shall collectively move a privilege motion against him. Please call him immediately to explain; otherwise, all of us together will move a privilege motion. *...(Interruptions)* I hope that everyone will support me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your slips.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri P. Lingam, Shri Bhoopendra Singh, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela and Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will speak after him. For the time please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today IPL matches are playing in the entire country. You would have seen that discussions on black money have taken place number of times in this House, how to bring it back and the Government to issue White Paper on it. The IPL matches being held in the country are under fixing in which the misuse of black money is fully involved and it is being converted into white money. It is a very big conspiracy. I would like that the Government to take note of it. High level inquiry should be conducted into it. Action has been taken against the players of Pakistan and other countries for fixing.

But no action has been taken against the player of our country. I want that the Government should conduct a high level inquiry into it. The issue of IPL match fixing should met unalloyed justice. Black money is being invested in it to turn it into white money. The country is incurring great loss in it. The Government should recover the money and deposit it in the Government treasury. I conclude with this demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Agrawal ji associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar during Zero Hour.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I had been a player and when in 1983 India won the World Cup, I was the Member of that team. Sports fixing is not there today. In the year 1999, I was a member of thirteenth Lok Sabha, the issue of match fixing was raised. After 1996, a lot of money started inflowing in Board. I do not have my objection in introduction of political people in Board, but I say cutting cross party lines, whether this side or that, whether this House or that House, nobody raised the matter of match fixing to sports fixing till date. The matter of IPL was also came into light. Hansy Cronie, who was the captain of South Africa, admitted in the court that he was involved in match fixing. He was a fixer of Delhi and India.

Whenever anybody made allegations against any political person, all get up and stand up. When someone

is found bungling all make hue and cry, but what the matter of cricket comes or allegations are made on cricket all become innocent. Each and every association is given rupees thirty crores every year. No one knows where that money goes? Nobody knows nothing in this regard. Objections are raised on sports persons. I can understand but corruption is prevailing from top to bottom.

I request the Government through you, Madam. Sports Minister is sitting here, oh, no he has left. Cricket is not included in National Sports Federation. Other sports are included in this Federation. Therefore, Sports Ministry cannot interfere in cricket. All the associations and boards should be internally audited and the bungling therein should be enquired. IPL has shifted to South Africa. Our rules regarding foreign exchange have been violated. The matter was referred to the Standing Committee and it was said that IPL is a commercial entity. *...(Interruptions)* All the associations and Boards had purchased the land at the rate of one rupee and it was declared that we will promote the sports activities. It will be on no-profit no-loss basis, but they have sold the memorandum of associations to Corporate Houses for three, four, five crores. IPL is a commercial entity. I know that they have kept different franchises. But they have violated the memorandum of association, what happened to the clause of non-profit organisation for promotion of sports?

I say with full responsibility that police and administration are enjoying. I am writing letters to the Delhi Police repeatedly for one year that irregularities are being committed in association, but Delhi Police had not taken any action against them. People say different socialists are rising or other NGO's are being created. * Laluji do not like and other people *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not name anyone.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: The reason behind these entities is that when we, who are representing in Lok Sabha, the highest forum of the country are not listened, what to say about the letters and complaints of common man *...(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I request that Delhi Police and other departments of administration should be tightened. Action should be taken immediately on our letters and justice should be done. As Shailendra ji had raised a point, not only the players but the political leaders who control these

* Not recorded.

associations be taken to account, because corruption has increased since their entry in this field. There is so much money that it, cannot be decided to spend it? I am sad being player being a parliamentarian. I represent the sports persons besides the representative of my constituency. Therefore, I request the Government to direct that all these associations should be audited internally and stop the corruption being prevailing there.

Cricket is treated as a religion in the country. We have nominated Sachin Tendulkar as Member of Parliament due to sports. Maa Saraswati should not be molested, we have worshipped Maa Saraswati. I hope that the Government will take cognizance of the matter and take proper action and punish those people who are committing wrong things...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh associate himself with Shri Kirti Azad on this issue

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ijya Raj Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (SARAN): Madam *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Those members who want to be associated, please send slips to table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have already called Shri Ijyaraj Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The Minister may be directed in this regard. It cannot be overlooked.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will be overlooked.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Pilots are on strike. They have been terminated. The Minister is not talking with the pilots *...(Interruptions)* Pilots will sooner or later in nervousness. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is discussion on this matter today. You may participate in that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Laluji, Gurudas Dasgupta, you know that there is a discussion under rule 193 on this subject.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know you are very much concerned in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You all sit down and let the House work.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, Minister should call the pilots and talk to them. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is violation of the rights of the workers. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. That is why I am requesting you all that a discussion under rule 193 on this issue is scheduled for the day. All the points will be raised in the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Discussion is to be done.

[English]

It is in the list of business.

[Translation]

You can raise your point in that discussion. Now, let the zero hour be conducted.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, point is not this that discussion is to be held and he will come and reply. The point is this that discussions were held and instead of reply the other discussion regarding Ganga has started. But the Minister gave a statement outside which is contempt of the House. Three things Gurudas Dasgupta has told that national carrier is not necessary here, Government should not enter the service sector. Lecture on the service sector is much big policy matter and this much big policies, is any Minister can give a statement outside when the session is going on and specially when then the House has already taken cognizance of the subject and it is being discussed in the House and his reply is due? The question is this, this is not the question that he will reply to the discussion under rule 193. The matter which Gurudas Dasgupta ji has raised, that is a point of order and point of propriety. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is a privilege issue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is a point of propriety on which privilege issue will arise. A discussion is going on in the House and he has to reply just now. He is replying outside on TV Channels instead of House. This is a question of privilege. This has breached the privilege of the House. Therefore, our request is to call the Minister. He should answer this question, not the discussion, that's why he is replying outside the House and why not in the House. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Please give the direction to the Government in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: How can I give a direction?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I would like to say that it is the privilege of the House. You are the custodian. Please ask the Government to bring the Minister here ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): He would answer all the questions raised by you during the course of his reply. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Can we proceed with the 'Zero Hour'?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, Leader of the Opposition, Sushmaji, has raised a very important issue of propriety. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Let me receive a notice on this. If you think I should do something about it, let me first receive a notice about it. Then, I will take an action.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Lалуji, why are you exciting so much? What happened?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ijyaraj Singh ji, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You all sit down please. Now, it is over.

[English]

Let us proceed.

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want to put a problem in front of the House. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are in the middle of 'Zero Hour'. As you know, during 'Zero Hour' there is no point of order. Everybody knows about it. He has raised some issue. Now if I receive a notice, I will look into it. That is what, I can do. Now, we are in the middle of 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. If you give me a notice, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have not given any notice. I would just request you to ask the Government to bring the Minister to the House to explain why he is issuing the statements. You please give a direction.

MADAM SPEAKER: How can I do that?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, the matter is listed here and the Minister is speaking outside. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go into the records.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are in the middle of 'Zero Hour'. You know the rules of 'Zero Hour'. You know how we conduct the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Madam Speaker, you please give your ruling on this subject. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What ruling should I give?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam Speaker, you give your direction.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ijyaraj Singh ji, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please. All of you know about zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

* Not recorded.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 will be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today may lay them personally and send slips to the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters will be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time, rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to provide stoppage of superfast trains at Chalakudy in Kerala and expedite construction of Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakudy): Aluva, Chalakudy and Angamaly are the three major Railway stations within my constituency area and are declared as Adarsh stations. Aluva is a pilgrim centre and Gateway of Munnar tourist centre as well as near to the Cochin International Air port. The Modernization of Angamaly Railway Station befitting its Status as the gateway for lakhs of pilgrims visiting Malayattoor, St. Thomas Church, Kalady (Birth place of Adhi shankaracharya) is long-awaited.

Chalakudy Railway Station in my constituency is already declared as Adarsh Station and is geographically situated in the Trichur district. Chalakudy is the Headquarters of my constituency. Chalakudy is the gateway to the famous waterfalls of Athirappilly, Vazhachal and Thoompoormoozhy which are important tourist destinations and location for many famous films. Muziris, which was considered to be the ancient port city of our country, is bagging tourists and scholars from different parts of the country. Besides, famous Christian retreat centre Devine Nagar at Muringoor is also near Chalakudy. Also Govt. of India Press Koratty, industrial concerns like Appollo Tyres, Kerala Feeds, Infopark are all within the area of Chalakudy Railway station which is located between Emakulam and Trichur stations. The distance between Emakulam and Trichur is 75 Km and Ernakulam to Chalakudy is 44 Km and Chalakudy and Thrichur is 31 Km. Now the passengers from Chalakudy, western areas like Kodungallur, Mala, Irinjalakuda, Kaipamangalam and eastern areas like Malakkappara, Vettilappara and Kodassery have to reach

Trichur for getting trains. For about 25 years, new trains already started and being announced each year is not considered for stoppage at Chalakudy. Approximately 12 lakhs people are the beneficiaries living in 2 Municipalities and about 25 Grama panchayats falling within Mukundapuram and Kodungallur taluks in Trichur District. Thousands of people who are employed outside the state and belonging to places around Chalakudy, Kodungallur and Kaipamangalam constituencies are fully depending on Trichur Railway Station for rail journey which is about 40 km away. Hence I request that, considering the above points, the Superfast trains passing through this route may be enlisted for stops at Chalakudy,

The foundation stone was already laid on 12.12.2010 for the construction of the Nedumbassery Railway station which is proposed near the International Airport at Nedumbassery. As no fund is seen allotted for the work in the Budget for the year 2012-13, I request to sanction sufficient fund for the construction of the Nedumbassery Railway station.

Sanction for the construction of Railway Over bridge at Purayar Gate No.64 B was already issued, but no budget allotment is seen in the Budget 2012-13. Hence I request to allot sufficient fund in the Budget 2012-13 for the completion of the ROB at Purayar.

Besides, funds were allotted in the Budget 2012-13 to the following Road Over/Under Bridges.

(1) Ankamaly-Kalady - yard subway in lieu of level crossing No.61.(2) Karukutty-Angamaly ROB at Gate No.59 (3) Chalakudy-Angamaly (Divine Nagar) ROB at Gate No.52(4) Chalakudy-Karukutty ROB at Gate No.50(5) Irinjalakuda-Chalakudy ROB at Gate No.45(6) Irinjalakuda-Chalakudy-(Vellanchira) ROB at Gate No.46

I request that the construction works of the above projects in my constituency may be completed immediately, which were already sanctioned for construction.

(ii) Need to take necessary steps for solid waste management in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Thiruvananthapuram has been facing a severe solid waste management crisis since December last year due to the non-functioning of Vilappilsala garbage treatment plant. Garbage trucks are unable to transport waste to the plant due to severe opposition from the locals. The High Court

* Treated as laid on the Table

has ordered the reopening of the plant and even the Supreme Court has rejected the plea of the Vilappilsala Panchayat for a stay on the High Court's order. The residents of Vilappilsala are vehemently opposed to the reopening of the plant.

This has led to garbage accumulating in public places and also spilling on to the streets. Waste collection has come to a standstill as there is no space to landfill or even burn the garbage.

Thiruvananthapuram is facing an epidemic like situation and the health of the people of the city cannot be taken lightly any longer. The city receives a large number of international visitors who are also being exposed to the unhygienic conditions. The situation will only worsen once the monsoon sets in. Vilappilsala itself is at risk if the garbage already dumped in the plant is not treated.

It is also of critical importance that the equipment for construction of a leachate treatment unit and sanitary landfill be transported to the Vilappilsala plant. The functioning of the garbage treatment plant is imperative till the plans for decentralisation of waste management in the city take shape which will at the earliest take 3 to 4 months.

I urge the government to intervene in the matter for the sake of the health of the residents of the city.

(iii) Need to accord classical language status to Malayalam

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): I would like to speak here on a matter of utmost importance which has been agitating the sentiments of every Malayalam speaking person. The question of according classical language status to Malayalam has been pending with the Union Government for a long time. Though the Government of India has accorded classical language status to other Dravidian languages like Kannada, Tamil and Telugu, it has not yet recognized Malayalam as a Classical Language. Numerous scholars of eminence have written extensively in Malayalam language. The language is as old as the civilization in India. A committee headed by O.N.V. Kurup had found that Malayalam met all the parameters for getting the classical status such as antiquity, a literary tradition that has evolved through centuries and grammatical features.

It is learnt that the Government of India has formed a panel of linguistic experts to examine the issue of

according classical language status to Malayalam. The matter is pending with the Sahitya Akademi for a decision.

If Malayalam is accorded the status of a classical language, it would be eligible for certain benefits like international awards for scholars and mandatory professional chairs at Central Universities.

I, therefore, request that the Malayalam language may be accorded the classical status at the earliest so that it is eligible for certain benefits which are accruing to languages which have been given this status.

(iv) Need to Stop the Illegal Import of Chinese Products Swarming the Market in the Country and Posing Serious Threat to the Domestic Industry

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this fact that day to day increasing China's influence in our domestic market has become a matter of concern. The economy of our country is being affected adversely. According to the news published in some newspapers, 75 per cent products of India will depend on the goods imported from China by 2014-15. At present the dependency is 26 per cent. The GDP of total yearly products of Indian industry is 304 billion dollar and 80 billion dollar out of that is dependent on the goods imported from China. It means that India is suffering loss in trade with China. We import more goods from China and export less. If this will be the trend, the loss is linked to reach the record level by 2014-15.

Recently, our Government have imposed ban on several products from China, but there is heavy demand of Chinese products being cheaper compared to other countries and due to which this cheap goods are being sold in open market illegally. These goods are smuggled from our neighbouring countries during festival seasons, causing heavy loss to domestic producers.

I request the Government to take stern action for stopping the smuggling being done from neighbouring countries so as to save our small industry and to curb the increasing influence of China. Centre should make concrete strategy in this regard so that no obstacle may come in the way of industrial progress of our country.

(v) Need to implement Student Police Cadet Project of Kerala all over the country

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I request the attention of the Government towards the successful model of Student Police Cadet Project implemented in Kerala. Students are undergoing training in 128 schools across Kerala and the project is being extended to other 100 more schools. This novel project aims to provide training, interaction and exposure of police to the students and moulding a law-abiding society. The training is enabling students to work along with the police in ensuring internal security, eradicating crimes, maintaining law and order, traffic control and social service. The mission has been taken by the student cadets in this school vocation to create awareness about road safety was really appreciable. It is the need of the time to equip the students to react against social evils like terrorism, separatism, communalism and drug addiction. This project also helps for better police community relationship. I request the Government to consider for implementing this project in national level and to train the students in schools across the country.

(vi) Need to recognize Eunuchs and provide them with proper identity in the country

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): According to the figures of Election Commission of India and census there is not a single eunuch in the country. You can be amazed, but this is a truth. While filling the form for voter I.D. Card, you have to fill whether male or female or lady or gents. It means the commission thinks that there is no eunuch in the country. The eunuch society is angry over this orthodox manner of identification. The eunuch of the country says that society see ourselves as third gender, why any Government of this country do not think to identify ourselves so far. No census has been done for eunuch in the country. According to the 2001 census, these are male or female in the country and the eunuch society do not exists. There are so many questions in the way of identification. The eunuchs have not been issued any card like voter I.D. cards. In such conditions, if they want to purchase mobile sim, if they want to open account in banks, then Voter I.D. card is a necessity. But the eunuchs had to carry a fake identity in the name of I.D.

The eunuch says that we lost our homes because we are eunuchs but the Government are not providing identification to us.

Recently a fire broke out in a conference of eunuch in Nand Nangri in Delhi and several eunuch lost their lives. When the question of compensation arose, then the question of their next of kin and their identity came into way. In the event of such incidents, the eunuch is still male or female on records.

I would like to request the Government to make efforts to get eunuch society identity in the country.

(vii) Need to provide facilities to the Gallantry Medal Awardees of Armed Forces at par with Medal Awardees of Para Military Forces

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Today, I draw the attention of Hon. Defence Minister towards the disparity in facilities given to the gallantry medal awardees of armed forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) and police gallantry medal to personnel of para - military forces. On the basis of seniority, Sena class medal of armed forces is two level high then the police medal received by the personnel of para-military forces. This has been provided in the notification of Government of India. At present, police gallantry awardee is given concession while travelling in train and by Air. This facility is not available to Sena class medal awardees of armed forces, so far. I want to know from the Government that what is the number of Sena medal gallantry awardees of armed forces and how they are awarded. All these people serve the country by taking risk of their lives and even lay down their lives for our security. This award is given to these Jawans by the hon. President for the exceptional courage shown by them. This award is given to a few out of lacs of Jawans. I am to ask the Defence Minister that who will see the compliance of announcements you people made or rules framed? Recently, on the occasion of Vijay Diwas the role of armed forces was very praised by Government of India and media. I would like to request to the Hon. Defence Minister to remove the disparity of facilities given to Police Gallantry Medal Awardees and Sena class Gallantry Awardees of armed forces and whatever facilities should get the Sena Awardees in train or Indian Airlines should immediately be provided to them also. By removing this disparity the confidence of the Members of armed forces will increase and they will be of the opinion that apart from praising their role, Government is also increasing their facilities continuously. Therefore, I once again request Hon. Defence Minister that after taking immediate cognigence of my pointy, issue directions and give justice to these people.

(viii) Need to extend financial assistance to Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Centre at Silchar, Assam

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): The Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Center (CCHRC) established in 1996 and administered by the Cachar Cancer Hospital Society, a non-profit NGO registered under the Societies Registration Act, is located in the outskirts of Silchar town in the Barak Valley of Assam in India. The Society consisting of about 70 socially conscious citizens of the valley from different walks of life came into existence in 1992 as a result of a desperately felt need for a cancer hospital since the only cancer hospital in the entire north east was in far away Guwahati. The society has three principal objectives, (i) to make people aware (ii) to establish a full-fledged cancer hospital to provide meaningful services to all suffering people and (iii) to set up a cancer research center.

Public philanthropy (from rickshaw pullers who contributed a day's earnings to leading citizens) helped the Society establish the Cachar Cancer Hospital & Research Center at Meherpur village, near Silchar town, on a plot of land (11 bigha) allotted so kindly by the Government of Assam thus truly symbolizing a people's project.

The hospital serves an extremely underserved and economically impoverished community of patients from the Barak Valley Districts of Assam state and from the states of Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram.

The hospital is sustained mainly through voluntary efforts and public charity. It is, therefore, extremely hard to raise resources to upgrade infrastructure and purchase equipment essential for standard cancer care. I urge upon the Government to come forward to extend financial assistance of Rs. 50.50 crore as prayed by the Society for rendering proper services to the patients of this very economically backward zone of the country.

(ix) Need to make Revenue Stamps available in Post Offices in the Country

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): We have to use one rupee "Revenue Stamp" to legitimate transaction in our country. Around three years back this one rupee ticket was used to sell by Post offices, but the post offices

stopped its sale because of not increasing some commission at that time. Now this ticket is being sold for three rupees in courts openly. Often a buyer has to spent even upto fifty rupees on conveyance to purchase these stamps.

I would like to request the Finance Minister in this regard that its price may be increased to two rupees and the commission of Post Offices may also be increased. By doing so the buyers will be benefitted, the Post Offices facing income crisis will get the money without spending anything extra and revenue of the Government will also be increased.

(x) Need to provide adequate Honorarium to Grameen Dak Sevaks in the country

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the pitiable condition of Rural Road Mail Servant. About two lakhs seventy five thousand rural mail servants are serving in the Department of posts who work for around eight hours but they get honorarium for five hours. This is not appropriate. Saving Bank, term deposit, rural mail insurance, women prosperity scheme etc are available to customer through Branch Post Officers. It will not be exaggerated that 80 per cent work of Department of Posts is dependent on rural mail servants. It is, therefore, very necessary to keep rural mail service vibrant that money payable under MANREGA is also being paid through these branch post offices located at various villages. But distance of banks is far more than branch post offices and that is why persons getting wages under MANREGA have to face difficulty. Apart from this, the TRCA received by rural post servants, which is given on point system, should be on prorata basis.

Medical and special facilities are not available to employees of rural telegraph department at the time of their sudden accidents.

In case of machine management, during the last 10 years we are running the show only by repairing the machines. Now machines are not procured. The appointment which was to be made on 48 posts is still pending in Central Administrative Court and hearing is going on. Thus, this should be decided at an early date and appointments may be made on those posts.

(xi) Need to streamline the management of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Hardoi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): There are 20 Kasturba Gandhi residential schools in my Parliamentary Constituency Hardoi (U.P.). Everything is not going on smoothly in these schools. As a result of which study work is being affected of those girls who are studying in these schools. They are not doing well in education because rules are not being followed in running these schools.

The attendance of girls remain short in Kasturba Gandhi Residential schools. But the expenditure is shown on 100 girls and all facilities being got in their names is being shown as used and the girls who are studying in these schools are being given sub standard food and other facilities.

My demand is that immediate remedial measures may be taken at Ministry level to remove the irregularities being committed in running of above said Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools so that study of girls is not affected.

(xii) Need to check Illegal Sand Mining in the river-bed of Ganga in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadhoi): My Parliamentary Constituency Bhadohi is located between river Ganga and Varuna where mining of Balu sand is going on illegally from Ganga River. At present, at some Ganga ghats like Ibrahimpur Reti (Balu) is being taken away illegally by machines. In spite of complaints from the people of the area this illegal activity is going on openly at several Ganga Ghats of the district. It has become a topic of discussion and is also against the rules. Thus, I demand from the Government to give immediate directions to stop this illegal mining going on at Ganga Ghats in our Parliamentary constituency at Bhadohi.

(xiii) Need to accord Financial Approval for Construction of Roads in Left Wing Extremism Affected districts in Bihar

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards L.W.E. phase-2 scheme. The Home Ministry has taken up the task of constructing roads in the districts identified as victims of leftist extremism.

At present this scheme is lying pending with the

expenditure Finance Committee under Finance Ministry for approval. In this regard, the draft of the scheme has also been sent to Finance Ministry by the surface of Transport Ministry.

Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamvi, Arwal etc districts have been selected under this scheme, but due to lack of approval by the Finance Ministry the work of construction of roads in these districts is hampered.

I demand from the Government that this scheme should get approval from the expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance, so that the work of construction of roads in these districts may re-start and useful and effective steps may be taken to solve the problem of extremism.

(xiv) Need to implement the rights of forest dwellers under the law in the country particularly in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Kanyakumari District, the southernmost land area of mainland India, is an International Tourist and Spiritual destination. The district has a varied topography with sea on three sides and lush green mountains of the Western Ghats bordering the northern side. 52% of the district's forests are classified as dense forests. More than ten thousand people are living in forest area in Kanyakumari District. They are Scheduled Tribes, economically poor and under privileged and do not enjoy most of the government schemes. Government of India introduced the Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 for the Scheduled Tribes and Traditional forest dwellers, which is yet to be implemented in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu.

This Act gives the privileges to the Scheduled Tribes and traditional forest dwellers to get the Right for their Lands, where they live from the beginning. They depend on their traditional livelihoods like harvesting honey, Vegetation, Cattle Breeding and selling of minor forest produce. As the Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 has not been implemented, these tribal people are living in hilly and forest areas without availing the opportunities of various Government Schemes., They are not eligible for getting assistance under IAY Scheme; they can't get any Agricultural loan etc. And the areas where these people live are not well connected with tar roads in Kanyakumari District.

I would like to add one more point that most of the agricultural crops are frequently damaged by forest pigs and monkeys, as a result these people suffer heavy loss of money, manpower and time. Especially these animals cause damage to Plantain, Rubber, Tapioca, Coconut trees, fruits and vegetables and no compensation is given to the forest dwellers. In order to save these crops from the forest animals, the forest department may put up a solar fence in such fields and maintain the fence.

I urge upon the Government for taking necessary action to implement the Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Kanyakumari District and in other Districts of Tamil Nadu and other states, wherever the act is not implemented so that the poor, unprivileged tribal population can have the rights to live in their lands and improve their livelihoods.

(xv) Need to ensure the safety of dam under Hadagarh Medium Irrigation Project in Keonjhar district of Odisha

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): The Hadagarh Medium Irrigation Project in the district of Keonjhar of Odisha State is in distress condition due to cracks developed in the main Dam of the Project. In the mid fifties of the last century this particular Irrigation project was constructed and in the early sixties it was completed. It provides irrigation for more than one lakh acres of land in Kharif and 20 thousand acres in Rabi season in the district of Bhadrak and Balasore. It appears now the Dam is not safe due to mining of quarries in the nearby areas.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to send experts in the field of irrigation to help solve the problem developed due to cracks to save the people in the areas along with the livelihood of farmers.

(xvi) Need for making adequate payment to the farmers for their Agricultural Produce in the Country

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): Suicide by farmers is a matter of serious concern in an agriculture based country like India. Even today, 70 per cent of our population are earning their livelihood from agriculture. The plight of farmers of India has become pitiable after the independence of the country. Today, loan on farmers is increasing because they are getting seeds, fertilisers and means of irrigation at high price for cultivation and they are not getting suitable price

for their produce. The crops of farmers are ruining every year because of draught, floods and animals. Farmers are committing suicide in every half an hour in the country due to their pitiable condition and poverty. 47 farmers are committing suicide every day. In the year 2009 alone, 17,368 farmers committed suicide and according to my information 16000 farmers committed suicide in the year 2010. It takes months to solve the problems of farmers whereas the problems of industrialists are got removed within moments. Some months back the rich people of the country were given car loan on 7 per cent interest and farmers are given loan on 9 to 12 per cent interest. Is it in the interest of the farmers? The Government condones the loans of 55000 crore rupees to 60,000 crore rupees of rich people and when it is said to condone the loans of 10,000 rupees of farmers, there is hue and cry all over.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that partiality should be stopped in giving facilities to rich and farmers and the farmers should get full benefit of their hard work so that they can repay their loans and can come in the stream of development.

(xvii) Need to provide share of water due to Bihar from the Bansagar Project in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Bansagar settlement was done to construct Bansagar reservoir and to distribute the water of Sone river and the water available in reservoir among Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar State. The main features of the settlement was that at any cost 5.75 million acre feet water will be available at Inderpuri Barrage for Sone canal system of Bihar State i.e. after giving water to the old irrigation system, the remaining water will be distributed. It was also settled that after the construction of the reservoir everything will be settled after constituting a Committee to fill water in the reservoir and conducting the affairs. By not settling the matter of filling water in the reservoir and proper use of water, Madhya Pradesh started using water unilaterally and as a result thereof the availability of water on Inderpuri Barrage is being affected.

In Sone Canal Irrigation system the need of water of Kharif crop remains from 21st May to ripen the paddy crop. To keep water flow at anytime and in any case at Inderpuri Barrage is a part of the settlement. The water quantity is 5.75 million acre feet, but after an intermission of 10 days the non - availability of water in the required quantity is causing big loss to crops.

When during rainy days there is shortage of water in the catchment area of Sone river, at that time water flow is needed in adequate quantity. In such a condition, shortage of water flow is priority based on Sone canal system, affects the crops.

Therefore, under the Banganga settlement proper water flow and quantity should be kept at Inderpuri Barrage and the settlement should be followed in filling and operating the Bansagar reservoir. At the same time, early initiative should be taken by the Union Government, so that Bihar may use its allotted water by constructing the Kadvan reservoir.

(xviii) Need to open a border check post at Hussainiwala in Ferozpur district, Punjab to facilitate border trade with Pakistan

[English]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): The Government has opened up integrated check post at Attari-Wagah Border in Amritsar to facilitate trade between India and Pakistan. On the similar lines, Government should open up check post at Hussainiwala to facilitate trade between India and Pakistan through Fazilka and Abohar Borders. As our deputy Chief Minister has raised the demand with the Union Govt., the Government should adopt liberal visa policy for the traders for both the countries to facilitate easy movement of traders between these two countries. These steps will certainly give new impetus to the economic development of these backward border regions.

I hope immediate steps will be taken by the Union Government to open Hussainiwala Border with the objective of the economic development of the backward border regions of Punjab.

14.03 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011 – CONTD.**

[English]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up item No. 15.

Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure

[Translation]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, through you I want to tell the Government that there is a tribe in Maharashtra which is living in poverty in hilly areas. In my Constituency and in Maharashtra Talwar Kangdi is such a tribe. In Maharashtra the main tribe was Mahadev Koli which come under Scheduled Tribe. Living with them in hilly areas, Talwar Kangri is such a tribe whose living style, culture, gods are similar to those of Mahadev Koli Scheduled Tribe. But they are not in the list of tribes. Maharashtra Government had provided them facilities similar to other tribes until 1967. But thereafter all facilities used to be given to Talwar Kangdi tribe were stopped. I want to request the Government and the Hon. Minister that Talwar Kangri should also be included in the list of tribes and should be given the status of tribes, so that they may also get the facilities received by tribes.

In Maharashtra Dhangarh means Gadaria. It should be included in the list of tribes. In this regard, Maharashtra Government has sent proposal to Centre twice. Third time, the Tribal Welfare Minister had sent negative recommendation on political ground. Dhangarh caste is in many States in India and there they are getting all facilities of tribe. But in Maharashtra, no facility is given to Dhangarh and it is said that there is no Dhangarh cast there, but it is there. They are still living their life in hilly areas. I request to the Government that Dhangarh caste, which is called Dhangar in other States of the country should be included in the list of tribes.

Government of India had constituted Renake Commission in 2006. The Commission has submitted its report to the Government. This Commission was constituted to consider on the condition of nomad tribe and give suggestions in this regard. This tribe is living a life more worst than SCs and STs. They are living like beggars, slaves, culprits. I want to tell the House really that there are many tribes in India like Nandiwale, Kolati, Vasudev etc 750 tribes are living there lives as nomads. They live in villages. They are treated as culprits. Due to geographical condition they are in villages and not in hilly areas. Therefore, it is my request to the Union Government that they should be included in this list. Union Government should include them at the earliest in the list of tribes as per the recommendation of Renake Commission and give

them justice. Early action should be taken to give them the status of backward caste and tribe.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have no objection on this Bill. But the Hon. Minister should keep in mind that this Bill should be brought after including such tribes of all over India and particularly the tribes included in the Motion unanimously passed by Bihar Legislative Assembly. After including Lohar, Nonia, Badhai, Gaund, Mallah, Kahar, Kanu, Tatma, Dhanuk, Weend and Veldar cast, a Motion passed by the Bihar Assembly was set to your Department. From time to time it was told that all these castes come in the category of Scheduled Castes and a survey was also done for it. You should bring Comprehensive Bill. You should include all such people like Lohar, Nonia, Mallah, Kahar, Kanoo, Tatana, Dhanuk, Weend, Veldar, Turha Godhi, Kewat, Dalit Uthyik etc in Scheduled Tribes and there should be no partiality. All these castes are doing agitation and are struggling. I would like to request the hon. Minister that all castes mentioned in the Motion sent by Bihar Assembly alongwith the Dalit Muslims should be included in the category of Dalits. Those castes are doing agitation in Bihar regularly. They are still standing on the crossings and are waiting. We are celebrating 60th anniversary of Parliament, but nothing has been done for these castes so far. These castes are deprived of all facilities. Therefore, we urge upon you to bring a comprehensive Bill. With this I support the Bill which the Hon. Member has brought and request you to notify these castes after bringing a comprehensive Bill.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. This subject is related to Scheduled Castes who have not got all the benefits after the making of the Constitution.

Even today, we see that the adivasis live in the forests and make their livelihood. I thank the Hon'ble Minister for showing his concern to this. Deputy Speaker Sir, the caste which I am going to refer I myself live with them. The Pathari Caste today is such a Scheduled tribal caste which have been separated from Madhya Pradesh after the formation of Chhattisgarh. Some of these castes are Pathari, Saura, Kond, Kondh, Kaundh which were having the benefit of reservation in Madhya Pradesh but today after the formation of Chhattisgarh, these castes which are sub-castes of Gond have been deprived of the reservation.

Sir, due to this reason they are not getting the caste certificates. I feel when in 1950 Baba Sahib Ambedkar formed the Constitution he was in favour of giving reservation to this castes. Due to formation of the State this caste is out from reservation. There are many such castes, as a I am talking about the Pathari Caste. Perhaps this caste is getting the benefits of reservation in Maharashtra. Saur Caste is in the list of Scheduled Caste in Odisha. I think when a person cannot pronounce his caste properly or write it correctly at that time the mistakes which have been committed by the poor adivasi had to pay for it and he is deprived from the benefits of reservations.

Deputy Speaker Sir, you too are from our community. You are in the Fifth Schedule and I too in the same and live there. I feel we should give reservation to this caste. If this caste was getting reservation earlier and not in the present, how they can progress?

I want to place an important issue before you. In many States like Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. this caste has the facility of reservation. We are finding today that the adivasi people of Scheduled Tribes are being removed from their land. Even today 765 villages are such villages wherefrom 6022 sq. kilometer land have been seized. Who is at fault in it? Whether the fault is of adivasi who protected that land? Whether it is the fault of that adivasi who protected the forest or it is the fault of that adivasi who protected the water? I don't find any fault of theirs in it. If we do not worry about this caste I feel it will gradually come to an end. We will be guilty somehow and somewhere for it. The coming time will not forgive us for this, because I have seen that all the MOUs which are being signed and where there are mines the adivasi live they are being removed. These adivasis are moving towards naxalits for making agitations and are kidnapping the collector at some place and the Sarpanch at the other places. The media reports daily that the adivasis who protected the water and the land are being thrown out from there and are making them to extinct. I request the Minister to protect them. The quantum of land that much have been seized from them should be returned to them. The reservation which they were getting till today should be given them back and protection be given to adivasis, because these people are the real human beings from the primitive ages and they should get their right.

You have given me time to speak for it. I convey my gratitude to you.

[English]

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill.

Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Union Minister for Tribal Affairs taking cognisance of the request of the people of Karnataka and the representatives of Karnataka. It was a long pending request of the Karnataka State Medara community which was brought before this House by way of a Bill for amendment to the Constitution.

Sir, the Medara community in Karnataka is only 50,000. Their education percentage is only five per cent. Their main occupation is bamboo craft. They move to forest to procure the bamboos. They are alone in the forest. They do this craft and come to the city to sell. They do not have the assured market also to sell their products. They are even socially backward also. They used to live on the footpaths and in the slums.

Sir, I must, once again, congratulate the hon. Minister because he has toured Karnataka. He listened to the people's representatives, viz, Members of Parliament from Karnataka. He visited Chamrajnagar and Mysore also.

Sir, every year we are including many, many castes to the Scheduled Tribes list. The Central Government is giving money also for that, but the follow up action is not so proper and effective. Whatever money is funded to the State Government, because in the Federal system the State is the implementing agency, it is not satisfactory as far as my knowledge goes.

Sir, in Karnataka there are other communities also in the list like Gonda and Raja Gonda in Gulbarga District, Halumatha Kuruba in Coorg District. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take cognisance of these communities and to see that they must be listed in the Schedule Tribe list.

Sir, yesterday, one of our Karnataka Members, Shri Pralhad Joshi, welcomed the Bill and he supported the Bill and also spoke on the Bill. Sir, here one thing I would like to tell to this august House. On the one hand, our BJP people are supporting the Bill but in Karnataka, the Senior Vice-President of the State Unit and the sitting Rajya Sabha Member and the former Chief Justice of the State preferred an appeal before the High Court pleading that the reservation given to the local body should be withdrawn.

What is this double standard? ...*(Interruptions)* He is a sitting Rajya Sabha Member. He preferred an appeal before the Karnataka High Court with a plea to withdraw the reservation policy in the local bodies. The judgment is reserved and it has not yet come out. I do not know why they are having these double standard speeches outside the House. They are following one policy inside the House and another policy outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, Sir, once again, I thank you and I thank the hon. Minister that within a short span of time he conceded our request and brought it before this august House to consider our demands.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, from yesterday till today, many hon. Members have participated in the discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill of Karnataka. I support the Bill and it should be passed. But I would like to draw your kind attention that this Bill is not going to give greater benefit to all the people. A comprehensive Bill should be brought before this House because after Independence and before Independence, many castes were enjoying the facilities of Scheduled Tribe and are in the category of the Scheduled Tribe. They were enjoying the facilities of the Scheduled Tribe community. They were in the category of Scheduled Tribe. But it has been abolished and it has ended. After Independence, after 65 years, what have we seen? There are more than five lakh people living in Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore in West Bengal. People belonging to the Deshwali Majhi caste till today are not getting the facilities of Scheduled Tribes. Why? They enjoyed the facilities of Scheduled Tribe community till 1950 but it has been ended. Many movements and agitations are being organised time and again and it is continuing. They are in the BPL category. Their educational percentage is very low.

The Central Government earlier constituted a Commission and tried to include this Deshwali Majhi community in the category of Scheduled Tribe but till today it has not been done. So, my humble submission to you is that the financial position, economic position, cultural position of the Deshwali Majhi community should be improved. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this and request him to include this category in the Scheduled

Tribe category. The facilities meant for this community ended in 1950, as I said earlier. Why has it been abolished? I do not know. So, it should be done.

Secondly, there is one more caste, Kurmi, Kudmi having a population of more than one crore. This community enjoyed the facilities meant for the Scheduled Tribe people till 1932 in Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore in West Bengal, and in the Jharkhand, Chota Nagpur region and in some parts of Odisha - Mayurbanj and Keonjhar. They live near the forest, their financial position, economic position is very low. They are in the BPL category. Their children are not entitled to get education and the other facilities due to them. They could not get good education because of lack of finance. The Kudmi people were in the category of Scheduled Tribes till 1932. But it has been abolished. It should be included and a Bill should be introduced to this effect. So, a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the House. The Kudmi, Deshwali Majhi should be included in the Scheduled Tribe category to enable their participation in higher levels. Their economic, social and cultural conditions should improve.

As I said earlier, on the one hand, they live near the forest. On the other hand, till today they are not enjoying the forest facilities, the right to forest land. I repeat that they are not enjoying the forest land facility. Many administrative hurdles are there. They are coming in the way of improvement of these poor people. So, provision should be made so that these poor people also enjoy the right to forest land. Though the law has been enacted in our country, till today, the poor people are not enjoying the facilities.

Hence, my first point is that the Kudmi community should be included in the Scheduled Tribe category. The Deshwali Majhi tribe category should also be included in the Scheduled Tribe category. The forest dwellers rights should be given to these poor people.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. It is coincidence also, Mr. Deputy Speaker. You are also adivasi and the Hon'ble Minister is also adivasi. Although he was a ruler of a province of Andhra Pradesh, even then he is adivasi.

Sir, before the English came the people of Koal Caste were the king of many provinces. Their economic position was very good, but gradually battles were fought in which they lost their kingdom. Today the condition of the people belonging to Koal Caste is worst and serious. Sir, as the Dravids are in South India, similarly in North India, Eastern States and Andhra Pradesh and in many more States the Scheduled Caste Community and people of Koal Caste live. Sir, I have raised this issue number of times under Rule 377 of Lok Sabha during Zero Hour but nobody has taken its cognizance. Mulayam Singhji's Government was in 2004-05. He got this proposal passed from the UP Vidhan Sabha and Cabinet in 2004-05 and sent here that the Koal Caste, as it has been given the status of Scheduled Tribes in other States, similar status should be given to Koal Castes people in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, due to certain reasons the proposal was not considered and dumped in the cold storage. Koal community has got the status of Scheduled Tribes in many States viz. Jharkhand, Bihar, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and perhaps in Andhra Pradesh for which, I cannot claim but to my mind they have got the status of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh. When that community have got the status of Scheduled Tribes everywhere why they are being differentiated in Uttar Pradesh?

Sir, in Allahabad there are about 2 lakh Koals, about 1 lakh Koals are in Chitrakoot. In Banda their number is 2.25 lakhs. In Mirzapur the number is 3lakh. Their number in Sonbhadra is 2lakhs, in Chandauli it is about 1 lakh and in Varanasi the number is about fifty thousands to one lakh. So, Sir their number in Uttar Pradesh is so big. Mr. Minister their condition is so pitiable that it is worst than Scheduled Castes. They are pauper and if BPL cards are made correctly almost all the people of Koal Caste will cover under it in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, in our Sonbhadra and Chandauli the people belonging to Koal community have turned as naxalites gradually and have started raising weapons. I demand that our area is also connected with it and as the number of Koal community people is large and the discontentment among them is spreading widely. I do not want that they should also follow the same path of naxalites. So, I will demand from you that today when Minister will speak on the Bill he may please reply to it and give an assurance to the effect that he will get it done soon so that you and your Government may get the credit of it. Hon'ble Lalu

Prasad ji has said that I give stress on his point and you may please consider it also.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, Baba Sahib Ambedkar had made an effort to connect all with the mainstream and as a result thereof SC, ST came into existence. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will not waste the time of Hon'ble Minister and the House. I want to bring a bit about the ST community in your notice. India is the country which was called as a golden bird. The original castes of this country had ruled over the Gondwana region and in other scattered small States of the country. Destroyed by the foreign invaders these castes somehow saved their race by hiding themselves in the forests. They could only have done so much. The English regime kept all these castes under the Criminal Act from 1911 to 1924 and they were called the tribes engaged in the Jarayam occupation. When in India we for the first time in the House in 1952 discharged this community from Jarayam occupation under the criminal act thereafter these castes were included in the list of scheduled castes at some places and in the list of Scheduled Tribes at other places. I want to say that the castes were efforts for whom were made to be included in the mainstream, fifty to sixty years early, only due to pronunciation of words; English accents, the words written in English in the first census, due to mistakes of accents, these denotified tribes are for the past sixty years, running pillars to post and are unable today to connect themselves with the mainstream of the country. What is the problem before you today? The Bill which has come today should have been passed much early. At least we can refer a caste to Standing Committee for four to five years, after investigation, the investigation to be got done by Registrar General could give them their due position. I want to say before the House that the Report of Registrar General has to come. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has given a report which we don't believe. The Govt. of Bihar gave a report, any government of the country may give the report but it can not be believed. As when demand for inclusion of any of these castes raised the report is sent to Registrar General.

I want to say to Hon'ble Minister that on 10.3.2004 and 29.3.2008 both the Governments of Uttar Pradesh even the Government of Bahen Mayawati ji sent a proposal for inclusion of Kahar, Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Kumhar, Prajapati, Dheever, Bind, Bhar, Rajbhar, Dhemar, Bathan, Turhha, Gond, Manjhi, Machwa, Lunia, Nunia and Lunia Chauhan. The Registrar General indicated that non-

caste material has not been received. The meaning of non-caste material, to Registrar General seems that which of the castes are untouchables or not. If you want to have the survey of untouchability then get the survey done of 100 years back that these community were denied the entry in the temples or not? These communities were not permitted to sit on the cot hundred year of fifty year ago. Even today they are prevented, but when we have enacted Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Act, then which officer will give that report that they are subjected to untouchability or not. I want to inform the House that since 2004, reports are not received even after eight years. The tenure of the House expires after five years, the report will come after eight years or 16 years. These are the communities which are starving. They are unable to marry their daughters. The community who fought for the freedom of the country. Some of our friends have suggested for the set up of a Commission for it. How many commissions have set up? From Iyer Committee 1935 onwards and the struggle of freedom, not only one or two but tens of committees have been formed for these committees and all the committees reports are by treating false the matter struck at the report of Registrar General. The report sent by the State Government is returned. I want to say when will they be included in the mainstream? You are concern of naxalites but whose children die by hunger, who will be looted, whose land and house is looted, you have no concern for them? You go to eastern region, see the condition of the people of Bhar and Rajbhar community. They work as the loader carrying bag on their back or pulling down Tari. Passi and Mushar community people have no built houses. These people could not marry their girls. How long it will be delayed? Will bring them in the mainstream of the country or not? I want to say through you that make a time bound programme for it. The Report of the Auditor General comes after eight years. The matter which is raised by the Parliament, that which has been raised by the Government, within three to four years these communities should be included.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude Shri Maheshwar Hazari.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: I want to bring one more point to the notice of the House. That the communities which are in the worst conditions than of SC and ST are placed in the OBC, but if a caste taken out from OBC and included in the SC then it will be a justice with the SC community, because in Uttar Pradesh the criteria

for OBC reservation is population. 16 castes are being included in the list of Scheduled Castes, their population is 9 per cent. 9 per cent population is if brought form the OBC quota of SC quota. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The speech of Hon'ble Member will not be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to thank the Hon'ble Minister through you for the Amendment Bill.

Sir, the present position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that of due to Baba Sahib Ambedkar if he would have not made a provision of reservation of seat in the Constitution, I think none of the member of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes would have come to this Lok Sabha. It is due to his blessings that the seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the people of from those community represent them here in the House.

Sir, I want to know whether the rights given in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes are being complied? In our Bihar and other States the service backlog has not been filled. Whichever, party come to power they talk about the Scheduled Castes, but are unable to give them their rights. I want to request the Government through you about this pitiable situation.

The Scheduled Tribes people were the progenitor, who live in forests those who were having original genuine paper they are wandering and those who were not are running the show. I demand through you that by giving a special status to the Scheduled Tribes and by giving them special incentives their basic problems need to be addressed. In our State Bihar, Dusagh is in Scheduled Caste but in Delhi it is not in Scheduled Caste. It is in other Backward Class. I am to request you that a caste of a State which is in Scheduled Caste in that State, must be recognised as Scheduled Caste in the entire country. It is my request from the Minister through you that Dusagh Caste in Delhi be included in Scheduled Castes.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

I rise to support this amendment Bill. But the problems will not be solved by our speeches and the Government

listening to them. These issues are pending for a long time. We can unfurl flag a thousand times, we may sing National Anthem, but until and unless the man who is dwelling in jungles does not get food and is not given due respect, the problems will not be solved. He is not aware as to where the country has reached. Unless you bring him into the mainstream, provide him all those things which are available to us, are available to all societies, the freedom of the country does not have any meaning. Unless he himself is prosperous, his self respect is restored, has role to play in the society, the freedom has no meaning for him.

I would request the hon. Minister that perhaps new demands are coming to him, even after fifty or sixty years, there are many such people who are ignored till now. Today they are demanding that they may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, perhaps Government will have to conduct a survey throughout the country to ascertain as to how many people and how many castes are still out of our Constitutional ambit. They will have to be brought into it. I will give you an example. Atal ji as Prime Minister once went to Jammu and Kashmir and announced in a public meeting, that Gurjar language speaking people, those who are poor, backward, deprived do not have business or job and are living in jungles have been accorded the status of Scheduled Tribes. There are hilly language speaking people, who are living in the same difficult circumstances in the hills may also be given the status of Scheduled Tribes. But even after passing of so much time, they did not get that status. Hon. Minister

[*English*]

you must be remembering that some two three days back, a deputation from Jammu and Kashmir met you in your office.

[*Translation*]

Clear cut recommendation from Atalji to the present Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been given to look into their condition. Both, one speaking Gurjari language and the other hilly language, live in the same conditions. One has got the status of Scheduled Tribe while the other has not been given the status of S.T. I would except the Government of India to have sympathetic view in this regard. Perhaps you would agree with me, otherwise very few people agree with me that these castes

* Not recorded.

will have to be included in this list after conducting a fresh survey throughout the country.

[English]

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI (Koraput): Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. This august House is considering the Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill. Though it is exclusively relating to the State Karnataka, I support it and I wish to deliberate upon the plight of the Scheduled Tribes community of Odisha.

Sir, I am representing the Koraput (ST) Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha. The undivided Koraput District alone has more than 50 per cent of the Tribal population of the State. Many communities are not yet included in the Schedule.

As the entire country is aware, in the last Panchayat and Zila Parishad Elections, the entire Kashipur Block under Rayagada district boycotted the elections and not a single nomination was filed, nor was a vote cast. The Jhodia community had organized this mass movement. They have been demanding that the word "Paraja" was wrongly omitted by the Government. As a result, they were not treated as ST but were declared as OBC. There is no Jhodia Community at all but it is Jhodia Paraja since generations. They have been demanding addition of the word "Paraja" to Jhodia so that they may be declared as a Scheduled Tribe. Since it is not being done, they are being deprived of all the benefits in a particular Kashipur Block. I seek your indulgence for consideration of their plight.

Since 1978, more than 156 proposals were sent by the Odisha Government to the Centre. About 20 proposals were so far responded by the Centre. Sixteen proposals were submitted for inclusion in the ST List of Odisha as a separate or new entry; 136 proposals were submitted for inclusion in the ST list of Odisha as synonym of the existing communities in the ST list. In about four proposals, the Central Government wanted more justification. Some communities like Jhodia, SA-A-RA, Mani Dora/ Mana Dora/ Mane Dora, Sual Giri/Swalgiri (Shabar) were rejected without assigning any further study. The State Government submitted it after due and proper examination and justification. The cases of Dora Community, Nuka Dora, Anati Dora or Enati Dora are not being examined. Some time back the matter was entrusted to the Registrar-General of India but it was only to kill time. Nothing positive was coming out of it.

Sir, although the hon. Prime Minister acknowledged my letter of 3rd February, 2011 vide his letter dated 08th February 2011, but he has not yet conveyed any decision. The tribal communities of Odisha are looking forward to be benefited by the decision of the hon. Prime Minister to include the Jhodia, Nuka Dora, Anati Dora/Enati Dora and the other communities as are pending with the Government to include in the Schedule.

Sir, hon. Minister Shri Deoji is well aware of the problems of Odisha. Public mind is very much agitated. People have not participated in the last Panchayat Elections also. Public agitation has taken place several times here. I request the hon. Minister to do justice with the tribal community of Odisha who are deprived of their due.

[Translation]

I would say one thing, our hon. Minister belong to that area, he represent our forward area. The area which is totally naxalite, all of you are aware that Koraput ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI (Koraput): I hope that our Minister knows everything about our area, our district, my constituency. In our area SCs and OBCs are treated STs. In my constituency Koraput S.C. and OBC are treated S.T. in Aarak Constituency. Why it is so? Aarak Constituency of the hon. Minister and my Parliamentary Constituency Koraput were earlier in Dankaranaya. The communities which are SC and OBC in my area, how come those are S.T. in his area. I hope that the hon. Minister and no one else can solve this problem. Therefore, I hope that he will definitely take some action to resolve this issue.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, nobody knows more than you about living, thinking, food habits, traditions, education, matrimonial, fields, jungle and land of adivasis. You were also in that State. We were separated, you went there and we were left here. But you know that our problems are same. When we were in one State, the castes which were in Jharkhand were treated as Scheduled Castes whereas the same castes were given the name of backward class in North Bihar. I would request the hon. Minister that the Banwasis (jungle dwellers) who settled in one region, whether those who went towards mountains became Girijan, those who went towards jungles became Banwasis. They found a place to settle. But those who were scattered,

are most affected as they could not reap the benefits of reservation. Some arrangement should be made by Government of India or other body, other than SC and ST Commission, may be constituted which should be assigned the task of making new lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, so that this problem could be solved once for all. Laluji enumerated some castes, which are very backward castes of Bihar.

Many facilities have been provided by Bihar Government to the very backward categories. Very backward castes are included in annexure-I and annexure-II but there are some other castes e.g. there is one caste Tatama, which is treated as scheduled caste in your side and is treated as very backward class in Bihar. They have same chaupal, but on your side they are scheduled castes and in Bihar they are treated as backward class. They have matrimonial relations between them. The Ministry of Home Affairs should consider this matter and all these castes should be identified afresh and all the categories, which are known by different names in different States and regions may be properly listed, so that there remains no need to bring proposals in piecemeal. In this manner, their resentment will also be mitigated. I would request the Government that they have uniform social status and get equal benefits at national level.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill to include Medara community in the Scheduled Tribe List in the State of Karnataka.

There are hundreds of communities in our country which are still demanding inclusion of their communities in the Scheduled Tribe List which will entail them certain rights and reservations which are accruing to the Scheduled Tribes in the country. These communities are yet to be included in the List of Scheduled Tribes though the State Governments have recommended their inclusion in the Central List.

The Government of India has been bringing the Constitution (Amendment) Bills year after year in order to include certain communities in the List of Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country is

increasing with the passing of such Bills. But it is a matter of concern that the Government of India has not increased the reservation quota meant for Scheduled Tribes from the present seven and a half per cent though the population of Scheduled Tribes has increased enormously.

From time to time, the Government of India has included many communities in the Tribal List. What is the employment opportunity given to these tribal communities? The employment opportunity is not increasing. What about the fund allocation? That is also not increasing. The present community that is included now will be cutting their facilities. Sir, I am not against inclusion of any community in the Scheduled Tribes List. At the same time the reservation quota and also the fund allocation must be increased, and only then the Scheduled Tribes will get justice. So, the reservation quota is not increasing and the fund allocation is also not increasing but many communities have been included in the Tribal List. That is the biggest problem for Scheduled Tribes in the country.

Many of the educated tribal youth are not getting employment because the reservation percentage is very small and the number of applicants is more. So, this matter should be looked into by the Government.

Sir, many communities are now demanding their community to be included in the Scheduled Tribes List. Why? It is because they want to enjoy the facilities that are being given to Scheduled Tribes. Due to political pressure and also to increase their vote bank, the State Governments are recommending certain communities to be included in the List. So, the Government of India must ensure as to whether these communities recommended by the State Governments are eligible for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes List.

15.00 hrs.

So, from the State Government's ruling alliance party, there may be a lot of pressure for inclusion of the communities of their choice in the list of Scheduled Tribes. They may do so as they require support from other parties to remain in Government. That is why the State Governments are recommending many of the communities for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes List. That is why I say that the Government of India should ensure that the communities recommended by the State Governments are eligible or not to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Another important issue is regarding allocation of funds. It is most important for the Tribal Sub Plan. But the funds to the Tribal Sub Plan are not increasing. Even the funds allocated to the Tribal Sub Plan are getting diverted. They are not properly utilising it for the Scheduled Tribes. There is no mechanism for proper utilisation of Tribal Sub Plan. That is also a very important issue and needs to be looked into.

Now, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister about the tribal communities living in the forests. They are connected with the forests. But the tribal youth is not getting any employment opportunities in the forests. I would cite just one example of my State Kerala. During the time of Mr. A.K. Antony as the Chief Minister of Kerala, 300 tribal youths were appointed as Forest Guards. If it is continued everywhere, their problems will be solved. Now, every year, the Government of Kerala is appointing 300 to 400 tribal youths as the Forest Guards in the forests of Kerala. Why can this practice be not followed in the other States of the country where forests are there?

The unemployed youth from tribal community are joining naxalite movement and becoming naxals. Why? It is because they are not getting any employment; they are not getting any consideration from the Government. Therefore, the Government of India should consider providing sufficient number of employment opportunities to these tribal youths.

Finally, Sir, I come from Kerala. In Kerala, specially in the Southern Districts of Kerala, there is one community called as *Vetar* community. Somewhere they are called as *Gigi Vargas Malai Vetar* community. The proposal regarding including of this community in the Tribal List is already before the Government of India. Recently, I had raised this issue in the Lok Sabha. I had got a reply from the hon. Minister that 'the State Government is not recommending for inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.' But I think, the Minister is misleading because the Government of Kerala has recommended several time for inclusion of the *Vetar* community in the Scheduled Tribes List. But unfortunately, the hon. Minister has replied me saying that 'the State Government is not recommending for inclusion of the *Vetar* community in the List of Scheduled Tribes.' But that is not correct.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly again consider this issue of including the *Vetar* community in the Scheduled Tribes List. In the last

Parliament Session, there were hundreds of tribal people from *Vetar* community who came to Delhi and had the march to the Parliament. The *Vetar* community in Kerala is cent per cent genuine; and it should be immediately considered for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes List.

Therefore, the hon. Minister may consider *Vetar* community of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on an important issue. Time is short, therefore, I will express my views in brief. First of all, I thank Bihar Government for providing land to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are some castes which should have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes but justice could not be done to them. Our Government has done the job of sending them here. Cheru, Dhanuk, Nuniya, Lohar, Badhai, Kewat, Gohadi, Nishaad, Teli, Kamkar, Nunsar, Bind and Beldar etc-are some castes which are eligible to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes, but could not be included. We expect the hon. Minister to kindly include them in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Fundamental Rights have been given under the Constitution. These have been tampered through a Presidential Ordinance in 1950. The Constitution envisages that everybody has equal right to live. According to Section 341, through a Presidential Ordinance by imposing a ban it was linked with religion. But in 1956, Sikhs and in 1990 Buddhism was separated from this Ordinance. I would request that while diluting the Section 341, the castes which are more dalits than dalits should be included ...*(Interruptions)* Halalkhor, Bakhor, Madaari, Dhobi, Lalbegi, Momin, Rain, Dhunia, Saishah, Quades etc are some castes which are living worse life than dalits are deprived of reservation. Their spirit has been crashed through the Presidential Ordinance, the Government should take it back and kindly include these castes in the list of scheduled castes. With these words, I hope that the hon. Minister would get them included in the list. I once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): First of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. In Madhya Pradesh some Rawat Meena, live in Marena, Sheopur, Datia, Guna

and Shivpuri. Rawat Meenas of Madhya Pradesh are not getting the benefits meant for Scheduled Tribes, whereas the Meenas in Rajasthan, adjoining Madhya Pradesh are enjoying this facility. Both have matrimonial relations between them. On the one side of Chambal River is Rajasthan and on the other is Madhya Pradesh. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister that the Meenas of Madhya Pradesh should also be given this benefit. Why injustice is being done to them. They are very backward. They have been included in backward classes in Madhya Pradesh. This demand has been raised many times from Madhya Pradesh side. If you genuinely want to uplift them, then reservation must be given to them. There can't be two laws in a country. The Meenas of Madhya Pradesh must get the benefit of Scheduled Tribe as is in Rajasthan.

[English]

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Deputy Speaker, Sir, Thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the very sensitive issue of Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please allow me to speak as I have an important point to make...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Opportunity to speak has been given.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD: First of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill and given us an opportunity to speak on the problems of tribals.

[English]

Sir, I support the Bill. We have to see that the Scheduled Tribes, who are living in tribal areas, are also not getting the benefits of being Scheduled Tribe.

I am a tribal lady. My constituency is a seat reserved for Scheduled Tribes, having seven MLA segments. Only one of it is an open seat. According to the new delimitation, Santrampur MLA seat of Panchmahal district is converted into a Scheduled Tribe seat.

According to the Census of 2001, the total population of Kadana Block is more than 1,10,000 and the Scheduled Tribe population is more than 80,000. Similarly, the total population of Santrampur Block is more than 2,19,000,

whereas the Scheduled Tribes population is more than 1,57,000.

I want to draw the attention of this august House and that of the hon. Minister towards the current situation of these MLA segments.

The MLA seat in the Block of Kadana and Santrampur is a Scheduled Tribe seat.

In respect of District Panchayat seats, all three seats of District Panchayats in Kadana Block are of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, all five seats of District Panchayats in Santrampur Block are of Scheduled Tribes.

So far as Block Panchayats are concerned, Kadana is having 17 seats of which 12 seats are for Scheduled Tribes. In Santrampur, the total seats of Block Panchayats are 25 of which 21 are for Scheduled Tribes.

In case of Gram Panchayats also, there are 41 seats of Sarpanch in Kadana Block, of which 37 seats are for Scheduled Tribes. The total number of members of Gram Panchayat in Kadana is 324, of which 246 are Scheduled Tribes members. In Santrampur Block, the total number of Sarpanchs is 63, of which 60 seats are for Scheduled Tribes. Out of the total number of 541 members of Gram Panchayat in Santrampur Block, 489 members are of Scheduled Tribes. This is the prevailing situation in Kadana and Santrampur Blocks.

I would like to say that the students of these blocks are getting scholarships, school uniforms, bicycles and all other benefits of the Scheduled Tribes in primary as well as in secondary schools. Both the Blocks are getting Tribal Area Development Fund, that is, TASP grants. But, when they ask for the Tribal Caste Certificates, in spite of giving all the required documents, they are not getting these certificates.

While the grandfather and the father have Scheduled Tribe Certificates, their son or daughter is not getting this certificate. The mother is from the Scheduled Tribe and is elected as a Sarpanch; the father is from the Scheduled Tribe, but still their children are not getting the Scheduled Tribes Certificates. Even the officers of the community are harassed in the name of scrutiny of caste certificates; they are suspended from their services and on the retirement day, they are given notices in this regard.

These cases have gone to the Court and they have been confirmed as Scheduled Tribes. But, what about the

mental stress that they are undergoing and the wastage of time?

I am not pleading for those who are non-tribal people and are trying to get the certificates, but I am pleading for those real Scheduled Tribes, who are not getting the caste certificates in time and are not able to go for further studies. They are deprived of all other tribal benefits.

I will urge upon the hon. Minister to instruct the State authorities to issue the caste certificate of Scheduled Tribes at the time of admission in primary school so that one can prevent harassment to get other benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes in future.

I am pleading for the people residing in the surrounding area of Kadana Dam, which was constructed in 1964-65 in Kadana Block. Most of these are poor tribal people, who have migrated there because of submersion of their land in the Kadana Dam. They are given nominal monetary compensation instead of land. We have all the records. These poor tribal people are staying in the nearby hilly area of Kadana Dam.

Though there are two GWSSB plants, namely, Kadana and Bhanasimal water supply schemes for providing drinking water to people staying in clusters, these poor Tribes are not getting drinking water even in the radius of 10 km. The GWSSB has declared this area as Red Zone from the point of view of drinking water. This Kadana Dam water is taken up to Mehsana, about 500 kms. by Sujalam Suflam Canal of Gujarat for which the approval was taken saying that they will take only the overflowing water of the river in the monsoon season. But, I am sorry to say that they are taking away the water from the baseline. I have got the record to show that they have released the dam water in the months of January to May. They are just wasting it in the road-side gutter to increase the ground water level of Mehsana and surrounding areas; but the people of Kadana and Santrampur are not getting the drinking water.

I would like to say one more word that the land of the poor Tribes are taken away; our water is taken away; now they have planned to take away the Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate. Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and urge upon him to please look into the matter of Scheduled Caste Certificate; water for drinking and irrigation purposes and help the poor.

Thank you for having allowed me to raise these points pertaining to my Constituency.

15.16 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, the assurance given by the Government in the past, may be by UPA-I, that a comprehensive amendment Bill will be brought before the House to include some of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes who have been left out, has not been considered. Now, there is one long-pending case in West Bengal, particularly in the Maoist affected three districts of south West Bengal - Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore. There is one Deswali Majhi community. Prior to 1952 they were recognized as a Scheduled Tribe. But, that recognition was withdrawn in 1952. These Deswali Majhis are there in the neighbouring State of Jharkhand where they are recognized as Scheduled Tribe. But they are not so recognized in the State of West Bengal.

When the case was examined by the State of West Bengal, it was referred to the Cultural Institute, whose responsibility is to undertake study, visit the districts and submit the report to the State Government. The Cultural Institute undertook the study, visited the three districts. They even went to the villages and then submitted their report recommending that the Deswali Majhis whose population is only three lakhs, should be recognized as a Scheduled Tribe and included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal also recommended strongly and sent it to the Central Government, most probably in 2003, where it continued to be pending.

Then suddenly, I was told that the Registrar General of India had rejected the recommendation of the State Government. Once the State Government recommends to include any community as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, it should not be rejected by the RGI. The RGI has rejected arbitrarily, without giving any reason, the recommendation of the State Government of West Bengal.

I know that this community is socially, educationally and economically most backward and most of them are landless people. In spite of that and in spite of a favourable recommendation made by a Parliamentary Committee, the Committee on Petitions, to include Deswali-Majhi community as ST, it has not been done. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider to include Deswali-

Majhis, who were recognised as ST prior to 1952 and who are in the three districts - Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore - of West Bengal, as ST so that they would be able to get all the benefits which are being provided to ST people.

[Translation]

DR. VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak here with your permission. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment Bill), 2011. There are no different opinions over this fact that even today there are many castes in various areas of this country, which should have been declared Scheduled Tribes but have not been. For years together, these castes and areas have been demanding to be declared tribal, but reasons for not doing so are best known to the Centre.

I want to speak about District Sirmor of my Parliamentary Constituency Shimla in Himachal Pradesh. Hatti Community had many a time requested the Union Government through Himachal Government to declare their area as tribal. A long time ago when there was rule of kings in Himachal Pradesh, there used to pass one Kauns River. The Area on that side of river went to U.P. and this side was included in Himachal Pradesh. But the King of Sirmour was the ruler of the whole area. On division, the area which went to U.P. which has now come into Uttarakhand was declared tribal by the then U.P. Government but the Sirmour area in Himachal Pradesh was not declared Tribal. Whereas the people of both these areas are related to each other, have identical living and eating habits etc. This area should be declared as tribal and for this Himachal Government have passed a unanimous resolution in Legislative Assembly and sent it to the Government of India. In the past our delegation has met the Hon. Minister and thereafter we met the Prime Minister also. We were given assurance and thereafter we met the Registrar of the Government of India. It has been the long pending demand that the area may be declared tribal. If it is done the people there will be benefitted and the youth, children and farmers can also enjoy its benefits. Therefore, I request you that Sirmour area, having population of about one and a half lakh may be declared tribal.

I have another point to make that there is a place Dodarapaar in my Constituency. Even today it is covered under snow and it will melt in the end of June. Only then people would be able to live there for three four months.

The area, Dadarapaar may also be declared tribal area. The hon. Minister is sitting here, it has been brought into his notice, as well as into Prime Minister's notice, therefore, I am fully hopeful that the area will be declared tribal, and the feeling of separatism which is kindling in youths could be extinguished.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by our hon. Minister Mr. Kishorji. After the year 1947, we the politicians decided to bring the backward SC, STs at par with the other forward castes. I would like to make a suggestion that when a member of a backward caste becomes an officer or politician, as my sister or reaches some other high place, it is generally seen that children of the same person make use of reservation facility meant for SCs or STs. It is my request that after this family reservation, the castes which are left out should also get the benefit of reservation. In this way, all castes under SC & ST could prosper. Otherwise, there is no use of this reservation. The caste which have moved forward through reservation will corner all the benefits of reservation.

[English]

There is no chance for any community.

[Translation]

I know that some of our Gujjar families have moved forward in their lives and our Gujjar families still roam around with their buffaloes for about 500 kilometers. In the same way there are bakkarwals, ... (Interruptions) there are Gaddis, but there was one Sippy caste amongst them. Sippy Caste was accorded the status of ST and Koli Caste which was with it, was left out. I am astonished that both these castes have lived at one place, have blood relations. It is great injustice to the Koli caste. If we do not provide reservation properly, then the very purpose of it would be defeated. Those who have moved forward with the help of reservation should be made to forgo the benefits of reservation. They may belong to any caste. Actually what happens, whether it is assembly or Parliament, they become the contractors of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and brag about that.

They are the leaders of Scheduled Castes, tribes and backward classes. Thus they are the people who are reaping all the benefits of reservation and the people who should actually get it are deprived of it. Therefore, the poor people for whom all this has been done should be helped.

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubneswar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to participate in the discussion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to my Constituency where the biggest lake of Asia, namely, the Chilka Lake is there. Besides this, the Bangladeshi refugees have settled. There they are oustees, and they are devoid from getting all the facilities and constitutional rights. We have even failed to issue them certificates. They are *Pundra* and *Namasudras*; and there are more names also. Those people are debarred from getting all the certificates. They have already submitted one memorandum to the hon. Minister. That is about *Namasudras*.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that there are seven lakh people belonging to the *Saara* Community, who are living in 11 coastal districts under the Odisha State. However, they have not yet been given facilities meant for the tribals either by the State Government or by the Central Government. Before 2000, the *Saara* Community was getting all the facilities meant for the tribals, as their community name was synonymous with *Shabar* Community. Actually, they belong to *Shabar* Community, but their name was wrongly written as *Saara* in the land records by the Revenue Department of Odisha.

Further, the ST & SC Development Department of Odisha vide letter No. 40728, dated 26.10.2010 submitted a fresh, broad-based ethnic status study report for inclusion of *Saara* Community in the ST list of Odisha State. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha wrote a letter to the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, vide D.O. letter No. UM33/2011-109/CM, dated 30.05.2011 recommending the inclusion of *Saara* Community in the ST list of Odisha through a Presidential Order.

The hon. Minister belongs to a high tradition and heritage, particularly your Kingship is honoured in the world by the title of '*Gajapati*'. Nowhere in the world, be it in London or Japan, can you see this kind of title. You are a devotee of Lord Jagannath. Lord Jagannath is the Lord of the Universe. In the biggest temple that we have, there is the biggest flag announcing '*patitapavana bana*' meaning 'the greatest tribal of the Globe'. When my Lord is an

Adivasi or *Adivasi Devata*, we, in other words, are all tribals. When I announce that we have a sovereign tribal *Devata* and we are trying for sovereignty, let us make India vital by the inclusion of my appeal in regard to the inclusion of these Communities in the list.

[Translation]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill. Sir, this Amendment Bill is only for one ward and this will become an Act also. There is one 'Meda' Community in Karnataka, that is Scheduled Tribe Community, but 'Medara' is also same Community but that is called 'Medara' instead of 'Meda'.

[English]

The 'Meda' Community has been accepted as Tribals. 'Medara' is another name of the same Community. In some places, they are called as 'Meda' and in some other places, they are called as 'Medara'. Since 'Meda' and 'Medara' are synonymous, they should be treated as Tribals in the gist of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

[Translation]

When I have got an opportunity to speak then I would certainly speak that today an amendment has come on the same name of one tribe. Many Hon'ble Members have expressed themselves because many proposals from many States have come to the Union Government. Just now one Hon'ble Member was speaking before Patasani ji. Pangi ji from Odisha was also speaking. Chief Secretary has sent a letter and there are nine names in that, there is 'Reddy in one and 'Reddi' in other in 'Konda Reddy'. This is the difference. In this way both are creating confusion. Just like that it is in 'Mooka Dora'. One is 'Mooka' and other is 'Muka'. This problem is created due to this type of difference and proposal has come to Union Government. Like that a proposal with regard to 'Paharia (Kamar)' has come. Dhurva' and 'Duryua' are also there. I am from 'Bhuiya' Community. Bhuiya, Bhoomiya, Gumiya, Uyang, Bhunjiya, Binjal and one or two other castes are also there whose population is not much. If there number is much then there are 3000 people of 'Ariya' caste in Odisha. 'Bhuiyar' caste people are more backwards but their name is not in this. Their name should be in Tribal list. Other States have also been asked. My colleague from Scheduled Tribe is saying that even after 65 years of Independence nothing has happened. We cannot be sure

about it because we are in the political field for so many years, we have come from Defence Force. If there was no reservation for Dalits and Tribals we would not have got opportunity to come to Parliament and Assembly for so many times. Whenever we ask about the work done then we are told that Odisha has been given Rs. 2000 crores or 5000 crores under Rural Development Programme-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Guarantee Programme. But who does the work? You see towards Odisha, Jharkhand, Jharkhand Border in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh - Chhatisgarh Border or Chhatisgarh - Hon'ble Minister himself is from Odisha border area - the other side is Arapur Valley and Angro and there is Malkangiri and Koraput. The tribals of that area carry soil only on their head. Whether they have taken birth to carry soil on their heads only? We say that you have been given under sixty per cent labour Incentive National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. We think that work is not being done. Why it is so? Because people are not available to carry soil on their heads. It is right that they carry soil on their heads and shoulders. Tribal people have not taken birth to carry soil on their heads and shoulders. Whether their shoulders are like the shoulder of buffalo? Today there was a discussion in the media and it was being shown that they are putting cream to smoothen their body. On one side people are putting cream to smoothen their body and on the other side Adivasi people are carrying soil on their shoulders. What type of mentality is this? Please give some consideration to this. My humble request is the Parliament should discuss about 60 and 40 and recommend it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude and take your seat.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: We discuss so many times about Maoists in Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Odisha. Who are these Maoists? The number of Maoists is largest in this area. 90 per cent of youth and tribal ladies are involved in this. Those who are somewhat literate and passed eighth and ninth class are misleading them. How they are misleading them? They are telling them that your cow is for your home, your land has spoiled. Your name is not being recorded for your water, land, forest, it is being recorded in the name of village head. They are being misled in this way. There is only one thing for this entire area, like Dogras are of Five feet and one inch. Himachal people are of five feet and there is one regiment for them

as 'Dogra Regiment', why there is one Dogra Regiment, if you start from Shimla. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your one minute has also finished. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Mr. Chairman, please allow me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: His speech will not be recorded in proceedings. Please take your seat. Shri M. Anandan, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI M. ANANDAN (Villupuram): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. At the outset, I welcome the Bill for the inclusion of the Madera community in the List of Scheduled Tribes.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the plight of the community by name 'Padugas' who are living in Ooty, Tamil Nadu. Padugas of Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu are considered Hill people. Their devotion and tradition reflects the ancient tribal characteristics. Padugas have the ancient dialect called as 'Padugu'. They do not have any script for 'Padugu'. 'Padugu' dialect is the cultural identity of their community on the Hills. In the census of 1931, Padugas were classified as tribes. There is an urgent need to include them in the List of Scheduled Tribes.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Central Government in this regard in 2003. A letter has again been written on 28.07.2011 to the hon. Prime Minister for the inclusion of 'Padugas' in the List of Scheduled Tribes. This is an issue which has been pending for a long time. The views of the Tamil Nadu Government have also been obtained. Considering the representation of the said community and the request made by the hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalithaji, I appeal to the Central Government to take immediate action for the inclusion of this community.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would take only two minutes to give my suggestion. Today a Bill to include Scheduled Tribe

*Not recorded.

particularly 'Medara' in the Scheduled Tribe list has been brought. It is true that this tribe has faced injustice and atrocities over a long period. I was listening to my colleagues that those who have progressed may be excluded from this list. As per my opinion a lot of people of the society who were victims of rotten Social System of thousands of years and who were always subjected to insults and maltreatment. In view of this Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar made a provision to give reservation to these people in the Constitution. The matter of 'Medara' caste is pending for a long period.

I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister that he has brought this Bill but my suggestion is that there are many States from where recommendations for so many castes have come to the Centre. This is somewhere RGI, ST commission and Ministry is pending not for one year but for so many years, I think this is for the last six-seven years with regard to this caste. There is lack of coordination between RGI, Tribal Commission and Ministry. Due to this which work should have been done within one or two years takes 6 to 10 years. They lose the opportunity for which they are entitled. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that there should be a time bound policy for this. Just now our friends were discussing that injustice has always been done against this caste. The Forest Laws are being misused against these Tribals and people living in forests and hilly areas rather than giving benefits to them. Such Scheduled tribes are migrating from their areas leaving behind their forest and home, Hon'ble Minister shall amend these laws. There are many states whose people of same caste are included in scheduled caste and one in different caste in some other State, this should also be considered and included in ST. I demand that because this Bill has been brought for Scheduled Tribes not for Scheduled Caste therefore these castes should be included and their reservation may not be affected. Such an effort should be done.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): I support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order Amendment Bill introduced by Hon'ble Tribal Affairs Minister in the House. There are so many castes in the country even today who are not only deprived of the Welfare Schemes of the Government Schemes but also far away from the mainstream of Society and Nation. They are victims of negligence, illiterate and at many places leading their lives as nomads.

Sir, if in independent India we are not able to provide basic right to each citizen of this country and establish Social Justice then we cannot make our country strong. Due to social negligence, indifference of Government cases of conversions on a large scale are taking place which are anti-national activities. The Naxalite activities are more evident in those areas where the Welfare schemes of the Government have failed to reach or who are victims of negligence by the Government and Social Discrimination. Naxalism is at its prime in those areas. Therefore, I want to draw your attention to this bitter truth. The benefits of Welfare Schemes should reach to all of those who have been deprived upto now and all those castes should be included in the mainstream of Society. Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward castes should be given their proper status and may be included in the mainstream. I would like to draw your attention particularly to the Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, I have seen these Nomadic Castes and have worked among them. If you go through Ramayana period you will be surprised to know that those who helped and remained with Lord Rama were the same forest people, Kols, Bheels to which we want to provide status of scheduled tribes now and who were neglected by us upto now. At the time of Lord Krishna the same people saved the nation cooperating with the system of that time. Not only this they were also associated with Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and helped them a lot but even today we have neglected them by saying them as Tribals. The fact is that these people sacrificed their lives in difficult times and faced lot of problems to save the freedom of the country. There are so many nomadic castes who say that they are the descendants of Maharana Pratap. There is one caste known as 'Badhik' in Gorakhpur and they remain alienated from the society and no scheme of development has reached to them. Once, suddenly I went to them and asked why they remain like that? They replied that the society does not accept them. I asked who they are? All of them write their title as Singh. After independence, the Government included them in the Scheduled Tribe. They said that originally they are from Rajasthan and have migrated from there. When Maharana Pratap had to go to the forest after the battle of Haldi Ghati then some of them also had to run away to different places. They are also some of them. They are living there as nomads, they are from nomadic castes. Hon'ble Minister who has brought amendment regarding 'Medar' Tribe and said about including it in Scheduled Tribe is mainly the

caste which do the work of Bamboo and Cane (Baansh aur Baint). There is one caste named as 'Bansfod' in Uttar Pradesh also which is a nomadic caste. They are not getting any facility. Neither they have been included in Scheduled Caste nor in Scheduled Tribe. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister that 'Badhik', 'Bansfod', 'Kanjari', 'Musdar' and 'Gond' Castes have been put in Scheduled Tribe Castes in Madhya Pradesh but in Uttar Pradesh they are in Scheduled Castes. They all should be included in Scheduled Tribes and provided the benefits and brought to the mainstream of the society. We are not giving them any gift or alms. This is our national duty that those who have protected the society in difficult times we should cooperate with them when they are in difficulty and establish social justice and strengthen our country.

Secondly, some other proposals have also come. There is one 'Nishad' community. 'Nishad', 'Kewat', 'Manjhi', 'Dheewar' Castes come in Scheduled Castes in Bihar. But in our Uttar Pradesh it is in backward caste. The Uttar Pradesh Government has forwarded a proposal to Union Government in this regard that they should also be included in Scheduled Castes. Through you, I would like to request Hon'ble Minister that 'Nishad', 'Kewat', 'Dheewar', 'Manjhi', 'Bind', etc. Castes should also be looked after by his Ministry. The Hon'ble Minister Shri Narayanasamy is sitting here and he may please convey this to the concerned Minister because the condition of these castes is very poor and they are most backwards and weak. Their condition is different in different places. Therefore, they all should be included in Scheduled Castes and benefits of Welfare Schemes run by the Government should be provided to them. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, at the very outset, I welcome this Bill.

While supporting this Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward a comprehensive legislation, as several communities are left out of this List. They are not recognized. I am coming from West Bengal; I would like to tell you about some Communities like Kole; during our student days, we used to learn Kole as the Scheduled Tribe. But it is not being recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in West Bengal.

The same is the question related to Mahali. Other communities are also there. So, I want that the Minister

should very soon bring forward a comprehensive legislation to include not only these two communities, but also other communities which are left out.

The other problem is with regard to issuing of the ST certificates. Particularly in the case of cosmopolitan cities and towns, people from different ST communities are coming from different parts of our country. In their original States, they are recognized as the Scheduled Tribes, but in that particular cosmopolitan town or city, the respective State does not include that community as the Scheduled Tribe. This is happening and this is a matter of concern particularly in the town of Kharagpur. A good number of people are coming from the Southern States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, etc. They are treated as Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh or Kerala; but their communities are not included as Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal. What is happening as a result of this is the SDO is not in a position to issue Scheduled Tribe Certificates to them. This problem should be addressed properly. I think we should have a rider in this regard and I would request the Minister to give instructions that if any person of Scheduled Tribe origin, whoever he may be, coming from any State asks for the Certificate, the respective SDO should recognise him, acknowledge him and issue him the Scheduled Tribe Certificate.

The third point is with regard to the language. We are very happy that this august House has adopted the Resolution that Santali language based on Ol Chiki script has been recognised. But there are other huge number of tribal communities, particularly the Mundari community which is not in a very small number. Their language is somewhat different from the Santali language. So, all these things should be addressed properly. I think in the coming days, very soon, the Minister will bring in a legislation covering all these things. With these words I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. Sir this amendment is very important. I welcome this. This Bill has been brought for two words in 'Madhera' Community in Karnataka. If Karnataka is happy, we are also happy. Prior to this also Amendment bill for two words for Arunachal Pradesh was brought which was passed without discussion. I come from Bengal. 762 Communities of India live in different States which are included in this list. But only 41

communities of West Bengal have been included in this. 'Deswali Manjhi' caste has not been included. 'Baiga' caste in Odisha is in Scheduled Tribe but in our State it is called '1 Baghal' caste and till now it has not been included in 'Scheduled Tribe'. Prabodh Panda ji was mentioning about 'Kol' Caste. We read about this caste in books but it has not been included upto now. Many tribal communities in North Bengal particularly Jalpaigudi, Darjeeling and Hilly areas have not been included in Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, whenever any tribal of neighbouring State come to the State he is not considered Tribal. If any Tribal from Tamil Nadu comes to Kerala he is not given the status of Tribal. Likewise, if Tribal of West Bengal goes to Jharkhand, he is not included in the list of Tribals. This is a very important subject because partiality is being done. Therefore, I request that a Comprehensive Bill may be brought and full discussion should be done. There are more than ten crore Tribals in India but they have not been given benefits of Tribal Sub Plan and reservation also. All these things should be taken into consideration. I thank you and conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. It is a very good Bill. It needs some improvements. There are some places where people are cut off from society. Such people should get the benefits which are meant for tribals. They did not get opportunity and facilities in the society. Therefore, there is a provision to give them rights as Scheduled Tribe to include them in the society. There are many such castes even today. They live not only in mountains and in forests but in planes also. There are many such castes in planes like Nishad, Mallah, Kewat, Manjhi- as my friends mentioned - they are very backward and cut off from the society. Even today they brew hooch. When we ask the people as to what is going on, they reply that it is an industrial area, hooch is produced there. It is on the banks of river. They are cut off from the society. If you go to their villages, you will find that sixty per cent of the women there are widows. Therefore, Government should bring them into the fold of society by providing them facilities. There are Dusadhs and Tharu there. These Tharus are very brave people. All these tribes are living in river basin region and the people of these tribes used to take part in battles. When Mongols and Hoons passed through U.P, they are known as their descendants. They

are very religious people. They are gentle people. At some places, these people are getting the benefits as Scheduled Tribes, whereas at other places they are not treated as tribals. There are two set of rules for two districts.

Here, there are people belonging to Gosain, Ojha, Naik, Musahar castes. They have got orders from the court. The Court has given orders that the people belonging to Ojha, Naik castes should be given the benefits meant for Scheduled Tribes. But at many places, they are deprived of these facilities. It is my request that they should be given facilities by the Government by according the status of Scheduled Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Debate on the Bill concludes. Reply of Government- Hon. Minister, please speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At the outset, I would like to thank all the Members who have participated in this discussion. I think more than 42 Members have participated in this discussion.

In fact, this subject is being discussed in this House almost after a decade as the hon. Member has just said. A correction was made in one of the earlier Sessions but discussion could not take place as the Bill was hurriedly passed.

I would also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee who gave the Report expeditiously after completing it into the inter-Session period, as a result of which I have been able to take up this Bill today.

16.04 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair)

While initiating the discussion, hon. Member Shri Pralhad Joshi had expressed concern that this particular issue - which was actually an aberration and needs to be corrected - was pending and it took almost ten years to come to the floor of this House. He had also expressed a great anguish about the fact that the students will not be able to take advantage of this unless the Bill is quickly passed in both the Houses of Parliament and notified by the President. Without malice to anyone, I would like to most humbly submit that I introduced this Bill in the last Session of Parliament and it was due to disturbances in

the House that this Bill could not be taken up during the last Session of Parliament. As a result of which, the Bill was sent to the Standing Committee and the moment it came back, it is here before us today.

I think it is time that Members from all sides of this House should realise that sometimes, may be inadvertently, important issues like this which pertain to the future of the children belonging to the weaker sections can also get delayed because of disturbances in Parliament when Parliament is adjourned abruptly for a long period of time. However, I am glad that I have been able to bring this Bill before the House today.

I would first like to say that perhaps discussion on this subject has not taken place for a very long time. I would like to apprise the hon. Members of this august House about certain procedures that have to be followed and that have been done till date with respect to the inclusion and deletion of Scheduled Tribes.

Now many Members have expressed the concern about the fact that some tribes which are recognised in one State are not recognised in other States. This is a fact. In fact, in the same State, there are certain tribes which are recognised in some districts and not in other districts. This issue has been raised by some of our colleagues from Tamil Nadu about a particular community.

So, the fact is that as far as inclusions or deletions are concerned the procedure is same for both. Unless proposals come from the State Government, it is not possible for me to take up the issue *suo motu*. We have to keep in our mind the federal structure of our Constitution. In deference to federal aspects and certain powers which every State Government has, this procedure has to be followed.

You are aware that every State has its own State List. It is not the Central List that we have. Every State has its own List and it is based on the recommendation of the States that we take up these matters. Once it comes to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, we refer it to the Registrar General of India. Many Members have referred to this procedure. Now the Registrar General for Census has to give its clearance. In many cases, when it is rejected by the Registrar General, we refer these cases back to the State Governments asking them for clarifications or further information regarding certain communities. There have been delays in this process but I can assure you that as far as my Ministry is concerned, we will keep reminding

them and we will do our best to ensure that these matters are expedited. But I must also hasten to add that this is not entirely in the hands of me or my Ministry. We, however, pursue it.

Once it is cleared by the Registrar General of India, then it has to be referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Earlier, as you know, it was the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it has now been bifurcated. Today, we refer it to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Once it is cleared from there, then it comes to my Ministry and after which the Parliament has to take a call on the matter.

So, this is the procedure that is followed till today. In our kind of federal set up, I do not think it will also be proper for the Central Government to *suo motu* take up issues and either include or delete any community from the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Several Members including Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Baju Ban Riyan, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Dr. Raghvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Nishikand Dubey, Shri Lalu Prasadji, Shri Mahato, Shri Prabodh Panda, have pleaded for a comprehensive legislation to cover the entire country. A comprehensive legislation to cover the entire country means, I have to wait for all the States to send their proposals and recommendations. Case specific studies are made separately for each communities. Study and recommendation may come for one community but for other communities it may take a longer time. So, if I have to wait for all the communities to be recommended by all the States and Union Territories, I do not know if such a comprehensive Bill will come at all. It is not practical that way. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill though sounds good and attractive but in the circumstances I do not think it is possible to bring in a comprehensive legislation.

Some hon. Members have suggested the setting up of a Special Commission on Tribal. As I had already mentioned, there is already a National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and I do not think setting up of a Special Commission for this at the national level will serve any purpose. This may delay the process still further. There was one constitutional issue raised by Dr. Nishikant Dubey. He referred to article 339 of the Constitution and said that Union Government could initiate action on this matter. Now, I would like to inform this august House through you that article 339 of the Constitution, as its marginal head itself suggests containing provisions regarding control of

the Union over the administration of the Scheduled Areas and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Article 339 (ii) provides that Executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to a State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the directions. It has to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. It is pertinent here to note that this article here speaks of Executive power of the Union Government to give directions with respect to the welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes which also implies that this is meant for those who have already been declared as Scheduled Tribes. This article 339 of the Constitution cannot be applied for inclusion or deletion of tribes. That power flows from article 342 of the Constitution and hence as far as article 339(2) is concerned, from here we can issue directions to ensure that the welfare schemes and other pertinent matters are properly carried out in the Scheduled Areas. But this also pertains to those who have already been recognised as Scheduled Tribes.

Several Members have raised several issues and I will make my best efforts to reply to the points raised by my colleagues. Shri Jaiprakash Hegde, an hon. MP from Karnataka had requested that Koroga and Kurubi tribes be treated as primitive tribal groups. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Koroga community is already recognised as a primitive tribal group. But as far as this nomenclature is concerned, in the year 2008 a decision was taken not to include any tribes with the primitive tribal group until the National Tribal Policy is framed because there are no specific guidelines or norms to ensure that actually the most deprived people are included in this. I would like to take this House into confidence and would like to inform the hon. Member that I am in the process of finalising the National Tribal Policy and while doing so I would certainly address this question regarding the norms and guidelines with respect to primitive tribes and groups. Shri Dhurv Narayan, MP had also requested that the Soliga community be included in the primitive tribal group. This matter will also be taken up once the Ministry finalises its views on this particular thing.

Sir, Shri J.K. Ritheesh and Shri P. Lingam, both Members from Tamil Nadu, had referred to a particular community, the Kattunaicker community, which is recognized as a Scheduled Tribe only in two districts of the State. I had initially mentioned that this anomaly also exists and they are not recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in other districts of the State. I myself have not been able

to understand the logic behind this but I shall ask the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding this aspect. Once we get the recommendation from the State Government and once the proposal comes from the State Government, certainly, on our part, we will do whatever we can to ensure that the Kattunaickers are also included as a Scheduled Tribe in all parts of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Hassan Khan, Member from Jammu and Kashmir had yesterday mentioned about the Pahadi community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is from Ladakh.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Ladakh is a part of Jammu and Kashmir. His constituency is Ladakh and he is an MP from Jammu and Kashmir. You are referring to his constituency. I am referring to his State because this problem is there in other parts of the State also.

There is a community called the Pahari community. As far as this community is concerned, I think the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been asked to provide further justification and submit a study report. As soon as we receive that from the State Government, we shall proceed further as far as this community is concerned. I would be glad if the hon. Member pursues the State Government to see that it reaches us as soon as possible.

In Ladakh region, the RGI did not support the inclusion of Aga community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The rejection has been intimated to the State Government. If the State Government sends us further reply giving us the reasons for justifying, we shall again refer it to the Registrar General of India.

Regarding request of several communities of UP and Bihar, I would like to mention that as far as Kole community is concerned, Shri Rewati Raman Singh and many others have referred to this particular community. The RGI's comments have been referred to the State Government for additional information and further justification. If you could ensure that the State Government quickly sends back the reply with justification and clarification that the RGI has asked for, we shall again send it to the RGI with a request to see that the matter may be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon. Minister, Sir, when Kole Caste has been given the status

of Scheduled Tribe, then what justification, RJI has asked for. I am unable to understand.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Initially, I had mentioned that the community which is recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in one State need not be necessarily recognized in another State. So, the Kole community being recognized in another State does not automatically give the community the right. It may be justified but it does not automatically give them the right to gain the Scheduled Tribe status in another State. It has to be justified by that State.

For example, I just mentioned about Kattunaicker community in Tamil Nadu. Tomorrow, even if they are recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in the whole of Tamil Nadu, it does not mean that the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh to which I belong to will also include them in its list of Scheduled Tribes. So, this is a case-by-case, State-by-State, method that is being followed.

As I mentioned earlier, every State has its own list of Scheduled Tribes. So, UP has to send its justification and the moment I get, we will send it to the RGI with a clarification by the State Government.

There are several communities in the country. As far as Bihar is concerned, I think there are one or two communities which are pending with the RGI but nothing is pending with the Ministry so far.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, when he spoke yesterday, had mentioned that this was earlier a part of the Home Ministry. Yes, it was. From Home Affairs, the Tribal Affairs went to the Ministry of Social Welfare. From the Ministry of Social Welfare, it has been separated and now a separate Ministry for Tribal Affairs has been formed. Most of the documents and papers have been sent to us by the Ministry of Home Affairs and also by the Ministry of Social Welfare. If there is any specific case regarding Bihar, which the State Government has forwarded to us the hon. Member may kindly get me that and I will pursue it further and let him know the status as far as that community is concerned.

I think hon. Member from Betul, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve has raised the issue of *pataria* community in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh also. Now, this has been referred to the Registrar General of India on 21st of January, 2010. I mean it is a long time. It is more than two and a half

years. It still has not yet come. I will certainly take it up with the Registrar General of India and request him to send his findings to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have got the list of almost all the communities of various States. I have also got their status. I do not want to take the time of the House. But if you want, I can give the status of the most of the requests that have been made. As far as Kol community is concerned, I have already said it has gone for justification to the State Government. Shri Dhananjay Singh has also raised the issue of *Gond* and *Kol* communities. Shri Bhudeo Choudhary has raised the issue of *Bhuinya* and *Tushar* communities. The State Government has not submitted the proposals for the inclusion of these communities as yet. I have already spoken about Tamil Nadu. Shri Bajju Ban Riyan spoke about Riyan community, which is there in other States apart from Tripura. As I have mentioned earlier, Shri Bajju Ban Riyan, it will not be possible to take it up in a consolidated manner. But if there are any requests from those States regarding the inclusion of *Riyan* community, certainly we shall process the matter and see what we can do.

Hon. Members from Odisha also raised certain issues. Odisha has sent a list of 167 names that need to be included. Out of these 167, most of them are already pending with the Registrar General of India. Some have been sent back to the State Government and the State Government has still not replied. You have specifically asked about the *sara* community. I have had representations from different sections of people, like from the State Government, from the leaders of the Tribal Associations, etc. for inclusion of the *sara* community. I think the Registrar General had written back to us and we have referred it to the State Government. As soon as the State Government sends the clarification, we shall again process the matter and send it to the RGI for his comments. ...*(Interruptions)* A fresh proposal about the *sara* community has been sent to the State Government on the 6 of March, 2012. That is just two months back. As soon as we get the response of the State Government, we will process it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, if you go on replying to each and every Member, then it will take a lot of time. Instead you can send your reply to them separately.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Mr. Chairman, as I told you, since this matter was not discussed for nearly a decade, many hon. Members have expressed their views.

So, I thought whatever materials I have I will share it with them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, why do you not write personally to them?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, I will write back to them. If I remember right, the Doras are also still pending with the Registrar General of India. As soon as we get his comments, we will send them to the State Government for clearance and we will proceed further in the matter.

Sir, several other suggestions have come. I have made a note of suggestions made by the hon. Members. As soon as I get any further information, I shall write back to the hon. Members and inform them of their respective positions as far as the tribes they have referred to are concerned. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon. Minister has not said anything about Madhya Pradesh

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDER DEV: I will give you in writing. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please hear the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, as soon as I am able to collect the information, the latest status; I will inform the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, I want to raise one point. Even though the hon. Minister is taking suggestions from the State Government and forwarding them to the Registrar General of India, generally most of the these things are rejected by the Registrar General of India. What the hon. Minister can do is that he can persuade the Registrar General to see that it is cleared and approved. When the State Government recommends and you are also recommending, then what is the point of rejecting it by that Officer? Then, what is the use of the Parliament? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the usual procedure being followed.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The procedure may be there, but when the State Government recommends and his Ministry also recommends, then why he is rejecting? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the usual procedure. If we can change it, then it is a different thing.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, you will appreciate the fact that most of the tribes which have been already included has been recommended by the RGI. This is the procedure which has been followed from the beginning. So, it is not correct to say that every case is rejected. But when a case is rejected, I have already told the hon. Members that along with the comments of the RGI, I will send it to the State Government and wait for their justification reply. We will pursue it further. We will certainly do that on our part. That is the procedure as per the rules which have been laid down. Unless the Parliament change it, I will have to but follow the procedure and norms which have been laid down. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHISHM SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): At some places Ojha caste is getting these benefits. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister is answering to the queries of the hon. Members. Please sit down. Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: These discrepancies do exist. I have already said about it in the

*Not recorded.

beginning. This is a State subject and the States will have to take a call on this. Once it comes from them, I have no problem as far as I am concerned.

Sir, now I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of part- VI of Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) order 1950

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 **Short Title**

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 2 and 3,

For "(Second Amendment) Act, 2011",

substitute "(Amendment) Act, 2012". (2)

(Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,

for "Sixty-second",

substitute "Sixty-third". (1)

(Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.31 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Need to bring Comprehensive Policy changes in Civil Aviation Sector and the problems being faced by Workforce — Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to allow the House to take up Item No. 19 – Discussion under Rule 193.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House is agreeing that we should take it up as proposed by the hon. Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tathagata Satpathy – not present. Shri Nishikant Dubey.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, some of us have moved a Privilege Motion. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is a very senior Member. At this stage, the question of Privilege does not arise. We will continue our Discussion under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, we have given notice of a Privilege Motion against the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told it is under the consideration of Madam Speaker. So, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are all senior Members. You know the procedure of the House more than anybody else. Please sit down. Tomorrow, you can raise it since it is under the consideration of Madam Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Before that, we have to submit it. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You can only present it. The hon. Speaker has to decide about that. *... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, I have already stated it. You are a senior member. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, you are all senior members. You know the procedure better than anybody else. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Please allow us to make our submission. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is under the consideration of the hon. Speaker. She will examine it. You have submitted much after the Question Hour. So, it will be examined, certainly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The hon. Civil Aviation Minister is making statements outside the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these points will be taken into consideration.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Only you can give the notice of the Privilege Motion. You cannot mention about it. Sir, nothing should go on record. *...(Interruptions)* Shri

Ananth Kumar, please tell me the rule. Under what rule, you are raising it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: How can he make a statement outside the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Shri Ananth Kumar, under what rule you are raising the issue? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party Members are on their legs. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, you are a very senior Member. You know, the procedure of the House. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I want the Minister to tender apology to the House. *...(Interruptions)* He should apologise to the House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I am requesting you to allow us. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already repeatedly stated here that it is under the consideration of Madam Speaker. It will be taken up perhaps tomorrow. Please sit down. This is not the proper time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is a serious matter, Sir. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It might be a serious matter but this is not the proper time. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. It is under the consideration of the Madam Speaker. Your Member is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you repeatedly that it is not the proper time. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the proper time and procedure, Shri Acharia. Please sit down. I appeal to you all, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. We follow the procedure tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please help me in conducting the business of the House. This is not the proper time and procedure.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you all. You are all senior Members. You know the procedure better than anybody else. Since it is under the consideration of the hon. Speaker, the privilege issue, as you have mentioned, it will be taken up tomorrow, not today. We should continue with the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: You take up the matter tomorrow but allow us to submit something or to say something. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that the privilege notice was given after the time was over. It is valid for tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Goda): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, the point on which Ananth Kumarji, Vasudev ji

*Not recorded.

and Gurudas Das Gupta were agitated and the three statements given by the hon. Minister are all very important. I attach myself with the policy decision and their concern.

Hon. Minister has asked whether there should be merger or not. You said the merger was wrong. If we are understanding these things, then who did the merger? I would like to speak on this point.

Secondly, you said that Government should not operate national carrier. Thirdly, you said that it is not the job of Government to run service sector. If it is not Govt., job you stop operating Railways. Shut down F.C.I godowns. Close down the petrol pumps of IOCL, HPCL and BPCL. Shut down BSNL and MTNL. If it is not Government job to run service sector, then you should stop operating all these.

Our elder brother Shatrughan Singha Saheb is sitting here. One day while sitting in the House, he said "Maharaja" has become beggar. I saw a caption in TV News that Maharaja is in ICU, it has gone into coma. Thereafter, I tried to find out the facts behind it? The fact is this that there is Chunnar Fort in U.P., the State to which you belong. There is one novel Chandrakanta, which has mystery, thrill, magic, corruption and there is one character, Akroor Singh in it. But I will not mention here as to who is Akroor Singh. The Aviation Ministry is like this. Therefore, all your contentions are wrong. Merger has not happened in India only, it was inconceived merger there can't be two opinions in this regard that when BJP was in power both Air India and Indian Airlines were in profit. We wanted to do disinvestment. But many people were against it. Today it is in a loss of Rs. one lakh crore. It has a liability of one lakh crore. Do you have any valuation left in the market. Those who were opposing it at that time, should answer now, whether policy of disinvestment of Sh. Vajpayee at that time was right or wrong. A saying goes "Poot Kapoot to Kyun Dhan Sanchay, Poot Sapoor to Kyun Dhan Sanchay", which means if your son is a fool then why to save the money and if he is intelligent, there is no need to save the money. When Shahnawaz Hussain and Rudy ji were the Civil Aviation Minister, Indian Airlines and Air India were in profit. During the period of Shri Vajpayee Government in 2004, they were in profit. ... (Interruptions) Prior to that Sh. Ananth Kumar ji was the Minister. ... (Interruptions) Gurudas ji you told the whole story that for four years these were in profit, but suddenly what happened after the year 2004? These people decided to procure 18 plus 10 aircrafts. You decided that we have to buy 68, or

112. After all, who were there people who decided? It is the Report of CAG, which has Additional Secretary Finance, The Financial Adviser clearly says, that the manner in which the rates of ATF are going to increase, if Indian Airlines and Air India are merged, they will become profitable. But that was a wrong speculation and this merger was not useful on any ground. At that time, it was also opposed. Will the hon. Minister kindly explain as to who were those people who extended it from 18 plus 10 to 112 aircrafts, whereas you had only Rs. 350 crore with you.

Indian Airlines and Air India had an equity of only 350 crore for acquisition and you took a stock of Rs. 50 thousand crores from the market. What did you think at that time? As Gurudas ji was telling, on whose advice, the Ministry including Planning Commission, Addl. Secretary and Financial Adviser, you tried to purchase or Commission was the reason behind this purchase. Secondly, if you merged, then all over the world FIR policy is formulated for merger. I have an example of merger policy. There was a merger of KLM and Air France. It is the biggest example that there were the countries which have no knowledge of Hindi, one was Buch and other spoke French. They were the two countries, but the merger policy of KLM and Air France was successful. How did you happen this merger without HR policy?

There was a lot of talk of Dial and Mile. Our friend Shri Shahnawaz ji was telling a good thing. I would like to tell you that Air India is not the only source of corruption. You have started charging additional Development fees from today itself. Your regulatory body has done this. When the concept of Dial and Mile was introduced, it was said that an Airport in Delhi will be developed with six thousand crores. But when time came to construct the airport, its Budget escalated to nine thousand crores. During the construction of airport, it reached twelve and a half crore. All the documents are there. It is a serious matter that you have given five percent of the land for commercial use. My question is that five percent of land comes to 245 crore. It is very interesting that an expenditure of twelve and a half crore has been shown. Out of it, 26 per cent equity is of Air India and the remaining 74 per cent is of GMR Company. It has given equity of 2450 crore rupees, out of which 660 crore rupee belongs to Airport Authority of India. Rs. 5200 crore has been obtained as loan. Thereafter, Rs. 1475 crore of five per cent of land of 45 acres has been taken, whereas the land belongs to us. They have not invested the money but are charging

development fee and it is 3453. No where in the world it is so. Also have a look at Dial and Mile, your equity in Dial is 19 per cent and Airport Development fee is 28 per cent. In Mile equity is 11 per cent and Airport Development fee is 29 percent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): How Air India is concerned with it?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am talking about the whole Aviation sector, not of Air India alone.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The hon. Minister is misinformed, ill-informed. It is on 'Aviation'. Mr. Saugata Roy is a Professor. He must know what is the subject. It is 'Aviation' ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He seems to be absent minded. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The professors are always absent minded... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, the corruption involved in this is that they have taken 1475 crore rupees for the five percent of land given for commercial use. My question is 200 acres of land is with them. Recently, 17, Tughlak Road was sold. Its area is 1.13 acres. Its cost was evaluated at Rs. 975 crore. It means the going rate at Tughlak Road is 600 crore per acre. The value of the remaining 200 acres of land at airport is at least 50 crore rupee per acre. The value of 200 acres of land will be from thirty thousand crore to forty thousand crores. I want answer to this question as to who will pocket this money. Dial, Mile, Hyderabad and Bangluru are the biggest examples of corruption. Even after this you have not mended your ways. Dharmadhikari Report has come. When merger could not take place in five years, Dharmadhikari Report came for making HR policy on 21 st January, 2012. You should reply as to what Government has done during the last five months. Sir, you deposited 10 million dollars to become a partner of Star Airlines. Even today you are not partner of STAR Airlines. You should tell how much money out of 10 million dollars has gone waste. You have made or are going to make two companies *i.e.* AIECL and AIATCL, I am not going into all this but what should be the ratio of employees in Airlines? You have surplus staff. You are

paying 15000 idle employees. Who has employed these 15000 people? Who has done this undue investment? Who has appointed them. A CBI inquiry should be held in this regard. Sir, it is not the job of DGCA to prevent the entry of any airline. Deccan Airlines wants to enter, on what basis you are trying to prevent it from coming. DGCA has no authority in this regard. Hon. Minister should give a reply to this. I have got the reply which you gave in Rajya Sabha. You are trying to form CAA. You feel that DGCA is unable to discharge its duties and you said that you are the Civil Aviation Minister of the whole country and have given more than three hundred slots. You should apprise us as to how many out of these are going to Patna, Gaya, Hoogly and Bangalore and of what type these are. The Indian carrier given on bilateral basis is also not running on profit. The example of King fisher is before you. There is no airlines which is earning profit. The other day my friend Shahnawaz Hussain ji was telling a good thing that who is the owner, from where the investment is coming, there should be clarity in this regard, because you are bringing in 40 per cent FDI. Tata Singapore Airlines was not allowed. You should give information about all the owners.

Sir, the time by which the Policy of CAA will come into being? You are talking about making a super regulator. By when it will be formed. Adhir Saheb is not here, I want to tell him about the extent of corruption. This market is going to touch 490 billion dollars. Where you stand in this 490 billion dollar market? You should tell this. He talked about development and China. I agree you are saying that only Government airlines are running in profit. The biggest example of it is Singapore Airlines and China. You have sold Air India or who so ever has sold is another issue. But you could not - "A bad workman quarrels with his tools." It is your own fault and you say the Government should not do this. China has developed and Yuan Province is its biggest example. It was a small place and they thought of developing floriculture and horticulture. You have been an Agriculture Minister and can explain it in a better way. They developed airport, made investment, promoted tourism and today it is the biggest export market in the world. Do you have any such scheme? I am crying about Devghar. Shatrughan Sinha always says that Patna Airport is most dangerous airport. Just a while ago Prahlad Joshi ji was talking about Hoogli Airport. Do you have any scheme with regard to Airport, aviation development and the strike of Pilots. Have you tried to learn lesson from your mistakes.

Lastly, I would say that we all are positive people. The other day Yashwant Sinha ji told Finance Minister that we want to move ahead, the country is strong, and it has that much strength that we will march ahead.

Those who are brave are never defeated

By fearing waves we can't cross the river.

Accept the failure as a challenge

and learn from your mistakes.

If you follow their lines, BJP will always cooperate with you. People will support you. You set up CBI Inquiry for corruption.

SH. SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very very grateful to you for permitting me to speak. I know that the entire discussion is centered on Aviation but the first point of concern in this regard is that of Air India.

Air India does not belong to a particular individual or to a particular government. It belongs to the entire India as it is a national flying carrier. So, if we want to talk in this regard, we should think as to how we can save Air India.

I remember that when we had a discussion on Air India for nine hours, Shri Gurudas ji was a Member of Rajya Sabha and Shri Sharad Yadav ji was the Minister of Civil Aviation. Leave aside the period of 2000 to 2004, Air India was not in profit but was incurring losses in those days and even after that i.e. Maharaja. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): How many aircrafts were there?

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Yadav ji, Stop a while. Do not make a fun of it, please stop a while. From the very beginning, concern had been expressed from all corners to save Air India. But the fact is that Air India is gradually weakening. There was a time when the biggest issue was that its fleet size was very small. During the times of NDA, issue of Aircrafts purchase was raised on several occasions and a decision was never taken. After all, a decision in this regard was taken in the UPA regime that aircrafts should be purchased for Air India. However, today the most painful thing about Air India is that it is showing a loss of Rs.44000 crore which includes an amount of Rs. 22000 crore spent on the purchase of aircrafts but shown as an outstanding deficit. Earlier when we were talking of increasing its fleet size, we had so many routes with us. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, please stop a while. Why are you disturbing? When fleet size was small, we had no aircrafts and the thing of greatest concern was that we did have routes and we could operate in the whole world.

16.58 hrs.

(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

But we had 15-20 year old aircrafts and their number was insufficient, so they said the fleet size should be increased and that was increased. Our Hon'ble Minister is sitting here. I am sorry to say that with the increasing size of fleet, the route size continued to be reduced. Even the bilateral signs were not the part of a well thought strategy because everything was done in a hurry and while going in for bilateral signs we have a right of cancellation. Now today, when the number of aircrafts is increasing at first I will certainly expect from the government that they should revive their operation on all those profitable routes that we have given to other airlines without the consent and signature of the Air India which is a national flying carrier of India. Only then we will be able to save Air India. That is my first suggestion to the Hon'ble Minister.

The second big issue is of the merger of two loss making airlines though the condition of the Indian Airlines was slightly better. But the decision of the merger of the two airlines was taken by the Government not overnight but on the recommendations of a duly Constituted Committee with different experts and that also after a long process with this hope that perhaps that would be something better. But unfortunately that merger did not materialise but today the basic reason of Air India's strike is nothing else but the issue of merger. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to understand it and root it out. Now the only issue after the merger is that there were two different kinds of airlines with their different kinds of pilots, one kind of them used to fly Boeings and were the employees of international sector and the other one who were the employees working in the domestic sector and used to fly airbuses. However, we should certainly inquire into it as

to who are behind this strike, whose vested interests are involved and who has hatched this conspiracy because I feel that in the time to come. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Inquire into it whether some Minister was behind it.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I have not said anything like that. Dada, All are equal in the eye of law. Even if there is a Minister behind it he should not be spared. Why are you in such a State of Confusion?

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: There are two different kinds of Pilots. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay ji, Please address to the Chair.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, I am addressing to the Chair and it is only through you that I am making my point before this House. There are two different kinds of pilots. It was decided that now they would give training of flying the Boeings to the pilots of the Indian Airlines. Pilots of Air India were against it. There was one more reason of their opposition which related to this fact that in the near future Air India would be acquiring 27 dream liners i.e. the ultra modern type of aircrafts of the world. When Air India will be having these aircrafts and fly them in the skies, all the private sector big airlines' operations will be endangered. All the private airlines operators were worried. Now I will try to make it clear as to what hurry was there on the part of the Government? Air India objected to it and asked them not to give the training to them as the right of flying the Boeings was that of Air India. The Minister must be knowing it very well as to who are in majority in the Air India management. If anybody is dominating the Air India management, these are the people of Indian Airlines. Therefore, the employees and the pilots of Air India feel that injustice was being done to them. If any employee feels like that it gives rise to frictions and other bickerings. It also vitiates the HR policy and industrial relations. Employees of Air India went to the Mumbai Court which gave a stay. Employees of the Indian Airlines got that stay vacated and they were sent for the training. That was the point of beginning of that tussle. I feel that it could be averted for a while.

I am not saying that the pilots' strike is right. It is absolutely wrong, it is illegal. There is a way of persuasion. But they were not heard and the people who did not hear them, are also responsible for it. Entire industrial relation department is under the control of Air India. If this thing could not be discussed with the employees of Air India in several rounds of talks with them, could it not be tackled through talks before their announcement of strike? Somewhere or the other the management was deliberately taking a biased approach to cause harassment to the Air India pilots to let them bang their heads against the wall and continue with the ongoing tussle. Now the question is whether only the pilots are there behind this strike or there are some other persons also? Because it is causing problems for many persons. The point of disinvestment of Air India is being discussed since last 15 years. In the times of NDA, Dubey ji had rightly said and the entire government was bent upon the selling out of all profit-making PSUs, right from BALCO to all the other Public Sector Undertakings. If there is anything at the base of DIAL or MOIL, it is the decision of NDA Government which was taken by them through the enactment of Airport Authority Privatisation Bill. That Bill was opposed only by me among the NDA members. I had said that it was a wrong step. The Government wanted the disinvestment of Air India but we did not let it happen. We continued with our struggle. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I want to make some amendment in it. He said that he was standing all alone to oppose. Even Shiv Sena as a member of NDA had opposed it.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Anant Geeteji has rightly said that at that moment even Shiv Sena as a member of NDA had opposed the move of disinvestment of Air India and disinvestment of Air India had been stalled. But the fact is that Shiv Sena had not opposed it. At that time, I was fighting against it at my individual level. Nobody had heard me. Had they opposed at that time, today we won't have to see this DIAL or MOIL related scam because in those days Airport Authority was such a PSU which was in a profit of Rs. 500 crore and 4-5 big airports in Delhi and Mumbai were in profit and on account of them, all the airports of this country were operating. Today all those airports are being handed over to the private parties and all the loss making airports have been left at the mercy of the Airport Authority. The biggest problem has emanated from it which they do not understand. I come back to my

point of Pilot's strike. The Minister said that he won't have a dialogue as the strike was illegal. The court also said that the strike was illegal and

[English]

they have no right to go on strike.

[Translation]

The Minister asked them to resume their duty and only then he would talk to them. His stand is absolutely correct but can the governments or the administration run with that rigidity. Think from a humanitarian angle. 5000 passengers are lying at the International Airport in Mumbai. Nobody knows what will be the fate of them. In this peak summer season, all the foreign bound flights of all the airlines are overbooked. In this regard, there is no reply from Air India. You will be surprised to know that as soon as the passengers see the ground staff, literally they rush to beat them. Air India is seeking the help of CISF. Even the daily revenue which was earlier at the level of Rs. 40 crores, has today come down to the level of Rs. 25 crore. It means that you have been incurring a daily loss of Rs. 15 crore. We don't know as to what will happen when. In such a situation I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to avoid making statements for the newspapers and television personnel who are in the habit of trapping the Minister on any issue and also to take steps for the withdrawal of strike at the earliest. It will be in the interest of this nation, in the interest of Air India and also in the interest of our passengers. Unfortunately, it is not happening.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We are demanding to initiate an unconditional discussion with the pilots. That is our demand.

[English]

it should be resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAN: Gurudas Dada, as a trade union leader you have every right to give the point of view of trade union leaders. But I would like to say that this sort of dictatorial attitude which we may call Dadagiri in simple words, would not work. If you want to go on strike, kindly give a notice. If it is their mistake, then I say that it is also a mistake of the management. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Even Dadagiri of the

Government will not do, Minister's bossism also will not do. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I said that it is also the mistake of the management. Today there are 105 officers of the general manager level and 40 directors in Air India and so many officers cannot tackle the only issue of the pilots. What was the compulsion that this issue was allowed to take such an ugly turn? They speak of the report of Dharmadhikari Committee but even the Government does not know as to what has been said in that report because it has not yet come in the public domain and has also not been posted on the website. Even an ATR etc has not been given. For its implementation, a committee had been constituted and its report is also yet to come. So I think that even if you had to send the pilots of the Indian Airlines to a foreign country for their training, what was the hurry. The first dreamliner aircraft will be received by the May end and till the Indian Airlines Pilots were given training, you had Air India's Pilots to fly that dreamliner. They could fly it. Even if two more aircrafts are received, you do not operate all the aircrafts because you have lost all the routes. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take steps to solve this problem of strike at their earliest and not to bear with this Dadagiri of the pilots. I am saying all these things in very categorical terms. Even if some injustice is being meted out to them, there is a way of fighting against it and in their fight, we will support them. But if they fight to ruin Air India or disadvantageous to the passengers, we won't be able to support them.

The last thing is this that questions are being raised against the FDI in the Civil Aviation Sector. I remember the NDA period when an airline called Tata-Singapore Airline wanted its entry in this country with an FDI of Rs. 1475 crore, all the Ministers had opposed it. But today Dubey ji referred to it as their achievement because they had resisted the entry of Tata-Singapore Airline. In a premier private airline of that time, Air Gulf had a 25 per cent holding and Emirates also had its holding in it. It means that all the private airlines other than the Tata-Singapore will be allowed FDI and now resisting its entry is being credited as their achievement. If today private airlines have been facing any crisis, it is because of the fund crunch. In this situation, all the decisions of the Government with regard to the extra commercial borrowings and FDI will support private airlines in the aviation sector in the time to come. But with this support to the private airlines, Air India also needs support. Like all other airlines, Air

India has been permitted to import oil for the ATF. I welcome it. For it, I would like to congratulate this Government and I would like that in the time to come, the Government should take steps to save Air India and for the betterment of Air India's Maharaja and its expanded operations at the international level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay ji, you used the word Dadagiri but Dadagiri of Mumbai and that of Kolkata are two different things.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Yogiji is saying that now real Shiv Sainik are speaking. But the Speaker who spoke before me was one of those Shiv Sainiks...*(Interruptions)* One of those Shiv Sainik was speaking....*(Interruptions)*

Sir, new Minister is handling Civil Aviation Ministry. He is a new Minister, as such he deserves welcome from us. However, he has been given the wrong portfolio Department. ...*(Interruptions)* Shailendra ji had said he came to the garden at a time when all flowers were removed. ...*(Interruptions)* I would not comment on this. However, the entire House is agitated since morning over the statements made by the Hon. Minister.

Sir, every countrymen is proud of Air India. However, the condition of Air India today is worse due to the wrong decisions taken by the Government from time to time. It has become a beggar now who once used to be the king. ...*(Interruptions)* These are the words spoken by Shri Shatrughan Sinha, the symbol of Maharaja given to Air India symbolised it as the King of Sky. It was not indulging in any kind of offence on the land, that clears it that there is a lot of difference between that king and this king.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no cross talking.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGA RAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, first the decision taken of merger by the Government or the Ministry is a blunder. In fact no merger took place. Even today it is not there. Air India and Indian Airlines are two different companies. One used to run domestic airlines while the other conducted international airlines. Their work culture was entirely different. In fact, what led to merger is a matter of analysis. The workers and employees there

never wanted this merger. They were not making this demand. These were different companies like MTNL, BSNL which are working under Tele communication. MTNL is representing metros while rest of India is being represented by BSNL. Both the companies are moving in the right direction in their own way.

So this merger was a great mistake and those who committed it, they are not in the House to answer it. Now, the one who is the Minister, he has to reply. These mistakes were committed and the decisions were taken during the tenure of the previous Minister. I would not name anybody. Entire House knows it, the country knows it who was the previous Minister of this Department. These are their successors. ...(*Interruptions*)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: These are adopted successors, not the natural ones.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, in whose tenure all these happened, they are not here today to answer. Neither it is their responsibility. Shri Ajit Singh ji who happens to be the Minister today, has to give reply.

Mr. Chairman, there are two sets of employees one from Indian Airlines and the other from Air India. They have two clear groups. As Sanjay Nirupam ji has said that there is a tendency among Indian Airlines officers boss over Air India while the Ministry and the Hon. Minister is working under the pressure of Indian Airlines officers.

Mr. Chairman, I would give an example of this. I would not mention name of any officer. However, I would say that there was an officer who was removed from his post. Earlier he was C.M.D. of the Company, he was removed. Why they chose to remove him, I would not go in detail of that. But he was removed. Whether it was fortunate or unfortunate, I can't say but the air accident that occurred at Mangalore when the planes went past the run way, that caused much anger among the public while sometime after that the entire Pilot Community went on strike. That strike also worked toward the decline of the credibility of Air India, Indian Airlines. Thereafter, the C.M.D. was removed, new C.M.D. took over, I would not say anything about him here. I would not say anything about any officer, for that matter, however, an officer was removed from his post by the outgoing C.M.D., the new C.M.D. upon assuming charge again took him back honourably. And today that officer is all in all. It is that officer who is responsible for the current condition in Air India today. The reply has to be given by the Hon. Minister, the officer who

is responsible would not come here. ...(*Interruptions*) I will reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, please conclude now.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am going to conclude. I will conclude. Mr. Chairman, Sir. Indians are proud of Air India. We have all respects for this Air India. We wish that Air India should live. Air India should prosper and the losses it is incurring may convert in to profits and this is for this purpose that hon. Minister is required to take care of this aspect.

Shri Sanjay Nirupam was saying that we purchased 118 new Air Crafts. 118 is a big number, there is no Airlines, no Government which has purchased so many aircrafts at one go. Companies, the world over, run air services by taking aircrafts on lease. They taken them on rent for air services. It needs to be enquired into as to why so many aircrafts were purchased in one go. When the aircrafts were purchased, at that time also the company was incurring losses. That is to say that at a time when the company was incurring losses, you purchased aircrafts worth 38 thousand crores. The payment of interest on that sum has led to the ruin of this company. It is a fact that the company stand ruined today. Delivery of 81 aircrafts has already been received. Now the question is whether we really needed to buy the aircrafts? One question relating to this was raised in this House during the question hour at that time the then Civil Aviation Minister had replied to that saying that there was nothing wrong in that. Nothing has been done which is wrong. This decision was taken after taking the approval of the Cabinet. That is to say that the approval of Cabinet was there. Now the question is whether the cabinet which gave the approval, was aware of the fact that the company is running in loss. That after purchasing so many aircrafts, it won't be able to pay even interest on the amount that was spent on purchase of aircrafts. The situation today is that company is not able to pay interest. As a result, a situation has arisen where Company has not been able to pay salaries of its employees for a period of 6 months together. Employees are not paid their salaries for six months together. These employees whether they are pilot or other, they go on strike or make some other demand. Then what should be company's attitude towards them. So before doing anything some introspection should be done whether you are discharging your responsibility correctly. Whether you are able to pay your employees their salaries in time. In a situation when you are not able to pay them their salaries

for 6 months together, even then employees are giving their support honestly to keep Air India going. It is because of them that Air India is alive. I am not on my feet to support any kind of strike. Nobody will. ...*(Interruptions)* In reality, nobody should face a situation where he has to resort to strike. It would be better to talk to them directly, discuss the matter with them. So, through you I would request the Hon. Minister not to adopt adamant attitude. This question does not relate to pilots alone, it relates to thousand of air passengers. So please do not stick to anything and take immediate steps towards lifting this strike. Do not attach conditions, talk to them immediately. Discuss the matter unconditionally. Let there be unconditional discussion. In the end, I would say that these pilots are our countrymen. ...*(Interruptions)* if necessary. We will mediate in this dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I am just concluding. Sir, in view of this there is need to go into the root cause of this dispute. For this purpose, Hon. Minister needs to understand the conditions prevailing with a view to make the entire Airlines, Air India a success. This has to be understood first. The merger which you made has not taken place in reality. So you must think over it. As regards Airport Authority, I would like to say that Sanjay Nirupam has rightly said that it was a profit making authority which was privatised. ...*(Interruptions)* It was a profit making authority, even today it is profit making. What happened after privatisation, so many scams happened which must be enquired into. However, the airport authority's those employees who are still attached to it are harassed a lot, they are being harassed like anything. They are being subjected to injustice and harassment after privatisation. Our Fire Fighters is the most essential service. Now what treatment is being meted out to them. Hon. Minister should get it enquired. Mr. Chairman, in respect of properties, the Government has declared a revival package of Rs. 30 thousand crores to save this Company. However, the private parties are taking full advantage of such valuable assets that we have i.e. company has, while Government is simply watching it as a mute spectator.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to kindly intervene in the cases where employees are being maltreated by management. They are not sparing anyone, be it pilot, or technician or engineer. That is to say the entire staff are being maltreated by management, Air

India will surely become profit making if you are able to stop this.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharampuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this important discussion concerning our national carrier, Air India.

Sir, I am very sorry to state that every time the Government had to infuse the public money for the revival of Air India as the amount of loss had been accumulating over the years. There is an outcry on this issue. The consortium of banks has done its bit to rescue Air India. The Government has sewn together a Rs. 30,000 crore bail out plan for the airline, but this alone is insufficient to revive the ailing Air India. The airline can overcome its existential crisis, but it is now almost entirely up to its management and staff. Air India has not been known for good management practices. This national carrier should function on sound, independent and commercial lines to overcome its financial crisis. The employees, especially the highly paid pilots, have often held the airline and its passengers to ransom through strikes, protests and by reporting sick. If Air India pays attention to three factors such as industrial relations, customer relations and quality of service to passengers, it would help Air India to get back traffic and generate the revenue to recoup the airline. From a market share of over 60 per cent – even when the aviation sector was opened to private competition – to just about 17 per cent now, Air India has managed to steadily lose out on its passenger and cargo traffic over the years.

There is an urgent need to translate Air India to a profit-making company. It is no doubt to achieve this objective, there is also an urgent need to restructure the management of Air India. The prime and important step in this direction would be to infuse professionalism in Air India. There is a feeling among the employees of Air India that their services are not fully exploited and their vast experience in Air India is not encased by the management of Air India. Many services in Air India are outsourced and they are not up to the mark. Therefore, the Government needs to think on it very seriously.

To acclaim international status of Air India, the Star Alliance grouping was necessary. However, Air India has failed to obtain the same. A statement from Star Alliance said that: "Air India is yet to meet the conditions that were contractually agreed upon in late 2007, when the airline

was extended an invitation to join the grouping, a move that would have meant an increase in passenger traffic because the airline would have become the automatic choice for customers on other Star Alliance members that travel to India. This is due to the fact that Air India has not met the minimum joining conditions that were contractually agreed upon in December 2007." Air India had paid Rs. 62 crore as joining fee to the alliance. It has also spent money besides this as part of the project, a key element of its turnaround. This includes amounts spent on branding, lounges and on a system to integrate its two codes that cost Rs. 836 crore.

Another thing, which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, is that the Air India has not been using fully its eligible international routes. In Europe, Air India carriers use less than 10 per cent of the allowed capacity, leaving up to 90 per cent of the market share to foreign carriers. Even, Air India has not been operating to many destinations across the world. Even, many profit routes are not even touched. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take note of the above to bring the national carrier to a profit-making company in the days to come and reduce the burden of the Government on Air India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shri R. Thamaraiselvan. The next speaker is Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity for taking part in the discussion under Rule 193 on an important subject, namely, on the need to bring comprehensive policy changes in the Civil Aviation sector moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.

Air India has always been in the news, every alternative week, for the wrong reasons. The mounting losses; frequent strikes by pilots; poor passenger services; mismanagement; and corruption are some of the features that we find the media flashing quite often.

Why is the national carrier not able to pull out of the red in spite of full support from the Government? Air India was all right before the merger and it was functioning well. It was a profit-making venture. It is only after the merger that the financial and other related problems started. As we all know, the Parliamentary Committee termed the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines as ill-timed. The Committee on Estimates has also stated that vested interests are sucking the airline dry. We know that our hon. Minister is an able Minister and a tough task is before him.

I hope that he will succeed and tackle the crucial situation with ease.

Air India is expected to make a loss of Rs. 7,853 crore in 2011-2012, and the national carrier has an outstanding loan and dues to the tune of Rs. 67,520 crore. Corruption and mismanagement are two factors affecting the national carrier. Air India has more staff than what is actually needed. Their annual wage bill is Rs. 3,100 crore. It is a matter of regret that on any given day, I mean, per day, Rs. 7 crore is to be set apart to pay interest on the loans. What is most worrisome is, as the august House knows, salaries are not being paid regularly to the staff members.

One cannot understand why Air India management is issuing flying rights to private foreign companies on routes where Air India could have really earned well. For instance, the flight on Kozhikode-Doha-Bahrain route was withdrawn by Air India some time back. It is one of the most profitable routes. Now, a private airway has started operating on this route. May I ask Air India whether it is not the height of mismanagement? Why should Air India allow private airlines to make profits at its cost? Even the working schedule of Air India is not without adverse effects. Each pilot has to perform 90 hours of flying per month. But our pilots are flying on an average 49 to 53 hours only. An aircraft has to be utilized for 16 hours on an average per day, but look at our performance. Our aircraft is being utilized for nine to ten hours only. Why is this so? What is wrong with our managerial system?

The Air India management and the staff have to rethink and act wisely otherwise, the time is not far off, I fear, when the national carrier will become a private asset. The management should not turn a blind eye to minor grievances of staff and the grievances should not pile up. Given a strong sense of dedicated participation, Air India may perform. Who will listen to what we say? Things are moving, as if Air India is nobody's property. Only when you put your heart and head together, I mean if the management and the staff work hard and sincerely, Air India's suffering story would come to an end.

Please permit me to give an example of the reckless services offered by our national carrier. Air India operates a daily morning flight from Chennai to New Delhi. The flight No. 440 leaves at 6.40 a.m. Mostly officers, lawyers attending the Supreme Court and MPs prefer to board this flight from Chennai. Though Delhi is our National Capital,

there is no direct flight service from Chennai at this hour, and this flight comes to Chennai from Dubai, and the same is diverted to Delhi. This flight always lands at Chennai Airport beyond the scheduled arrival time and it is always late. Sometimes, the delay stretches to two hours and the passengers from Chennai are highly inconvenienced by that. Due to the delayed arrival of this flight, passengers are compelled to opt for private airlines. This illustration clearly shows how Air India loses its passengers and incurs losses.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to operate a direct flight from Chennai to Delhi at 6.40 a.m., instead of diverting the flight from Dubai.

Sir, my last point is about expansion work at the Chennai Airport. The Chennai Airport expansion work is going on and it is not completed yet. However, the Chennai Airport Authority is collecting toll charges not only from the parked vehicles but also from the dropped vehicles. I feel that only on completion of the expansion work, the toll charges should be collected and that too only from the owners of the parked vehicles. Collecting toll charges in the middle of the expansion work is neither fair nor justifiable.

I would request the hon. Minister to instruct the Chennai Airport Authorities to keep in abeyance the collection of toll charges from the vehicle owners till the work is fully completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were very cautious in choosing your words.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak on this subject. Mr. Minister is sitting before us and we all have very good opinion about him. He is a friend of ours. We also know this that Hon. Minister is new to this department. By the time, he entered this department, everybody was eagerly awaiting for him to say "Bari Der Kar Di Meharban Aate Aate" It is late. However, during the discussion previously my friends were making a reference repeatedly about the discussion being very good. Shri Nishikant Dubey spoke well, my friends, Sanjay Nirupam, Shri Geete ji also spoke well.

I won't take much time of the House, because I don't want to be repetitive. Shri Guru Das Gupta is a very strong speaker, it is a treat to hear him. It is indeed a very good

experience. ...*(Interruptions)* Shehnawaj ji is one of us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shatrughan, please speak facing the chair.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: I am speaking from the seat of Joshi ji, perhaps that requires me to see towards the four directions. ...*(Interruptions)* I wish to say that it was repeated many a time that a King turned beggar. A Maharaja turned Bhikari. I was quoted. I was the first in this very House who said so. I said that with great anguish. So many people are sitting here in the House. They must be knowing that I am one of the few persons that is a Bihari Babu who travel by air in the country and abroad. It is not that I have started this at present, actually I was travelling by air from the early days when I used to travel in and out of the country by air. I am saying this because I am having a great affection for Air India. Because Air India was my first choice and second choice. It will always remain my first choice. Air India belongs to the country. It makes no difference whether it is good or bad. Air India represent India's honour dignity and splendor. In whatever shape it is, we will always remain concerned about it. Air India will always hold a place of pride in our heart.

Now I notice one thing about the beggar related aspect. I am not talking of financial loss. I have been seeing its quality and performance for years together. As for Air journey, be it first class, business class or economy class, their behaviour was fine and they were courteous. However, in the later years, it was seen even news papers was not provided. Scams taking place in Newspapers also. In foreign countries they remove newspapers. Passengers are not provided newspapers. You too must have seen that. Even green chilly was missing. China Badam which we call groundnut, in Mumbai they call it dana. That too was not available. Right from the quality of food everything went on deteriorating. Gradually everything has been deteriorated and went to the lowest level. That is why I said Maharaj has turned Bhikshuk now. But the responsibility for this should not be passed on to the department concerned or the Hon. Minister alone. Mr. Minister you are a friend, so when I talk of Government that includes the bureaucrats, technocrats and so many other leaders posted in that department. We have seen in the Ministry of Civil Aviation from the very beginning that they have a lobby of their own which always promote I.A.S. People superseding its own senior experienced

officers, they post IAS on their heads and make them decide all the important things.

My friend Sanjay Nirupam has made a mention of some of specific issues like Committee was constituted. Experts opinion was taken and often all that Air India and Indian Air lines were merged. Why they were merged?

[English]

I do not know whether it is in the larger interests of the Airlines or in the larger interests of some other people.

[Translation]

For whom it was done? When work culture is different, salaries are different. They are indulging in repainting, changing uniform. Then they are going for new interior decoration. So in a nut shell some sort of tamasha or drama was being staged. How many aircrafts were purchased? How many were received? How many of them were put to what use. Whether they were kept standing to rot, put in the museum. Standing in the hangar. That is what brother Shahnwaz is saying. What happened to their training? I have been in the Committee for a long time. I am there in Aviation Committee. The Report which my friend Nishikant Dubey was mentioning, I was also involved in preparation of that Report. That is why I was saying what to do? I can't say anything to you. In my native place Bihar- Jharkhand there is an old proverb 'Tali Kaptain Ko to Gali Bhi Kaptan Ko'. So if the Captain gets all the praises for good work done, then if some unpleasant thing happens, then abuses will also be hurled on him, but of course in a democratic way, if you get applause, these criticism also will be faced by you, because you are Captain. I am not talking of Ajit Singh. I have great affection for him. But I am talking of the Minister, the Minister before you was also my friend. It is definitely needed to be enquired into as to who are those people doing it, who are involved and colluding in this and the reasons why this has been done. What is the scam behind it. Whether it should be enquired properly or not, it must be enquired into. People are saying that enquiry should be made, it should be made by CBI. ...*(Interruptions)* However, the C.B.I. is not holy cow in my view, but even then in today situation, it is the best cow *i.e.* the best agency to perform this job. After all, it should be enquired into ...*(Interruptions)* group of MPs should do. It should be thoroughly investigated. A big scam has been done in it. Many people are involved in it, it is not a one man task. Hon'ble Minister and his staff is sitting here. Our senior office bearers are

sitting here. I have raised this matter before them not once but several times. I have said this in committee that capital of Bihar is Patna and Patna is said to be the most dangerous Airport in the country. We are not saying this, newspapers have said it, his department accepts it. The shortest runway in the country is of Patna Airport. ...*(Interruptions)* This Airport is sitting on dynamite, where anything can happen on any day. Any incident can take place there, any catastrophe can occur there. It is not being expanded due to fight between centre and state. It is talked about that Airport should be removed. By when it will be removed? By when we will get all the facilities and by when we will perform the work. Why can't we repair it for now? If railway alignment cannot be removed, at least we should talk to Environment Ministry and cut the trees and clear the jungle and tone up the present Airport. Aerobridge is not there. There is no sitting arrangement, there is no facility. Mr. Minister should give attention to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell the House that I am also feeling good, but sometime there are constraints.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: I have heard plenty of poetry here. Our Leader of Opposition had also said that Too Idhar Udhar Ki Na Baat Kar, Ye Bata Ki Karvan Kyon Luta, Mujhe Rabaraon SE Gila Nahi, Teri Rahbari Ka Sawal Hai (Don't beat about the bush, tell us why it all happened, I have no complaint against the looters, the question is whether you protected me or not). The reply came from that side that Mana Ki Teri Deed Ke Kabil Nahin Hoon Main, Mera Shauk To Dekh, Intzar To Dekh (I know that I cannot draw your attention, but see my interest and waiting). Therefore, I want to say today that it should be thoroughly inquired into, whether it is done by CBI, JPC, you decide about it. All these scams should be inquired into. Then, there is pilots' strike. These pilots also belong to us. They are our children. Unless you try to know the reasons, you cannot do solution. We have every right to know their version. We are only listening Government version, we are listening Air India's version. Our pilots are very good. They are the best pilots in the world. What are their grievances and what is their solution. Why we are not resolving their problems? Why through dialogue we are not bringing them nearer to us? We are ruining our image, we are ruining our business, we are ruining our economic progress. I am not supporting the strike by pilots, but I am understanding their point of view and I want that you should also understand, talk to them, bring them before us, get the work started, country may

progress. ...*(Interruptions)* After stopping the pilots strike your resolution should be as below:

"Jindgi Ki Asali Udan Abhi Baki Hai,
Mere Irado Ka Imtihan Abhi Baki Hai.
Abhi To Napi Hai Muthi Bhar Jamni Hamne,
Aage Aur Sara Asman Baki Hai."

(The real flight of our life still remains,
The test of my aims still remains.
We have done very little so far,
There is much ahead to accomplish.)

[English]

Long Live Air India, Long Live India.

[Translation]

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shatrughan,
Sitaron Ke Aage Jahan Aur Bhi Hai,
Abhi Ishq Ke Imtahan Aur Bhi Hain.
Too Sahi Hai, Parwaj Kaam Tera,
Tere Samne Asman Aur Bhi Hain.
[There is a world beyond stars too,
The love has still to prove true.
You are a flier and flying is your job,
You have to go and go on the top.]

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. I would not go into the details.

As far as Air India is concerned, Kerala is a very important State. Air India is totally dependent upon Kerala sector. Air India is earning a huge amount of money from the Kerala-Gulf sector. There are a lot of flights operating between Kerala and the Gulf. Unfortunately passengers who travel between Kerala and the Gulf countries are facing very serious problems. There is a reservation problem. There is a timing problem. Flight schedules is also a very big problem in this sector.

People from Kerala who work in the Gulf countries travel home during vacation time. If they do not get right flight connectivity to the Gulf countries, they cannot reach in time to join their work and they end up losing their jobs. This is happening quite frequently. Air India is unnecessarily canceling scheduled flights from Kerala to Gulf countries at the three international airports in Kerala – the Trivandrum airport, Kochi airport, and Kozhikode airport.

During summer vacation time and festival time, Air India is increasing the airfare without advance notice. During the vacation time and festival time, poor workers engaged in jobs in the Gulf countries travel to Kerala along with their children. At that time Air India is unnecessarily increasing the airfare, not by a hundred rupees or a thousand rupees, but by more than five thousand rupees to fifteen thousand rupees.

Ninety per cent of the workers are casual workers, building workers, housemaids, etc., and those poor people are being looted by Air India. We have been raising this issue in this House from time to time. All MPs from Kerala are getting calls from Keralites living in Gulf countries with regard to this problem of Air India increasing fares and canceling flights. This is a very important issue. I hope the hon. Minister Shri Ajit Singhji will do something for the passengers of the Kerala and the Gulf sector.

There are many issues relating to the Civil Aviation Ministry like the international airports at Trivandrum, Kochi and Kozhikode, but I do not want to go into all the details. There is a proposal for new airport in Kerala at Kannur. That has not so far materialized. There is also a proposal for another new airport at Aranmula. These two airports are very important. I hope that the DGCA would give clearance for these two airports.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, our new Minister is a very good man, but has gone to a wrong place. Now ship is sinking and snake is on it, how it comes out, it is to be seen. So far, as merger is concerned, they have engaged an international consultant while doing merger. He has given a report that merger of both will be beneficial. After the approval of the cabinet it happened that the situation reverted. We are finding it clearly that a scam has taken place by keeping an international consultant in front. It needs to be investigated. When merger took place, there was no integration of system, there was no integration of salary

structure, there was no integration of staff. This problem has emerged due to non-development of salary system. The responsibility to solve this problem, is of Government.

Hon'ble Chairman, passengers are in trouble and your image is ruining in international market. It is the responsibility of the Government to solve this problem at the earliest. So far as purchasing is concerned, I would like to ask that why the then Minister purchased 118 Aircrafts hurriedly in one attempt? What was the need to purchase so many aircrafts? They could not operate those aircrafts which were then taken on lease and went on doing payment for years together that should also be inquired into.

Hon'ble Dube Sahab has just told a figure, which I want to correct. The proposal given at a time of tendering was of 2950 crore rupees. This project is in record also. This project in its second revision became of 8500 crore rupees. In its third revision it became of 12900 crore rupees. Almost 10,000 crore rupees have been given more in this project. How the project of three thousand crore rupees became of 13000 crore rupees, this should also be inquired into. Who is responsible for it? The ongoing project should be taken, but 26 per cent share in it is of Aviation. Because of 26 per cent share of Aviation they have also put equity in it. When 3 thousand crore rupees project becomes of 13 thousand crore rupees project that means that public money is wasted in it, this should be inquired into.

Delhi Airport has 5000 acre land. Five per cent out of it is commercial land. It comes out 250 acre land. The significant point in it is that they should do business by building double boundary, but the boundary is at outside. When we come from Delhi Airport, about 14 hotels are coming up on the right side.

18.00 hrs.

As per agreement the lease of hotels is of 30 or 33 years. We have come to know that lease has been done for 99 years. This should also be inquired into. Where they have given 250 acre land, the rate there is 10 lakh rupees per square metre today. The rate of one acre land comes out to 500 crore rupees. The rate of 250 acre land is one lakh and twenty five crore rupees. This should also be inquired into. Money has been taken from Bank, secondly, land has been given, thirdly there are user's development charges. There should be a debate in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please stop, because permission of the House will have to be taken for increasing the time for discussion. If House agrees, the time can be increased upto the concluding of discussion and upto the end of the Zero Hour.

SEVERAL HON-BLE MEMBERS: Yes Sir, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, there is a scam in merger, then there is scam in purchasing of aircrafts and there is a matter of Delhi Airport. For this, a sub-committee of Parliament can sit or a committee may be constituted and all matters may be inquired into and scams should come to the surface.

Sir, I want to say you about my constituency. There is a need to construct airport Khamam district. There is also need of upgrading Vijayawada airport and the facility of new connectivity should be given to Madras and Hyderabad.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD (Vaishali): Chairman Sir, for villagers, the talk of aeroplane is the talk of another world. Villagers come in the rally of the party, etc and go to Patna Airport and see there that what an aeroplane is. Most of the people do not know that what an aeroplane is. If they have to go somewhere they go by auto. In today's discussion Anant Geete ji was talking that who has done what sins and made the country bankrupt.

18.03 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMMIDURAI in the Chair)

Our known person has become Minister there. The deed has been done by someone else, but he will have to bear and hear it. We are worried about it.

Sir, first of all, strike should be withdrawn. In any case, strike should be withdrawn. Stop ego fighting. The work of Government is not ego fighting. The prime duty of a Government is to see that there should be no difficulty to the public. Passengers at Mumbai or other places are in trouble. In any case there should be no difficulty to passengers and there should be no uncertainty. This is to be seen by the Government, otherwise we treat the Government fail. There was looting, Maharaja was made poor, that subject is separate. But stop the strike at once. The passengers should not have any trouble. Stop ego fighting. Do not do imaginary talks. Unless you reinstate the dismissed striking pilots, who will operate the planes and how the passengers will be provided facilities? The

Government should remove their dismissal unilaterally and invite pilots for talks. Still it is said that stop the strike only then talks will take place. Government should do all these things. This does not look nice of a Government. The Government is everything. They can make or mar. Pilots have done agitation, you see that what is their complaint. There must be some trouble, that is why it all happened. They are being dismissed but they are not coming on duty. You talk to them without any condition, withdraw their dismissal, stop the strike, so that there is no difficulty to the passengers whatever has happened, has happened but do not do it further. This is our request.

Sir, aircrafts were purchased. What happens in purchasing items from country and abroad? Where gone? CAG have also quoted that planes keep standing, purchased without any need. Planes are standing and there is a loss of 70,000 crore rupees. There is a loss of 40,000 crore rupees and by giving public money it is being operated. Why it happened? People are saying that previously it was in profit. Why there is a loss? Who is responsible for it? Who is to be blamed? Why he is roaming outside? Why not in jail? It is a serious mismanagement. It is said that planes were not properly utilized. The profit earning route was given to private. It was being said about Tata Singapore that Ministers has asked for 15 crore rupees but name is not known so far. It has come in the newspapers that 15 crore rupees were demanded and therefore Tata Singapore Airlines did not get it. We do not know, what foreign investment is. Airport Authority is taking money from 200 passengers. It is heard that enough foreign investment was done for providing facilities. ...*(Interruptions)* It is said that land has been procured and hotel is being opened. The question is that profit earning routes of Mumbai, Bangalore, Calcutta, become private and loss routes came with the Government. Who decided it? Why it happened? What is the logic behind it? What type of justice is this? Govt, plans become inoperative. Who is going to see it? What mismanagement was done? Public money is being spent. Whether the CBI inquiry set the scam right? Shatrughan Sinha ji were saying that it will be set right by CBI inquiry. Let there be CBI inquiry if it can set it write, otherwise it may be inquired by JPC or some other committee that why it has happened.

Sir, now comes the issue of merger. When it is known that merger will go in loss, then do not do it. When someone has taken the medicine and it is not beneficial then one has to stop it. You may also assess it that what loss is

going to occur after its removal, know about it. Which is that committee who has told that merger is beneficial? When we went by air, the employees used to say that merger was not beneficial, wise people are looking into it, they will certainly set it right. If merger is done, then there will be loss and we will go on looking.

Sir, Shatrughan Sinha ji has rightly said about Patna Airport that its length should be 6000-8000 feet, whereas it is only 4000 feet. There are two ways to increase the length of Patna Airport. Both the Hon'ble Ministers are talking to each other. They are not listening. We are raising the question of Patna Airport for increasing its length. There are two ways of increasing the length. Either the rail line may be constructed at more distance or fill up the upper portion of rail line and make a tunnel. Therefore, it is very necessary to increase its length. It is a very dangerous airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. I will not make a long speech, only two four lines. So many learned members are speaking from yesterday. I ask a question from this Government. The Government is of UPA-2, but the ministers are new. I came first time to this House by election in 2009. Many a times the matter of Air India has been under discussion under rule 193. I participated in that discussion and this is my second turn.

Just see the condition and policy of Air India. The earlier Minister had merged Air India and Indian Airlines. Only the Ministers have been changed, not the Government. The new Minister had said the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines is not proper. One Minister says it is right and other says it is wrong. That is my question. The Air India Authority itself had said that as Railways is the throbbing of the country, in the same way we are proud of Air India. We have made the Air India reachable for common man. The newspaper reported that now the countrymen will travel in plane. What is the condition of Air

*Not recorded.

India? How much loss has been suffered due to strike? The new Minister said in April that Government will achieve vision 2020. We are listening vision 2020 since we came. We are listening in Rail Budget, in Agriculture Budget, Plan Budget. They sought help to improve the condition of Air India. The Government of India had provided assistance of thirty thousand crore rupees under vision 2002 as subsidy. Private companies earn profit. All the Hon. Members said Air India is our pride, whether it earns profit or suffer loss. Since my election as MP, I always travel by Air India. I take flight from Bagdogra airport. The print media and electronic media should not propagate this strike and it should be ended soon. Just see the plight of Air India travelers in India and abroad. The situation is very serious. All the members had said about the punctuality of Air India. It is announced that the aircraft of Air India will depart at 11.25 am but it does not take off at 11.23 am, instead take off at 3.25 pm or 4.25 pm. Most of members travel by Air India. At present two to four flights comes from abroad like Bhutan, Singapore at Bagdogra airport. I request that there is only one runway at Bagdogra, more runways are needed to be constructed there. With these words I conclude.

SHRI S.D SHARIQ (Baramulla): Sir, neither pilots are at fault nor the passengers at fault. The management is at fault, which ruined the Air India. ...*(Interruptions)* That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, all the things have come in light. Why merger was done? Have anybody thought about it? Today the Minister says it was wrong and these officers who advised for merger also says it was wrong whereas they had recommended for merger. Whether reply will come? It is left as an orphan. Everyone tried to exploit Air India. This management has destroyed and ruined Air India.

I was listening to Dubey ji and Sanjay ji, they have explained the things in details. But we have seen the statement of Minister Saheb on TV who was saying that he will not hold talks with pilots. You have to discuss the matter with them, what is their fault? They are not getting salary. Your directors are getting salary, whether the salary of your managers has been stopped? Why not you stop their salary? If a Member of Parliament does not work, why his salary is not stopped? Why these employees are not paid their salary, why don't you stop the salary of your managers? The fault is their. The pilots get their salary after three months, they cry and why we got angry? What is the fault of driver? Owner is at fault, how he can drive

without salary. He must be paid on time. He had children and had to fulfil their needs. I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please listen to me, you will also be treated like this. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please listen to me. Sir, please tell the Minister to listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* When merger was done who were instrumental and now fix the responsibility for that. This will not do. Who is responsible for the loss incurred? At least let us know who was the person behind this merger and loss? What the conspiracy was? All the Ministers went on tour with family. Why it was done? ...*(Interruptions)* I will say to themselves to you also and to all. Aircrafts were taken on lease and then they were not utilized. This is result of bad planning and this bad planning had ruined them. I request, as Shatrughan Saheb said, to conduct an inquiry, high level inquiry and catch these black sheeps who ruined this organisation. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would request you to tell him to listen me. I am very glad, when Shahnawaz Hussain was the Minister, he paid a lot of attention towards Shrinagar Airport. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. It is not the loss of your only, but our whole tourism sector has collapsed. This year lakhs of tourists were visiting Kashmir. Our livelihood is reducing. It is your fault, your management's fault. There is need to pay attention immediately to this side. We say anything in anger when we fell deprived. Those airports are named after big personalities. ...*(Interruptions)* There are airports in the name of Beeju Patnayak, in the name of Shivaji, in the name of Rajeev Gandhi ji, Indira ji, Kamraj ji and there is airport on the name of your father and elder Choudhary Charan Singh ji. But you cannot name the International Airport of Kashmir on the name of Sheikh Abdulla? If Sheikh Abdullah was not there, perhaps Kashmir would not be the part of this country. Will you not do this favour to us? I feel pain when I am seen with doubt..... *(Interruptions)*. International airport was constructed in Srinagar, he inaugurated the same and now see the quality of tiles, they are of inferior quality all the material is of inferior quality. Poor quality material had been used there and lakhs and crores rupees had been usurped. Let it be inquired into. It will take years together in conducting inquiry. The condition of this airport is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not say this. It is not related to BJP or the Government. ...*(Interruptions)** It is related to Management. They should see it and an inquiry should be made in this regard.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

speak. The first thing, I would like to say that when you will listen to us, you should not reach at the conclusion that we do not want to save Air India, but I would like to put forth three or four main points before you. In the year 2006-07, the loss to Air India was Rs. 770 crore. Thereafter, it increased to Rs. 7200 crore in March of this year. In the year 2009, Air India sells three planes. They sell each plane for Rs. one hundred crore. Air India purchases one plane for Rs. 4000 crore. When the Management of Air India felt that they have less money, they have less working capital, then they sold three aeroplanes for Rs. one hundred crore each. Second thing is the amount of Rs. 30 thousand crore. When one AIIMS would have established in Rs. 1000 crore, then 30 AIIMS would have established in these 30 thousand crore rupees in this country. If we are in the favour of public in this House then we will have to see, because this point is raised at every time that Air India should be saved by providing 30 thousand crore rupees. If you make even small calculation, then

[English]

you can construct 1,50,000 kilometers of PCC road in every village with Rs. 30,000 crore.

[Translation]

But no Government Officer or Management has accountability for it, and the public repeatedly abused us that we are pressurizing Air India. Mismanagement is taking place for so many years constantly. As Shatrughanji said and we are saying repeatedly that put aside the issue of setting up of AIIMS for Rs.30,000 crore, put aside the issue of constructing 150 thousand kilometre road, we think that Air India should be saved at any cost. Whether they have no accountability? What are the main reasons behind it? Whatever you say, but mismanagement is main reason. Another primary cause is interest payment for Boeing 111 Planes. CBI Inquiry should be conducted against the officer or Minister responsible for the purchase of these 111 Planes or merger thereof or J.P.C. should be constituted for the same, because all the time

[English]

we are walking away from the basic issue.

[Translation]

Please you tell that if the Infosys company brings tomorrow a bureaucrat from outside then board will send him out.

[English]

I have been a Government servant.

[Translation]

For the last forty years,

[English]

we continue to think that IAS Officers can manage everything.

[Translation]

All the time we think like that. If the IAS officers are so capable, you send them in GE of a private company then board will sack them that*

[English]

But we never think about giving a top company to a bureaucrat and tell him to run it. There will be no accountability and every time it comes to this fundamental question. Have you prosecuted any Chief Executive of any public sector unit for lack of performance? With Rs.30,000 crore, you can set up 30 AIIMS like hospitals or 150,000 kilometres of PCC road. The reason is mismanagement. This is not the way to run navratnas or professional PSUs. It is not the pilots' fault.

[Translation]

Our colleagues had said that Ministry of Civil Aviation.**

[English]

So, this has to stop. If we have to be accountable to this country, then this has to stop. I think the country expects us to do it. I am not going to take any more time.

Let me come to my last point, that is merger. You appointed consultants, like the McKinsey. Today, you say it is bad. Who is accountable for this idea? Which civil servant made that note? Which Minister agreed to it? Who was the CMD? Why do we continue to have one professional management?

At the end, I will request, like Shri Shatrughan Sinha said, we should have it inquired by the IPC or the CBI. Every time we talk about Air India, we say we should give special status to North-East. Please make a special airline

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

for North-East and increase the flights. But it is not worth funding Rs. 30,000 crore of country's money.

With this, I want to thank you for the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on getting this opportunity, which you have given me, to speak, I would like to mention about my state of Jammu and Kashmir particularly Jammu, Rajouri and Puncch districts. All these are border districts. I would like to thank then Hon. Minister, now he is Shariq Sahib. I have not gone Srinagar since long, but Union Government had sanctioned the construction of an International Airport there, the work was also carried out there and it has operated also. There may be distinction in the quality of work, there may be some lacuna in monitoring and leakage takes place invariably. He through his speech, has brought this thing to the notice of House and Hon. Minister. I would like to thank Ministry regarding Jammu that they have provided money for extending Jammu Airport and providing parking place there. But with the grace of "Mata Vaishno Devi" no accident took place there. Otherwise, aeroplane does not land at Jammu but it falls. But with the grace of "Mata Vaishno Devi" no such incident happened there. Therefore, I would like to request the officers also that at times we should think over transfers also and that project should be discussed. Its progress should be watched. If the work is being carried out there, it should be monitored. Its stretch should be extended. The people of Army, your department and Civil Administration, Deputy Commissioner and Divisional Commissioner are ready to help there. Because it is very big department. It feeds entire country. It should be prepared at the earliest so that no such incident takes place there.

Fifteen years ago from today, a small aeroplane used to operate in Rajouri whereas our country is making so progress. The Ministry of Civil Aviation is also touching new heights. Undoubtedly, Air India which was a most profitable industry, is going under heavy losses. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I am coming. It is illiterate computer, everything is feed in it. Time is short. If time allows, I will tell each and everything. Fifteen years ago, a small aeroplane used to operate there, but it is said that its operation has been discontinued with a security point of view. Whereas the country is making progress, all the departments are making progress. I would like to urge upon that it should be reconsidered, it should be reinstated.

Similarly, when Ghulam Nabi Azad Sahib was Chief Minister there, we had identified a place named Sunkothi there to build air strip. This is last district of India. Beyond this district, Pakistan is there and it is very long route. On this route, 350 kilometre long journey is to be covered up to Jammu through Rupai road. What is its progress and status? I would tell only Hon. Minister and the officers of the department that they should see it so that our Jammu region could get justice because religious places are there in Jammu such as Mata Vaishno Devi is there, Amarnath Yatra is performed there. Similarly, these facilities should be provided to those people also who visit Rawalakot in Chakradabagh and like entire country the people of State of Jammu and Kashmir should also be provided the benefit of Air service.

Thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, civil aviation contributes to the growth and development of the country. The industrial city of Coimbatore, which is called the Manchester of South India, situated in Tamil Nadu is surrounded by towns with industrial growth like Tiruppur, Erode, Namakkal, Salem, Karur and Pollachi and tourism and pilgrim centres like Ooty, Kodaikkanal, Palani, and towns in the adjacent State like Palakkad and Tiruchur. Coimbatore city lies in the centre of all these important towns and Coimbatore Airport caters to the air travel needs of the businessmen and the general public who are to go to other parts of the country and other parts of the world. Only one Air India flight carrier is coming to Coimbatore Airport as of now. Even that flight originating from Delhi comes to Coimbatore and goes to Kozhikode. Coimbatore has got no exclusive direct flight operated by Air India from any major city, leave alone Delhi. Even to go to Chennai from Coimbatore, we do not have a direct Air India flight. There are about 20 Lok Sabha constituencies in the vicinity of Coimbatore.

Sir, Members like you and me and hon. Members from the neighbouring State of Kerala along with our colleagues from Pollachi, Namakkal, Salem, Erode, and Karur, have to go from Delhi to Chennai every time on our way to Coimbatore and we are forced to stay overnight at Chennai and have to catch flight for Coimbatore only the next morning. Whenever we return home from Delhi after attending the Parliament session, many of us the Members

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

of Parliament are left high and dry for want of direct flight connectivity. Hence I urge upon the hon. Minister to operate a direct Delhi - Coimbatore flight service. Similarly there must be a direct flight service between Chennai and Coimbatore. If there is a flight at six in the morning from Chennai to Coimbatore and if it leaves for Delhi at seven thirty in the morning to reach Delhi at 11AM, it would attract more passengers and this operation would be a viable one. Similarly a flight can leave from Delhi at 5 PM for Coimbatore and can go to Chennai from there. In the absence of this direct connectivity passengers get stranded. In order to benefit the Members of Parliament and business community and other entrepreneurs, a direct flight to Delhi and Chennai must be in place. With this prayer, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Shri Shatrughan Sinha was saying in this discussion that his first choice, second choice, third choice and last choice is Air India. But this choice will stand only when the aeroplanes which are standing on the ground could fly in the sky. The most essential thing in this regard is that the pilots who have gone on strike pretending of sickness, their strike should be called off. The hon. Minister is making efforts for the same.

I, through the House, would like to appeal to the pilots that in view of the problem being faced by the Air India, the interest of the country and inconvenience to the passengers they will call off their strike and hon. Minister by talking with them with his open heart will get this strike called off. I expect this from both, the Government and the Pilots.

Inter alia its problems, particularly the issue was related to purchase of aeroplanes. Brother Nirupam ji was saying that purchasing aeroplanes was only option but in the year 2007 when 777 Boeing were purchased, the same plea was made, but despite purchasing of those aeroplanes Air India did not earn profit. The second biggest reason of loss making is merger on which all the speakers have thrown light in details. I would like to say only this. Just now Brother Dubey ji was saying that merger of profit has also taken place but so far as my information is concerned big merger took place in America but none was successful. Many hardships were witnessed therein.

The Government has constituted a Committee, therefore, Hon. Minister will call its meeting very soon and

take action thereon, such is my request. Since the hon. Minister comes from Western Uttar Pradesh and all the national capitals in the world have not only one airport but they have three airports in each capital. Hon. Minister, Sir, the proposal of Jewar airport in our Meerut and Gautam Budh Nagar region is lying in G.O.M. I hope that keeping in view of Western U.P., as you come from that region, you will get sanctioned the above airport and also bring back the Air India into profitable position, for which you are competent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister to give the reply now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please wait for just a minute.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Sir, the Belgaum Airport is a very old Airport. Before Independence, flights were operating in Belgaum. The Government of Karnataka has provided land, water, security and everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Discussion under Rule 193. About the strike, you tell me.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: I request the hon. Minister to make arrangements to operate the flights from Mumbai to Belgaum, from Belgaum to Bangalore vice versa and also resolve the problems of the pilots in the present situation. *...(Interruptions)* I request the hon. Minister to start operating the flights from Belgaum because it is an industrial city. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, may I put one question to the hon. Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Minister reply to the debate.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am requesting you to let us know about one thing. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please talk to them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate. I do not allow any further debate. Hon. Minister, you can reply now. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, please allow me only for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just now you have come. You have not sent any slip. After the Minister's reply, you can ask a question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go to your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to my illustrious colleagues Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain. ...(*Interruptions*) Hon. Member, please come and talk to me. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, just wait for a minute. Hon. Member, what do you want? You ask him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, through you, I would request the Government that a domestic airport may be provided in our Bodoland pocket at the earliest.

[*English*]

Sir, 65 years have already been lapsed gone since Independence. Why could the Government of India not set up a domestic airport in the backward, Sixth Schedule area of Bodoland, Kokrajhar? ...(*Interruptions*) The previous Minister Shri Praful Patel had assured me in this august House itself of giving us a domestic airport. But later on, he backed out, of his own commitment.

But he left the Ministry. It is very unfortunate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister would reply for that. Please take your seat. Mr. Minister, you carry on.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand that every MP wants an airport. If it is an international airport, the better. I understand that. I understand your problem.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Shahnawaz Hussain for raising this issue of national importance under Rule 193. I would also like to extend my gratitude to my other colleagues who have participated in the discussion and have brought so many issues of importance related to civil aviation to the knowledge of this august House.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and other colleagues have raised a common issue relating to merger of Air India and Indian Airlines and the critical post-merger financial crisis of the merged company. As you all may be aware that the Government in 2007 decided to merge the erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India in order to improve the efficiency, competitiveness and reduce cost because the operating matrix of both the entities at that time was not in a position to face prevailing global environment. The idea was that the merger would help improve the competitiveness by making optimal use of the assets, capabilities, infrastructure and human resources. In retrospect, one can say that the things didn't go as planned. The biggest problem was that merger was not completed in the stipulated two years mainly because of the delay in IT, operational and HR integration and different working cultures of Air India and Indian Airlines. But in retrospect we can say that what were the circumstances at that time, why that decision was taken-I have already point out some of the reasons. We will have to admit that progressive integration of networks, schedules, cross-utilisation of fleet, cross-synergies in areas such as fuel, insurance, procurement, common pricing, inventory management and harmonization of booking facilities.

In order to address HR issues between erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India employees, the Government constituted a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Justice Dharmadhikari. The Committee had submitted its Report on January 31st and its recommendations are under active consideration of the Government, which will soon be implemented after taking the employees into confidence. The Government has approved the turn around plan...

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGAR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, through you I would like to make a request, that a domestic airport may be provided in our Bodoland region at the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him complete.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: As I pointed out earlier, two different companies have been merged; their culture is different. Today, the problem you are seeing on television and papers every day, strikes, etc., that is one of the reasons why this delay is taking place. You have to understand all those people. Some have Air India pilots, and some pilots have the origin from Indian Airlines...

[Translation]

We are getting only assurances for a long time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commentaries, please. If you interrupt, he cannot answer. Let him reply. Afterwards, you raise questions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: That is why strike is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I will come to strikes. What I am saying is that the merger in 2007, they had anticipated a lot of synergy, and a lot of that had taken place. I am happy that 70 per cent of the merger has taken place. The HR issues are still open and they are most contentious. The Dharmadhikari Report is there, we will try to implement it very soon. In the meanwhile, let me come to Air India-I wasn't here-I heard that the Government is trying to sell Air India or close down.

I would like to point out that the Government has approved the Turn Around Plan and the Financial Restructuring Plan for Air India to bring it out of the financial crisis which includes the following:

- Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,050 crore in the year 2011-12 and Rs. 12,000 crore already released to repay the working capital loan;
- Issue of Government guarantee for repayment of principal amount and payment of interest for the non-convertible debentures of Rs. 7,400 crore;
- Equity for the cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore;
- Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs. 18,929 crore;

- Hiving of maintenance, repair, overhaul and ground handling by creating a separate business entity with transfer of employees; and
- Induction of already contracted aircraft 787 and B-777 on a sale and lease-back basis.

Now, the total bail out package is about Rs. 30,000 crore and that will be given over the next eight years and it is not without strings. We have put time checks and we have put very strict performance standards. If Air India meets those standards, then we will release the money because it is public money. I would also like to say that we cannot keep pouring public money into Air India. Let me be very clear about it. This is the last chance for them to perform which has to be shown by Air India. I would like to say that without the cooperation of the employees, - whether they ground handlers or whether they are pilots - Air India will not be able to survive and will not thrive. So, their cooperation is very necessary. I am aware they have grievances and they have their problems. But the way out is to discuss with each other and discuss them with me. When we are going to implement the Report of Dharmadhikari Committee, we are not going to implement it without discussing with all the people concerned. As I said, without their cooperation, Air India will not be surviving.

Sir, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has raised some questions about the pilots. I would like to explain that India has signed bilateral agreements with many countries. The basic feature of these bilateral agreements is that their air carriers are allowed to have a particular number of flights and a particular number of seats. For example, if they are allowed to fly 10,000 seats, then we also get equal rights for our carriers and our carriers can fly 10,000 seats to their countries. Now, what has happened over the years is that according to these bilateral agreements that we have signed with many countries, they have almost utilised their full share and they are asking for more. But we have not been able to utilise those rights.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Why?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I will come to that.

Sir, people talk about the first refusal to Air India. I will quote the exact words of the Government policy on this. It says:

"Due consideration shall be given to the operational plans submitted by NACIL before the allocation of traffic rights to other eligible applicants."

This means, whenever we allot these traffic rights under these bilateral agreements from India, we give Air India the first preference. What has happened over the years is, they do not have the planes, they do not have the capacity, they are not using those bilateral traffic rights and if we do not give it to other carriers, only the foreign carriers will be gaining advantage and we will not be gaining any advantage. Let us not forget that all these other airlines are also Indian carriers. It is not longer one company now. Whatever you may say, whether it is right or wrong, we have liberalized the sector and there are many aviation companies in India now. We give them licence and we want them to fly to Assam, North East, Jammu and Kashmir etc. But if you say that we will not give them any traffic rights even if Air India cannot use them, then, I think, you better close it down. We want all aviation sectors; one company cannot take care of all aviation needs of our country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, whatever he is saying is extremely controversial. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is a very esteemed Member of this august House and very dear friend of mine. We have shared many moments in the Central Hall talking about all kinds of things and if he thinks it is unfair or things are going wrong and if he finds any problem with whatever I have explained here, he is always welcome to come to me. I will give him one hour, two hours or three hours just on this issue, we will discuss everything and I am sure that he will come out as a smiling man after that meeting.

So, even today, our policy is that Air India gets the first preference, but if what they cannot use, let me tell you, we might give it to other carriers. But by the time Air India will have the capacity of more planes, traffic will grow and again we will give Air India the first chance and not any other carriers, even Indian carriers.

My most cherished goal is to make India an international hub for international traffic and we are already in the process of finalising the policy for that. To make

India the hub, we need feeder airlines, we need airports at Tier-II and Tier-III cities, we need smaller planes. The airlines that are working here need to buy smaller planes for smaller cities, like, from Azamgarh somebody can fly to Lucknow to go to Dubai or to Mumbai. We need smaller planes so that people in Varanasi can go to Gorakhpur.

A lot of this is happening in the South, like, Kerala and all that. A lot of small airports have come up. But, unfortunately, in a very large part of the country feeder airlines are not there; smaller airports are not working. To make India a hub, first we have to make sure that India is not seen as a market for international flights by other countries and airlines of other countries. We have to make sure that our airlines are able to fly to all the destinations in the world. India has the geographical position, it has the population, it has the growing middle-class, it has the goods traffic and all that. India should be the hub and not other countries which are taking passengers from here and flying them to other countries. So, that hub policy is in the works and I am sure, you will all agree, that aviation sector will come on its own when India becomes a hub.

I have seen some criticism on why we are hiving off engineering staff and ground handling staff. You see the Indian aviation sector is at this stage, earlier we only talked and thought about the airlines, that now we have to think about maintenance, repair, overhaul, that is, MRO and that is engineering. Now the market is there. You know our planes go to Sri Lanka, Singapore, Dubai for repairs. It is high time that we have a strong engineering unit, which can not only repair Air India's planes but after getting certificates from international agencies, it is able to service other aircraft also here. That is why we have hived off the engineering staff from Air India and trying to make it a wholly owned subsidiary so that they can independently work on that.

There is no doubt that Indian engineers are the best and so are the pilots. But to give them a chance, we have to make sure that they have their own management and besides Air India, they can try to service other aircraft also.

I fully agree with the concerns expressed by my colleagues, Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain and Shri Sharad Yadav regarding lack of connectivity to Tier-II and Tier-III cities. We are concentrating on it, as I have just mentioned, as a part of creating a hub policy. We are also looking towards it because Air India is owned by the Government. It is a PSU. So they do go and fly most. They have the

small places also. Many other airlines, to keep their cost down, want to have one type of aircraft. They are not interested in buying small aircraft to serve the smaller cities. So, we are looking into a policy to do that also so that smaller cities can be connected to the bigger cities.

We have also many other policies about connectivity. We are trying to create an Essential Air Services Fund which will provide direct subsidies to those airlines who want to fly to these smaller destinations. When we will do that, we will ask them to give a bid. Only for the airlines which can do it at the lower cost, we will give them the subsidy so that there is no waste of the public money.

Many speakers have raised the issue of Patna Airport. Shri Shah Nawaz, I expect, should know the whole story. The problem there is that the Patna Airport does not have enough land. Also the surroundings, where it is situated today, are not congenial to expand it. The State Government have been giving alternative sites. They are not yet ready to give us the land where they want to make the new international airport. I admit that Patna deserves a brand new international airport. But give us the land first. All the MPs who are from Bihar should rise above party line and go to Patna, camp there, and decide where you want to build the airport.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and many other hon. Members have raised an issue of acquisition of aircraft. The matter has been discussed in detail in the C&AG of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry has already submitted its reply therein. However, I would like to mention that the negotiations to buy the aircraft were not done at one stage but done at three levels. First, the Airline talked with the manufacturer. At the second level, there was an Overseeing Committee headed by an erstwhile C&AG Shri Somaiya consisting of Secretary (Civil Aviation), Secretary (Expending) and then finally an authorised EGoM headed by the then Finance Minister approved that deal. So, it is wrong to say that there were no discussions; there were no different levels; and we did not know as to what was happening in the market. An erstwhile C&AG headed the Committee, who looked into it. Again, I would like to say that C&AG is looking into it. Some of the reports of C&AG regarding civil aviation are already with PAC, which is headed by our illustrious Chairman Dr. Joshi.

We are also waiting for that Report like you. We will take whatever action is required after the Report come before us.

Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain and Shri Sharad Yadav have also raised the issue regarding the development of the Delhi Airport under the Joint Venture Scheme. Shri Sharad Yadav went so far to say that this was the ugliest airport he has ever seen. I would like to say that Delhi Airport has been rated as the second best in the world under the category of 25 to 40 million passengers and sixth best in all the categories of Airport. Maybe Shri Sharad Yadav's aesthetic sense is a little different than the people who made that Airport.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, of late it is the costliest airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Yes, it is becoming the costliest; it is getting there. You are right. But there also, I would like to point out that recently AERA raised UDF. In 2006, DIAL took over that airport. Since then, the fees were raised by only ten per cent once. Now, they were supposed to get these User Development Fees starting 2009. Every five years AERA decides how much prices will go up. They were delayed for many reasons. That is why, what they have proposed now really covers five years' increase, and they are trying to recover it in two years. That is why, it looks so large. Again I would like to say that AERA is a quasi-judicial authority. These are the reasons that they have given. If anybody has any problem with that, there is an appellate authority. DIAL will probably complain because they wanted 700 per cent. Airlines are feeling the pinch because ultimately the cost goes to the passengers.

I would also like to point out that ADF is different than UDF, which is for the user; ADF is for the development fees for airport. In the next two years, that ADF fees will go away. So, I hope that the passengers will get some relief. I do realize ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, will you kindly agree that it is unreasonably large? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I agree with most of the things that our friend has said. I have to discuss some of the things with him in detail before I agree. I am coming to some of the questions that he has raised. Sir, please have patience.

The IGI airport in Delhi has been developed through a PPP mode, in which the Airport Authority of India has 26 per cent equity in the joint venture company and the rest

is with GMR. As per the provisions of the agreement, out of the total revenue, 45.99 per cent revenue goes to the Airport Authority of India; 45.99 per cent in Delhi and 30.7 per cent in Mumbai.

I would also like to point out that in 2011-12, the Airport Authority of India got Rs. 704.88 crore from the Delhi Airport, and about Rs. 500 crore from the Mumbai Airport. The Airport Authority of India was running in losses. As some hon. Members pointed out, it could not give any money for smaller airports. As a result of these two airports' PPP mode and the revenue that they earned, the Airport Authority of India is developing airports in Chennai and in Kolkata, which are not going to be any less than Delhi, Hyderabad or Mumbai Airports.

Now, I come to the question of land allotment. Five per cent of the total land in Delhi and 10 per cent of the total land there for commercial exploitation was a pre-bid condition. Bidders knew this position and accordingly quoted the revenue share. This was done before the bid was floated. We have not given them land; after you are not able to make the airport, the cost overrun is there and, therefore, you take the land. And because of these pre-bid conditions, they are given 45.99 per cent of the revenue in the Delhi Airport to the Authority. Price of the land is independent upon its use and its location. In Delhi, about 45 acres have fetched about Rs.1400 crore, which is about Rs.32 crore per acre. This entire money was used for the development of Delhi Airport. Moreover AERA has not allowed any return on this money. DIAL wanted it to be shown as an investment; and then, they wanted a return on it. AERA has disallowed it; and the return will be only the money they have invested directly. Any money they got from this five per cent land, which has been allotted to them, is not being used as an investment so that they can earn any return on it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): 200 acres of land is more.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I said about five per cent land in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: 45 acres of land costs 1475 crore, what is the cost of 200 acres of land.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: It is about 233 acres.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is 245 acres.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Okay, Sir. Your calculation may be right. I have this figure; and it is an approximate figure. I will take your figure. Okay? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let him speak.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Some people did complain that the project cost went up. I would like my friends to go back to their hometown; go to a private developer or a construction company; see what they said it would cost; and what it cost five years later when they made it. Look at NOIDA Extension. What the builder said it would cost for a flat and how much they would sell it for; and even before they are in the market, what the price is now!

So, when the other things change, the construction cost genuinely goes up with each year.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: And there is a commission also.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, you may know all about it. Since you know all about it, I agree with you. I have nothing more to say on that. ...(*Interruptions*)

I will come to the strike part also, do not worry.

Now, let us come to the ATF. Mr. Dasgupta got very angry with me that I have some deal with Kingfisher Airlines or something. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is not so, we are not allegating you.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I take my words back. It was my mistake.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are as bright as sunlight.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

Anyway, part of the problem of the Aviation Sector is the high costs, and the ATF costs, in particular. For our low cost carriers, ATF is about 50 per cent of their operation cost. For other carriers, it is 40 per cent or so. The petroleum prices are going up the world over. More than that, the ATF costs here more than it does in the neighbouring countries.

Then, we have taxes. The States have put up to 29 per cent sales tax on that. So, the ATF costs are much higher here than they are in other countries. Part of the reason is that it is not a notified product. When it is a notified product, the authority in the Oil Ministry, the Regulatory Authority, gives you why it costs so much. If it is not a notified product, nobody knows why the oil company is charging, what it is charging. In March itself, the ATF costs went up by about nine per cent.

So, that is one of the major reasons that all airline companies, whether private or Government, are under financial stress. Let us realize that. They are not getting the working capital. That is why the Government has allowed that they can borrow from outside under ECB because the interest rates are less there. Yes, there are financial problems. I would also like to say that the airlines the world over are feeling it except some of our rich neighbour; they do not have the problem of the ATF because they have the oil.

So, they are all feeling it. At the same time, whatever may be the problems of the airline industry here, the way the population is growing, the way the middle-class is growing, I would again like to repeat, there is very bright light at the end of the tunnel. That is why, some people ask why FDI by airline and who will come here. First, I would like to say that we are not opposing FDI in this sector now. Sir, 49 per cent FDI has been allowed for the last seven years or more. All we want is, since it is airline business, we want other airlines also to be able to take part in FDI in the aviation sector. Aviation sector is a very capital intensive industry. It is a very technical industry. We want other airlines to take part in it because they have the management expertise; they have the technical expertise; and they have the reach world over. If you want to make a hub here, you want more airlines to come here. With just one airline or two airlines, we cannot become a hub.

So, we were talking about ATF. When we allowed the import, it was allowed to any airline for their own use. So they do not have to pay the sales tax. I would like to add that Spice Jet was the first one which applied. Air India was the next one that applied, and Kingfisher is the third one which has applied for this facility.

Shri Adhir Chowdhury had raised a question on issues about connectivity. He also had some questions about Bagdogra. Yes, Bagdogra is very important for the whole North-East, in fact. That is a hub for going to the

North-East. It is a Defence airport. So, we are working on that. If we get some land, we will get the night landing facility there. So, that should solve lot of the problems.

We are also trying Cooch Behar. It is already a developed airport but it is a smaller airport. These places do not need big airport and big planes to fly there. The market is not there. As I pointed out, very few aviation companies in India have these smaller aeroplanes. But we are trying to encourage the regional airlines, the smaller airlines to fill that gap we have. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: While he is speaking, you go on rising. I have already given the chance. Let him answer. Why are you interrupting?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bwiswmuthiary, you came very late and made your submission. That is the problem. You should have come early. Finally, he will answer you. You wait up to that.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: My friend Mr. Satpathy from Odisha—I do not know if any Odisha MP is here or not—mentioned that there is an airport there, named after Biju Patnaik. He reminded me that Biju Patnaik was a very dear and near colleague of my father. Therefore, it should be made an international airport. Sir, all we need is some land from the Government there. We have discussed it with Mr. Naveen Patnaik. We expect very soon we will be able to start the new terminal and make it international airport. *...(Interruptions)* That is the problem everywhere. We try to develop the airport.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, tell us about Benaras Airport.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Then, I point out that yes, most of the Members were talking about Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Banaras. *...(Interruptions)* Many MPs from UP here are concerned about the aviation sector facilities.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Minister Sir, I have to ask about Bundelkhand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I will answer. Please wait. I am from UP also, not just from West UP. I am from UP.

I understand whether it is Uttar Pradesh or it is Bihar or it is Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, aviation industry has not developed here as it should have, concerning their population and everything.

Now, we are trying to correct that mistake. Shri Mulayam Singh ji is here. With the cooperation of the State Government - I want to assure him and the MPs from UP - that we will take up the airport construction and start air services in UP. You may be political rivals but in this thing we are together. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already explained about Patna.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, Patna was discussed but he was not here. *...(Interruptions)*

Please let me complete. If Mr. Chairman allows any questions, I will answer them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish. I will allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I request my colleagues not to shout down Mr. Lalu Prasad. *...(Interruptions)*

I do not think I have talked anything irrelevant here. All these questions have been raised by hon. Members. So, do not say that leave all those issues and come to strike. I have to request all my colleagues not to shout down Mr. Lalu Prasad. I would hear his question and satisfy him as far as I can.

Let us come to the issue of strike. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is discussing about the strike issue. You wait and listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I would like to remind the hon. Member that Bundelkhand is still a part of UP and I have already talked about UP. So, let us come to the strike.

That is exercising all our minds not only here but it has caused a lot of problems. As Mr. Nirupam said that at Mumbai airport, it is causing a lot of problems. Lots of passengers have been inconvenienced. Air India has lost Rs. 850 crore. I would like to point out, I saw it on TV, that one passenger said, 'When I die I will ask my children not to fly by Air India.' Credibility of Air India has been dented. For the last three months, Air India had been improving. Their revenues went up 35 per cent. Their yield went up. Their equipment usage went up. Their credibility was going up. For whatever reason this strike took place....

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Send them to jail.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Please, no. They are our children. Basically, they are our people. They are doing a useful service to the country. Just not be harsh on them. They may have a point. The whole point is that they called a strike at this time when that Rs. 30,000 crore has been approved by the Government and when the banks are finding it very difficult to loan any money to any airline industry. They are beginning to murmur, 'Should we give this money to Air India now?' Will this Rs. 30,000 crore be able to save Air India?

As I said earlier, without the cooperation of the employees - whether they are pilots or engineers or baggage handlers - no airline can survive. Especially for Air India, whatever money we give, unless it becomes competitive with the rest of the industry, it will not survive for their thrive into becoming competitive. They have to follow the industry norms for their costs, for their promotions, for the number of employees because we cannot keep pouring public money into Air India any more. I am sure and you Members will agree that Air India will not deserve any more money.

I am sure, as employees have grievances, many of the Members of Parliament also have more questions and they are welcome to come and discuss them with me any time.

Coming back to the strike, I will not go into the earlier strikes as to how they have caused problems, why India's reputation, as our dear friend who loves Air India than anything else, it seems. *...(Interruptions)* Shri Shatrughan Sinha knows *Bhai Saheb* and *Bihari Babu*.

I will not go into why Air India is in such a dire strait. Yes, there are management problems, maybe wrong decisions, which happen to everybody. Everybody is talking that the merger that took place was a wrong decision. Yes, if I look back at my career, I made a lot of mistakes ten years ago, five years ago, fifteen years ago and if I had not made those mistakes, things would have been different. But at that time in life, this seemed the right decision. So, in 2007 when they wanted this merger, that may have seemed to be the right decision. Now in retrospect, we can criticise it. As I mentioned earlier that the integration has not taken place is also a reason why we are seeing this problem and are criticising the merger today.

I will not go into the overall reason for this strike. This strike. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Minister comes to a certain point, please do not divert his attention. Then, he cannot answer. He wants to speak about the strike which is the concern of all the Members. He is explaining that.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This strike, of which incidentally I came to know only after it had happened, was on four points. One was, they wanted exclusive right to fly dreamliners. That means, exclusive right to training on the dreamliners. They wanted to fly first class when they are not flying on duty. They had some arrears from 2007 to 2009. They wanted that right now. They wanted to have an agreement with the management that if they do not get promoted to Commander in 10 years, maybe there is no room, maybe they do not qualify, we will still make them Commanders and give them all the facilities. They wanted that 10 years should be reduced to six years. These were the four demands. They discussed with the CMD. From what I know, the Air India management agreed to pay the arrears. For flying first class they said no. All of us want to fly first class. But, that is not such an issue that you want to go on strike.

About the training aspect, there are two different unions - erstwhile Air India Pilots and the International Pilots Guild and the other is the erstwhile Indian Airlines Pilots who have a different union. The IPG went to Bombay High Court and got a stay that only they will be allowed to go on training; the other Airline pilots will not be allowed to go on training. The Government did not go in for an appeal. The other Airline Union went in for an appeal and the Supreme Court vacated the stay saying that it was a management decision and allowed us to send both

erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines pilots for training. That was the main reason why they struck after talking only to the Air India management. They did not talk to the Civil Aviation Ministry; they did not talk to me and I am sure they did not talk to their well-wishers here also. They went on flash strike.

The Air India went to the High Court. The High Court declared the strike illegal; asked them not to call in sick and report for duty. That was five or six days back. They are still getting sick. What is surprising is the leaders of the Union are publicly saying that tomorrow so many more pilots will get sick.

If this is a genuine sickness, how can that happen? They should not have used this ruse because the job of an airline's pilot is very sensitive and his health is also very important. They should not have used that excuse for getting their demands accepted because when they say that they are well and then they suddenly get sick, how would you believe them? We could not do anything about that because the Supreme Court has already given an interim order. The final judgement has not yet come. IPG can still wait for the final judgement. If it says that only they will go on training, we will all accept it. We should all accept the court's judgement so should the pilots. They are not above the law. They are our children, they are very useful and they deserve all the sympathy. It is a tough job that they do - flying abroad and living away and all those things - although I am sure, lot of people love that kind of life.

Anyway, their next demand was to reduce the period for making them commanders from ten years to six years. They know it and everyone in the airline business knows, and I am sure that almost all the Members of Parliament also know, that Dharmadhikari Report is here. We have looked at it. Right now, we are studying what the impact of implementing those recommendations would be on pilots, engineers and all other employees. We are not studying its impact on one pilot only but every pay-scale pilot. We are collecting that data from Air India and within next two to three months, we are going to discuss it with IPG and other union. As I said, without their cooperation, it will not work anyway. So, what was the big deal to go on a flash strike? Could they not wait until Dharmadhikari Report comes? Even when the CMD of Air India had assured them that things relating to their progression will be totally taken care of and that they will not suffer in any way, they went on a flash strike, an illegal strike. I would

appeal to them that I am ready to talk to them.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, shall I make a small point? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, you can make all the points, but little later. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please have order in the House.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. I do not want any argument amongst the Members.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, through you, I would like to request our dear friend from West Bengal not to get agitated at *dada*.

They went on flash strike and I came to know about it, as I said, only when after 10 p.m. my PS called me to say that some pilots had gone on sick leave.

Now I understand and I have said that I do not think that these four grievances were such that they should have gone on strike during the peak travel season when Air India is already almost bankrupt and when the Rs. 30,000 crore bail out itself is being questioned by lot of people. They are asking why we are giving that kind of money to it.

They could have come to me and talked to me. They could have waited for one or two months till Dharmadhikari Report is out and then, anyway we would have discussed with them, and at least, they should have listened to the judgement of the High Court. That is sacrosanct for everybody. There can be no exception for anybody not to follow the law. I would still say that not only these four issues, but they may also have some other legitimate grievances - I agree that they may be there - but unless we discuss them, I will not come to know of them. Unless they come and discuss, I cannot find any solution to them. But this kind of a strike is not the answer to solve any grievance.

The main business of the pilots is to ferry passengers from one place to another. I would request them that all

their grievances will be heard unconditionally, but they should also come unconditionally. I would request them to please go back to work. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasgupta, I will allow you to speak. Please take your seat.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, please call them. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I would like to assure all the hon. Members that Air India Management will in no way be vindictive towards any of the employees, but they should realize ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting? I am here.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting at him? Please take your seat. The Minister is replying. If at all I am going to permit him and if he wants to ask, then I am going to allow him after his reply and he will reply to it. Please let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasgupta, I will allow you to speak. Please let him finish his reply.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I would just like to point out that perhaps Dada will have no questions after he hears me. So, at least, he should listen to me. Maybe, what I am going to say will answer his question anyway, and if it does not answer the question, then the hon. Chairman has already said that he will allow him to speak.

So, all that I want to say is that I want to assure the House and I want to assure the pilots that the Air India Management knows that there are a lot of young people who have just joined there. Nobody will be vindictive to those people. But their first priority should be that passengers do not get inconvenienced. Their other priority should be that if Air India sinks, all their jobs will go away with it. It is not only theirs, but all other thousands of employees of Air India who are not as fortunate as them.

They are the highest paid echelons of the airlines industry, and they deserve it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, do not interrupt him. Please allow the Minister to complete his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT SINGH: So, with the salient powers come responsibility also, namely, responsibility towards Air India; responsibility towards passengers; and responsibility towards other employees of Air India.

I will request them again and again—as everyone is saying that they are our children—to please go back to work; help the passengers; and do not create problems for them like what happened in the Mumbai airport or Delhi airport. We are ready to listen to all your demands and discuss with you threadbare, and if you are not satisfied with them, then I am sure that there are many friends here who will come and speak for them and you know that some of these are such old colleagues that I will have to listen very carefully and only if it is impossible, then I will deny their demands. Otherwise, I will agree to their demand.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I started the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree with many of the points that you have made. Please look into my speech. At the beginning, I said that cat-call strike is not a part of trade unionism. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please do not comment. Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I have said it. I have also said that they should withdraw the strike. I am one with you in appealing to them to withdraw the strike. But Ajit babu, I have a point. The point is that you had terminated 80 pilots and you had withdrawn licenses of 11 pilots. I am requesting you that they should not put any pre-condition, and you do not put any pre-condition. Be magnanimous. You are the Minister of this country representing 120 crore people. You call them unconditionally for discussion, and we shall do our best to persuade them to cooperate with you. I appeal to you to call them unconditionally.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I have come running from home. I was watching the reply of hon. Ministers on

television. I wore my clothes and came running ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I don't consider hon. Minister Ajit Singh guilty. That is because when he got a chance there was election in U.P. and thereafter there was strike. I know this whole liability from very close. When I was in the Cabinet there was a talk of merger and of procuring new planes. What was discussed in the Cabinet that is confidential which I can't disclose.

There is huge discrimination in the salaries and other facilities of the Pilots of Air India and that of Indian Airlines and now we are talking about procuring new planes. Air India has been suppressed. A sort of fixing is going on. There is a cartel. A loot is going on. It was our right but foreign companies are carrying our passengers to Singapore, Dubai and all other countries. Hon. Minister has rightly said that it is a peak season and people come from our side: If we see the position of Air India after merger, after providing facilities, our planes are not in proper condition. There is no cleanliness in them. And now this strike. People prefer foreign airlines. Now elections are on the anvil. We told the hon. Minister that the new boys and new planes are coming. The cartel of old people is perhaps against the training of new people. It is perhaps the reason of strike. Hon. Minister has admitted it. We people don't approve this strike. But there is discrimination between India and Indian Airlines. The name of Air India has been given to Indian Airlines also. But the staff, women and pilots do not get salaries on time. They are not getting their salaries for months together. When they don't get their salaries, they complain to us. Many a time people ask me as to when I will take charge of their Ministry. People say that we keep on quarreling with each other. Therefore, I would like to make it clear to the hon. Minister that M.Ps are not sympathizers of anybody. This strike, and this inconvenience to passengers is a matter of concern for us. Please find a solution to this situation. The Private players have been allowed on profitable routes. They take away all the passengers and your planes go vacant. You must look into it. You have given us authority. The hon. Minister has told the MPs of Bihar that accident can happen at any time on Patna Airport. Our pilots go there. They have to apply severe brakes there. It is their compulsion. But accident can happen any time. We can't make extension in the local system. We had given some land to them and some extensions were made. You have asked the MPs of Bihar to give us land and we will give

you an International Airport. I have come here to tell that there was a headquarters in Gorakhpur for Airforce training, which was brought to Bihata. It fulfils all the conditions. You shift it to Bihata. Shift this airport to Bihata. Talk to Air Force in this regard. That airport is lying abandoned. You shift the airport to Bihata. We would like to know from you about this.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): The hon. Minister has given a very good reply any many possibilities have emerged. You have announced a policy that you would develop small airports. While welcoming this move, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, as Laluji has mentioned, there is airport in the capital of every State. When he was in power, I was the Minister of Civil Aviation. After a long debate, we got the land but further ahead there was Qabaristan (Burial Ground), therefore, it could not move further. The question which I raised and the hon. Minister had addressed that airports are meant not only for the people who are born in the capital and metro cities but also for the people living in small cities. As is Bhagalpur in Bihar, from where I am the M.P. and former Minister of Civil Aviation. I would like to request and hope that after Lucknow, you would provide small runway airports in cities like Bhagalpur having population of about 30 lakhs. I have a question to you, whether there is any such scheme under consideration.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): I have a simple question to ask. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that he has mentioned Azamgarh. Many travelers from here go to Dubai, Delhi, Lucknow. Secondly, Varanasi is an important district and the Benaras Airport is an important one. It is called the cultural capital of India, because people from within the country and abroad come here. Still it is not clear as to what is the actual name of this airport. At the time of landing, name of Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport is announced. It is such a huge Airport, but the name of Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport is written nowhere. The man who set an example by resigning on the pretext of a small accident, who gave the country the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', his name is not written at Benaras Airport. It is my request that Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport may be written at the airport at the earliest.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The strike has created inconvenience to the passengers. The crisis which is there

in Air India has also been accentuated. Now, I appeal to the striking pilots that they should withdraw their strike. I also appeal to the Minister and to the Government that they should also come forward and start discussion and resolve the issue so that normalcy is restored. Without further delay this should be done initially from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Sir, I am admirer of the hon. Minister and I also appreciate him but at the same time I want a clarification also. I have two three small questions that with regard to Patna Airport, you said that its expansion is not possible. Although, as Laluji said that it is most dangerous airport.

I have also said which you know rather all know. Accident may occur any time. You said that you want the land. But since there is shortage of land, I would say that as long as we do not get land, as Lalu ji has said, we cannot go to Bihata. Somebody was talking of taking to somewhere else. Now the question is whether we continue to sit on the dynamite till then. What will happen till then? Either Mantri ji should discontinue big air carrier services, or else find out some other way. Botanical Garden is located just by the side of Patna Airport, Railway line is also there. Their alignment should be corrected, that is very essential.

Mr. Minister you have not answered as to when and how the strike will end? This ought to be done.

The scam which took place should be investigated by CBI. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity you provided me to ask question. I would like to ask Hon. Minister, through you that Mahakumbh Mela is going to be organised in the year 2013 at Allahabad. Crores of pilgrims from India and abroad will visit Allahabad. Foreigners also

*Not recorded.

come there, airforce base airport is there. Whether there is any proposal to build a new airport at Iradatganj.

The second issue is that the incoming and outgoing passengers both are facing difficulties. Today you have said that they carry the passengers without any condition attached to that. Let them carry. Let them end the strike. We will accept all their demands. I would like to say to you whether your making an announcement in the House will make them end their strike. They will agree to end the strike. You just make a call, they will end the strike. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, your kindness has allowed, it seems, to make me start again. I would like to point out that besides this Parliament where I am answering the questions, there is a Civil Aviation Ministry; there are officers; and I am there. All these MPs have all the right to come with their grievances and talk to me, any time. Therefore, I know their problems about this airport or that airport. My answer here is not the final word. They can always come and talk to me.

I would like to tell Shri Dara Singh Chauhan that we are not only going to name it but we are also going to install a statue of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at Benaras Airport.

About Patna, we or the Airports Authority can just spend the money on the existing thing. That would take years. The better thing would be to get us the land as soon as they can. But then, please do not say that it is a wasteful expenditure. Otherwise, they would complain later that we have spent so much money on this. It would take two or three years. By that time, they would say that they are giving the land. They would ask us to make it there. They have to decide about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: About the strikers, I understand the sentiments of the people. I have already said that there would be no pre-conditions. Everybody knows and everybody has appealed to them to end the strike. Please ask them. ...*(Interruptions)* Are we going to discuss this with different trade unions in this House? Are we going to discuss that here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want, you tell.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Therefore, I would appeal to all the Members to request these pilots to obey the law and worry about the passengers. We are open to any discussion with them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up Zero Hour matters now. Hon. Members, please take one minute each because we have to complete the list in the next ten to fifteen minutes. Shri Ijyraj Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Mr. Chairman, I wish to mention about a problem which is in the knowledge of the House, everybody knows about it. However, qdequate attention is not being given to this matter. We have many such primary schools, secondary schools and higher secondary schools in our country where playgrounds are not there for students. And wherever they exist, they do not have school boundary. At many places in the school premises boundary is not there. They lack boundary walls mainly in rural areas, small towns and some places even at big cities premises have not been covered by boundary walls as a result of which encroachment is taking place. In the absence of coverage by boundary walls sometimes street animals enter there and roam about here and there. At one place students study while at other place animals can be seen roaming freely. This scene can be observed at anytime, be it day, evening or night. In big towns and big cities particularly at night unsocial elements enter there and can be seen gambling. They indulge in drinking alcohol there.

What I mean to say is that proper attention is not being given towards this aspect. I wish to put this thing in the House with a view to attract the attention of the Government to the need of boundary walls on the school fields. Schools should have fields where children can play. Schools should be provided proper facilities of drinking water and toilets. Government need to pay attention towards this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ijyraj Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Absent.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Hon. Members to take one minute each. Otherwise it would be very difficult to complete the list. It is already 8 pm now. So, please take one minute each. Come straight to point.

[Translation]

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman Sir, the persons displaced by Bokaro Steel Plant whose land is lying with BSL for more than fifty years unutilised. That land has been encroached upon by about 50 thousand people who are living there by constructing jhuggi jhonparis. These people are persons who work as labourer for contractors working for Bokaro Steel Plant, Hindustan Steel Limited and Bokaro. There are other daily wage earners and poor people who are in illegal possession of this land. Bokaro Steel Plant has given public notice to evict them from that land, this may create law and order problem. All the displaced persons have not so far been provided with adequate compensation and employment.

Therefore, through this House I demand from the Government that displaced persons of BSL may be provided adequate compensation and employment without further delay and the jhuggi jhonparis occupied by about 50 thousand people may be regularised on the lines they are being regularised in Delhi and Mumbai.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey is allowed to associate himself with Shri Pashupati Nath Singh on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of Government of India through you towards main sugarcane grower distt. Narsinhpur, Madhya Pradesh. District Narsinhpur beside contributing jaggery and sugar production in huge quantity to the country for the last 10 years has also been providing employment to the unemployed through sugar industry.

My request through you, Sir, that the Ministry of Agriculture should set up Sugarcane Research Centre in District Narsinhpur with a view to make available good quality seeds modern agricultural implements which may help in eradicating diseases which affect the sugarcane as also combat the problem of short recovery of sugar. The setting up of sugarcane research centre at District Narsinhpur will provide the Sugarcane industries in the district world level guidance locally which will help them increasing their yield as also provide them an opportunity to progress. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, New Delhi may kindly direct the Central Sugarcane Research Centre, Coimbatore to this effect to pave the way for opening the said centre and thus the District Narsinhpur which is supplying sugar to the country may be able to continue to supply sugar in a better way.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, please mention briefly what you want.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Sir, I will speak if you allow me. If you do not want to allow me, I will not speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you, but be brief.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: But you are putting a condition even before I open my mouth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: During Zero Hour, always condition will be there. You only have to be very brief. That is the condition. You continue.

[Translation]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I am on my legs to discuss about National Highway No. 8 which is an important route of Delhi-Jaipur-Agra-Golden Temple.

Its important stretch lay on Delhi and Jaipur Highway which passes through Gurgaon, Rewari and Alwar districts and goes upto Jaipur. Any person interested in touring Rajasthan wants to visit Ajmer Sharif to offer Chadar there, who wants to visit Udaipur, Mumbai, he has to pass through Highway No. 8 to reach his destination.

Now, the problem is that during the last few days many obstructions have come up on the 100 km stretch of National Capital Region which falls on Delhi-Rajasthan Highway that the distance which could be covered in one

and a half hour time now takes hours or more to cover that distance. What is the reason behind it? Existence of toll barrier at two places on this route is the main factor responsible for it. One exist at 24 km on National Highways No. 8- Gurgaon Delhi border from where Delhi area starts. There at 24 Kilometer a toll tax barrier has been setup and the other toll tax barrier has been set up at 42 km on the same Highway. I think you will not find example like this where within a distance of 18 km you are required to pay toll tax twice. It is Gurgaon which is most disturbed and exploited by this. If somebody wants to go to Delhi, he has to pay toll tax. If he wants to go to Jaipur he has to pay toll tax. And when he comes back to his house then again he has to pay tax.

Sir, I want to tell you that under the National Highway Authority of India (National Fee Determination of rates and collection) Rules, 2000 second toll tax barrier cannot be setup within the distance of 60km. However, you have found an easy prey in Gurgaon within the distance of 18 km paying toll tax twice which was not reasonable, in spite of that it is being collected. I want to tell that Gurgaon has been granted a Corporation. As per law where corporation exist, you cannot collect tax twice there, not even once, but here it is being collected twice. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the end to conclude I would say that the Franchise had got 20 years time. A total investment of 55 crores was made on this 18 km stretch for the recovery of which 20 years time was given. However, the total amount of investment was recovered within seven years. These people have collected Rs. 68 crores till August, 2011 in comparison to the expenditure of Rs. 55 crores and did not pay the Government of India its share. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman in the light of this I request you to direct the concerned authority accordingly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point. Please sit down. Shri Laxman Tudu.

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House.

Sir, I represent the people of poor and backward tribal-dominated Parliamentary constituency of Mayurbhanj in Odisha. After several demands from the people of my constituency, an All India Radio Station with one KW transmitter has been set up by the Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting at Rairangpur town in my constituency. But I am sorry to say that even though this Station has been set up some years back, it is yet to be made functional. As a result of this, the poor people of Rairangpur town and its surrounding villages are deprived of the service. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, through you, Sir, to kindly take immediate steps to set up the Station soon.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Rao Indrajit Singh Sahib was right when he said that surface transport and National Highway stand in a very bad shape. At our place there is Mahatma Gandhi Setu Bridge in Patna. It stands in dilapidated state and can fall down anytime. We should learn from the bridge accident that took place on Mandvi river. Thousands of people may die if such thing happened here. This is lifeline of North Bihar and South Bihar. 64 thousand vehicles pass from here in 24 hours. It experiences Mahajam. Through this bridge has come under National Highways Authority of India, however, no action has been taken so far. Neither road was repaired nor bridge was repaired and there is no relief from jam.

Sir, similarly the road Barauni highway from Muzaffarpur is in very bad shape, it is not worth the name. The Chhapra to Reva Muzaffarpur stretch NH 102 is also in very bad condition. Saraiyya bridge has already fallen. Diversion is also breaking down while the movement of vehicles faces grave hindrance. Therefore, I demand from the Government to take immediate steps to save the Asia's longest bridge Mahatma Gandhi Setu from breaking down which happens to be the lifeline of North Bihar and South Bihar.

20.00 hrs.

Muzaffarpur-Barauni Road may be converted into four lane road and should be repaired. The bridge on Chhapra, Revaghat Muzaffarpur NH 102, which stands broken may be repaired.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman, I want to attract your and also this House attention to an important matter. There is a disease named Leptosperis which has been classified in India and America in the context of life enemacity as L2. It means that this infectious disease has been found elsewhere also. In a settlement of one Lack people some 25 cases of this

disease have been noticed. This number is different at different places. Lacs of people are being affected by this disease every year. However, since this disease is not covered under notifiable disease, as such the sources of its information and prevention are limited in number. Whatever Mahiti (datum) is available that is based on registered and verified cases. In fact there can be variation from 5 to 20 cases as compared to actual cases happened. In Gujarat, this disease is observed among poor tribal people. As a result thereof due to its spread in other areas, its dominance seems to be increasing. Consequently, as it is difficult to diagnose this disease on the basis of symptoms, doctors have to depend on laboratory test. Tests related to this disease can be carried out at latest and modern laboratories. This disease can be seen in different type of people. In view of the complexity of bacteria responsible for this disease, its fool proof control requires a centre of advance research, application for which was sent to the Government of India. If such an institution is set up in Gujarat, it will benefit the neighbouring States also.

Therefore, I request the Government that the aforesaid centre may be set up in Gujarat at the earliest.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I wish to bring a very important matter to light during this Zero Hour. The demand for granting the status of special State to Bihar, which was being made for a long time, has been rejected by the Government Panel on 4th May 2012. This decision of the Government panel has come as a great shock to the people of the most backward State. They stand disappointed.

Sir, similarly the panel has also claimed that Bihar is lagging much behind in the matter of development. There the per capita income is less than the national average. The human development index of Bihar is also lowest in the country. This is what was claimed by the Government Panel. Rejecting the grant of the Special State Status demand of Bihar, the Government panel has also said that though Bihar does not meet the criterion for granting Special State Status, yet Bihar is one of the most backward States. Bihar is much behind in the matter of development. Bihar's per capita income is less than national average income. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, when all these things exist there, then why it is being denied special state status. *...(Interruptions)* Central Government is averse to Bihar's Development for the reason that Opposition Government is ruling there. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): The Rockfort Express, which was originally operated from Tiruchirappalli to Chennai. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted to give special status. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given them 4 minutes while we keep sitting here since morning to evening. What new members will speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to cooperate and keep in mind the time factor also.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: The Hon. Leader of the Bihar Government Shri Nitish Kumar has demanded that Bihar should be accorded special state status by the Panel which was set up. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is your demand. What more do you want?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I demand through this House that a new panel may be set up by the Government at the earliest so that Bihar can get status of special state. Panel may be reconstituted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhudeo Choudhary may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.

SHRI P. KUMAR: Thank you, Chairman, Sir. The Rockfort Express was originally operated from Tiruchirappalli to Chennai and Chennai to Tiruchirappalli. Due to the gauge conversion in the main line, the Rockfort Express was extended up to Tanjavur in the year 2000 and up to Kumbakonam in the year 2004. Now the gauge

conversion has been completed and the train services have been resumed in the main line between Chennai-Tanjavur. After resuming the services in the main line the Rockfort Express, which was extended up to Kumbakonam, has to be resumed as per the original schedule that is from Tiruchirappalli-Chennai-Tiruchirappalli. But till now the Rock Fort Express is being operated from Chennai-Kumbakonam-Chennai, thus creating huge problems for the train passengers as well as the public of my constituency in getting reservation. They are demanding for the restoration of Rock Fort Express from Trichirappalli-Chennai-Trichirappalli, as per the original schedule. I have already raised the same matter several times in this House, since the year 2009.

The people of my constituency and some other social welfare organizations are organizing agitations demanding to restore the service of Rock Fort Express from Trichirappalli. A signature campaign was held and a memorandum was submitted to me which was signed by more than one lakh people.

To fulfil the demand of the people of my constituency, I urge upon the Ministry of Railways through this House to take immediate action to restore the service of Rock Fort Express from Trichirappalli-Chennai-Trichirappalli.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention towards a very important aspect through you during this Zero Hour. A bus service was started between India and Pakistan which ply between Delhi and Lahore as a friendship gesture. In continuation to that gesture a Bus service was started between Amritsar and Lahore and Amritsar and Nankana Sahib by the Punjab Government when I was Minister of Transport there. Nankana Sahib is very holy place where first Guruji, Guru Nanak Devji was born. The followers of Guru Nanak consider that place of pilgrim and they remain eager to have a darshan of this place. However, it is a matter of regret that common people who want to go to Pakistan from Punjab have to seek visa at Delhi while the Bus which is operating either runs empty or carry one or two passengers daily. This service was started for the people's benefit, as it should reach common people. Alongwith this visa facilities should be made available at Amritsar and Lahore itself, as people from Punjab wishing to travel have to cover 500 km, similarly, people from Pakistan who wish to go from Lahore to Islamabad also

have to travel 500 km for this purpose. So in order to further strengthen the friendship which is going on between the two countries, I request the Government that a consulate office may be set up there.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, I wish to invite Government attention through you towards the steel processing unit, Betia which has been constructed by Steel Authority of India under the supervision of BSF. But as far as production is concerned, it is nil. Assistant General Manager, (Personnel and Administration) from Bhilai has been appointed in the said unit while the exercise for fixing a date for its inauguration is being carried out almost daily. In addition to this posting on more than 100 posts had already been made. Two years have already passed since the construction of this unit while all the employees and officers are also drawing their salaries as per rules which is causing loss to the Government.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that the department concerned may be given necessary directions to start the Betia Processing Unit as early as possible. It must be considered by the Government of India because so much amount has been disbursed so far as salary without starting the unit which is a direct loss to the Steel Authority of India. Thanks for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Mr. Chairman, in the rural areas of the country Aasha Bahus are always active irrespective of day and night under the scheme sponsored by Janani Kendra. The Asha Bahu Scheme has been working in UP since 2005 under the National Rural Health Mission of Government of India. In UP, the number of Asha Bahus is 4 lakh. As you know there has been a scam in UP amounting to crores of rupees in the National Rural Health Mission. The situation is like this that at some places hospitals are there but doctors are not there. Even if the doctors are there they do not attend patients. Villagejdo not have an ANM Centre anywhere. If ANM Centre is there, there is no ANM.

I would request you that the Asha Bahus who always remain active irrespective of day and night, rains or winter, in each village in taking care of the mother who are delivering babies. They get a very small amount of Rs. 600 as Honorarium. They have not been recognised as the State Government employees and they do not command any respect. Today the situation is like this that

they are being exploited by Chief Medical Officers in every district.

I, through you, request the House and the Government that they should be given at least Rs. 10 thousand pm as salary and should be declared as State Government employees and accorded first preference in the ANM recruitment process. Every possible effort should be made to prevent their economic exploitation which going on now.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter during 'Zero Hour'.

In my Constituency, Purulia, West Bengal, out of 30 lakh population, 95 per cent people depend on agriculture but the land is not fertile there. They are also facing irrigation problems. The farmers and cultivators who earn their livelihood through farming and agriculture, have to depend on rain water. Many schemes of irrigation submitted by the State Government of West Bengal are pending with the Central Government for a few years. Therefore, to protect the lives of the farmers and to produce more crops in the un-irrigated land, there is a need to sanction and implement those schemes immediately for the sake of the people, especially the farmers of the un-irrigated land of Purulia, West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, it is a State-subject, therefore, you should only submit what you want from the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss here a very important matter. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation has been permitted to lift coal from Ichapur Coal Block of West Bengal by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. After securing license from the West Bengal Government, West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation has given the lifting of Coal Work to some other party. This not something which relates to West Bengal alone. The Ministry of Coal has not done anything for granting rehabilitation package in the entire country, 12 to 14 villages in Ichapur Coal Block would be uprooted where mostly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are living. There the people belong to TAFSILI caste scheduled castes. For this very reason there is no road

connection, drinking water problem is very acute and no way available to children to go to school. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, what I want to say is that discussion is necessary on the subject of granting rehabilitation package by the Ministry of Coal. ...*(Interruptions)* The Ministry of coal must consider their demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda is allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury.

*SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Thank you Chairman Sir. Through you I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance. My constituency is Cooch Behar where there is an airport and till the year 1995, flights used to take off from the airport. But suddenly the service was stopped. Cooch Behar is an important town of North Eastern India. Many members from North Bengal have raised the matter earlier in the House and I have also mentioned the need of making the airport operational. Once, in 2008-09, the Central Government spent crores of rupees and decided to revive the airport. But nothing happened after that. Only in 2011, in August and September, flights were operated for two or three days. Again that was stopped. As you are aware that North Bengal is a backward region but flights used to take off even when Cooch Behar was a kingdom. Thus the sentiments of the people are associated with this issue. So keeping that in mind, the Government should immediately restart flight operations from Cooch Behar airport as all the infrastructures are already in place. This will also lead to overall development of the entire region. I urge upon the Government to consider this demand and take necessary steps in this regard.

I once again thank you sir for allowing me to raise this matter in this august House.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw Government attention to a very important matter through you.

I come from Bikaner parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan. Bikaner happens to be the biggest wool Mandi of Asia. However, due to economic slump the woollen industry is on the verge of extinction. The Ministry of Textiles

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

of the Central Government has formulated a scheme to set up new textile parks. However, Bikaner has not been considered suitable for establishing any textile park so far, whereas of the total working 285 woolen yarn spinning CARDO 230 are there in Bikaner alone. Efforts are being made for long for establishing wool dominated multi-sector textile park in Bikaner. A special meeting was held on 28th April 2010 under the Chairmanship of Mukhya Shasan Sachiv (Small Industries and Khadi) Rajasthan Government for establishing wool dominated multi-sector textile park, however, no concrete step was taken in this regard till date.

Therefore, I demand from the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India through you that wool dominated multi-sector textile park may be established at the earliest in Bikaner as per the proposal form Rajasthan Government so that the woolen industry of Bikaner which is dying may be revived and may help in creating employment opportunities.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter of urgent public importance. On December, 30 a cyclone called *Thane* affected my district Cuddalore. In that cyclone cashew nut and jack fruit trees spanning over a land area of 50,000 acres were uprooted and more than lakhs of huts were destroyed. The State Government has announced a compensation of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of the huts and a sum of Rs. 3000 per acre of the crops. The Government of India has given a sum of Rs. 500 crore. But this is not enough for the people who have been affected. Now, the agriculturists engaged in the farming of jack fruits and cashew nuts want crop loan from the nationalized banks. But the problem here is that these crops, namely the jack fruits and the cashew nuts starts giving yield only after seven years of their being plants. So, the bankers are hesitant to give the loans because the first repayment of the loan could come only after seven years. So, I would like to request the Government to recommend to the nationalized banks for giving crop loans to the affected farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, Meerut which comes under UP holds an important position in the history of Modern India. Meerut metro is the central place of North India. According to scriptures the King of Lanka

Ravana's wife (Rani) Mandodri's parents belonged to this place. This metro is situated between Mahabharata era famous Hastinapur and Indraprastha, which is now in Delhi, has been the cultural, social, religious and economic centre of two rivers that is Ganga-Jamuna. Traditionally, it was at Meerut where the first war of Independence of 1857 started. It is considered to be the birth place of Hindi 'Khari Boli'. Meerut hold special place in the field of literature, public arts, music and drama. However, it is a matter of great regret that to say that such an important place has no Radio and Television station. The people of Meerut and of neighbour districts have been demanding for establishment of such stations (Centres) in Meerut for a long time.

Therefore, I would request the Government, through you Sir, that respecting the feelings of the people here, Meerut should also be given a television and radio station like Bareilly and Rampur without delay.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal may be allowed to associate with the views expressed by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter of urgent public importance. Belgaum is the fastest developing city in the State of Karnataka and is considered to be the second capital of the State.

The Ministry of Defence has a small plot of land, it's a cantonment area, around 36.54 metres near Circuit House which is blocking the road in Belgaum. We have been requesting the Defence authorities for many years to remove the cantonment from that area. Alternative arrangement has been suggested by the district authorities, but in spite of that the Defence authorities have not done anything in this regard. I would like to request the Ministry of Defence to immediately remove this obstacle which is creating a problem in the area. The Defence authorities have got around 7400 acres of land and the Government of Karnataka illegally has notified this land as a firing range. The compensation to this effect has neither been given by the Government of Karnataka nor by the Central Government. The Chief Minister of Karnataka and the Chief Secretary of Karnataka have already written to the Defence Ministry to pay the compensation and also stop the firings because in the vicinity there are schools and housing colonies in the area.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman Sir, over the past few months, a kind of dengue fever is spreading fast in my district, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu and the people living there are in constant fear. This disease particularly affects children and old people. It is now spreading fast to other areas and neighbouring districts also. About 1000 people have been affected due to the outbreak of this disease and 16 people have lost their lives. Out of them ten are children and six are aged people.

The reasons attributed for the spread of this disease are lack of quality drinking water and mosquito bites. Hospitals and doctors are struggling hard to control this disease. Besides, lack of medicines, medical assistance and infrastructural facilities further aggravate the situation.

In order to control this disease, adequate quantity of medicines, doctors and nursing facilities, mobile vans should be made available in all the Primary Health Centres and all hospitals in the districts particularly the villages.

Keeping in view the above situation, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to render all necessary assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu and immediately despatch a Central Team of Health Mission to Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu to control this peculiar dengue fever on a war-footing.

This is a very serious issue and I want the Government to take immediate action on it.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for being given an opportunity to speak on a serious matter. What I want to say is that in 1957 when India and Pakistan became two nations, at that time people from Pak occupied Kashmir, West Pakistani came to many parts of India and settled in every nook and corner of the country, several people settled in Lakhanpur of Jammu and Kashmir. Here they got land, their children got the facility of schooling, got business and also employment. However, those people who wanted to settle down at Jammu and other places they were treated West Pakistani and not Indian. They were neither provided shelter nor land was provided to them. They were not provided houses under Indira Awas Yojana and their children were also denied education facility. In addition to this no other right also was bestowed upon them. They were neither entitled to vote in the Panchayat election nor in the Vidhan Sabha elections.

They got right to vote in Parliamentary elections only. This issue relates to human values. About 80,000 such people whose three generations have already passed since they came here, no justice was done with those poor people. Either they should be brought here from Jammu and Kashmir and should be made to settle here or pressure should be exercised on Jammu and Kashmir Government to make them settle there and rehabilitated there and should be extended all facilities and given and should be recognized as human being.

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Mr. Chairman through the House. I would like to bring it to your notice that in my parliamentary constituency Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, in district Saharanpur Legislative Assembly Constituency of Behat, the erosion caused by Yamuna has endangered the existence of dozens of villages like Nanihari, Jodhevas, Kansepur Nanadpur, Jodion, Khedi, Kheri, Kaswagarh, Barthakosi, Aslampur, Bertha etc. During rainy season people of the above villages remain terrified of the possible erosion by Jamuna. State and Central Government have made several efforts in this regard in the past, but failed.

Behat Legislative Assembly constituency comes under my parliamentary constituency has most of its part adjacent to hilly areas. Dozens of small and big rivers like Solani, Hindon, Chacharao, Maskara, Nagadev, Darmaula etc flow in the Behat Legislative Assembly constituency area. Rains make the speed of their flow faster as a result of this more than 100 village that fall in the vicinity of these rivers get affected by soil erosion. It results in loss of life and property. In addition to this the crops which are ready get destroyed. Villages get destroyed in entry.

Therefore, I through the House, demand from the Central Government to take immediate steps without any delay to save the above villages by extending economic assistance to construct stone boulders and small dams in the interest of public safety with a view to see that the existence of these villages remain intact.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw Government attention, through you, towards cut made in the quota of Kerosene oil and cooking gas allotted to Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is a hilly State which has 21,325 square meter area as forest. Government has totally banned cutting trees from forests. It is true that in order to save the environment we need more and more forest area. However, it is a matter of

regret that Central Government has done injustice with the State by enforcing unexpected cut in the allotted quota of gas and oil to the State.

Mr. Chairman Sir, whereas the State used to get a quota of 5275 kilo litre of Kerosene oil, which has been cut by 62 per cent to make it 2025 kilo liter at present. According to the population of the State, the State require 3300 truck loads of cooking gas per month while they have presently allotted only 2219 truckload per month for Himachal Pradesh. Even from that only 1900 truckloads are being supplied each month to the State. Therefore, I request the Central Government, through you, to restore the allotted kerosene oil and cooking gas quota to my State Himachal Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal has been associated with the matter raised by Shri Virendra Kashyap.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you to the Kandi road which connects Kumaon with Garhwal. Building this road will make people from Kumaon and Nepal, who wish to go to the capital of Utrakhand, go to the capital directly from their State itself without going to Uttar Pradesh. Construction of Kandi road will help in saving fuel and time alongwith saving in money.

About a kilometer stretch of this road comes under Jim Corbett Park, if an overbridge is constructed there, vehicles will pass through the bridge and animals from under the bridge and thus no one will be hurt.

Therefore, Sir I would request the Government through you that proper action should be taken to ensure immediate construction of Kandi road.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agarwal has been associated with the matter raised by Shri Satpal Maharaj.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharampuri): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I would like to raise a matter of public importance for withdrawal of the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011, which was approved by the Government and introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 27th December, 2011. The same has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

The proposed Bill will directly affect the vital and basic structures of the Advocates Act, 1961 under which total autonomy and independence was given to the elected bodies, namely the Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils to regulate the legal profession and legal education.

The proposed HER Bill envisages to divest the duties and functions entrusted to the Bar Council of India and the State Bar Councils under the Advocates Act, 1961. It proposes to vest all these powers with a National Commission consisting of a few academicians.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just tell what you want.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: The Bar Councils have strongly condemned the attempt of the Government to encroach upon the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 with a view to usurping the functions and duties of the elected bodies comprising more than seventeen lakh advocates of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you please come to the point.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: The proposed Bill seeks to deprive the representatives of Advocates of India to have their say in the formulation and implementation of policies involving legal education at the professional and educational level, which had been recommended by the All India Bar Committee after taking into account the recommendations of the Law Commission on the subject 'Reform of Judicial Administration'. Consequently the Advocates Act, 1961 was enacted.

The Bill in question is an attack on the federal structure and ultra vires of the very Constitution of India. This Bill has completely overlooked the interests of our common people.

The 17 lakh advocates of the country are totally against the inclusion of institutions of legal education and of Advocates Act in this Bill.

The Bar Council of India and the State Bar Councils have already resolved to voice their concern against the proposed Bill.

Legal Wing of our DMK Party in its meeting held on 12.05.2012 has unanimously resolved to urge upon the Government to withdraw the proposed Bill forthwith.

Looking into all these issues and the concerns expressed, I would urge upon the Government to withdraw forthwith the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 in public interest.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak about the loss being caused to agriculture in my constituency Sabarkantha by forest animals. My constituency Sabarkantha is a backward tribal area inhabited by downtrodden and economically backward people. The entire area is comprised of hills and forests. Mostly people are making their living by agriculture and animal husbandry. Our main and serious problem, relates to damage caused by neel gai etc. forest animals to crops grown by farmers. These animals come from jungles in groups, enter fields and finish the fully mature crops in no time or damage it. The farmer and his family guard their fields 24 hours to safeguard their crops but a little neglect on their part causes them heavy loss by the forest animals who lose no opportunity to destroy the crop. In such a situation farmer becomes helpless and has nothing but to shed tears. Their tears moved us badly.

Sir, such distressed and poor farmer gets compelled to leave agriculture. And thereafter migrate to the cities along with his family to find a source of livelihood there and thus he got to live in worse conditions, so many of such farmers are being ruined.

Sir, the economic condition of the farmer is not that good that he can provide safety to his fields by putting

barbed wire enclosures around them at his own expenses. And whatever help is granted by the Government, that too is not timely and adequate.

Sir, I demand from the Government through you that reserve forests should be provided with barbed enclosures as generally the animals come from reserve forests. Thus animals will not be able to enter the fields. Hon. Minister of Forests and Environment wrote me back saying that chowkidar will be appointed under MNREGA to safeguard the agriculture. So when this scheme is likely to be formulated? Government should cause the forest animals to be hunted down by hunters or animals should be subjected to vasectomy or alternatively agriculture fields should be secured by them by barbed wire enclosures making a block of 100 acres under the National Agriculture Development Scheme, taking support from the Forest Department.

Sir, in the end, I would earnestly request the Government, through you, that whatever steps Government deems fit they should be taken to save the agriculture and farmers and their families.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 am.

20.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 16, 2012/ Vaishakha 26, 1934 (Saka).

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